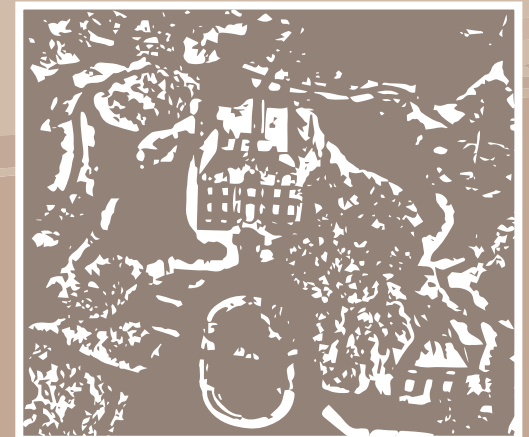
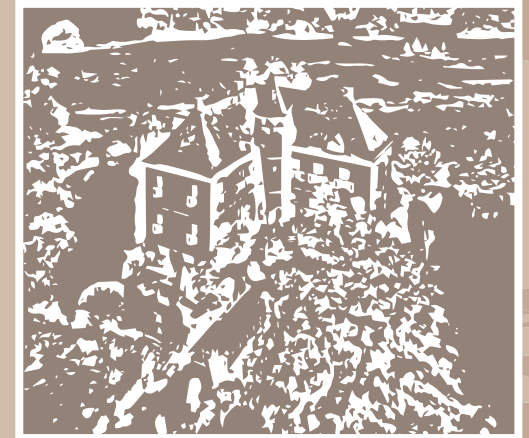


Experiencing the building typology of fourteenth-century havezaten from Het Kwartier van Zutphen



Colofon

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It is part of the graduation project about Huis 't Velde in Warnsveld.

Experiencing the building typology of fourteenth-century havezaten from Het Kwartier van Zutphen

Noah van Asselt

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Introduction

This research report is written as part of a graduation project within the studio Vacant Heritage from the department of Heritage & Architecture. This is a specialization within the Master of Science in the track of Architecture at the Delft University of Technology.

The research is executed to inform the design process, shaped around a central topic; the notion of vacancy in the field of heritage. The goal of this graduation project is to provide solutions for preventing vacancy and decay of monumental buildings.

The chosen building is Huis 't Velde, located in Warnsveld, in the province Gelderland in the Netherlands. On this day, Gelderland is still rich in historical estates and manors. While most of them are in use today, they may become vacant in the future. Since they have great social value, the search for suitable (re-)use is an issue that is increasingly emerging (Witteveen+Bos, 2012b). More and more often, preservation of heritage buildings is linked with economic considerations (Vogelzang, 2016). The task of conservation is complex, especially with castles and estates, due to the many interests and high costs. Therefore, revenue models have become necessary in order to cover the costs of maintenance and renovation. Over time, these models have led to various changes in use and function, and as a result, castles have sometimes been radically adapted to new architectural fashions and more luxurious lifestyles (Vogelzang, 2016).

Consequently, cultural-historical value and various other specific characteristics got (unintendedly) lost. Decision models are needed in which proposals for new functions of castles and estates can be weighed up against various cultural-historical values and their visibility in the future.

The main research question is:

How can fourteenth-century havezaten from Het Kwartier van Zutphen be characterized to formulate a building typology and how is this made experienceable to the public?

In order to provide an answer to this question, the research is divided into several parts, namely historical research, case study research and correlational research.

During the historical research there is made an overview of the terminology and context of the studied subjects. Havezaten and the region they are found in are discussed.

The case study research, which is the central part of the research, provides insight in the historical development and interventions of a series of havezaten in Het Kwartier van Zutphen and how they have been adjusted to fit new functions. Six buildings, which are just like Huis 't Velde havezaten located in Het Kwartier van Zutphen, are researched on various aspects.

The chosen buildings are in the list of 36 acknowledged havezaten in Het Kwartier van Zutphen (Wikipedia, n.d.). 23 are still partially intact and 15 out of the 23 date

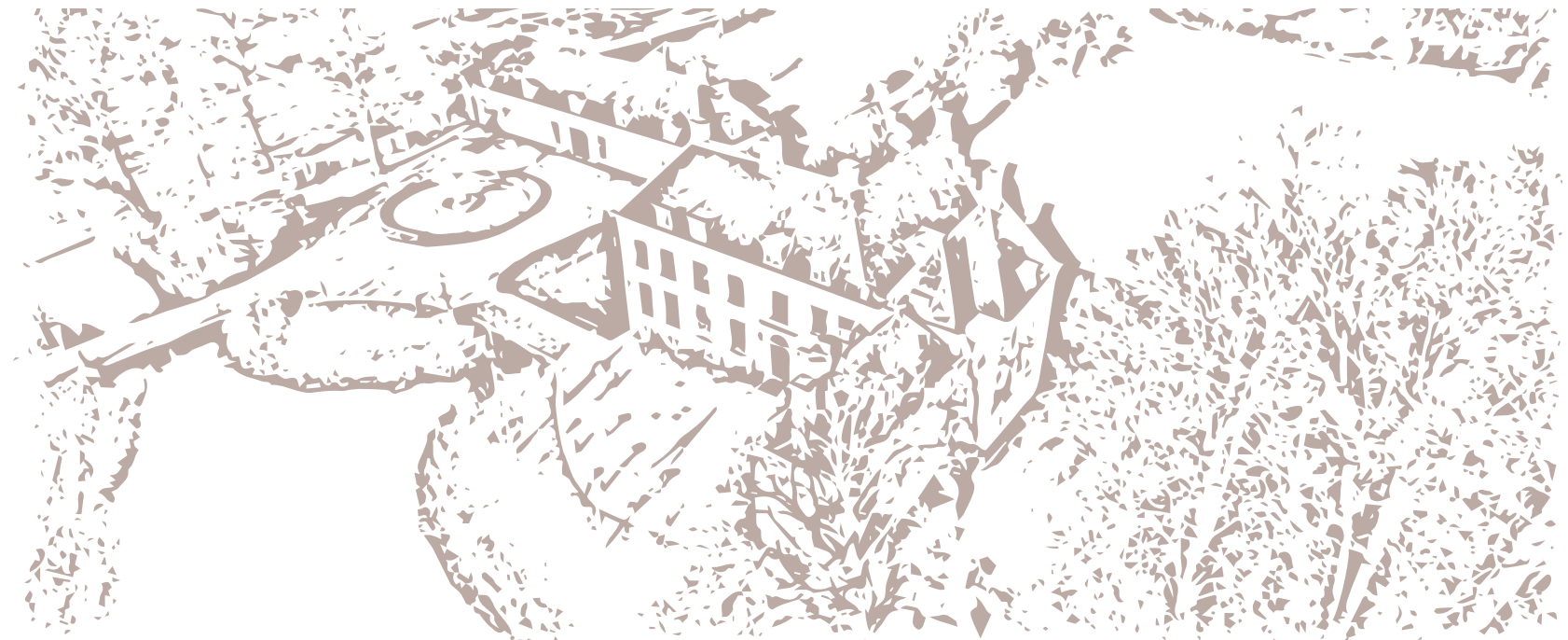
back to the fourteenth century, like Huis 't Velde. Six of those are chosen to be included in the research, with a variety of current use. From private residence (Dorth) and hotel/b&b (Vorden, Hackfort) to event center (Voorst) and museum (Verwolde, Ruurlo). An overview of the case studies is included in chapter 1.3.

The correlational research consists of an analysis and comparison of the case studies, resulting in an overview of the characteristics that form the building typology. These characteristics are examined on their experienceability in the buildings and their estate.

This analysis then resulted in a design toolbox of possible interventions, to make this typology (more) experienceable to the public. The toolbox is tested on Huis

't Velde through three design options, each with a different approach.

The research forms a reference for other havezaten and estates that face vacancy and decay in the future as well. The toolbox and design options can help guide design decisions for the adaptive re-use of those buildings and is of value in the evaluation process that strongly determines the choice of elements to be preserved.



Huis 't Velde

Havezaten



1.1 | Kwartier van Zutphen

Het Kwartier van Zutphen is the pre-eminent castle region of Gelderland (Harenberg, 1987). This area in the east of the Netherlands, nowadays referred to as the 'Achterhoek', is rich in estates and manors, of which many date from the Middle Ages.

During the late Middle Ages the area was similar to a patchwork quilt, divided into many different pieces. Many noble gentlemen had their possessions, mostly estates, courts or castles (Kuypers, 1988).

Contrary to other provinces Gelderland had four 'Ridderschappen', known as 'de vier kwartieren van Gelderland', as seen on the image on the right. They were Zutphen, Arnhem (Veluwe), Nijmegen and Roermond (Overkwartier) (Ten Houte, De Lange & Van der Burg, 2008). Those four regions together formed Hertogdom Gelre. As the name already suggests, this area was ruled by a duke, or in Dutch a 'hertog'.

Het Kwartier van Zutphen was also called 'Graafschap Zutphen'. The size of the area can be seen on the images below, where the current situation, de Achterhoek, is shown next to the former situation, Het Kwartier van Zutphen.

Havezaten were found in Het Kwartier van Zutphen, which counted around 40 havezaten in the thirteenth century (Ten Houte, De Lange & Van der Burg, 2008). Around 1750 a list of acknowledged havezaten was published, which included 36 buildings. Over time the use of the term 'havezate' decreased, because it was often replaced by more common names like 'castle', 'manor' or 'homestead'. This is actually not entirely correct, as the function of a castle is essentially different from that of a havezate. A castle was built for protection and truly had a combat function. While a havezate was intended for residential use and as condition for membership of a knighthood (Straatsma, 2018).



Kwartier van Zutphen
around 1350



Achterhoek
2022



Kwartier van Roermond

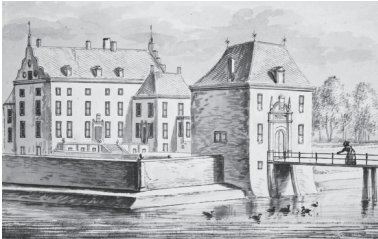
Hertogdom Gelre (Historisch Genootschap Lochem, n.d.)

Het Kwartier van Zutphen and the Achterhoek (De bosatlas van de geschiedenis van Nederland, 2011).

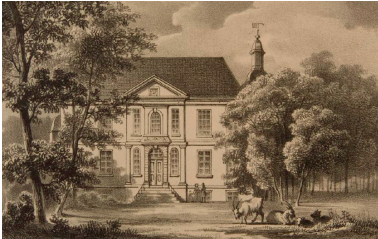
Case studies



Kasteel Vorden - First mention 1315
(Gouda Quint, 1891-1892)



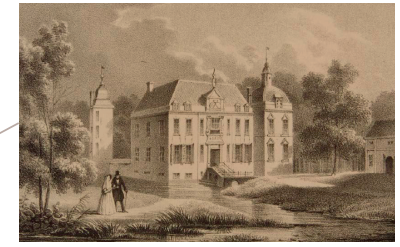
Huize Dorth - First mention 1329
(De Haen, 1735-1792)



Kasteel Hackfort - First mention 1370
(Christ, Vieweg & Meurot, 1841a)



Huis 't Velde - First mention 1326
(De Haen, 1726)



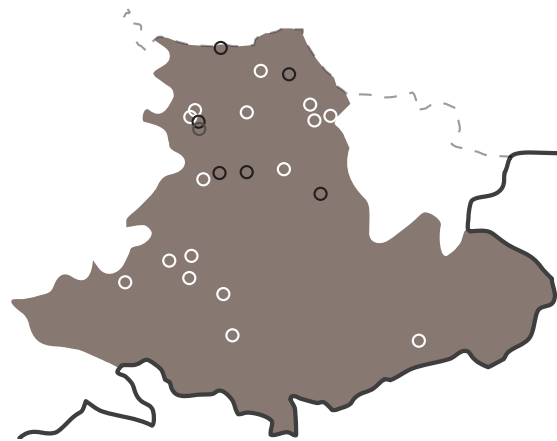
Kasteel Ruurlo - First mention 1326
(Christ, Vieweg & Meurot, 1841b)



Huis Verwolde - First mention 1346
(Gouda Quint, 1893-1900)



Huis de Voorst - First mention 1378
(Unknown, 1823-1824)



Kwartier van Zutphen
around 1350

- Huis 't Velde ○
- Case studies ●
- Other havezaten ○
- Kwartier van Zutphen ■

Figure 3.
23 (partially) intact buildings of the 36 acknowledged havezaten from Het Kwartier van Zutphen.
(De bosatlas van de geschiedenis van Nederland, 2011; Wikipedia, 2020)

2

Analysis



(Van Dijck, 2018)



(Speelman, 2019)



(Van der Laan, 2021b)



(Van der Laan, 2021c)



(Van de Biezen, 2020)



(Van der Laan, 2021a)



(Jongejan, 2021)

2.1

't Velde

Rijksstraatweg 127
7231 AD Warnsveld
Municipality of Zutphen
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.1.1 | Owners

Lerinck

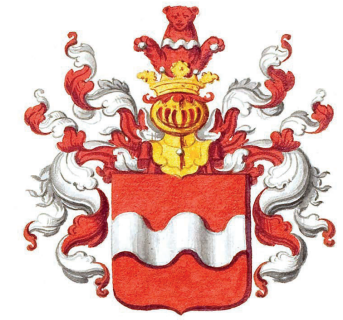
- 1378 Jacob Lerinck & Lutgarde Kreyneck
- 1402 Willem Lerinck & Nese van Steenberg.
- 1432 Andries Pelgrims Lerinck & Wibberich Nin
- 1435 Willem Lerinck & Beerne van Boerlo
- 1475 Willem Lerinck
- 1501 Adries Lerinck
- 1516 Gerberich Catharina Lerinck & Hendrick Bentinck



Lerinck



Bentinck



Van Lawick

Bentinck & Van Lawick

- 1538 Willem Bentinck & Margaretha de Groeff van Erkel
- 1577 Eusebius Bentinck & Sofia van Ittersum
(they give the ownership to their daughter Johanna)
- 1597 Johanna Bentinck & Gooswijn van Lawick (2nd marriage)
- 1633 Georg Jurrien Nicolaas van Lawick & Gerardina Judith van Hambroick

Van Keppel, Schimmelpenninck van der Oye & Van Heeckeren

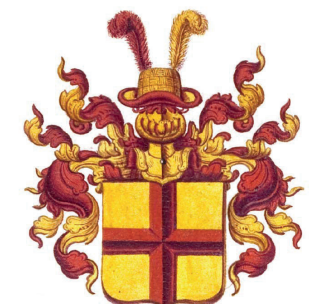
- 1646 Dirk van Keppel & Theodora van Sallandt
- 1662 Hendrick Schimmelpenninck van der Oye & Bertha Elisabeth van Zevent
- 1683 Robert van Heeckeren tot Enghuisen &
Anna Wilhelmina Cecilia van Keppel



Van Keppel



Schimmelpenninck van der Oye



Van Heeckeren

Van Keppel

- 1692 Arnold Joost van Keppel & Geertruid Johanna Quirina van der Duyn
- 1718 William Anne van Keppel & Lady Anne Lennox

Van Dorth

- 1745 Johan Adolph Hendrik Sigmund van Dorth &
Jacoba Schimmelpenninck van der Oye

