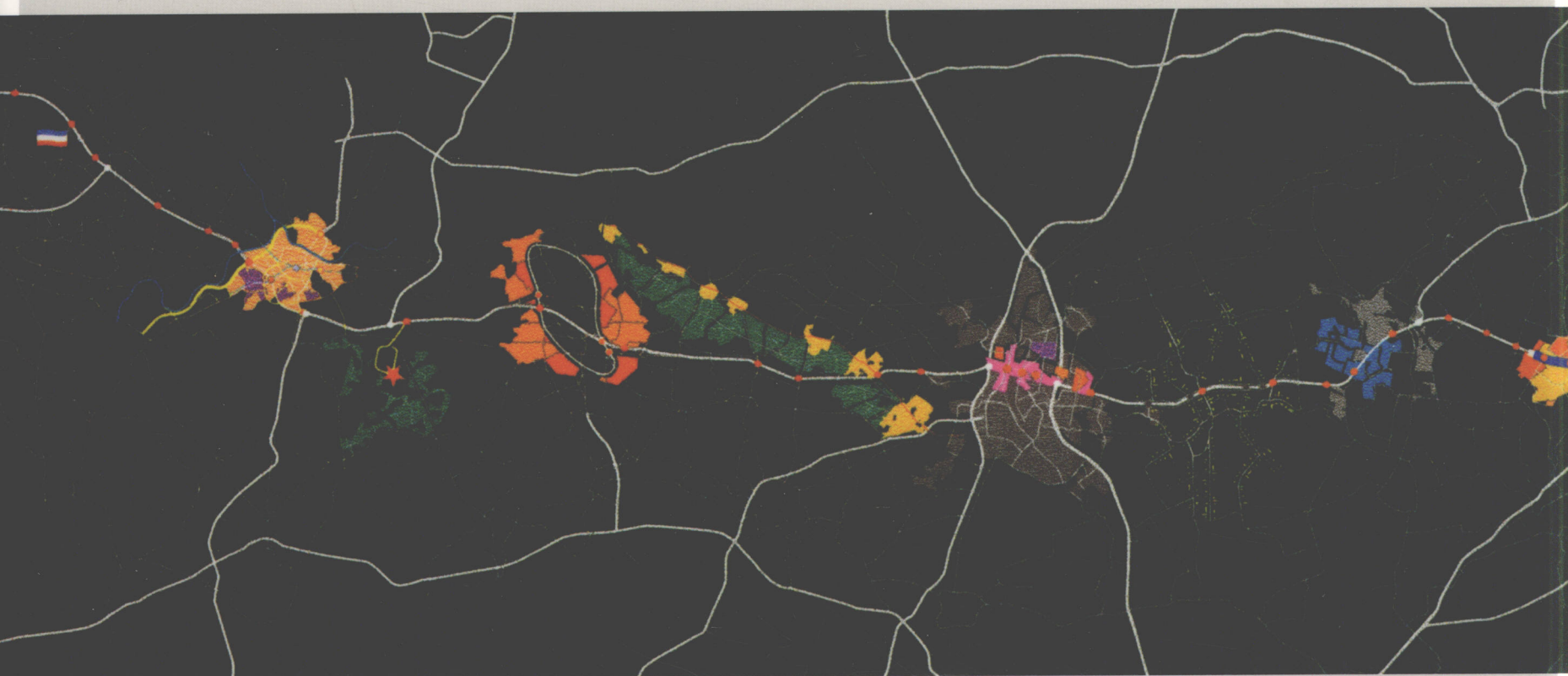


DUTCH URBAN PLANNING

荷兰城市规划

THOTH (荷兰) 编 王莹 刘晓涵 蒋丽莉 译



辽宁科学技术出版社

First published in the Dutch and English language in 2004 by THOTH Publishers, Bussum, The Netherlands and Stichting Jaarboek Landschapsarchitectuur en Stedebouw, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

Original Dutch title: Landschapsarchitectuur en Stedebouw in Nederland 2001-2003.

Copyright © 2004 Stichting Jaarboek Landschapsarchitectuur en Stedebouw and THOTH Publishers, Nieuwe's -Gravelandeweg 3, 1405 HH Bussum, The Netherlands.

© 2006, 中文版版权归辽宁科学技术出版社所有

本书由荷兰 THOTH 出版公司授权辽宁科学技术出版社在世界独家出版中文版本。著作权合同登记号: 06-2005 第 227 号

版权所有 • 翻印必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

荷兰城市规划 / (荷) 索托编: 王莹, 刘晓函, 蒋丽莉译.
沈阳: 辽宁科学技术出版社, 2006
ISBN 7-5381-4775-6

I. 荷... II. ①索... ②王... ③刘... ④蒋... III. 城市规划—荷兰 IV. TU984.563

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 068955 号

出版发行: 辽宁科学技术出版社

(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003)

