引人入胜的聚会场所——默兹河畔

A Spectacular Meeting Place—Meuse River

撰文/图片提供：Büro Lubbers
翻译：谢运涛

克伊克悠久的历史起源于默兹河，可以追溯到古罗马时期。直至20世纪50年代，克伊克一直坐落在默兹河沿岸的河滨地区，仅有一道城墙保护着使其免受高水位的威胁。20世纪50年代，建成的一座大坝使得默兹河畔的许多建筑不得不为其让步，克伊克与默兹河宜人的风景也被这座大坝隔离开来。令人赞叹不已的是，设计师的改造方案使得大坝两侧被有机地重新联系起来，而改造后的河堤已经成为人们聚会或是举办公共活动的绝佳场所。

坚固的设计

河堤的设计理念来源于默兹河的规模和氛围。坚固的钢质围墙将克伊克与默兹河联系起来。为了营造出这种效果，设计师将围墙倾斜了10%，使其看起来仿佛向河堤外延伸。因此，不仅为码头与河面搭建了流畅立体的过渡，也使克伊克与河畔景观建立了联系。

码头本身被设计成平坦的地面，主体使用Stelcon板材，周边采用耐腐蚀的钢材，其线条布局精妙，而混凝土面板上则用图文并茂的方式展示了该地区古罗马考古研究的成果，如运河、桥梁支柱等。

码头与克伊克之间由大坝内的一条地下通道连接。除此之外，设计师还在教堂附近修筑了一些阶梯和斜坡，通过斜坡可以到达码头，台阶则为河畔与堤坝顶端建立了一条快速通道。在类似奈梅亨（Nijmegen）四日徒步行的活动中，阶梯和斜坡还可以充当观光走廊。

沿河岸还设置了木质平台和其他一些设施，在这里，游客可以静静地观赏默兹河的景色。码头同样使用木材建造，并使其与港口的风格搭配更加协调；沿着河岸设置了许多木质扶手，游客可以在此欣赏到秀丽的河流景色。

技术难题

由于坐落在河边，该项目受到了几个技术条件的限制。该改造工程的实质是建造一座堤坝，使克伊克免于遭受被默兹河淹没的可能。在暴风雨天气频繁出现的今天，这一作用显得至关重要。

默兹河的平均水位在海拔7.65 m，水位较

高时可达海拔 13.5 m，因此水坝高度至少要达到海拔 15 m。高水位的现状使得设计师必须着重考虑水坝的立面设计——因为在水位较高时，水坝的立面设计可以有效阻碍水流。因此，设计这样的台阶与斜坡可使其不被河水的压力和冲力破坏。建筑整体大面积覆盖了厚达 200 mm 的钢筋混凝土层，非常坚固地矗立在基座上，不会被水流冲走。而其他部分的设计也具有防洪意义，比如木质平台是可拆卸的，因此在巨浪到来之前便可以拆除并移走。

新地标

2008 年设计师大手笔的改造工程将默兹河与克伊克连接了起来。这一精心设计的方案风格大胆，测量精细。巨大的码头虽然无法与周边优美的环境相媲美，但却营造出一种微妙的和谐美感。码头附近高耸的教堂，河道里游弋的货船，绿色的河岸与卸货港口，这一切都使整个画面变得充实起来。小镇边上的码头可以给游客以安全感，坐在岸边的木凳上，眼前则是一片广阔的景致。与之前的景观相比有了极大的改观。克伊克从此有了新的休闲场所，即使暴风雨来临时也可以使默兹河免受威胁，而荷兰的河流景观又多了一处的新地标。


2%

Originated in Roman times, the village of Cuijk can look back at a long history on the Meuse river. Until the fifties of the twentieth century, Cuijk was located directly at the water front, merely protected against high water by a wall. In the fifties a dike was constructed which consequently forced buildings at the Meuse to give way. A main road on top of the dike further cut of the river from the centre of the village. A huge barrier between the village centre and the river with its scenery was the result. Buro Lubbers designed a stunning intervention that reconnects both locations. The new embankment has become a pleasant public space where people can meet and events can take place.

Sturdy design

The design concept of the river bank is inspired on the scale and atmosphere of the river. The sturdy wall of steel has become the link between village and river, not by separating the two, but instead by giving both land and water more space. This effect is created by banking the wall 10%, by seemingly bulking it out of the river bank. Herewith one experiences a fluent and spatial transition between quay and water, between village and landscape.

The quay itself is leveled and designed as a plateau of stelcon plates with border lines of corten steel. Whereas the lines provide a subtle layout, the concrete panels show the contours of Roman archaeological finds, such as canals, a bridge pillar as well as explanatory texts.

The connection between quay and village centre is first of all created by an underpass of the dike. Besides, near the church, a combination of ramps and stairs is realised, that connects both locations. Via the ramps one can slowly descend to the quay, the intermediate steps offer a quick link between the riverside and the top of the bank. Both ramps and stairs function as a viewing gallery during events, such as the Four Days Marches of Nijmegen.