Bouwer, Van Heeckeren, Van Markel Bouwer & Van Nispen

- 1801 Anna Aleida Bouwer & Jacob Derk Burchard van Heeckeren
- 1809 Arnold Hendrik van Markel Bouwer &
Sophia Adriana Everdina van Heeckeren
- 1816 Jonkheer Mr. Lodewijk Carel Jacob van Nispen &
Maria Wilhelmina van Hövell tot Swanenburg



Van Dorth



Van Nispen



Van Dijk

Van Dijk (van 't Velde)

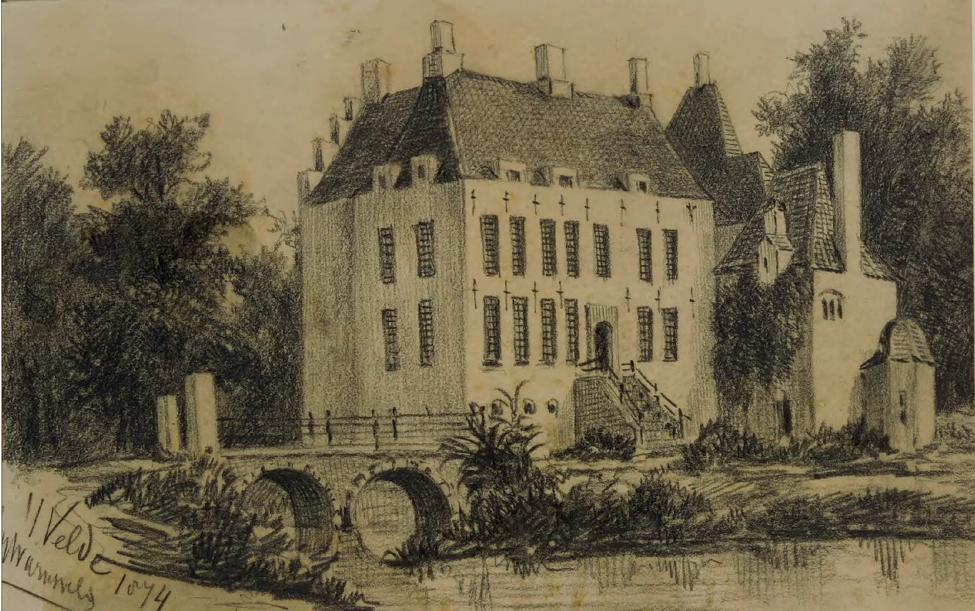
- 1824 Mr. Johannes Alexander van Dijk & Henriëtte Wilhelmina Coster
- 1849 Jan Godfried Carel van Dijk & Josephina Levina de Bas
(2nd marriage with Caroline Sophia Brants)
- 1893 Johannes Alexander van Dijk van 't Velde &
Johanna Maria barones van der Borch tot Verwolde
- 1954 Jan Godfried Carel van Dijk van 't Velde &
Jeanne Jacqueline Radermacher Schorer

Stichting Het Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen

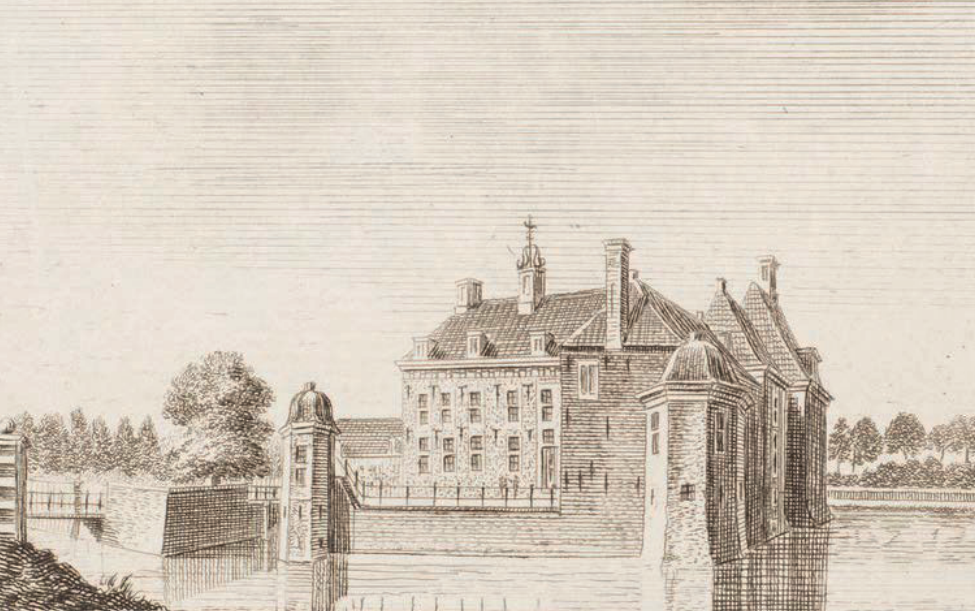
- 1959 Stichting Het Geldersch Landschap en Kasteelen



2.1.2 | Historic development



(Gelders Archief, 1874)



(Gelders Archief, 1743)

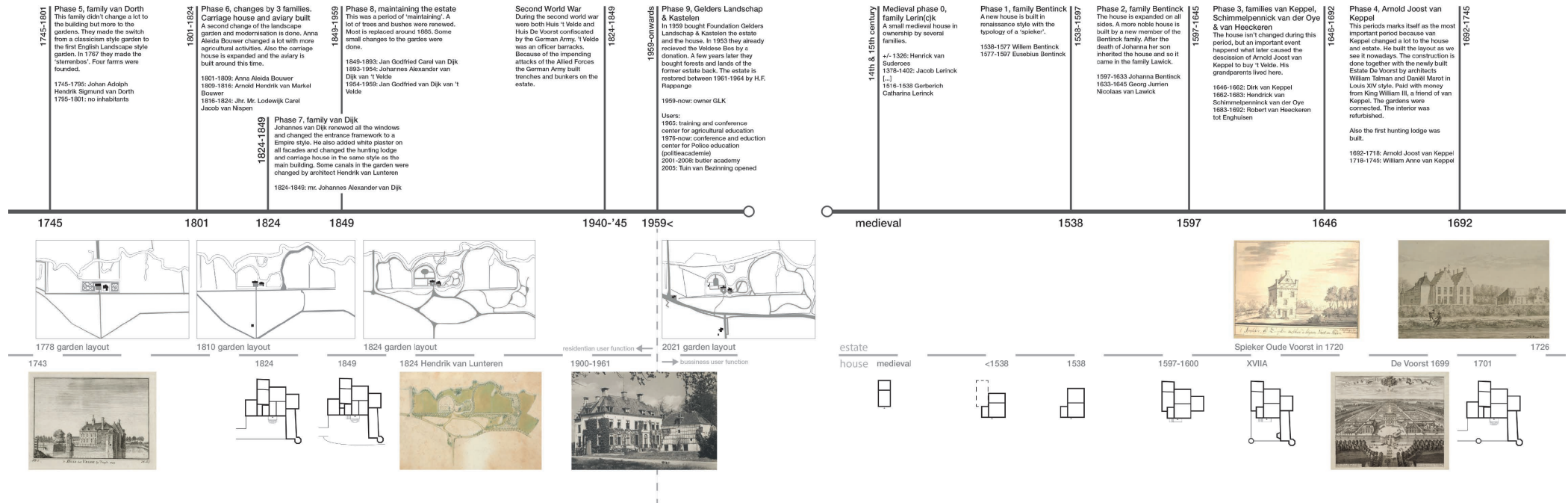


(Gelders Archief, 1726)



(Gelders Archief, 1726)