印刷者: 恒美印务(番禺南沙)有限公司

经销者: 各地新华书店

幅面尺寸: 240mm × 320mm

印 张: 27

插 页: 4

字 数: 300 千字

印 数: 1~2500

出版时间: 2006 年 9 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 陈慈良

封面设计: 徐桂英

版式设计: 相翠微

责任校对: 李雪

定 价: 228.00 元

联系电话: 024-23284360

邮购热线: 024-23284502

E-mail: lkzsb@mail.lnpgc.com.cn

<http://www.lnkj.com.cn>

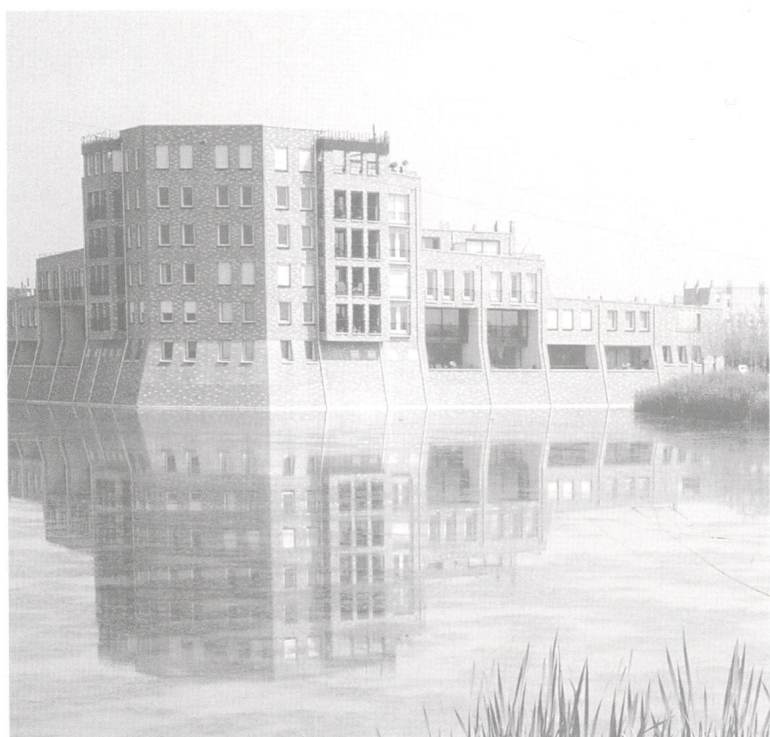
Dutch Urban Planning

荷兰城市规划

THOTH (荷兰) 编

王莹 刘晓涵 蒋丽莉 译

辽宁科学技术出版社



住区规划

- 8 兰斯塔德新兴住宅区
- 12 琉瓦顿南区总体规划
- 16 哈瓦雷城堡住宅规划
- 20 洪兹拉格的新住宅规划
- 24 格罗宁根住宅规划
- 28 瓦兰德住宅规划
- 32 代芬特尔住宅规划
- 36 花园城市的改造规划
- 40 帕德高根伯特住宅重建规划

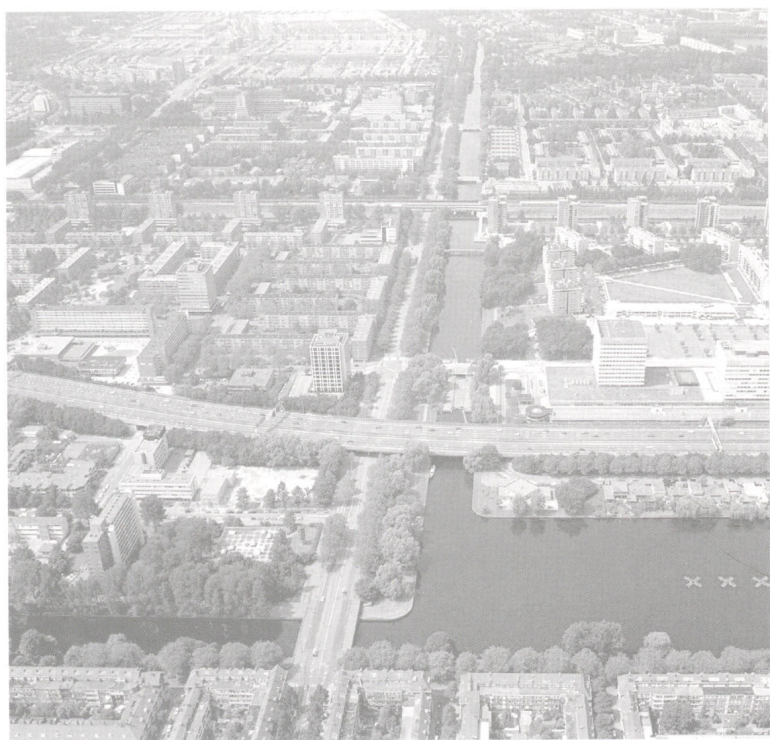
滨水改造景观规划

- 46 恩斯德水上公园创新设计
- 52 艾吉湖堤坝规划设计
- 56 一个景观给河水让路的规划设计



城区规划与郊区规划

- 62 潜移默变的郊区规划
- 66 克瑞恩霍夫空间防御景观规划
- 70 维克罗尼恩矿区开发规划
- 74 哈勒姆总体规划
- 80 贝尔韦代雷地区改造规划
- 84 艾河北岸地区总体规划
- 88 莱利斯塔德的总体规划
- 92 伯沃克商业区改造规划
- 96 阿姆斯特丹的各种公共区域规划
- 100 规划与历史共谋发展



城市公园与庭园景观规划

104 更新的公园揭开了城市现代神话的面纱

108 市政公园的更新规划

112 斯洛特公园改造规划

116 百尔莫公园翻新规划

120 莱斯特伯弗公园的更新规划

124 一个将货运铁路线设计为公园的规划

128 赞得公园的设计规划

132 霍夫多普公共庭园改造计划

136 阿姆斯特丹燃气储罐区的景观公园规划

140 威廉索德海军船厂改造规划



城市公共空间规划

- 146 城市外部空间如何施行美容手术
- 158 菲赫特国家纪念馆规划设计
- 162 重新规划的海牙市中心
- 166 阿姆斯特丹富伦社区公共空间改造计划
- 170 蒂尔堡社区绿化规划
- 174 欧沃斯E区规划设计

办公区域与大学校园规划

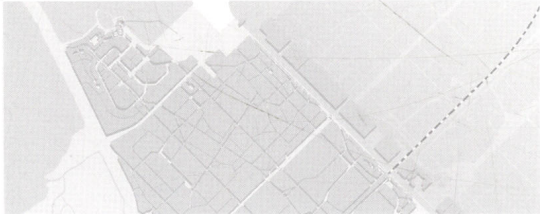
- 180 乌得勒支办公区规划
- 188 蒂尔堡大学校园规划

道路景观规划设计

- 196 鹿特丹地铁开发规划
- 202 城市公交网络规划设计
- 206 城市与高速公路的交汇设计
- 210 城市新设施的空间利用



兰斯塔德新兴住宅区
疏瓦顿南区总体规划
哈瓦雷城堡住宅规划



洪兹拉格的新住宅规划
格罗宁根住宅规划
瓦兰德住宅规划

代芬特尔住宅规划
花园城市的改造规划
帕德高根伯特住宅重建规划



住区规划



Residential
landscape



兰斯塔德新兴住宅区

工程/PROJECT 克罗伦堡

位置/LOCATION 洛伦维赫

设计/DESIGNERS 西8城市设计及景观建筑公司(阿德里安·古兹、艾佐·宾德兹、西奥·里辛克、弗里克·伯文克尔、贾可·斯杜)

施工/COMMISSIONED BY 洛伦公司

面积/AREA 11公顷

设计时间 DESIGN PERIOD 2000—2004年

施工时间/IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD 2000—2010年



平面图
Plan.

