



收稿时间 / Received Date | 中图分类号 / TU986.2  
2013-05-28 | 文献标识码 / B

## 荷兰阿姆斯特丹法特霍斯特社区总体规划

### Master Plan for Vathorst in Amersfoort, the Netherlands

West 8城市规划与景观设计事务所 / West 8 urban design & landscape architecture b.v.

翻译 Translated by / 孙一鹤 Robin SUN  
校对 Proofread by / 李舒雅 Shuya LI

#### 摘要 .....

在荷兰阿姆斯特丹法特霍斯特社区的总体规划中，高柏伙伴规划园林和建筑事务所及West 8城市规划与景观设计事务所强调景观并非城市发展的附加物或美化手段，而应被看作是独立的实体和规划中充满活力的组成部分。该总体规划依照荷兰传统运河城市的形式进行设计，通过水路而非公路进行组织，使得法特霍斯特社区成为了一座生机勃勃的水城。

#### 关键词 .....

社区；运河；水之城；生态改善

#### Abstract ...

The master plan for Vathorst in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, was developed by Kuiper Compagnons and West 8, highlights that the landscape is not an afterthought or a beautifier to urban development, but is considered a vital entity in itself and an active component of the plan. The master plan was designed in the tradition of old Dutch canal cities, using waterways as organizing elements rather than roadways, allowing Vathorst to be an active water city.

#### Key words ...

Community; Canal; Water City; Ecological Improvement

**项目地址:** 荷兰阿姆斯特丹  
**项目面积:** 120hm<sup>2</sup>  
**项目委托:** 法特霍斯特开发公司  
**景观设计:** West 8城市规划与景观设计事务所  
**设计团队:** Adriaan Geuze、Christoph Elsasser、Edzo Bindels、Ard Middeldorp、Bas van der Vinne、Eric Douma、Helen Day、Joost Koningen、Kees Schoot、Martin Biewenga、Pieter Rabijns、Rikus Beekman、Rob Koningen、Ronald van Nugteren、Ruby van den Munckhof  
**项目合作:** 荷兰高柏伙伴规划园林和建筑事务所  
**项目顾问:** DHV集团  
**设计时间:** 1996-2010年  
**施工时间:** 2000-2012年  
**建成时间:** 2012年

**Location:** Amersfoort, the Netherlands  
**Area (size):** 120 hm<sup>2</sup>  
**Client:** Ontwikkelings Bedrijf Vathorst  
**Landscape Architecture:** West 8 urban design & landscape architecture b.v.  
**Project Team:** Adriaan Geuze, Christoph Elsasser, Edzo Bindels, Ard Middeldorp, Bas van der Vinne, Eric Douma, Helen Day, Joost Koningen, Kees Schoot, Martin Biewenga, Pieter Rabijns, Rikus Beekman, Rob Koningen, Ronald van Nugteren, Ruby van den Munckhof  
**Collaborator:** Kuiper Compagnons  
**Consultant:** DHV  
**Design Period:** 1996 - 2010  
**Construction Period:** 2000 - 2012  
**Completion Time:** 2012

1. 这片曾布满只比水沟略宽一些的水道的场地，现已开发为一个具有荷兰风情的河道住宅区。
2. 场地区位图展示了该场地的地理位置及其与兰德梅尔湖的连通关系，以及与其他当代城市聚落之间的尺度比较。

1. The site with waterways, which were just a little wider than ditches, has been developed into a Dutch style canal housing district.
2. Site map shows its location and connection with the Randmeer Lake, and the scale comparison with other contemporary urban settlements.



3

阿姆斯特是位于荷兰中部的一个蓬勃发展的近郊城市。近期实施的两个开发项目推动城市向北部扩展，由此催生了法特霍斯特社区，并形成了城市现有的蛋形格局。法特霍斯特被夹在两条公路之间，一条铁路贯穿其中。该地区的北部以拉克运河为界，这条运河同时也是乌得勒支和约海尔德兰两省的交界线。法特霍斯特社区由当地政府和多家建筑公司联合开发。投资者和开发商均建议在开发中突出社区自身的特点，重点关注公共空间的融合，在这些公共空间中人们的社交活动以一种当代的方式维系着；除此之外，用于举办艺术和文化活动的正式和非正式空间也与

居住空间一同得到开发。

作为设计方，高柏伙伴规划园林和建筑事务所及West 8城市规划与景观设计事务所并不打算将法特霍斯特社区简单地按照固有的城市发展模式进行设计。正如高柏伙伴所提出的，法特霍斯特是一个“感性的城市，除了功能性以外，它还是一个梦幻般的、直观的和超现实主义的空间”；而West 8的设计则旨在寻求加强城市新区域和历史特征之间的关系。