2.1.2.1 | Timeline of developments



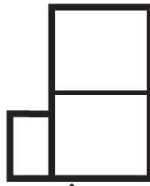
2.1.2.2 | Building development



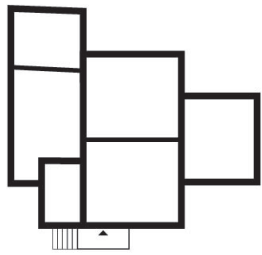
Phase 1
14th century



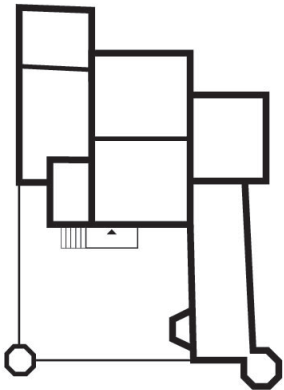
Phase 2
15th century



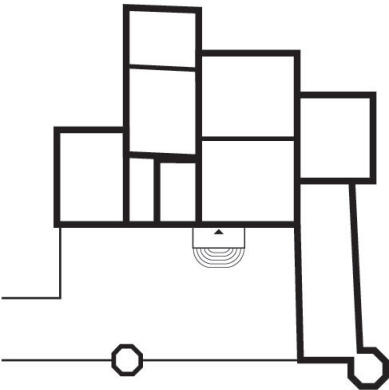
Phase 3
16th century



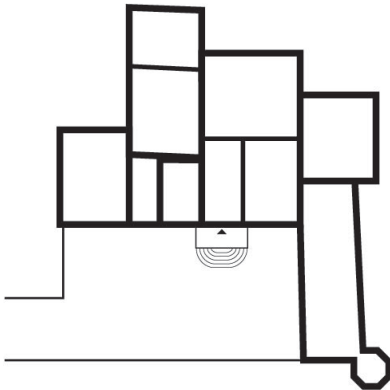
Phase 4
17th century



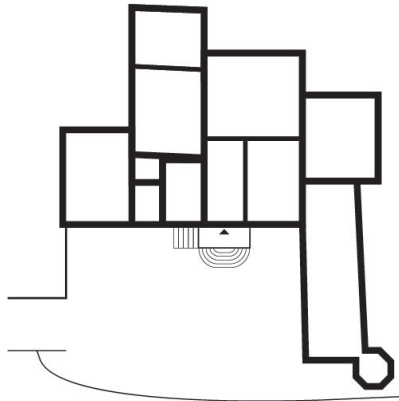
Phase 5
17th century



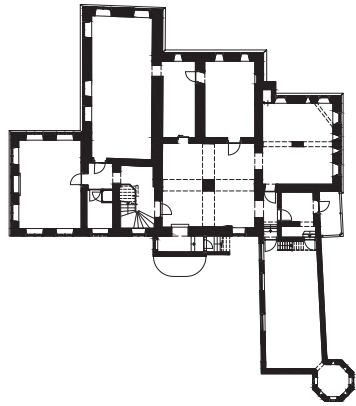
Phase 6
±1700



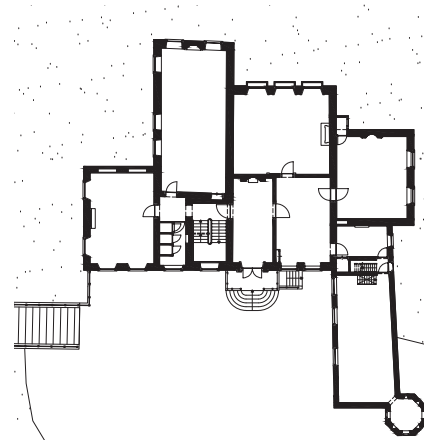
Phase 7
±1824



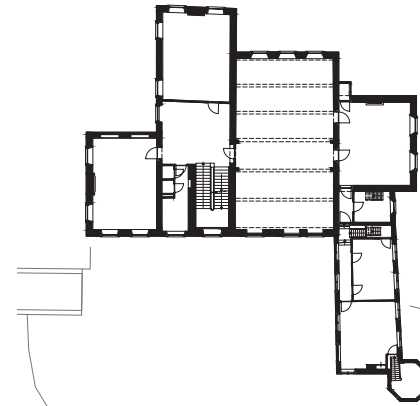
Phase 8
20th century



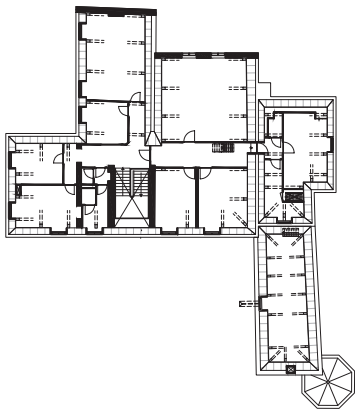
Basement



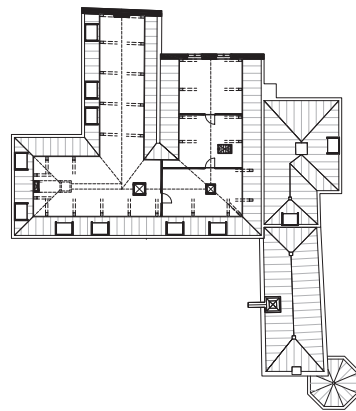
Ground floor



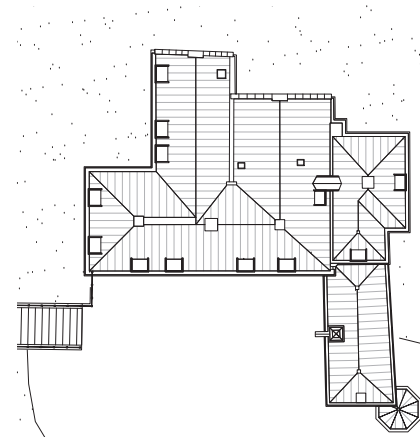
First floor



Second floor

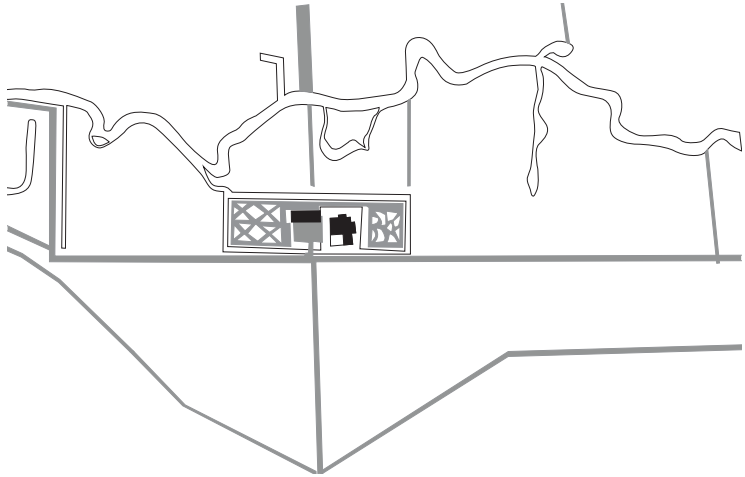


Third floor

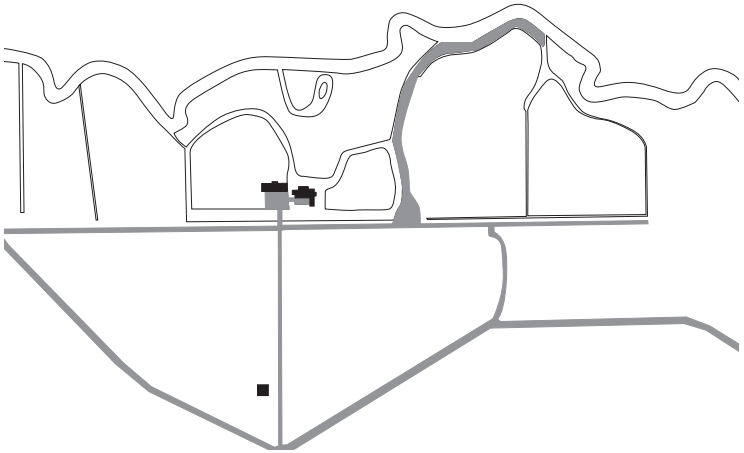


Roof

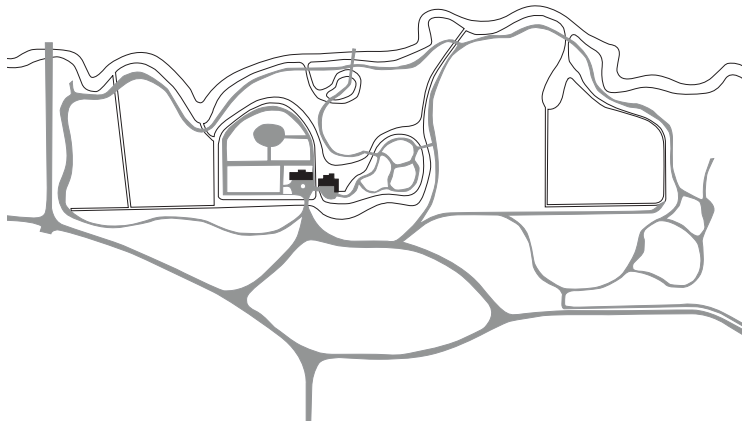
2.1.2.3 | Estate development



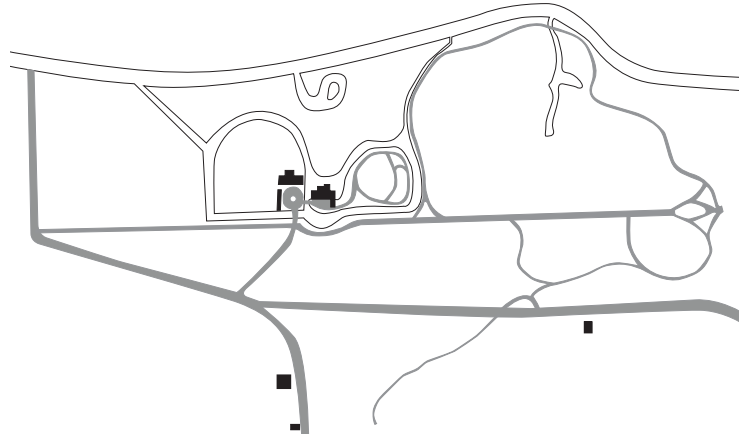
Phase 1
±1778



Phase 1
±1810



Phase 3
±1824



Phase 4
±1897

Current situation plan



- Acreage/fields
- Open field/grass/meadow
- Trees/forest
- Water
- Buildings
- Roads/pavement

2.1.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.1.3.1 | Exterior



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



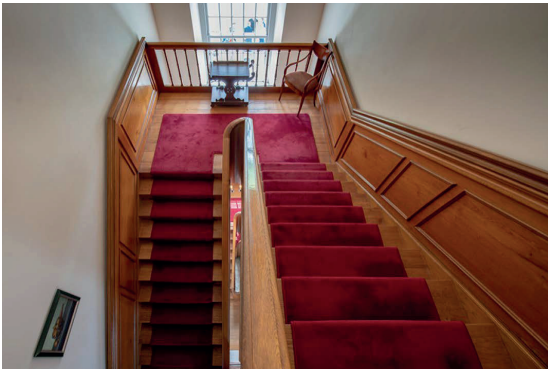
(Maasmond, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Politieacademie, n.d.)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Maasmond, 2021)

2.1.4 | Use & function

- 1326-1960 Private residence
- 1976-now Dutch Police Academy (Politieacademie)
- 2001-2008 The International Butler Academy (TIBA)
- 2007-2008 Two television shows; 'Dames In De Dop' and 'The Butler'



(TIBA, n.d.)



(Swinkels, Laeven & Meijroos, 2006)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Politieacademie, n.d.)



(Roggeveen, 2007)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



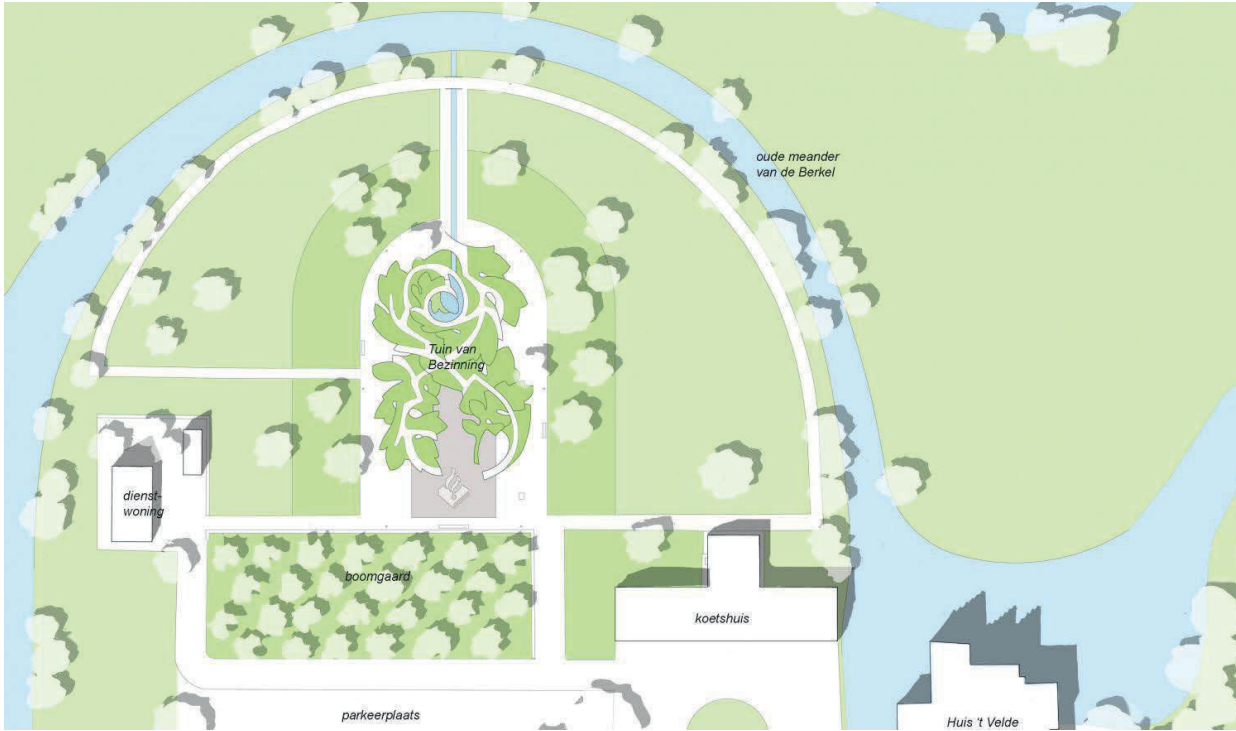
(Politieacademie, n.d.)



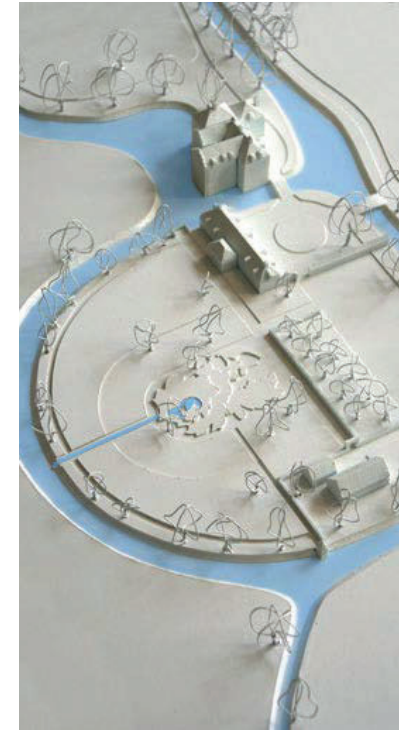
(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Politieacademie, n.d.)



(Poelmans Reesink, 2006)



(Architectenweb, 2006)

Memorial garden
(Tuin van bezinning)



(Ginkelgroep, 2011)



(Ginkelgroep, 2011)



(Ginkelgroep, 2011)

2.1.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

radiating wealth, allure & authority

- **Timelayers in the exterior**
(old parts of the renaissance, standing out in between the brickwork)
- **Timelayers in the interior**
(old parts of the renaissance, hidden behind wooden shutters in the ladies toilet)
- Old vaults in the cellar
- **Bunker of Morgan**
(bunker from World War II, where a Canadian soldier has died and was found later)
- **Signing in the landscape**
(indicating the estate and hiking and biking paths)
- **Variation in landscape designs**
(large axes of trees indicating classical designs, interchanged by canals and paths in English landscape style)
- **Authority**
Radiate some form of deterrence through cameras, fencing and police logos



(Maasmond, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



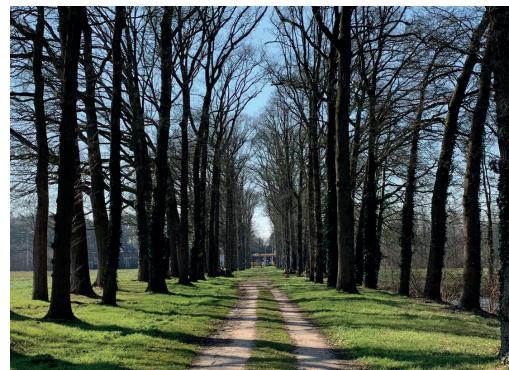
(Maasmond, 2021)



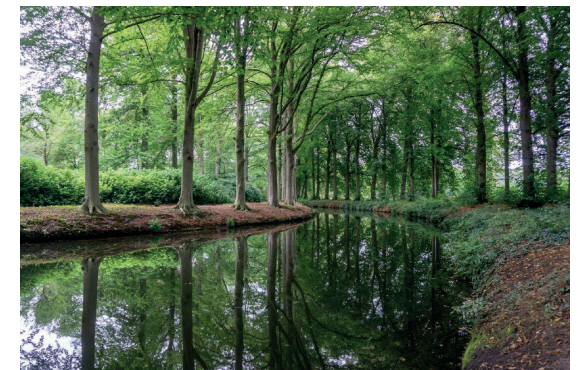
(Van Asselt, 2021)



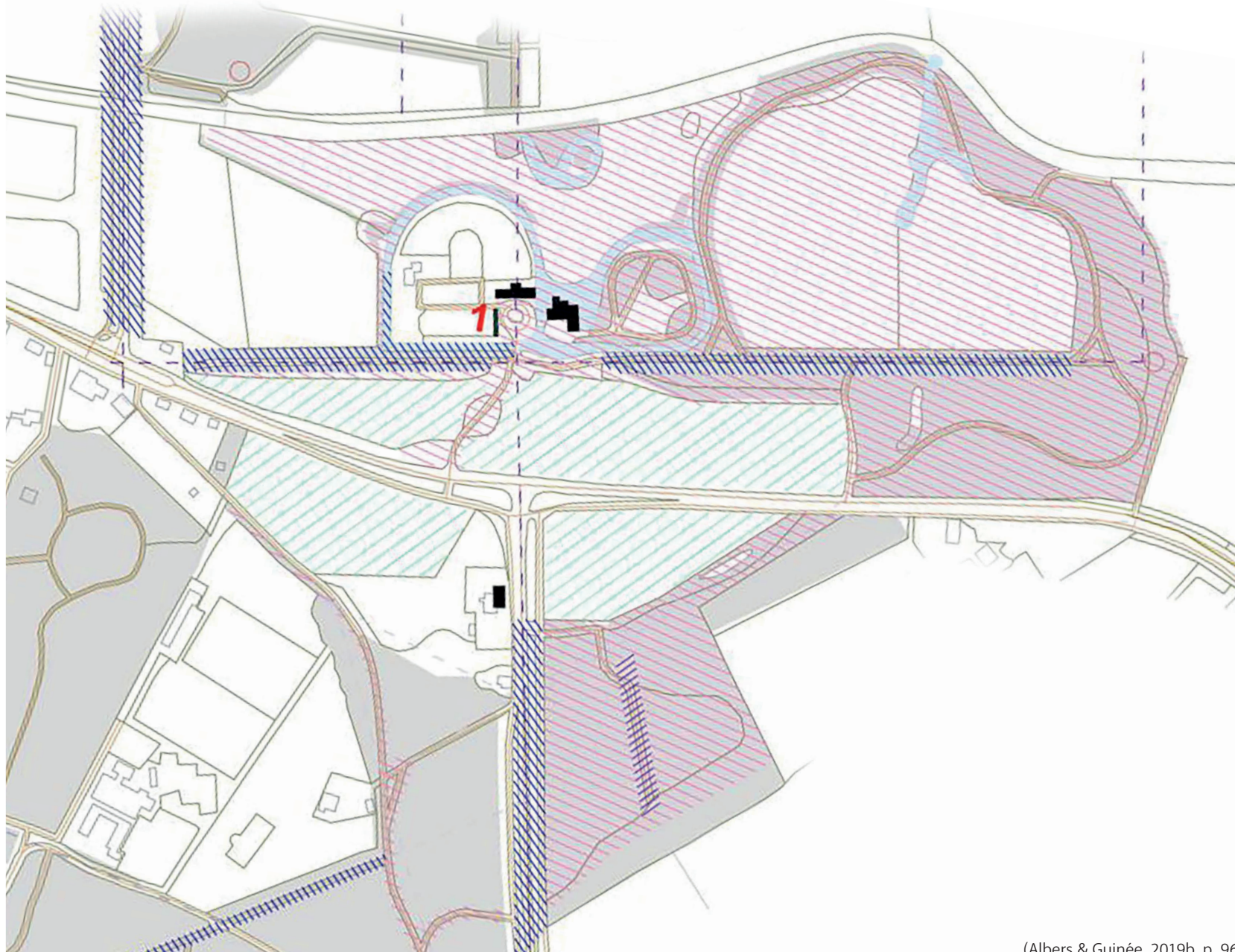
(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



-  Historisch landschap (enk),
maar met verbouw van mais en gras
-  Classicisme ca. 1695 -1745
-  Classicisme en rococo 1745 - 1801
-  geometrisch stramien J. Roman, ca. 1695
-  Landschapstijl 1801 - 1940
-  historisch gebouw
-  volière
-  historische muur (kademuur)

(Albers & Guinée, 2019b, p. 96)

2.2

Vorden

De Horsterkamp 8
7251 AZ Vorden
Municipality of Bronckhorst
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.2.1 | Owners

Van Vorden

1315 Steven van Vorden
Dirk van Vorden
Willem van Vorden
1367 Johan van Vorden
1372 Berend van Vorden

Van Hackfort

1405 Jacob van Hackfort
1453 Gerrit van Hackfort
1484 Jacob van Hackfort
1506 Hendrik (van Eck) van Hackfort

Ripperda

1550 Henrica van Hackfort & Hayo Ripperda van Farmsum
1561 Maurits Ripperda
±1580 English soldiers
1617 Adolf Ripperda
1637 Maurits Herman Ripperda & Adriana Sophia van Renesse van Elderen
1689 Vincent Willem Ripperda, shortly followed by his sister
Anna Margriet Ripperda
±1700 Maurits Carel George Willem Ripperda &
Anna Maria Dorethea van Lintelo