兰斯塔德很小，所以市政厅很少有机会兴建整个新住宅区；他们只是满足于偶尔建个楼区以满足当地需要。洛伦维赫得到了这难得的机会，在克罗伦堡村和新路间建个能容纳2000户人家的住宅区。很明显，一定要与众不同。

西8公司设计主题是突出洛伦村的特点。设计师拒绝大城市扩展的常规作法，即“环行路，隔音设施和狭窄布局以及单一的荷兰式现代建筑风格的带阳台的粗制房屋。”他们采用各种方法营造乡村氛围。他们将古典的风景线发挥得淋漓尽致：宽敞的街道可以看到远处维赫河的望亭，三条笔直的街道指向古老而又有点倾斜的村里教堂。住宅街道通向花园和种满七叶树的广场或绿地。最吸引人的开发特点是没有任何一座房屋是雷同的。如同村庄里鳞次栉比的楼群一样，格罗宁根也是一块地挨着一块地。设计中赋予每块地一个“护照”，还有一套全

面规定，如房屋的规模、构成、走向和边界的确定及处理。每个房屋有自己的花园，周围是栅栏、树篱或砖墙。

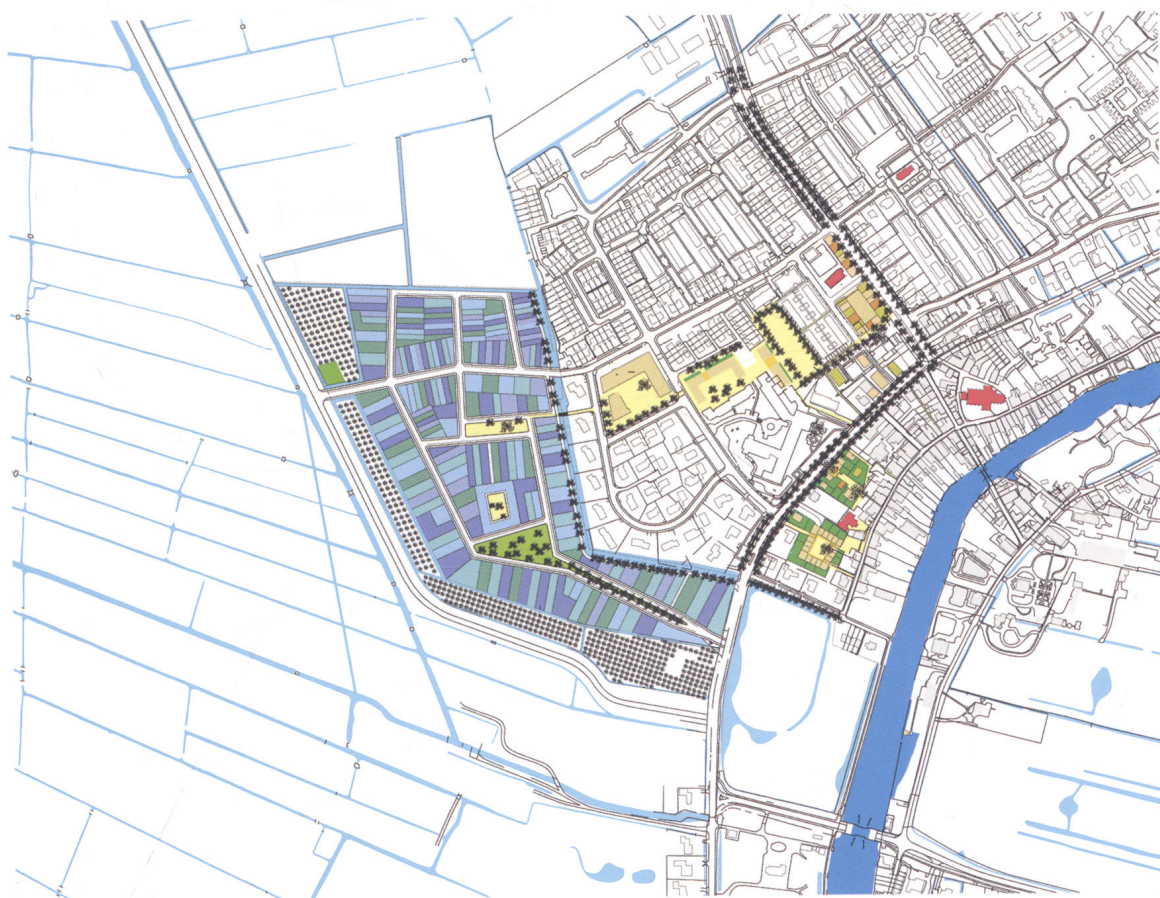
以前也采用过此方法，例如在海牙向伊潘堡的扩展工程中，但在洛伦区别较大，设计格式也比往常严格。西8公司为19块地设计了“特色菜”，包括130号地的“舞厅”——4米的二层楼——还有107号地上的T形连接标志的“旋转屋”。

评选委员会很欣赏设计的复杂性，因其幽默之笔而变得丰富：一两条人行路故意很狭窄；还在绿地上建起工程浩大至今却毫无用处的建筑。同时委员会发现此方法需要高度控制。

这一设计几乎没有此类规模工程所需要的灵活空间，也缺乏对乡村发展至关重要的自发性。街景的展现尽管是随遇而安，但却非常和谐。



洛伦市中心
Loenen town centre.



系列公用空间
Series of public spaces.

Small municipal councils in the Green Heart of the Randstad do not often get the chance to build a whole new housing estate; they usually have to be satisfied with the occasional new building complex to meet local needs. Loenen aan de Vecht was presented just such an exceptional opportunity when it was allocated two thousand homes to be built on a site between the village of Cronenburgh and a new bypass. Clearly, this would have to be something special.

The underlying theme in the plan by West 8 is the village character of Loenen. The designers reject the routine designs in the major urban extensions around the cities, which they sum up as 'ring road, noise barrier and cramped plot layouts, with brash and anonymous terrace houses in a Dutch modern or nostalgic architectural style'. In creating a village atmosphere they used various tools. They employ the classic sightline to excellent effect: a broad avenue leads the eye to a gazebo on the far side of the river Vecht, and in