由West 8设计完成的拉克运河新的总体规划方案，旨在将原本只比水渠略宽一些的河道开发为一条能够连通法特霍斯特社区与瑞德梅尔湖的真正运河。拉克镇

位于阿姆斯特市偏远的北部地区，远离市中心，临近艾瑟尔湖。在法特霍斯特社区的设计中，根据北部的瑞德梅尔湖以及南部和西部的公路进行了策略性的定位。拉克运河提供了一个繁荣的水域所需的运河、码头以及住宅，与周围平坦而开阔的圩田景观形成鲜明对比。

该总体规划依照荷兰传统运河城市的形式而设计，通过水路而非公路与艾瑟尔湖相连接。与附近的其他运河城市一样，其形态和使用的材料遵循荷兰的传统模式，很多街道和桥梁以古荷兰城市的名字命名。靠近运河的住宅区采用了不同的建筑风格，形成了一种对荷兰沿运河分布的



4

3. 这座布满河道、埠头，以及带有停船位的住宅的城市，与周围平坦而开阔的圩田地区形成了强烈对比。将水路——而非公路——作为组织元素，使得法特霍斯特社区成为了一座生机勃勃的水城。© Irvin W. van Hemert
4. 城市规划3D效果图
5. 场地鸟瞰图

3. This dense water city is full of canals, quays and houses with landings for boats, and intensely contrasts with the surrounding flat and open polder land. Using waterways as organizing elements, rather than roadways, allows Vathorst to be an active water city. © Irvin W. van Hemert
4. 3D isometric drawing of the urban plan
5. Bird's eye view of the site

传统住宅形式的当代解读。阿姆斯特地区运河两岸的绝大部分房屋都建造在距离河岸25m以内的沿线上，这使得船只的停泊变得更加便捷，也使得小型船只变得更加普及。在冬季，这些新建及拓宽的运河也成为了理想的滑冰场所。当地居民可以从他们自家房前屋后的小埠头到达冰封的河面上。这是在周边地区在当代化的背景之下对“往昔时光”的真切追忆，使得法特霍斯特社区成为了一座即使在冬季都呈现生机勃勃景象的水城。通过与人工湿地的整合，这些运河还充当着该区域中的溪流的“过滤器”。水质在此得到了极大的提升——最重要的是，水体也得到了生态性的改善。

高柏伙伴围绕穿越该地区的公路交叉处规划了一条林荫大道，展现了一个拥有办公空间、住宅和运动设施的“工作之城”，并将植被空间与公路基础设施相结合。其他城市空间通过树木、运河和农舍等现存景观在“水之城”和“工作之城”之间派生出来。



5



法特霍斯特社区的特点在于不将景观看作城市发展的附加物或美化手段，而是将其看作独立的实体和规划中充满活力的组成部分。以位于法特霍斯特社区中的维尼科斯这一场地为例，其公共空间以拥有40多座桥梁的水乡风情为特色，这些桥梁连接起了新区的不同部分。在拉克镇2A区，共建造了14座可供汽车、自行车、行人通过的“鲑鱼”桥——由于靠近艾瑟尔湖（原须德海），荷兰鲑鱼被选作桥梁的装饰图案。鲑鱼图案的自由布局将体现在特制的铅铸栏杆上。

如何建立起新迁居民和新建住宅区之间的联系是本项目关注的主要问题。设计师采用的方法是打造“家园”而非“住

宅”。最终，他们在街道上、住宅旁和后院里为孩子们创造出了安全的、适用于各个季节的活动空间。West 8通过在房屋中融入大量精妙的细节以创造归属感，使住宅和其居住者随着时光的流逝一起优雅地老去。为避免这些住宅设计的同质化，需要确保每栋房子都拥有自己的特点和辨识度，开发商通过以小尺度的城市住宅为特色的总体规划布局来营造“家”的感觉。这种亲切感通过每幢房子的外立面、突出的屋檐和不同风格的大门等可调整的垂直元素得以实现。为了使房子更易于识别，West 8甚至为每幢房屋设计了独特的门牌。在某些位置，新建房屋的设计风格独树一帜，成为了重要的地标性建筑。LAF

## 注释

更多信息，请参见：<http://www.vathorst.com/>。

- 6, 7. 典型的荷兰新古典主义建筑立面  
8. “家门口的自然”——河道为场地周边自然地区的野天鹅提供了栖息环境。  
6, 7. A typical Neo-classic Dutch facade  
8. “Nature in front of your door” — the canals provide habitats for the wild swans from the natural area adjacent to the site.