Various owners

1751 Sophia Amalia Maria van Gent
1758 Maria Margaretha Torck &
Rudolph Bernard Volkier graaf van Rechteren tot Vellenaer
1764 Frederik Borchard Lodewijk van Westerholt, heer van Hackfort

Van der Borch

1772 Sophia Juliana van Rechteren &
Frederik Willem van der Borch van Verwolde
? Allard Philip Reinier Carel van der Borch
? Arend van der Borch
1871 Paulus Anthony (I) van der Borch
? Paulus Anthony (II) van der Borch

1957 De Renkense Heide
(exploitation company)

1974-2004 Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen & Het Geldersch Landschap
Gemeente Vorden (municipal building)

2004-now Karin de Rouw & Jos Hoenen

Based on: (Tengbergen & Tengbergen, 1988; Gelders Archief, 2021a)



Van Vorden



Van Hac(k)fort

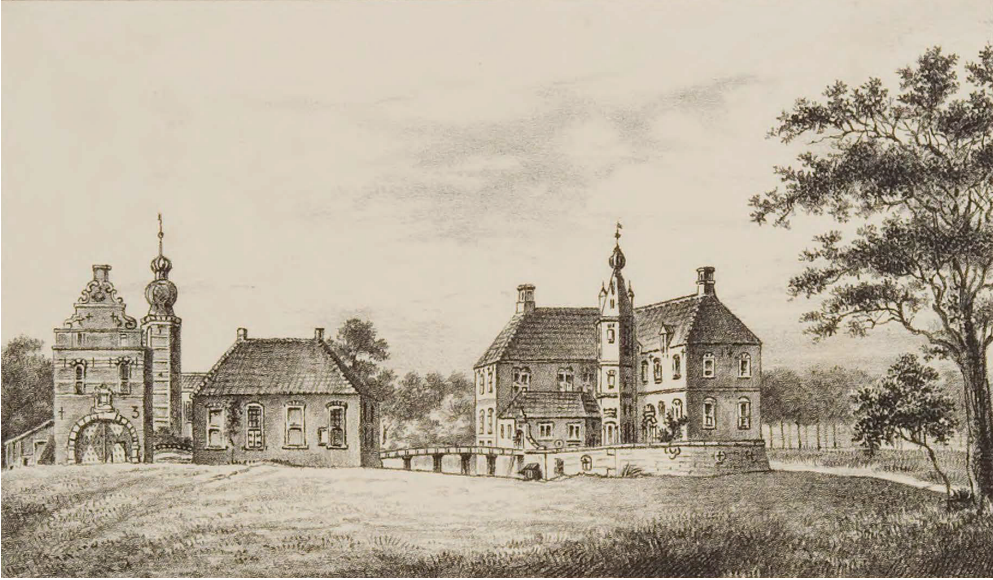


Ripperda



Van der Borch

2.2.2 | Historic development



(Gelders Archief, 1743)



(RCE, 1948)



(Het Geheugen, 1840-1845)



(Gelders Archief, 1892)

2.2.2.1 | Timeline of developments

- 1315 First mention of the havezate in Vorden
- ±1540 Re-construction of the building
(owned by Hayo Ripperda and Henrica van Hackfort)
- ±1580 English soldiers cause various destruction and a lot is robbed
Shortly after these events there is a fire in the building
- ±1600-1603 Repair work, proof still visible in the top of the squared tower
- ±1628 Construction of gatehouse on front square
Gatehouse had a stepped gable facade and eight-sided tower
- ±1657 Addition to the main building to form a clearer L-shape
(nowadays still visible in diverse brickwork in the facade)
New fireplace in the large saloon, with family crests in it
- 1666 Lootings, shortly followed by repair work
- 1713 Construction of a house (or two) on the front square
Alternations of the gatehouse (proof is in the anchors)
Possibly a small addition to the main building
- ±1727 Possible construction of main sight axis to the south
(bridge is constructed in 1727)
- ±1775-1800 **Modernizing main building and estate**
deconstruction of the gatehouse
placing of an entrance gate instead
deconstruction part of the house on the front square
deconstruction of the small addition to the main building
- ±1800-1873 Vacancy and neglect
- 1873-1875 **Restaurations and designs by Barthel Berkhout**
enlargement and replacement of windows
recovery of floors, walls and stairs
construction of access bridge on the northside
new entrance on the northside of the building
new entrance area
implementation of a toilet and shutters
construction of a stable/farm on the front square
converting house on front square into orangery

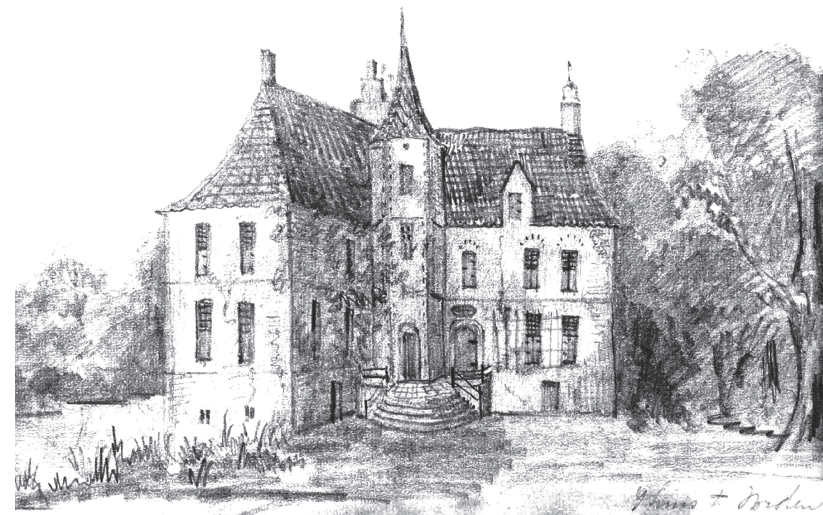
English landscape garden design

expanding canal, adding ponds and plantation

- 1879 Construction of coach house on the front square
(neoclassical style)
- 1946 Deconstruction of bridge between front square and inner square
(because of dilapidation)
- 1976-1977 Residential building became municipal building

Restaurations and designs by W.H. Heineman

reconstruction of bridge between front square and inner square
rearranging parts of the floorplans of the main building
dam between front square and inner square became arched bridge
encountering parts of old foundations
side buildings were used as offices



(Gelders Archief, 1870)

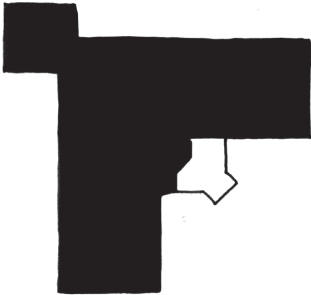
2.2.2.2 | Building development



Phase 1
±1315



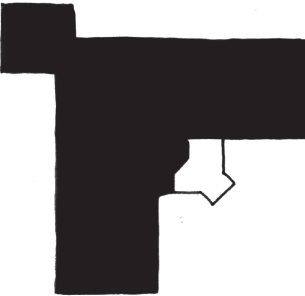
Phase 2
±1540



Phase 3
±1657



Phase 4
±1713

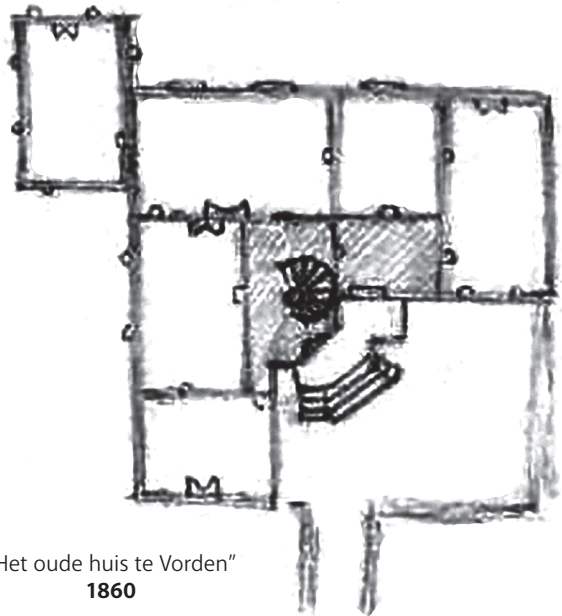


Phase 5
±1775

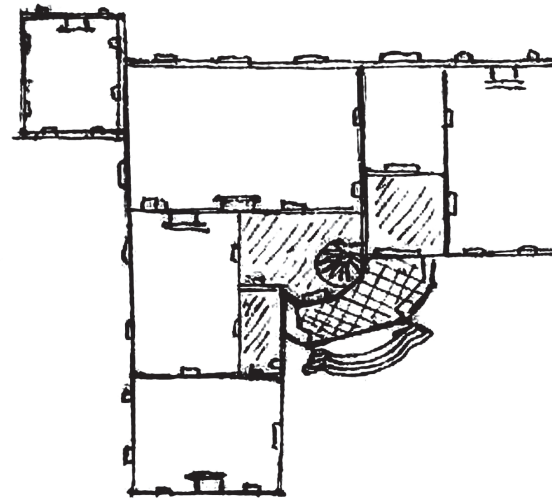


Phase 6
±1977-now

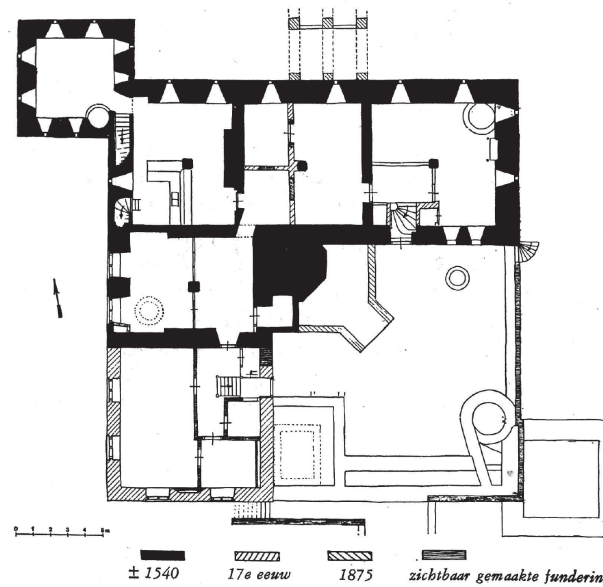
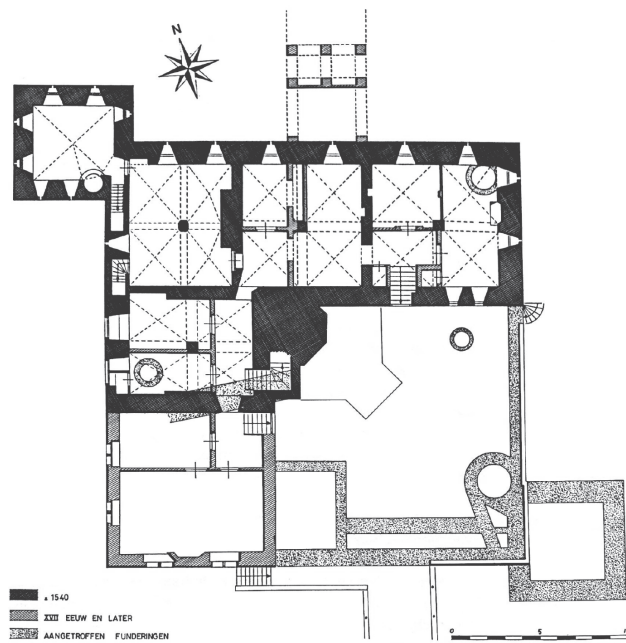
Some floorplans of the main building in different phases/time periods



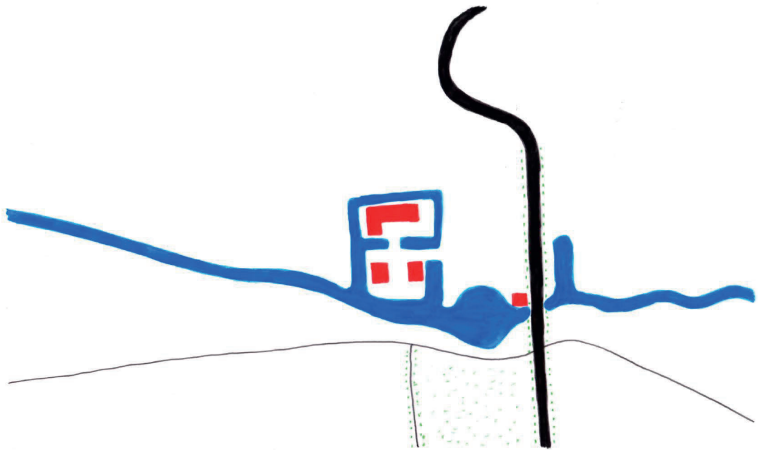
"Het oude huis te Vorden"
1860



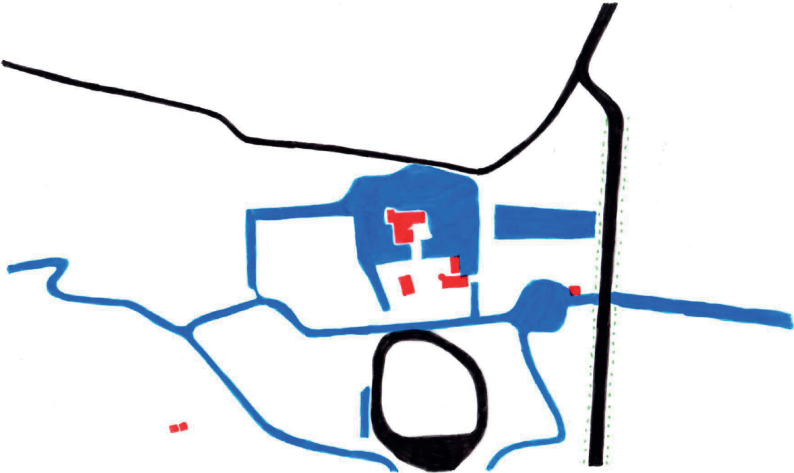
Huis Vorden
1870



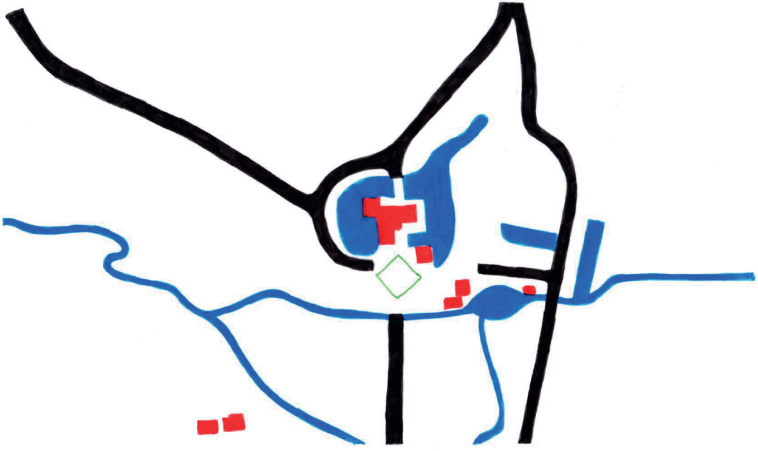
2.2.2.3 | Estate development



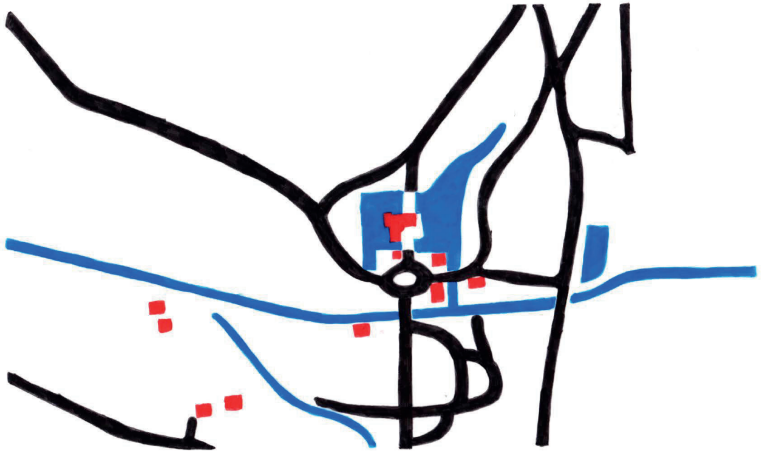
Phase 1
±1773



Phase 2
±1832



Phase 3
±1886



Phase 2
±1933

Current situation plan



2.2.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.2.3.1 | Exterior



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(De Poel, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