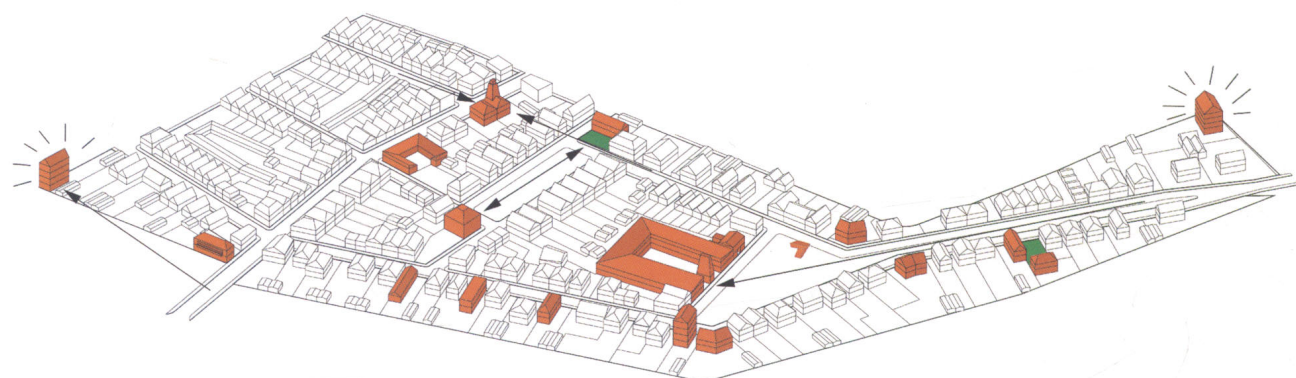
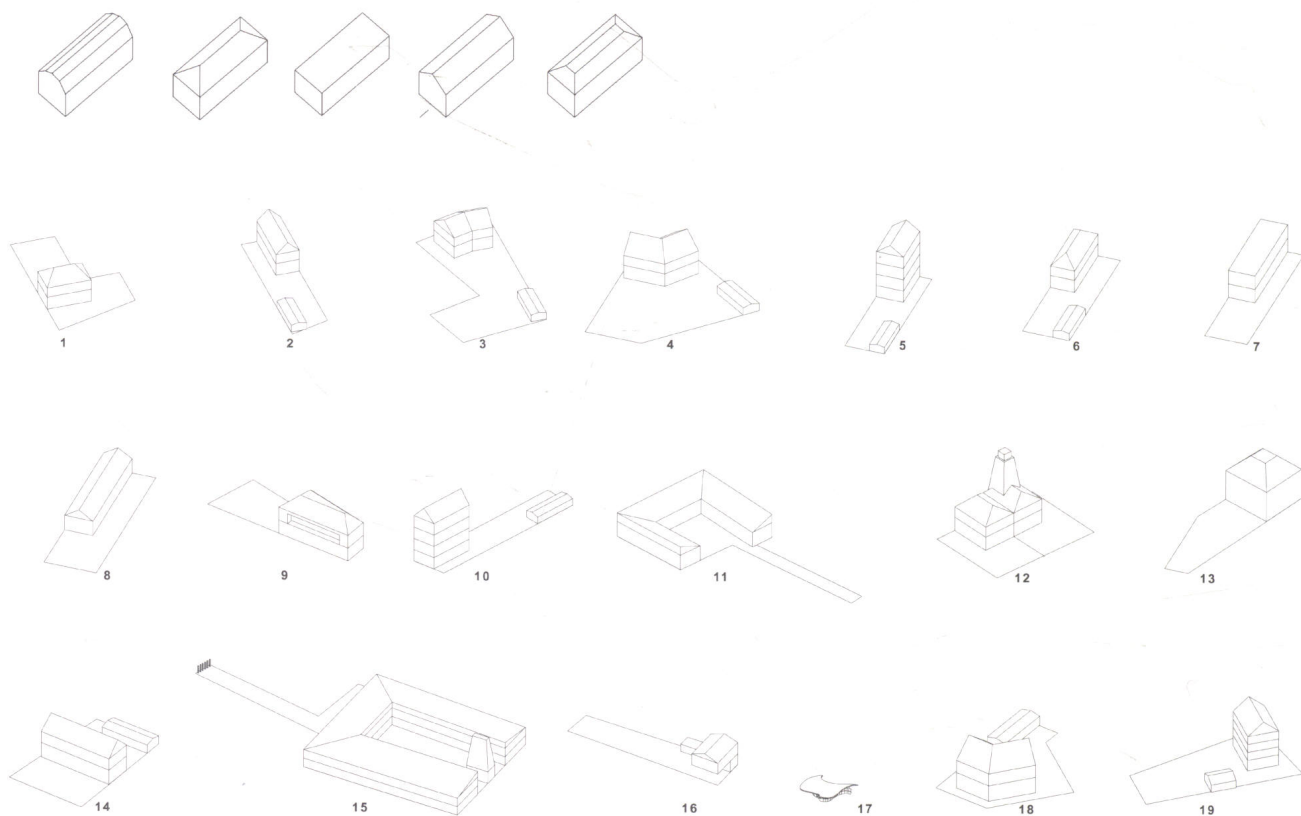
the estate itself three perpendicular streets point to the old, slightly tilting village church. The residential streets lead into a courtyard, a square with a solitary horse chestnut tree, or a green.

The most striking feature of the development is that no two houses are identical. Just as a village grows building by building, so is Cronenburgh being developed by releasing land plot by plot. The plan prescribes a 'passport' for every plot, a set of regulations on aspects such as the scale, form and orientation of the house, access and treatment of boundaries. Each house has its own garden, surrounded by a fence, hedge or brick wall. This approach has been taken before, for example by the same practice in part of the new Ypenburgh extension of The Hague, but in Loenen the differences are greater and the design regime is stricter than usual. West 8 has designed 'specials' for nineteen plots, including the 'ballroom house' on plot 130 - a very large house with two storeys of four metres, built at the