Along the waterfront wooden platforms with furniture are placed. Here visitors can quietly overlook the river. A surprising feature is that the

existing port is integrated in the design of the quay by applying the same wooden materialization. The wide wooden arm embraces the river

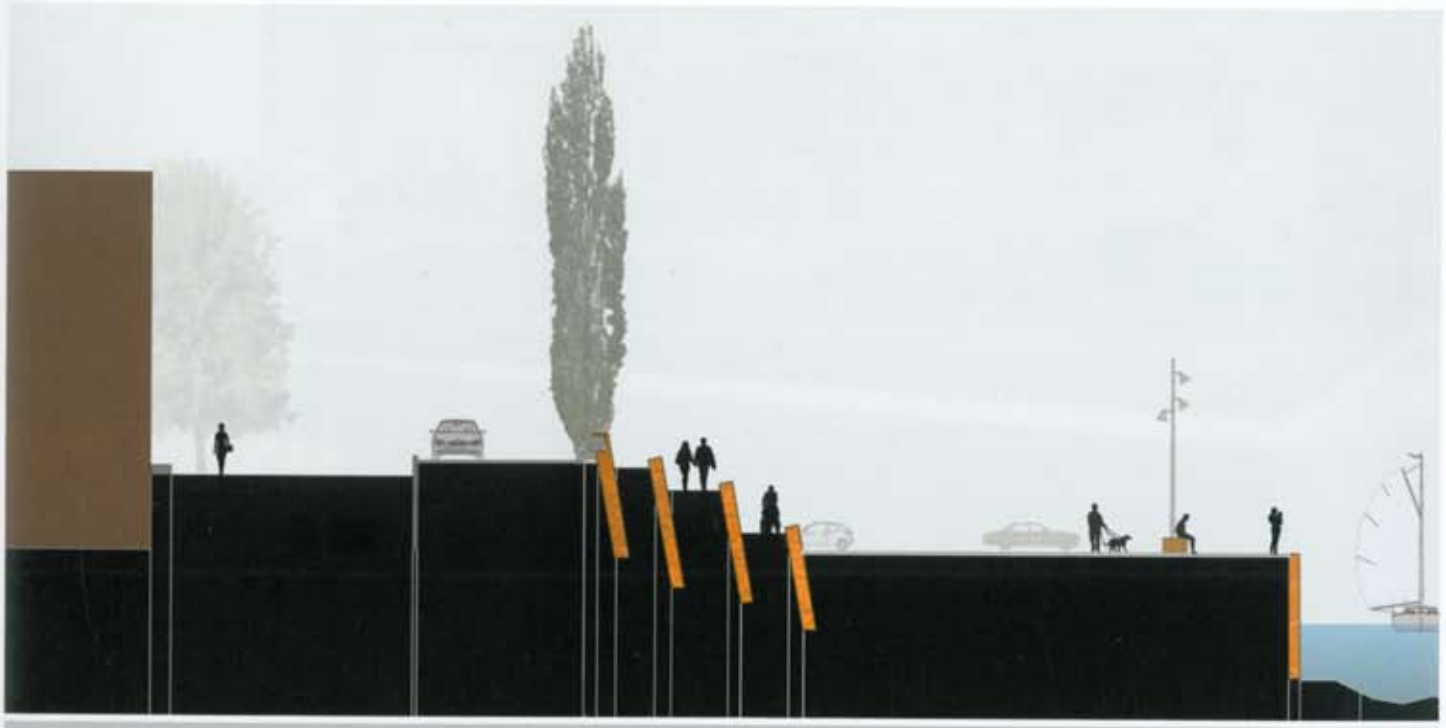
Technical challenge

Because of the location at the riverside, the design was determined by several technical conditions. The essence of the intervention was of course its function as dyke, preventing the Meuse from covering Cuijk. In today's tempestuous climate, the struggle against water is increasingly important. Whereas the Meuse has an average elevation of +7.65 NAP, in times of high water it can state +13.50 NAP. Therefore the dam wall must have a minimal height of +15.00 NAP. The possibility of high water also had implications for the design of the elements in front of the wall, since these elements form obstacles in the river's stream in times of high water. That is why the ramps and the stairs are constructed in such a way, that the pressure and aspiration of the water does not damage their construction. The total construction is thus prepared with 200 mm reinforced concrete, a massive layer that is so strong that it can not float and can exist independently of its foundation. The other elements, like the wooden platforms, are detachable so they can be removed at high tides.

New landmark

Since 2008, the stunning intervention of Buro Lubbers reconnects the Meuse and the centre of Cuijk. The carefully executed design is characterised by daring and sophisticated measurements. The huge quayside does not compete with its environment, but forms a subtle harmony. The church that rises high above the quay, the cargo-vessels that pass by on the river, the green river forelands and the discharge docks, all complete each other. While the quay at the side of the town emanates security and the wooden seats

at the waterfront offer a grand view, the view at Cuijk from the opposite of the Meuse has changed dramatically. Not only Cuijk acquired a new meeting place and is protected against the unpredictable Meuse in the stormy weather of these days, above all the Dutch river landscape gained an explicit landmark. LD



项目位置：荷兰克伊克市
占地面积：11 000m²
景观建筑师：Buro Lubbers（合作伙伴 Ballast Nedam）
客　　户：克伊克市政府
成　　本：415 万欧圆
项目时间：2004 – 2008 年

Location: Cuijk, Netherlands
Site Size: 11.000 m²
Landscape architecture: Buro Lubbers (in cooperation with Ballast Nedam)
Commissioner: Municipality of Cuijk
Costs: € 4.150.000
Realization: 2004–2008