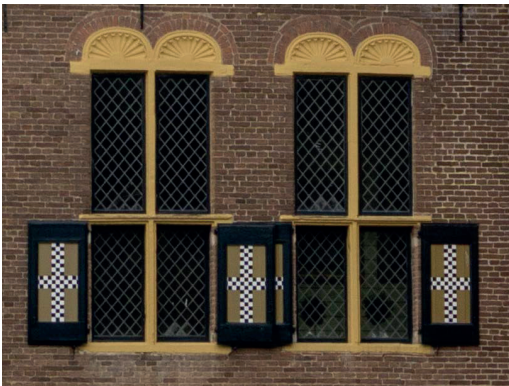
(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Historiek, 2018)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Flickr, 2018)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Natuurhuisje, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)

2.2.4 | Use & function

1315 - 1974 Private residence
 1978-2004 Municipal building (Gemeentehuis/raadhuis)
 2004-now Private residence, bed&breakfast, café, house tours, weddings, room rentals, events (but all very temporal)

The main building is privately inhabited by Karin de Rouw and Jos Hoenen since 2004. Their daily activities are restoring and preserving the castle for the future.

Via Natuurhuis.nl or Airbnb.nl it is possible to make a reservation for a n overnight stay in the castle. House tours are done on reservation and for a small fee.

3 bedrooms, 4 beds
 3,5 bathrooms
 6 guests
 (Airbnb.nl)

Celebrating christmas in Kasteel Vorden is an annual activity. The whole building gets decorated and people are able to visit the building in the second weekend of december (Spaansen, 2019).



(Jeroen Fotografie, n.d.)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(Forvalue, n.d.)



(Manana Manana, 2019)



(Forvalue, n.d.)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(Kasteel Vorden, n.d.)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(De Stentor, 2021)

The relationship between public and private has always been at odds in Kasteel Vorden and its estate since its new owners took possession.



(Vorden, n.d.)



(Facebook, 2021)



(Tripadvisor, n.d.)

2.2.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

provide visitors with a fairytale castle experience

- Showing the development history in different **pavement** on the front square

- Showing **traces of history** in the exterior with older and different brickwork

- Showing the owner history in the shutters, by implementing the **family crest** of Van Vorden

- Showing the **owner history** with the various family crests, projected on the ceiling paintings in the vestibule (entrance hal) and in an oval stained glass window above the entrance

- Keeping the **interior characteristic** as original as possible and adding elements in style "Antique furniture, paintings and other showpieces adorn the historic rooms" (Stegers & Pillen, 2020, p. 17).

- Two **water wells** in the basement as a reference to the earliest habitation

- **Embrasures** in the walls of the basement, referring to its former military function

- **Information signing** in the park

- A well-kept **historical axis**, referring to the formal landscape design and important line of sight



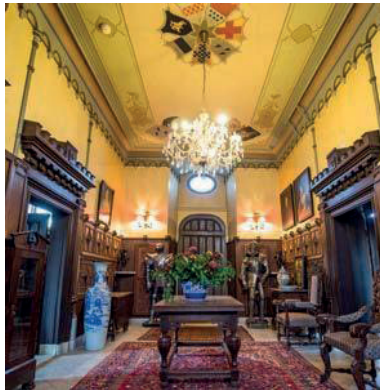
(Groene, n.d.)



(Facebook, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Stegers & Pillen, 2020)



(Flickr, 2013)



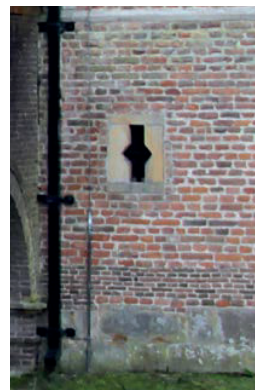
(Flickr, 2014)



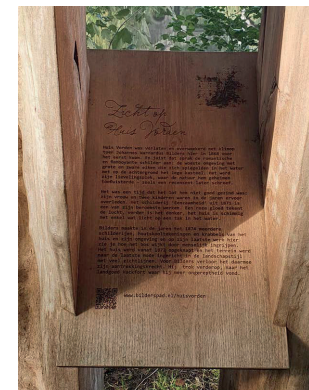
(Flickr, 2013)



(Historiek, 2018)



(Flickr, 2015)



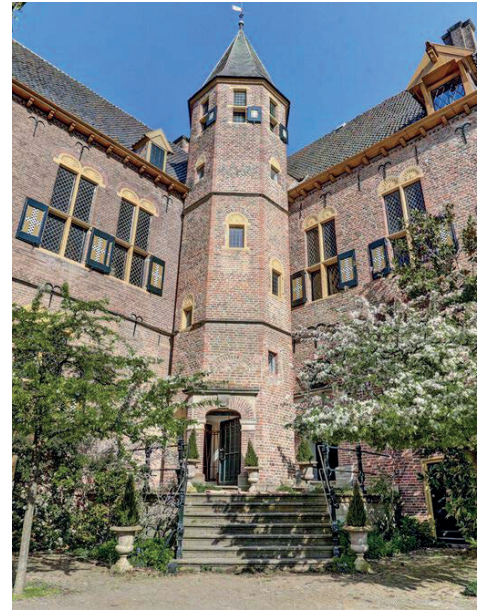
(Facebook, 2021)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(Airbnb, n.d.)



(Forvalue, n.d.)



(Monumentenportaal, n.d.)

2.3

Ruurlo

Vordenseweg 2
7261 LZ Ruurlo
Municipality of Berkelland
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.3.1 | Owners

Van Roderloo / Van Holthuizen

1326	Steven van Roderloo (I)
1355	Steven van Roderloo (II) – Ingram van Holthuizen & Jutte van Roderloo transporteren huis aan hem
1402	Roelof van Holthuizen (Roderloo)
1404	Hendrik van Roderloo
1405	Elsabé van Holthuizen
1420	Brant van Roderloo

Van Heeckeren

1420	Jacob van Heker/Heeckeren (I)
1424	Jacob van Heker/Heeckeren (I), Brant van Roderloo en Mechteld van Herner
1440	Evert van Heeckeren (I)
1495?	Jacob van Heeckeren (II)
1509	Evert van Heeckeren (II)
1563	Jacob van Heeckeren (III)
1580	Joost van Heeckeren
1620	Agnes van Heeckeren
1637	Wolter de Rode van Heeckeren
1672	Wigbolt de Rode van Heeckeren

Schimmelpenninck van der Oye

1686	Adriaan Schimmelpenninck van der Oye
1686	Anna Schimmelpenninck van der Oye
1694	Alexander Schimmelpenninck van der Oye
1698	Joost de Rode van Heeckeren
1724	Assueer Schimmelpenninck van der Oye

Van Heeckeren (van Kell)

1727	Jacob Derk van Heeckeren
1728	Assueer van Heeckeren
1768	Jacob D.C. van Heeckeren van Kell (I)
1796	Willem H.A.C. van Heeckeren van Kell (I)
1847	Willem van Heeckeren van Kell (I)
1914	Willem H.A.C. van Heeckeren van Kell (II)
1918	Jacob D.C. van Heeckeren van Kell (II)
1931	Willem van Heeckeren van Kell (II)
1931	Jacob D.C. en Louis G.A.W. van Heeckeren van Kell

Municipal

1978	Gemeente Ruurlo
2005	Gemeente Berkelland

Private to museum

2015	Hans Melchers & Monique Melchers Used as department of museum MORE, museum for modern realism, with art of Carel Willink
------	--

Based on: (Van der Ploeg, 2017)



Van Roderloo



Van Heeckeren



Schimmelpenninck van der Oye



Gemeente Ruurlo



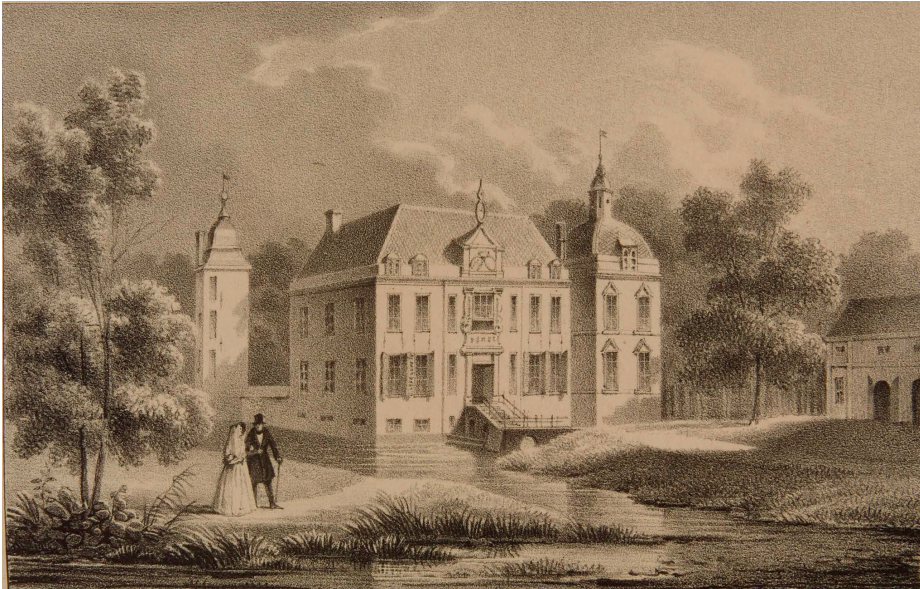
2.3.2 | Historic development



(Gelders Archief, 1867)



(Gelders Archief, 1827-1829)



(Gelders Archief, 1841)



(Rijksmuseum, 1743)

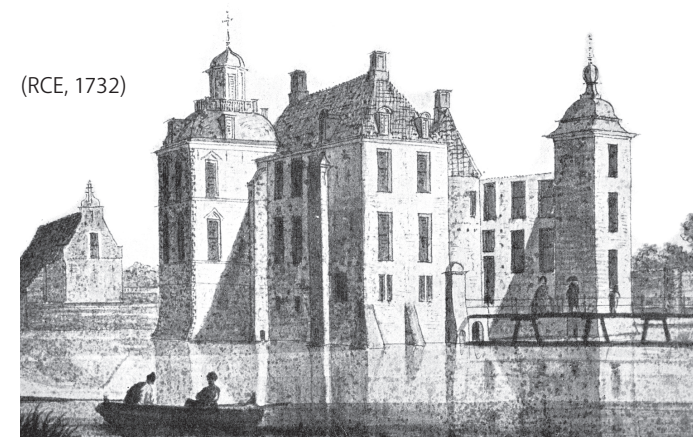
2.3.2.1 | Timeline of developments

1326	'Jachtslot Roderlo' , a moated site owned by Steven van Roderlo (Roderlo refers to the site being in a forest)
1400-1500	Adjustments to the building (cross vaults in the basement, extra floor, higher ceilings, new windows)
1550-1563	Extension with side wing and large corner tower (Jacob van Heeckeren II)
±1572	Construction of second tower in renaissance style (example to show power and status) (Joost van Heeckeren)
1627-1705	Various modernizations (an enlargement of the small tower, containing new windows)
1700-1725	Classical/formal garden design
1706-1717	Stucco on ceilings
1708	Construction of stone bridge to the former entrance (renovated in 1771; both 1708 and 1771 are engraved)
1727-1728	Drastic changes to estate and building(s) new entrance with mid-rise addition on the south-east side, with extra wall around inner square renovating the interior; chimneys, paintings, wainscoting construction of farm-like building in the park (later coach house)
±1750	Stucco on ceilings
1760-1790	New classical/formal garden design
1783	Construction of water mills
1801	Garden design by J.P. Posth (possible inspired by the work of Johannes Montsche)
1811	Various changes to the building entrance gets double door, interior walls are plastered, some neoclassical stucco on ceilings
±1816	Construction of coach house on the front square
1821	Alternations to roofing of small tower
±1825	Re-arrangement of first floor (room structure and interior)

1865	Construction of orangery, designed by L.H. Eberson
1865-1880	Garden designs by J.D. & L.P. Zocher (not much has been done with those, but were inspirational for later)
±1869	Designs by L.H. Eberson bringing back interior elements from De Voorst additional volume on the inner square with stepped gable facade renewing front facade with clock tower alternations on main staircase renovation of the attic
±1880	Garden designs by C.E.A. Petzold and E.C. Scholten (focus on effect of perspective and contrast, through horizontal and vertical articulation and grouping of planting)
1984	Transformation into municipal building for Ruurlo
2014-2017	Transformation into museum (department of Museum MORE)

Designs by Heineman-Vos-Ten Broeke BV
additional floors to the lower volume on the inner square construction of a bridge on the side of the inner square re-arrangement of the interior; elevator, toilets, various walls

Designs by Verlaan & Bouwstra
complete renovation of the building construction of a glazed entrance volume on the inner square re-arrangement of the interior; new central stairs and elevator construction of a new glazed bridge to the entrance (designed by Hans van Heeswijk)