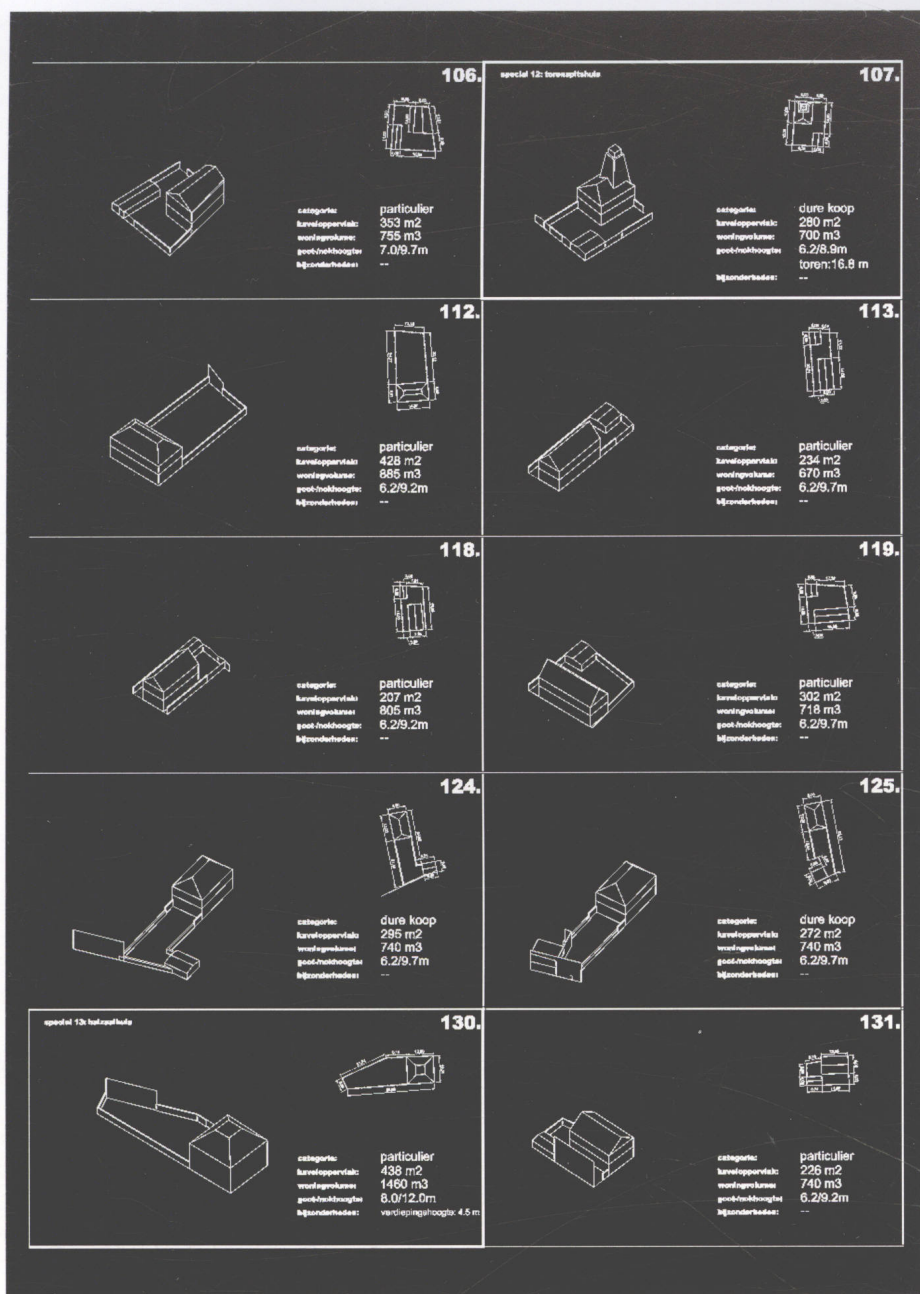


维赫河边的瞭望亭
Gazebo by the river Vecht.

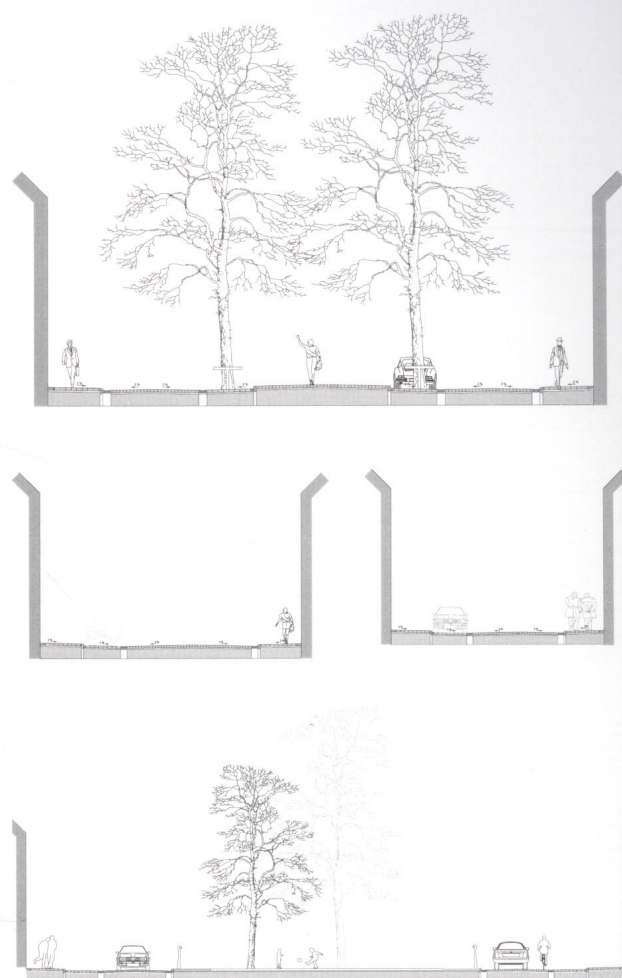
屋顶
Roofs.



19个“特色”
Nineteen 'specials'.



土地“护照”
'Passports' for plots.



公用空间侧面：格罗宁根，两条住宅街道和公共花园
Profiles for the public space: Groningen*two residential streets and the public garden.



通往教堂的风景线
Sightline to the church.



通往瞭望亭的风景线
Sightline to the gazebo.



通往绿地的风景线
Sightline to the green.

head of a green - and a 'spire house' on plot 107, which marks a T-junction. The selection committee appreciates the plan's sophistication, which is enriched by its touch of humour: one or two pavements are purposely too narrow; and a folly, so far without any useful function, has been built on the green. At the same time the committee finds the approach involves a high

level of control. There is little room for the flexibility a plan of this scale should contain, or for the spontaneity essential to village growth. The streetscape to emerge from this plan would appear to be the result of chance. But this chance is highly orchestrated.

