

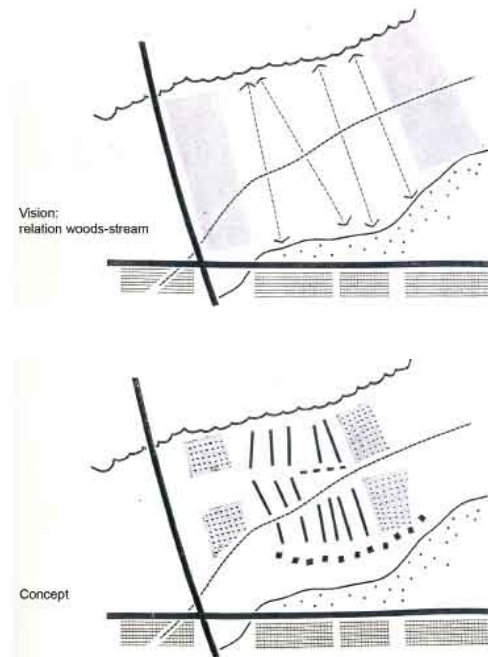
't Zand & Beekdal Park

At a unique transition zone between high, dry sandy soils and a low, wet stream valley Buro Lubbers designed the residential quarter 't Zand and the adjoining Beekdalpark.

From the early start it was clear that this unique landscape structure would be both the base and the inspiration of the design.

The residential streets are stretched between the stream valley to the south and the forest on the north side. The profiles are designed as broad green wedges that inextricably connect the neighbourhood with the woods nearby. Native species such as oak, birch, larch and Scots pine flourish in their natural habitat. The use of different sizes and less cultivated plant material, for example with crooked trunks, create a forest like appearance. The grass in verges and ditches is mowed only twice a year, giving flowers and herbs, insects and small animals a chance to develop.

Sustainability and ecology were central themes. Thus the urban planning, the design of public space, the water management and the vegetation follow the specific characteristics of the environment.



Name of Project / 项目名称: 't Zand & Beekdalpark Location / 地点: Son en Breugel, the Netherlands Date of Completion / 竣工时间: 2005 Area / 占地面积: 44,500 m² Landscape / 景观设计: Buro Lubbers Ltd. Photography / 摄影: Buro Lubbers Client / 客户: Municipality of Son en Breugel & Bouwfonds Woningbouw

Roads: Spreading of Chippings, Wearing Layer of Gravier d'or, Layer with Shelves, Concrete Slabs;
Furniture: Wooden Bench, Bridge in Park;
Illumination: Lamp Posts;
Plants: Beech Hedges, Wild Herbal Grass, Oak, Birch, Larch, Scots Pine, Willow, Alder, Bank Vegetation



度本图书，从技术上解决了土工、结构和自然条件上的复杂难题。木板路在材料选择上由传统的木材改为玻璃纤维，这样，光线和水就更加容易通过植被了。配有定制家具的五个点给人们提供了休息和享受这迷人的砂岩海岸的场所。通道的设计十分考究，突出了“冒险”与“体验”之间的平衡。诸如栏杆的设计及安装地点的局限性都体现出了安全这一重要理念。

本案有着十分清晰的设计风格，即材质简洁。材质的使用都是随着小路方向的变换而设计的，充分展现出峭壁顶端的自然风貌。轻盈标准的结构从地延伸至海拔7米高的地方更加突出了悬崖的冒险体验。

所有材料的选择都注重了原生态、可持续和少维修的特点。组合材料用于装饰，获得了美学上、生态上和可持续性的目标。玻璃纤维网被普遍应用于重要植被，使光线、雨水更易渗透，结构更简单牢固。选择这种材料是由于海岸常年暴露于海水日光中，玻璃纤维是唯一能够抵挡腐蚀，满足设计质量和美学目的的材料。





The sustainable water management is based on the topographic features of the terrain. The rain from the roofs and the roads is being infiltrated in green ditches, before it naturally is drained off to the water-basin in the stream valley. In the valley dips were dug out in which the water is collected. These lower parts of the park also function as overflow spillway for the stream in times of heavy rain fall. In these swampy areas nature has free play.

Indeed, spontaneously wild flowers came into being. The higher part of the park is not only abundant of wild flowers, but also of trees. Following the gradients from dry to wet, the typical trees of the sandy plains are here replaced by willows and alders. As a buffer, this part protects the residential quarter in case the stream floods. The differences in heights enrich variety in species in both flora and fauna.



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