2.3.2.2 | Building development



Phase 1
±1326



Phase 2
±1550



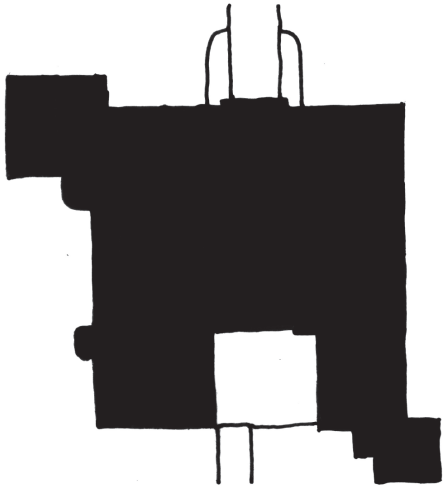
Phase 3
±1572



Phase 4
±1728

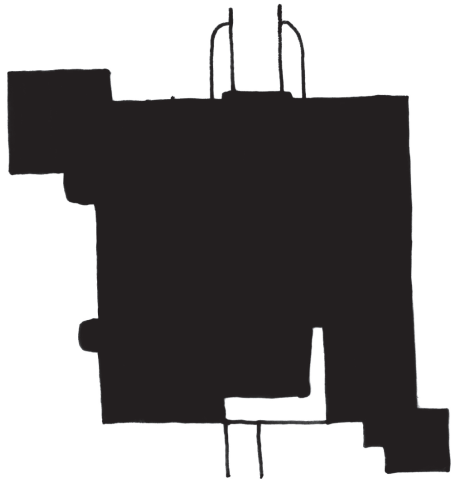


Phase 5
±1869

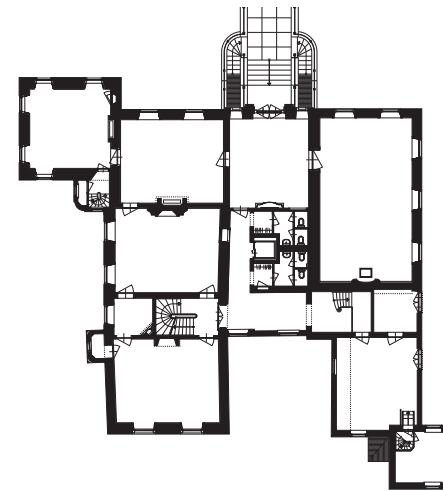
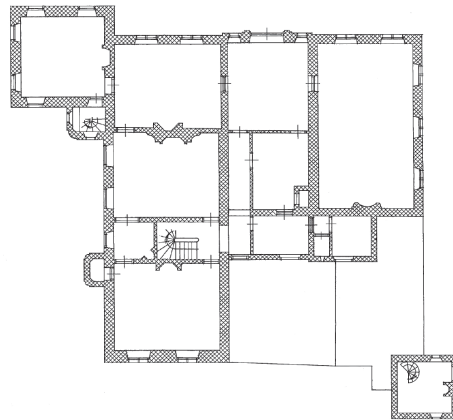
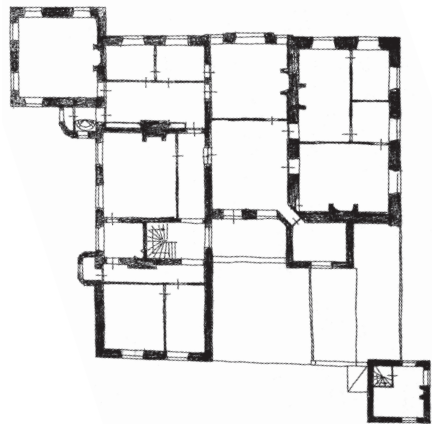
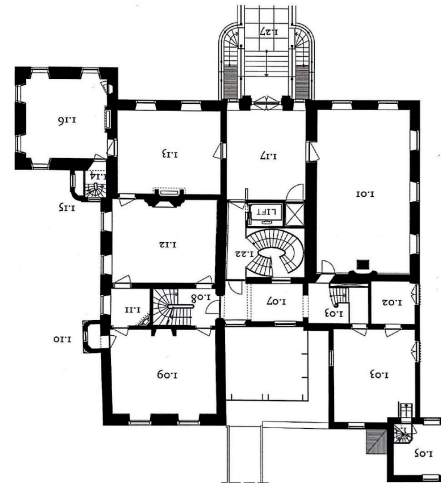


Phase 6
±1984

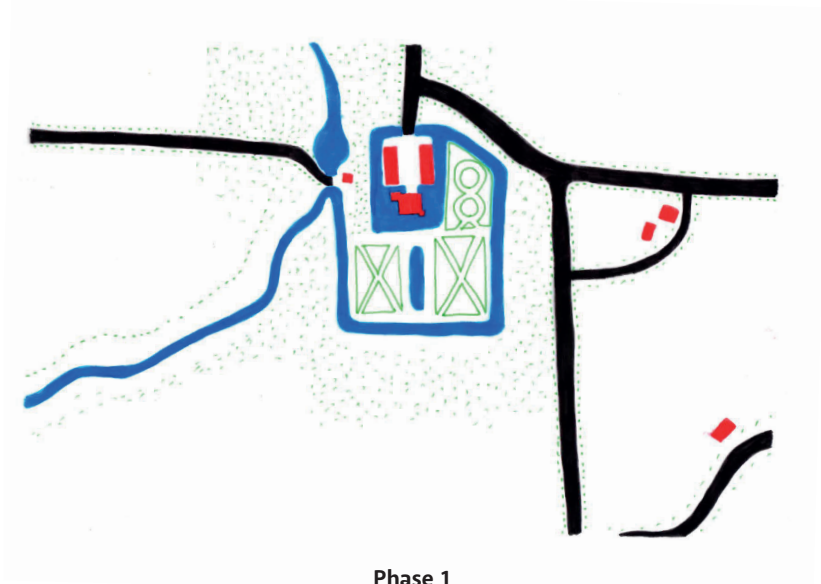
Some floorplans of the main building in different phases/time periods



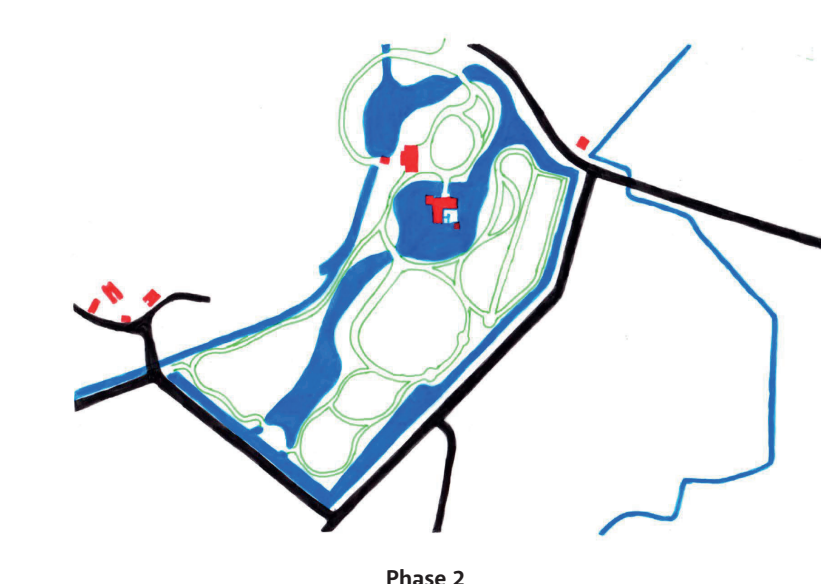
Phase 7
±2017



2.3.2.3 | Estate development



Phase 1
±1780



Phase 2
±1801



Phase 3
±1880



Phase 4
±1984

Current situation plan



2.3.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.3.3.1 | Exterior



(Van Asselt, 2020)



(Gelders Archief / Gemeente Berkelland)



(Zaaijer, 2021)



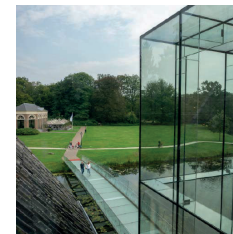
(Van Asselt, 2020)



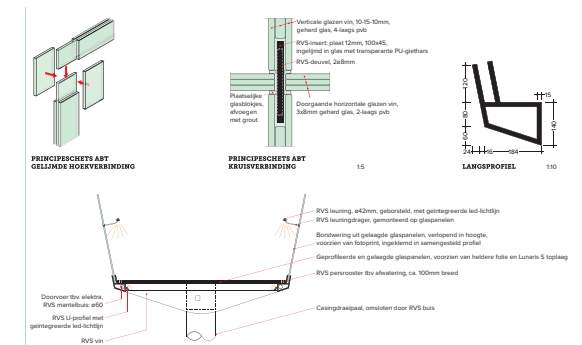
(Monuglas, n.d.)



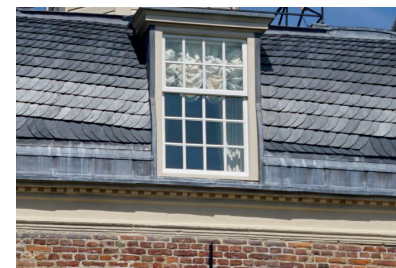
(Van Asselt, 2020)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Wind & Van Oosten, 2017, p. 38)



(Van Asselt, 2020)



(Van Asselt, 2020)



(Oostendorp, n.d.)



(Gelders Archief/Gemeente Berkelland)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.a)



(Oostendorp, n.d.)



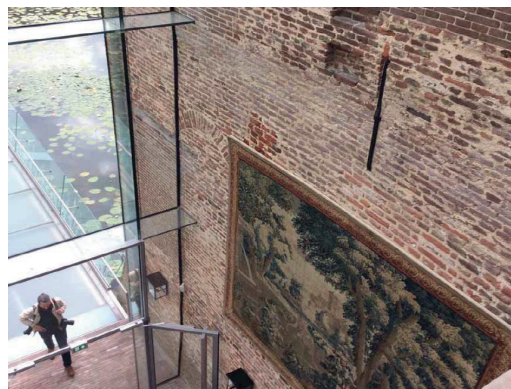
(Van Roosmalen & Van Oosten, 2017, p. 18)



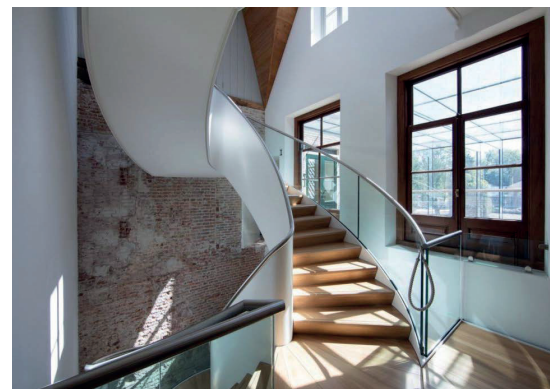
(Oostendorp, n.d.)



(Museum MORE, n.d.)



(Van Roosmalen & Van Oosten, 2017, p. 15)



(Gelderse Streken, n.d.)

2.3.4 | Use & function

1326 - 1978 Private residence
 1978 - 2015 Municipal building (community house)
 2017 - now Museum, restaurant & event location
 The attic is used as servants home, a bridal suite and for installations.

The main building is used as museum, which opened at June 23, 2017. A new glazed volume and bridge were added to make this type of use fit in the building. Most parts of the building are accessible.

The oranjerie is used as restaurant and is suited for various events, weddings, meetings and other types of gatherings. The wedding room and bridal suite are located in the main building.

De Kasteelboerderij is used as bed&breakfast.



(Van Asselt, 2020)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.a)



(Van Roosmalen & Van Oosten, 2017, p. 16)



(Oostendorp, n.d.)



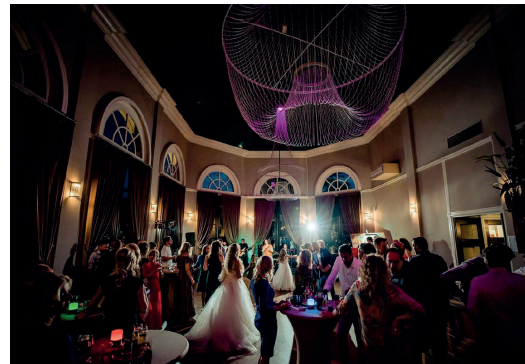
(Oostendorp, n.d.)



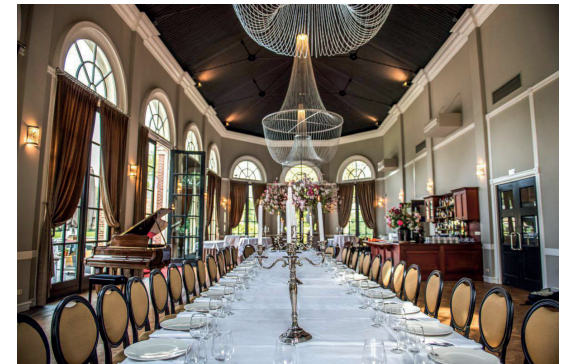
(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.a)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.a)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.a)



(Oranjerie Ruurlo, n.d.)



Former funtion
Wintergarden

Current function
Restaurant & event center



Oranjerie
Ruurlo

Bombed in 1945
Rebuild in 2001

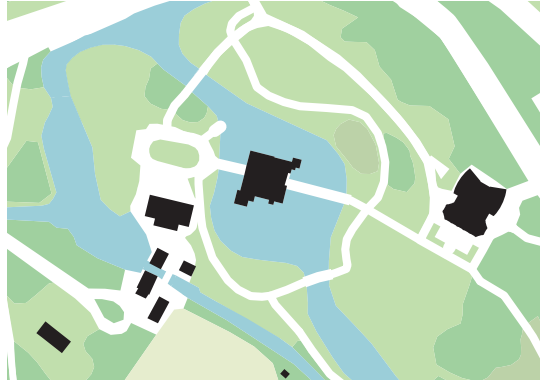


1900



2004

2019

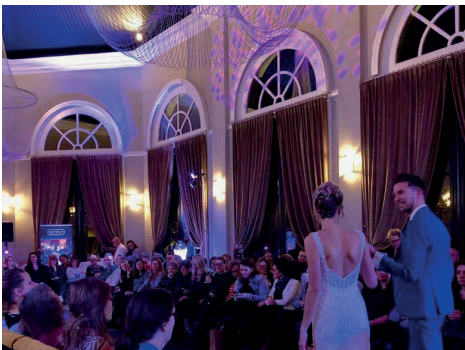


Voor



Tijdens

Na



Voor



Tijdens

Na

2.3.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

continuation of (construction) history (adding a new timelayer)

- **Family crests** on the exterior and interior (referring to the most influential families that have lived there)

- Signs of historic development in the **exterior brickwork** (differences in size and color of bricks) (the brickwork of a former exterior wall is kept visible along the main staircase)

- **New glazing in existing window frames** (extra thin insulating double glazing with solar coating, from Monuglas) (keeping the characteristics and detailing, but with improved performance)

- **Adding to the historic development** with new volume and bridge of glass (easily remountable)

- Showing historic garden development with **different pavements**

- **Rich materialisation and detailing of the interior** (showing nobility, with references to the former owners) (floor and ceiling detailing reflect one another)

- **Large contrast between old and new** to make the division clear (glass volume, new central staircase)

- **Documentary movie room** about the history of the building, owners and art(ist)

- **Shop** with products about the museum and building, also about things in the environment



(Museum MORE-Kasteel Ruurlo, 2017)



(Museum MORE-Kasteel Ruurlo, 2017)



(Van der Ploeg, 2017, p. 22)



(Van der Ploeg, 2017, p. 24)



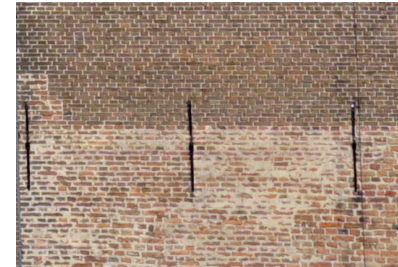
(Van der Ploeg, 2017, p. 26)



(Google Earth, 2021)



(Google Earth, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2020)



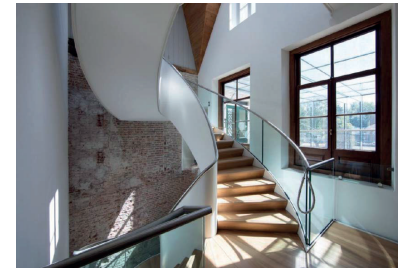
(Monuglas, n.d.)