琉瓦顿南区总体规划

工程/PROJECT 泰储社区规划/ Techum Neighbourhood Plan

位置/LOCATION Leeuwarden Zuidlanden

设计/DESIGNERS 帕布姆社区规划公司(贾普·凡德保特、马荣·贝克、克劳蒂亚·格里森、丹尼·尼克曼斯、乔克·斯托卡特) / 和弗朗兹·齐格勒、斯丁登建筑局

施工/COMMISSIONED BY 琉瓦顿公司/BAM公司/赫曼IBC公司

面积/AREA 32公顷

设计时间/DESIGN PERIOD 2003年

施工时间/IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD 2004 / From 2004

城市按照3个住宅景观的形式扩展，包括9个住宅区—BGSV顾问公司对琉瓦顿南区提出的总体规划的基本结构。在密度较低的住宅景观内，社区起着服务中心的作用。最先建的是泰储，名字来自自己挖掘的土堆，即住宅群附近保留的旧农场。土堆虽已规定好用处，但仍未开始使用，旁边将建个跑马场和一所小学校。第一阶段，带有乡村气息的住宅区，正在兴建中。帕布姆公司按照弗朗兹·齐格勒的惯例，为两个街区制定规划。这两个街区属于“洛米里克”（枝繁叶茂）住宅景观的一部分。

南边的部分由临水的右角的平行的林荫道所组成。主要道路也沿着其延伸。奥德迪普大街道路略显弯曲，为此，城区营造了一种更带有环绕感的氛围，乡村印象在陆地的节律中也得到增强：一种细长地块与粗短地块的转换符号。还将建设一些树林作为战略性景点。

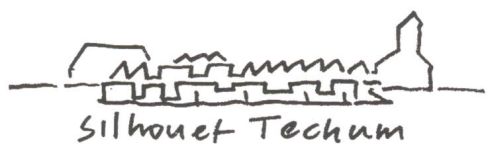
小区本身明确地以乡村环境为主进行设计，紧凑的地理布局以及弯曲的道路，创造出一种亲密的氛围。设计师在与街道距离不同的地方建造许多短排的矮房，有的房子前面带着小花园。道旁的屋顶相对比较低，从街道上望去，屋顶上的瓦还清晰可见。房屋后面留出的空地用作后花园，且足够宽敞，可作为停车场或者娱乐场所。这里的格局定位在环绕公用区域：三角地作为中央绿色空间的“冲洗绿色”以及花园式的河岸。公用区周围的房屋更加宏伟壮丽。

奥德迪普沿住宅区一侧建立，以便能保证从主要干道到卢瓦顿之间的开阔视野（被强化成“城市轴心”）。只是教堂已经一去不复返，曾一度为焦点的它已经被贵族传统的21世纪版本的砖砌庄园形式所取代，其中有公寓包括公用区域。

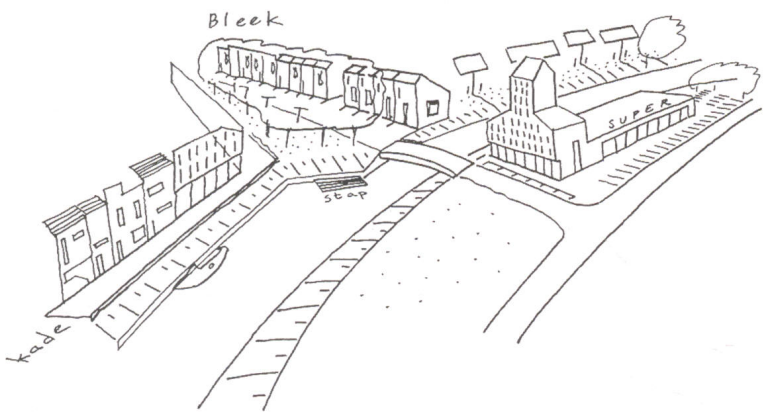
对于近郊建筑以及提供新生活方式的需要等方面的设计争论，规划及其详细设计给出了答案。其寻求新的集合类型。这些过去即已被发现并将继续影响着现代住宅理念。

An urban extension in the form of three residential landscape types, containing nine neighbourhoods - this is the basic structure of the masterplan for the Zuidlanden area of Leeuwarden by consultants BGSV. Within the low density residential landscapes, the neighbourhoods will function as modest service centres. The first to be built is Techum, its name derived from an old farm which has been retained near an excavated terp, or dwelling mound. Despite its original function, the terp will remain unused, and a riding stables and a primary school will be built next to it. The first phase, a residential area with a countryside feel, is under development. The Palmboom & van den Bout, with the Franz Ziegler practice, drew up the plans for the two neighbourhoods, which are part of the 'Lommerrijk' ('leafy') residential landscape.

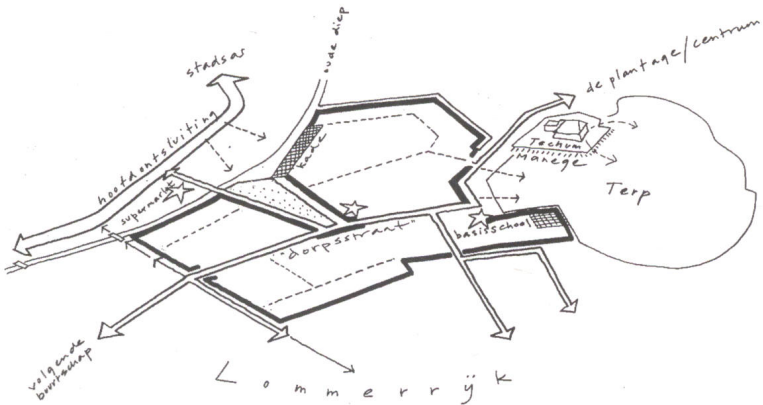
The southern part contains parallel avenues of trees at right angles to the



西尔霍特
Silhouette.



参照(威杜姆)
Reference(Weidum).



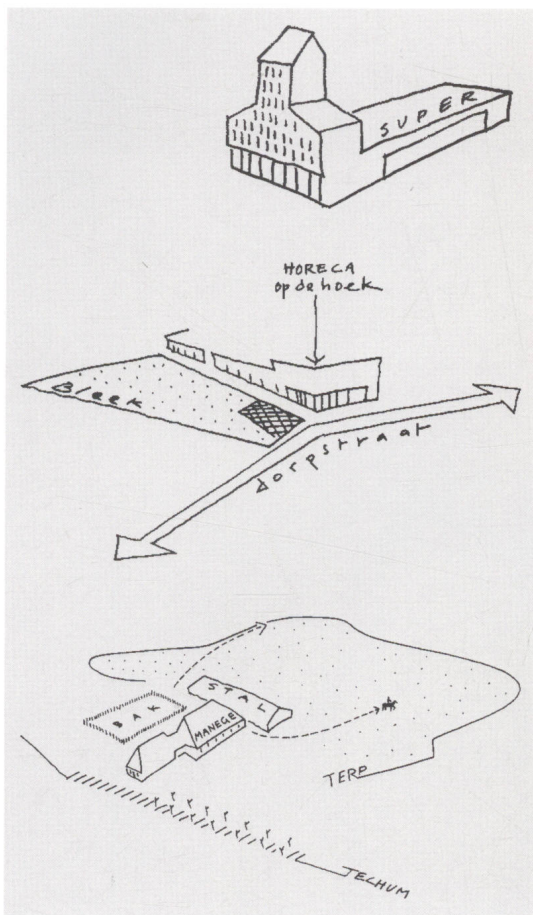
已挖掘的住宅地
Lommerrijk village.