Amersfoort is a booming suburban city in the central Netherlands. Two recently built development projects have pushed the city north, creating the Vathorst neighborhood and leading to the city's present egg-like shape. Vathorst is awkwardly positioned between two highways and is intersected by a rail line. The northern edge of Vathorst is bordered by the Laak canal, which also serves as the provincial border between Utrecht and Gelderland. Vathorst was developed through a partnership of local authorities and construction companies. The relationship between local stakeholders and developers encouraged individual identity and the

incorporation of shared public spaces, where social contacts have been maintained in a contemporary manner. Additionally, formal and informal spaces for art and cultural activities were developed in conjunction with residential spaces.

The two principle design offices, Kuiper Compagnons and West 8, choose not to conceive Vathorst as simply another urban development, but as Kuiper Compagnons has noted, a “sensual city, where besides functionality, space is for the dreamy, intuitive and surrealistic”. The West 8 design sought to forge a stronger bond between the new district and the historic identity

of the city.

The Laak was a waterway which is originally little more than a ditch, and the new master plan by West 8 is developed into a canal connecting Vathorst with the Randmeer Lake. The Laak district is located on the far northern side of Amersfoort, closer to IJsselmeer than the city center. The design for Vathorst was strategically positioned in respect to the Randmeer Lake to the north and the highways to the south and west. This canal structure provides the basis for a dense water city composed of canals, quays and houses that sit in stark contrast with the surrounding flat and open polder landscape.



9

The master plan was designed in the tradition of old Dutch canal cities, and is connected to IJsselmeer by waterways rather than roadways. Like other nearby canal cities, its shape and use of materials follows the Dutch tradition, where city names are reflected in the naming of the streets and bridges. The housing area abutting the canals with alternative architectural topologies is a contemporary version of the old type of canal houses in the Netherlands. As can be found along the Amsterdam canals, most houses are built along the reach of the water within 25 meters, allowing boat parking becoming much easier and the ownership of small boat becoming more common in this area. In the winter, those new and widened waterways are also ideal ice-skating place. The locals go out on the ice from their jetties and private backyard quays. It truly is reminiscent of the “olden days” whilst surrounding areas provide a contemporary context, allowing Vathorst to be an active water city, even in the midst of winter. Integrating with constructed wetlands, these new canals also act as filters to the streams thought this area. The quality

of water has been improved tremendously and, most important of all, ecologically.

Near the intersecting highways a boulevard planned by Kuiper Compagnons that will feed a “working city” with offices, housing, and sport facilities. Its road structure will combine highway infrastructure with vegetated spaces. Between the “water city” and the “working city”, other urban spaces are created from the existing landscape of mature trees, canals, and farmhouses.

Also typical in the design of Vathorst is that the landscape is not an afterthought or a beautifier to urban development, but is considered a vital entity in itself and an active component of the plan. For instance, Vinex, a site in Vathorst, is a public space dominated by the presence of water with over 40 bridges, each with unique architecture, connecting parts of the site. In Laak 2A, for example, a total of fourteen car, bicycle, and pedestrian “herring” bridges are constructed. The Dutch herring fish has been chosen to ornament these bridges due to its close location to the IJsselmeer. The free layout of fish pattern is made possible by custom cast

aluminum for the railings.

Creating linkages between new residences and their newly developed housing area is the key concern of the project. The design builds for “homes” instead of “houses”, with the idea that eventually there will be space for children to play in the streets, around the houses, and in the backyards, safely and during all seasons. In their proposal, West 8 has created a sense of identity by incorporating substantial amounts of subtle details into the design of the homes, which aims to grow old gracefully with their inhabitants. This “homey” feeling is created through the small-scale, townhouse character of the master plan, avoiding homogeneity in the housing design, and making sure that each home is uniquely recognizable. The feeling of intimacy is created through regulated vertical elements of the facades, pronounced eaves, and different style doors for each house. Additionally, West 8 as designed each house down to the look and style of the house number that will appear next to each door. In some locations, the new homes are designed to stand out and become



10



11

significant iconic landmarks. **LAF**

#### NOTE

More information please see : <http://www.vathorst.com/>.

9. 由于场地靠近艾瑟尔湖（原须德海），渔业是该地区的主要传统工业——荷兰鲱鱼被选作这些桥梁的装饰纹案。
10. 夏季，那些新建及拓宽的水道是人们嬉水与消遣的惬意场所。
- 11, 12. 冬季，那些新建及拓宽的水道也成为了老少皆宜的滑冰场所，当地人可以从他们的小埠头和私家后院方便地到达冰面。
9. The Dutch Herring fish has been chosen as ornamentation to the bridges due to the site's close location to the IJsselmeer, the former Zuiderzee, where fishing been the main traditional industry of the area.
10. In the summer, those new and widen waterways become pleasant and comfortable spaces for water paddling and hanging out.
- 11, 12. In the winter, those new and widened waterways are also excellent ice-skating location for young and old. The locals can easily access to the ice from their jetties and private backyard quays.



12