(Museum MORE-Kasteel Ruurlo, 2017)



(Museum MORE-Kasteel Ruurlo, 2017)



(Gelderse Streken, n.d.)



(Flickr/Coppens, 2018)

Plan of the estate design in 2016 by Meeuwis de Vries Tuinen.



(Meeuwis de Vries Tuinen, 2016)

2.4

Dorth

Bathmenseweg 16
7216 PC Kring te Dorth
Municipality of Lochem
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.4.1 | Owners

Van Dorth

1329	Seyno van Dorth
1348	Hendrik van Dorth?
1373	Peter van Steynberghen/Steenbergen (conquered Dorth in a fight)
1379	Hendrick van Dorth & Anna van Keppel tot Verwolde
1402	Derck van Dorth (possessed De Meyer already in 1396)
1422	Seino van Dorth & Berthe van Wilacht
1443	Dirck van Dorth (both Hof and Huis)
1501	Seino van Dorth & Henrica van Aeswyn
1529	Dirck van Dorth & Johanna van Rossum
1546	Seino van Dorth & Marie Droste
1606	Dirck/Diederick van Dorth & Adelheid van Bodelschwingh
1626	Isabella van Dorth & Adriaan Balthasar graaf zu Flodroff

Zu Flodroff

1654	Willem Adriaan Frederik zu Flodroff & Margaretha Huyssen
1697	Jeannette Margaretha Huyssen van Kattendyke & Carl Sophonius Philipp zu Flodroff, heer tot Wallendorf
1708	Odiliana zu Flodroff & Gerrit van Ewsum
1717	Jeannette Margaretha Huyssen van Kattendyke & Carl Sophonius Philipp zu Flodroff, heer tot Wallendorf
1749	Alexander Carl zu Flodroff
1752	Amalia Esperance gravin van Flodroff-Wartensleben & Hendrik IX graaf van Reuss en Plauen

Various owners

1756	Arend Rutgers, but very soon sold to Hendrik Lindeman & Maria Klopman, but later bought back. They sold the Hof to Goris Jan Verhoeff and kept Huis Dorth
1759	Godart Philip Cornelis Theodorus Baron van der Capellen, burgemeester van Zutphen kocht het Huis Dorth. In 1762 they bought back the Hof!!!
1779	Berend Baron van Neukirchen
1780	Anna Margaretha Elisabeth van Lynden d'Aspermont
1787	Gerrit Willem Baron van Zuylen van Nyevelt & Anna Maria Romp
1813	Jan Hermannus van Engelen sold Hof te Dorth (De Meyer) to Hendrik Kleinhaar, which would be used as farm. Since then the Hof and Huis have never been owned together.
1833	Laurens Kleyn
1887	After Laurens Kleyn's death the whole plot was sold in parts J. Manger Cats te Wolvega bought the building plot and direct surroundings (of 96 ha). It had not been used until 1907, leaving a ruin
1907	Den Heer Adr. Poot
1912	De Heer J. D. Bierma
1916	Den Heer E. G. Verkade te Delft
1927	Gustaaf Otto Frederik ridder Huyssen van Kattendyke & Charlotte Frédérique Taunay
1972	J. Kraaijeveld van Hemert
1986	Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland (93 ha landgoed)

Based on;
(De Graaf, 1912; De Graaf, 1926; Harenberg, 1987)



Van Dorth



Zu Flodroff

2.4.2 | Historic development



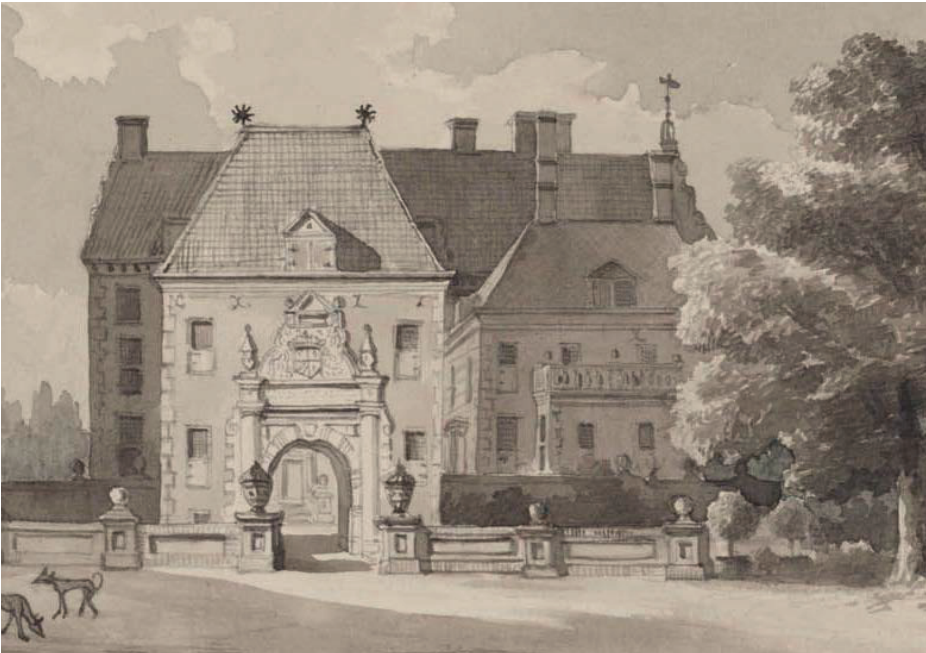
(Collectie Nederland, 1744)



(Archieven, 1726)



(RKD, 1718-1730)



(Facebook, 2019)

2.4.2.1 | Timeline of developments

- 1190-1329 **Hof van Dorth (de Meyer)**, located in Overijssel, where the history and family of Van Dorth started
- 1329 **Huis Dorth** (owned by Seyno van Dorth), located in Gelderland, (started as border fortress)
- 1348 Building was declared as 'open house' by Seyno and Henrick van Dorth
- 1443 Both Hof and Huis Dorth were in possession of Dirck van Dorth, therefore he had permission to join both the knighthood of Overijssel and Gelderland
- 1593 Deconstruction of earth wall around the buildings (partially losing its function as border fortress)
- ±1606 Deconstruction old building and the construction of a new one (by Dirck van Dorth & Adelheid van Bodelschwingh)
- ±1626 Embellishment of building and estate (avenues)
- 1756-1759 Hof and Huis switch owners a few times (from 1813 onwards no longer owned by the same family)
- 1833 Deconstruction of all buildings because of deferred maintenance (by Laurens Kleyn)
- 1837 Construction of new Huis Dorth on the basement of the former building (now with a squared floorplan, pillars and high staircase)
- 1887 Plot sold in parts after Kleyn's death Estate and building left for twenty years to become a ruin
- 1907 Improvements of building and estate by A. Poot
- 1916 Drastic changes to the surroundings by E.G. Verkade te Delft

1929 Deconstruction main building and all foundations (by Gustaaf Otto Frederik ridder Huyssen van Kattendyke)

Designs by Andries de Maaker (neoclassical style)

new main building and direct surroundings brought back some mantelpieces from elsewhere

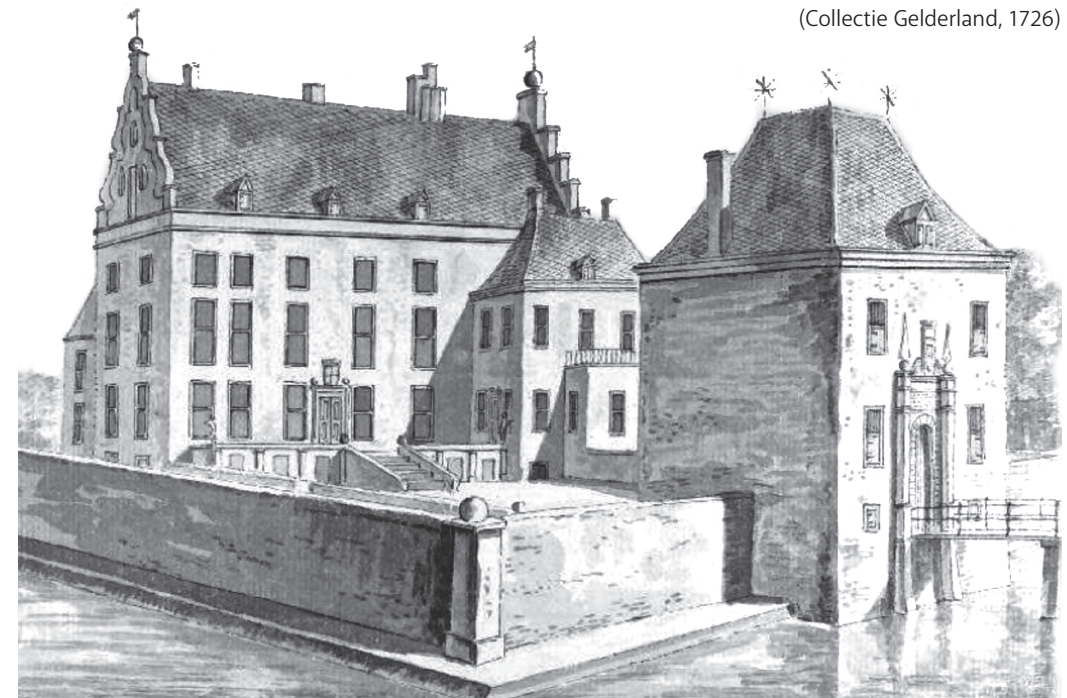
Designs by A.J. Jansen (traditional/Dutch renaissance style)

side buildings on the front square

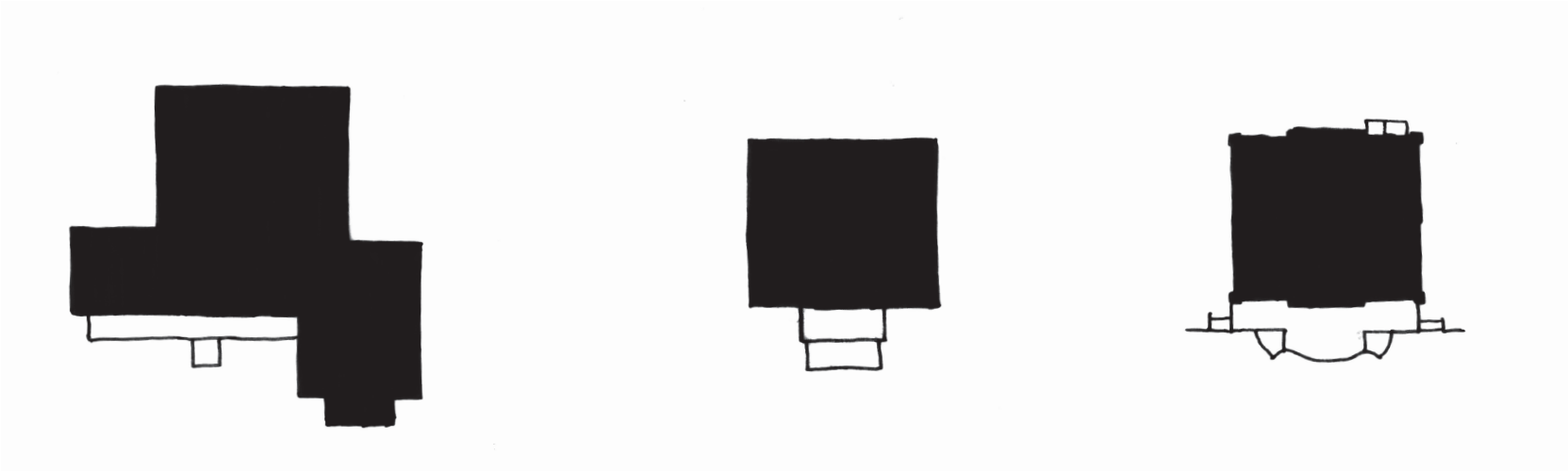
1972 Use as country house and commercial center

Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten

consolidation and nature improvements



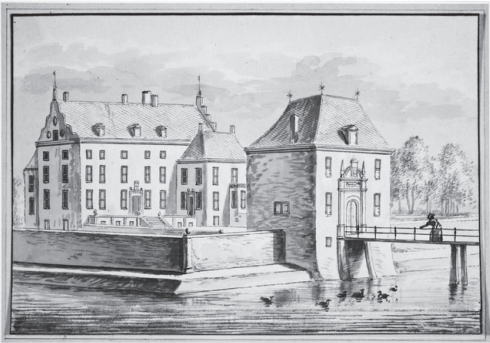
2.4.2.2 | Building development



Phase 1
±1329

Phase 2
±1837

Phase 3
±1929



(RKD, 1735-1792)

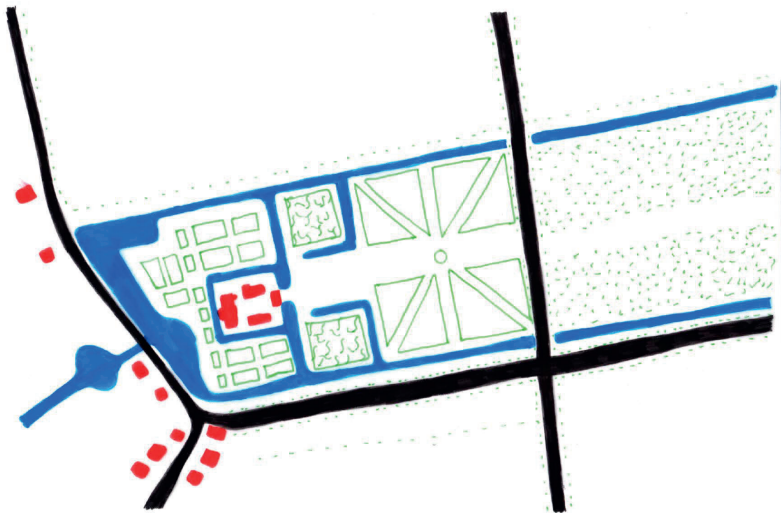


(Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen, 1900)

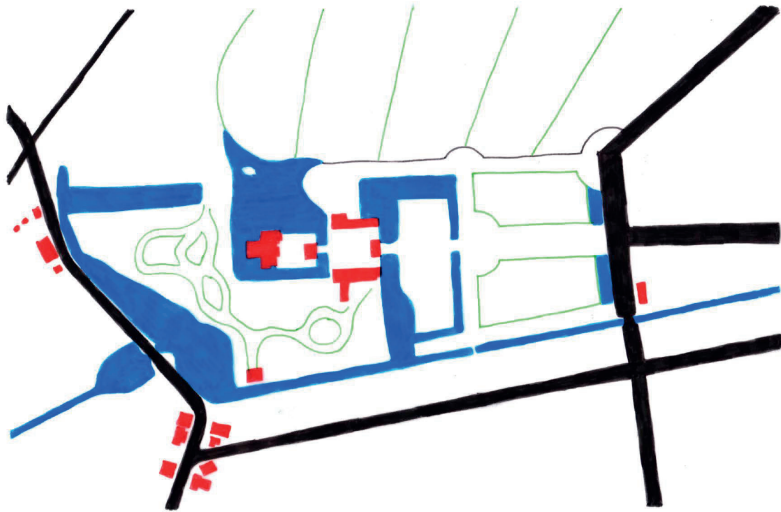


(Van Asselt, 2021)