泰储景色
View of Techum.



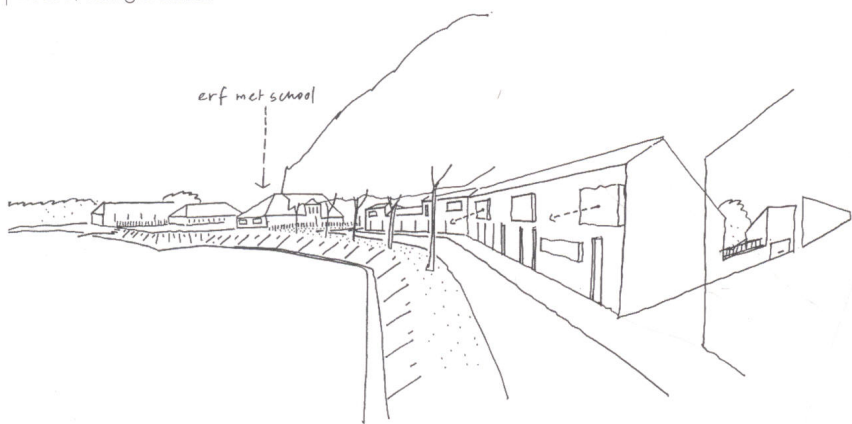
平面图
plan



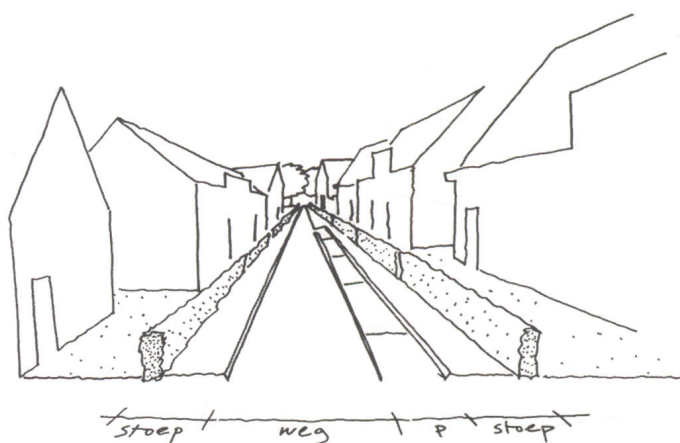
公用区：拐角的酒吧餐馆，现代庄园式超市，马场
Communal public uses: bars and restaurants on the corner, the supermarket as contemporary manor house, riding stables.



泰储细部设计
Detail of the design for Techum.



泰储的轮廓图
Residential avenues in Lommerrijk.



住宅街道
Residential streets.

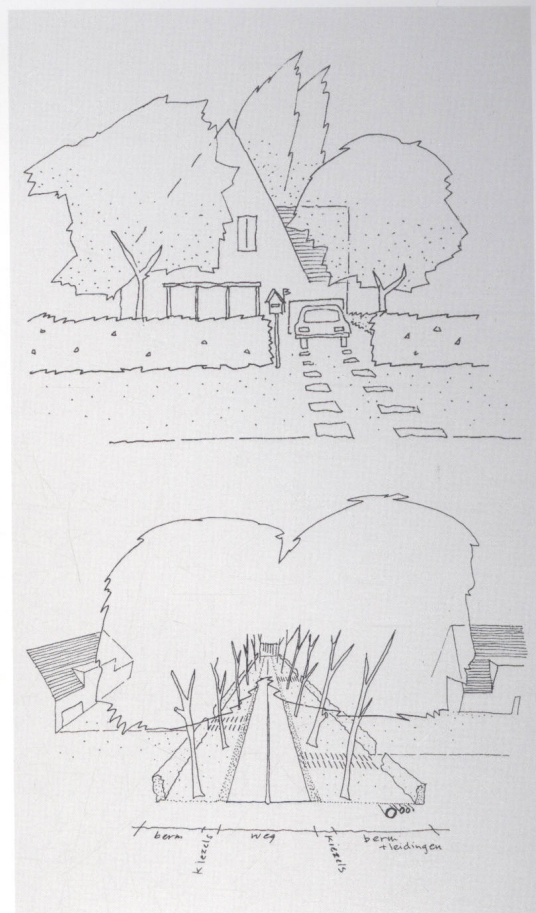
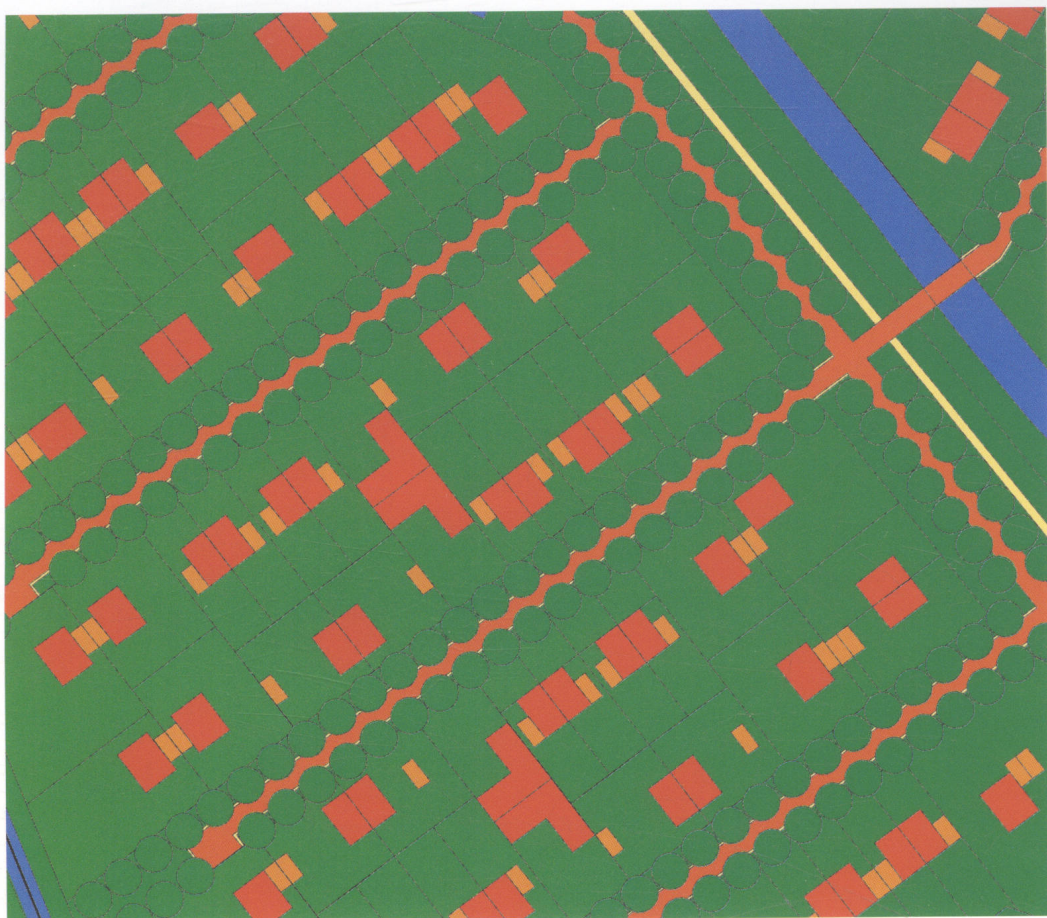
water of the Oude Diep, along which the main access road runs. At the Oude Diep the streets bend slightly, creating a more enclosed feel to the area. The rural impression is heightened by the rhythm of the land parcels: an alternating pattern of long thin plots and short wide plots. A few strategic sites will be planted as woods.

