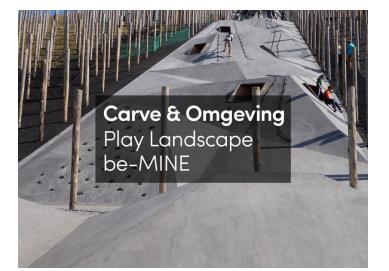
Play Landscape be-MINE https://urbannext.net/play-landscape-mine/



### **PLAY LANDSCAPE BE-MINE**

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Categories: <u>Carve</u>, <u>Middle Density</u>, <u>Omgeving</u>, <u>Project</u>, <u>Territory and mobility</u>, <u>Urban</u> <u>Paradigms</u>

Tags: Activation, Active Public Spaces, Belgium, Beringen, Built environment, Built landscape, Citizen interaction, Community Facilities, Concrete, Geometry, Natural metaphor, Project, Public space role, Social city, Social culture, Social dynamics, Territorial Approach, Topography, Urban Paradigms, Wood

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# urbanNext Lexicon

The team of Carve and Omgeving (design) and Krinkels (contractor) won the international competition to design an adventurous play-scape and landmark on a spoil tip in Beringen, Belgium, in January 2015. The adventure mountain is part of the touristic recreational project be-MINE that aims to breathe new life into the monumental coalmining site in Beringen, the largest industrial-archeological site in Flanders. The former mining city wanted to add a new function to the 60-meter-high rubble mountain and to redevelop the old industrial buildings into a cultural hotspot where its history could be experienced in a playful way.



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The spectacular scale of this site – both in terms of the height of the spoil tip and its industrial heritage – is unique in the relatively flat surrounding landscape of Limburgian-Flanders. The intervention is a landmark on a large scale, but through its playful character it also reflects the small scale of a child. The values of the industrial heritage have been a continuous leading theme during the design process that resulted in an unprecedented playscape. The mining spoil tip has been given a new meaning, rooted in both the past and the future.

The design consists of three parts that create a unity with the mountain and its past: a *pole forest* as a landmark; an adventurous *prismatic play surface* on the flank of the mountain; and a *coal square* on the top of the spoil tip. The backbone of the ensemble is a straight staircase that provides access to

all the levels. At night, a line of lights along the stairs makes the topography of the spoil tip visible.

### Pole forest as a reference to the mining past

The topography of the landscape has regained structure and is made visible by a pole forest: 1,600 timber poles are anchored in the northern flank of the spoil tip, from top to bottom. The rounded poles refer to the mining past; they were used for supporting the kilometres-long underground mining shafts.

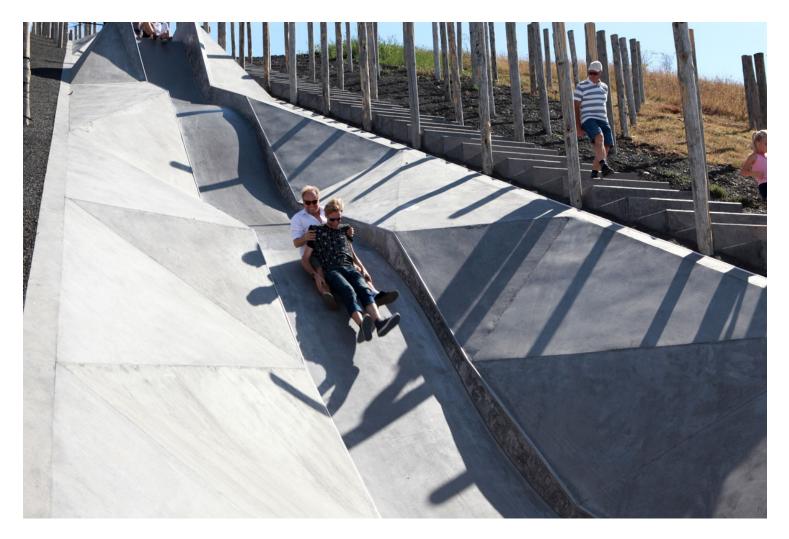
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It is a strong spatial gesture and an intervention that relates to the scale of the hill and the industrial heritage on this location.

A part between the poles has been dedicated to an adventurous play course with balancing beams, climbing nets, hammocks, a labyrinth and a rope course. The poles are placed in a grid, which results in an interesting perspective effect: the sightlines create an experience that recalls the dark mining shafts of the past.

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### **Prismatic playsurface**

Wedged in between the pole forest lies a large, prismatic-shaped play surface. It has been 'draped' over the spoil tip, following its heightlines – a gesture that is visible from afar. The surface is a challenging object that narrows down to the top and 'crumbles' at the foot of the hill. This tectonic landscape offers space for an endless variation of play options and is scattered with crawling tunnels, climbing surfaces with climbing grips, and 'giant stairs'. Its spectacular highlight is the more than twenty-metre-long slide, which is placed halfway up the hill and is integrated within the relief

of the concrete play surface. The various prismatic surfaces invite children to climb, slide, hide and discover. The surface consists of sloped, horizontal and vertical crossings, inspired by the underground mining shafts.



All integrated play elements in both the pole forest and the prismatic playsurface have one thing in common: they challenge children physically to play together and use their motor skills. The sensation of an increasing height and difficulty level of the 'parcours' – the higher you climb, the more difficult it gets – asks for collaboration and mutual encouragement, until you reach the top.

Cooperation and stimulation are therefore intrinsically connected with the play experience, as an immaterial reference to the hard physical work of the old mine workers, who had to trust one another unconditionally.



### **Coal Square**

On top of the spoil tip, at a height of sixty meters, a 'Coal Square' was created that reflects both the past and the present character of the spoil tip. The square is sunken and visualises the presence of 'black gold'. Its sunken position provides shelter from the strong winds at the top of the hill. In the

middle of the square, the horizon is no longer visible, directing full attention to the clouds above. The sloped edges of the Coal Square can be used for seating and contain historic information on the site and the surrounding mining landscape. Visitors can take a stroll on the raised incline and enjoy the panoramic views of the surrounding Limburg mining landscape.



Together, the pole forest, the prismatic play surface and the Coal Square create a unique addition to the Masterplan Adventure Mountain, drawn by Antea Group, and are a valuable contribution to the

transition of Flanders' largest industrial heritage towards a touristic recreational project. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of September 2016 the Adventure Mountain was festively inaugurated.

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Site Plan

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