The neighbourhood itself has been designed explicitly as a village environment. The compact plot layout and bend in the streets creates an intimate atmosphere. The short rows of terrace houses are set at various distances from the street to form staggered frontages, with no or short front gardens. The roofs of the houses are lower on the street side, the roofing tiles clearly visible from the street. The land behind the houses is reserved for back gardens and, where sufficient space is available, for parking and play areas. The layout is oriented around three

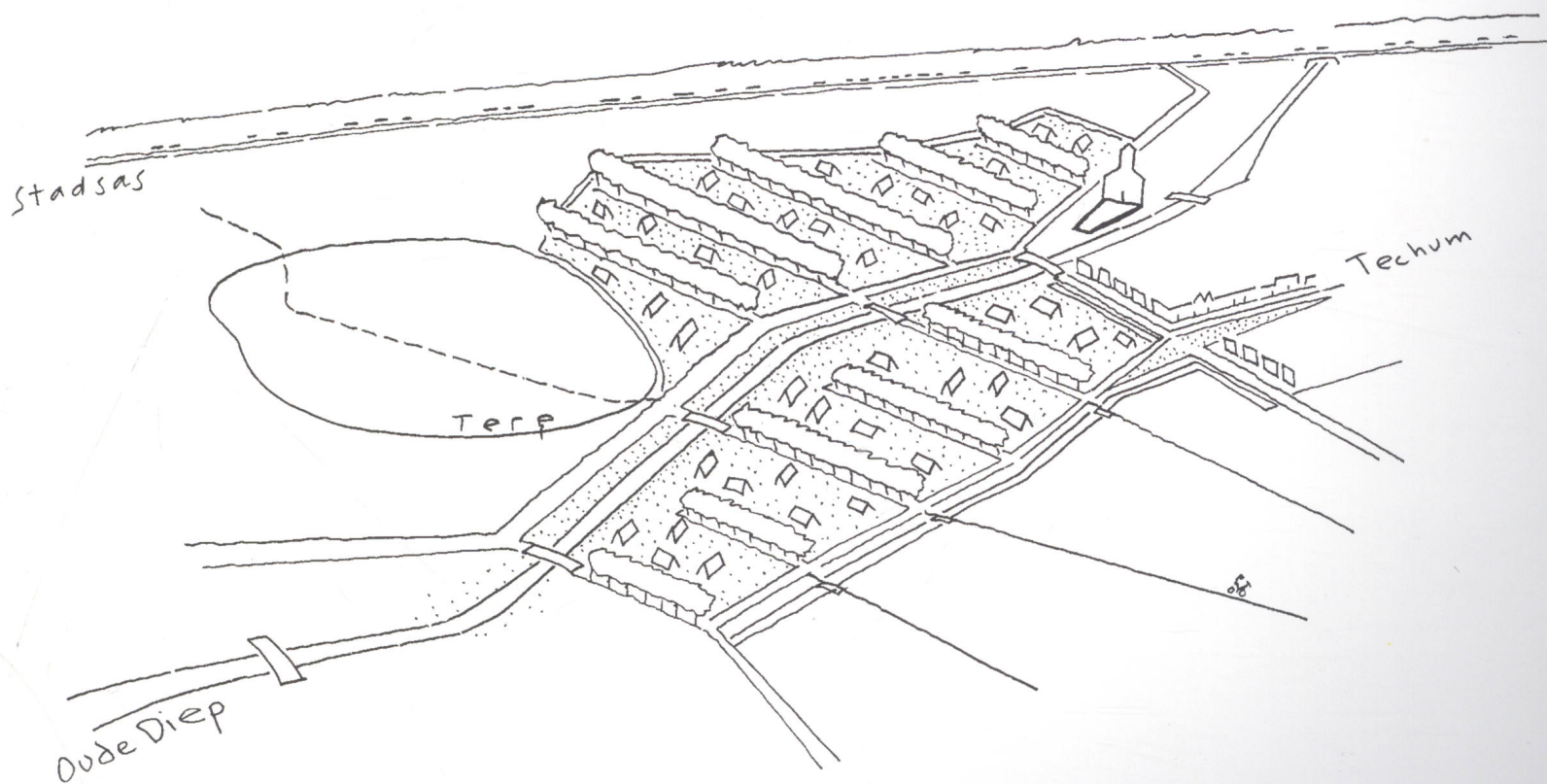
communal spaces: the terp, the 'washing green' as central green space, and the park-like banks of the Oude Diep. The houses along these communal spaces are grander and more upright.

The Oude Diep is built up along one side only where it passes the neighbourhood to retain open views of the village from the main road to Leeuwarden (to be reinforced as an 'urban axis'). Only the church tower is absent, the role of focal point being taken over by a 21st century version of the traditional brick 'manor house' of the Friesian nobility, to contain apartments and a public use (such as a supermarket).

The masterplan and subsequent detailed plans provide an answer both to the planning argument for building near the city and the need to provide new forms of living. It seeks new types of collectivity. These have been found in the past and moulded into contemporary housing concepts.



罗默里克细部设计
Detail of the design for Lommerrijk.



罗默里克村
Lommerrijk village.