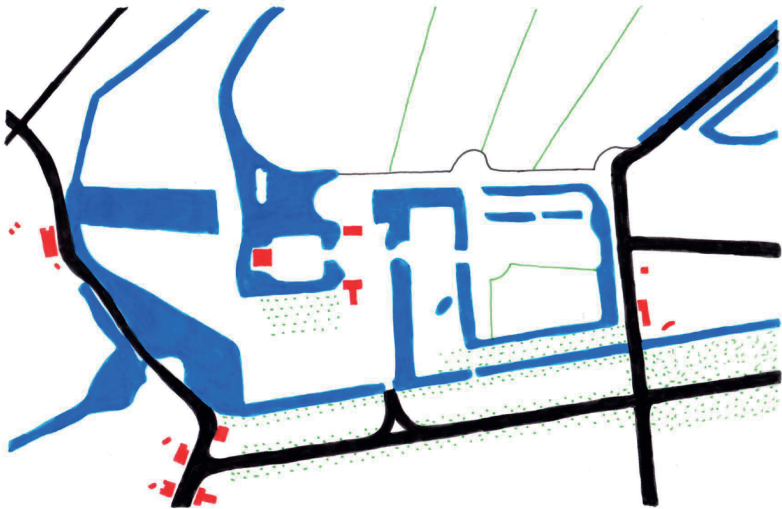
2.4.2.3 | Estate development



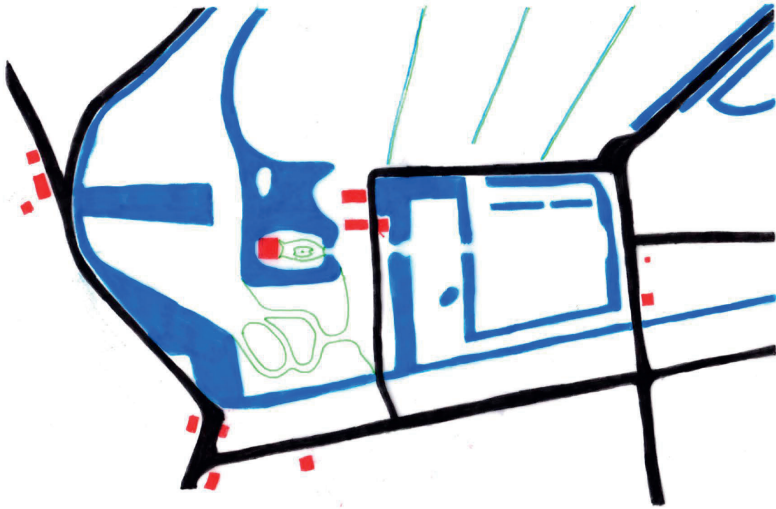
Phase 1
±1773



Phase 2
±1807-1818



Phase 3
±1832-1844



Phase 2
±1881-1887

Current situation plan



- Acresage/fields
- Open field/grass/meadow
- Trees/forest
- Water
- Buildings
- Roads/pavement

2.4.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.4.3.1 | Exterior



(VandenBelt Makelaars, n.d.)



(Bathmen, 1947)



(Bathmen, 1953)



(Van Asselt. 2022)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2022)



(Van Asselt. 2022)

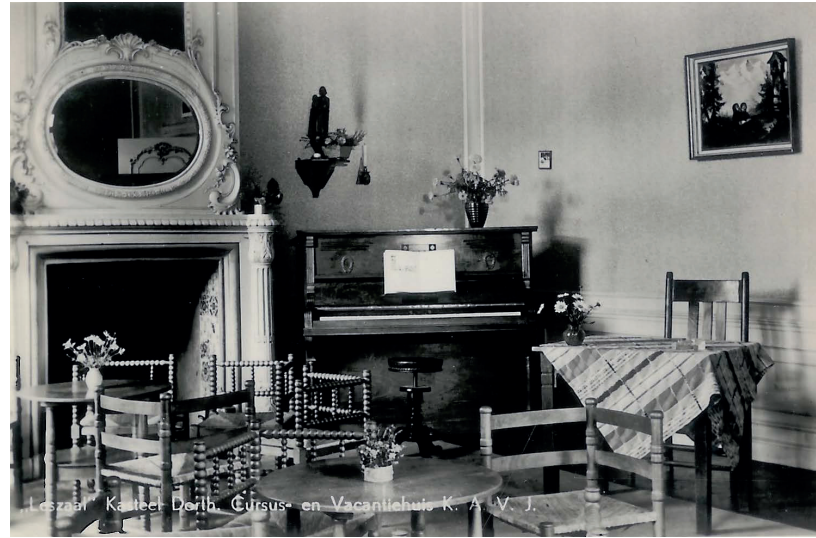


(Van Asselt. 2022)



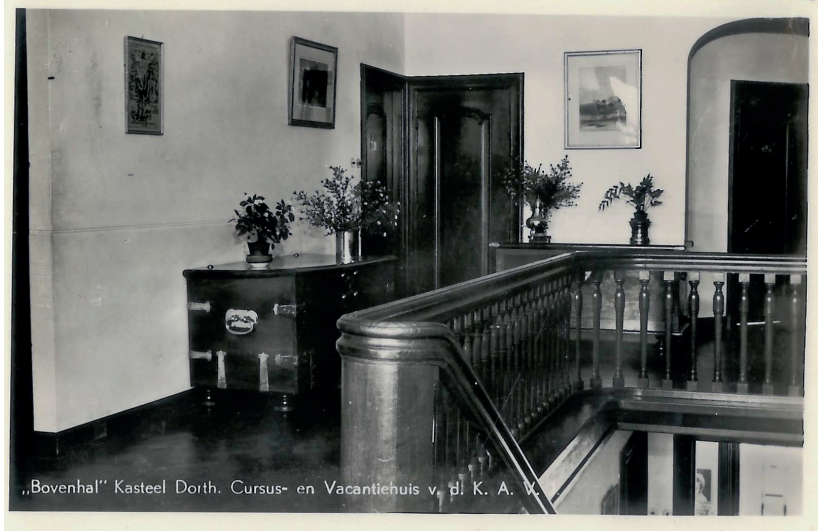
„Eetzaal“ Kasteel Dorth. Cursus- en Vacantiehuis v. d. K. A. V. J.

(Bathmen, n.d.)



„Leszaal“ Kasteel Dorth. Cursus- en Vacantiehuis v. d. K. A. V. J.

(Bathmen, n.d.)



„Bovenhal“ Kasteel Dorth. Cursus- en Vacantiehuis v. d. K. A. V. J.

(Bathmen, n.d.)



„Hal“ van Kasteel Dorth. Cursus- en Vacantiehuis v. d. K. A. V. J.

(Bathmen, 1948)

2.4.4 | Use & function

1329 - now Private residence

The main building and the various former service houses (carriage house, stable, steward's house and De Wildbaan) are rented out for **private residence**. The surrounding yards and gardens have been adapted and decorated according to this type of use. Greenery and distant walking paths provide the residents some privacy. However, privacy and ease of use for residents sometimes clash with a well-maintained appearance and visibility for visitors (SB4, 2015, p. 49).

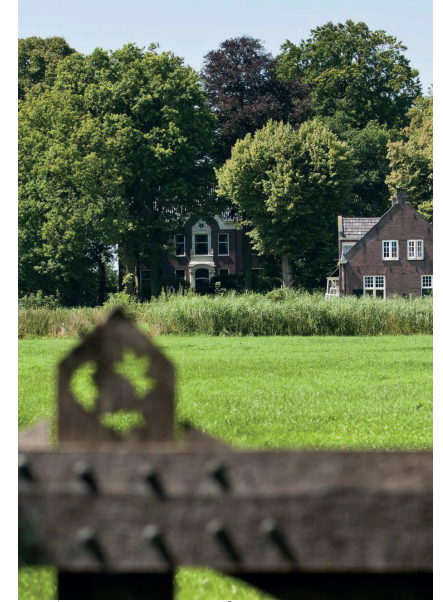
The estate is known as a pleasant and quiet place to walk (Natuurmonumenten, 2014, p. 25). The forest used to serve as utility forest, for logging and hunting. (Natuurmonumenten, 2014, p. 12). Typical of the estate of Dorth is the combination of ornamental park and forest with fields and grasslands (SB4, 2015, p. 47). Fields are still used, mainly to produce corn.



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(SB4, 2015, p. 50)



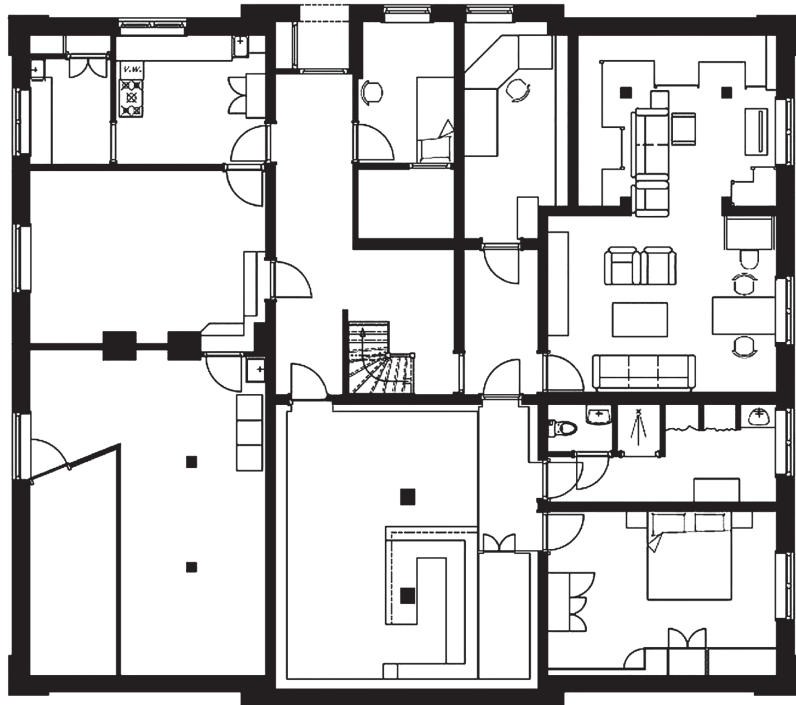
(Westendorp, Wijffels, Vos, Van den Akker & Ketelaar, 2014, p. 43)



(Natuurmonumenten, n.d.a)



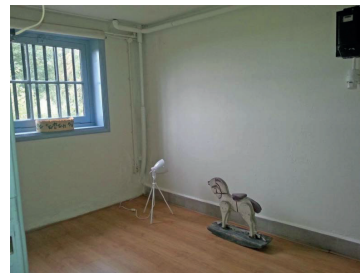
(SB4, 2015, p. 50)



-1 Souterrain
(VandenBelt Makelaars, n.d.)



Overview of the rented floor
in the main building.



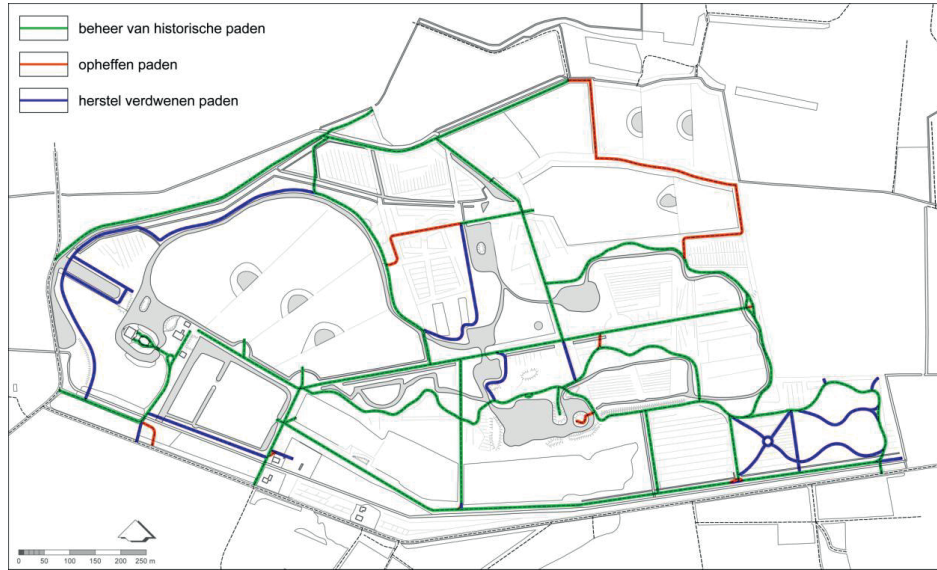
(VandenBelt Makelaars, n.d.)

2.4.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

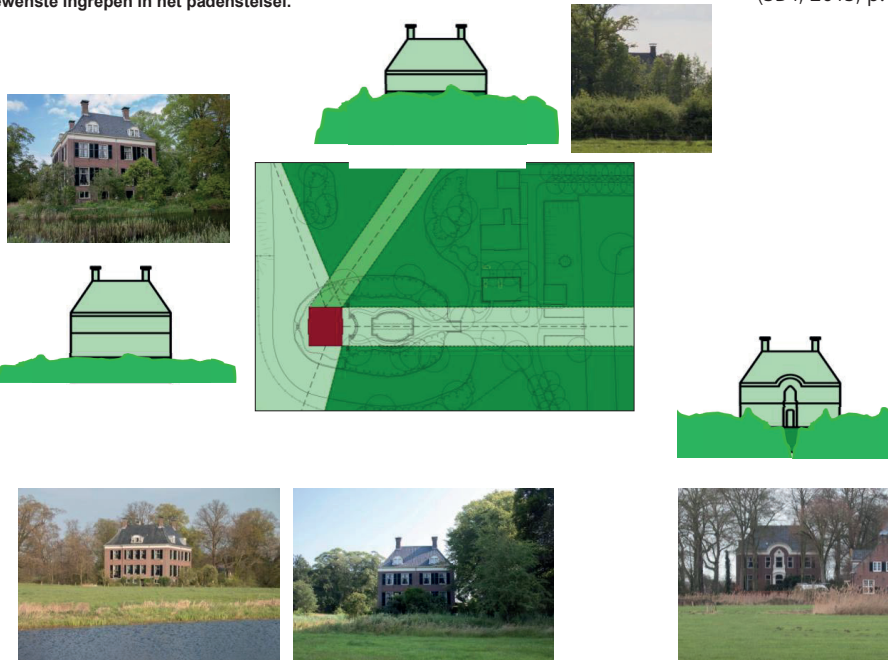
strengthening existing qualities

- Various **family crests** were walled up in the buildings, not visible anymore
- Maintain or bring back **clear sightlines** to the main building (guidelines are proposed in order to keep it this way)
- Show the **contrast** between closed forest and open field, to strengthen the experience of differences (some parts are purposely kept open to maintain these sightlines)
- **Articulate** the “rondelen”, turning circles in the landscape, because it’s characteristic to the estate
- **Old paths** are re-integrated or restored
- The former bridge and main gate building are **marked** by an historic axis/path, with dam and tree on its former location
- Well-maintained **seating areas with clear sights**, marking ends of axis
- Hedges are used to **articulate formal landscape design elements** and to provide privacy for the users of the main building and for them to hide the parked cars
- At the parking, right from the start of the hiking path, the **main building is immediately visible**, accentuating the formal landscape design.
- **Avenues of trees** are important to be well-maintained and thereby be clear to the visitors, so they can experience this historic layer properly



Gewenste ingrepen in het padenstelsel.

(SB4, 2015, p. 75)

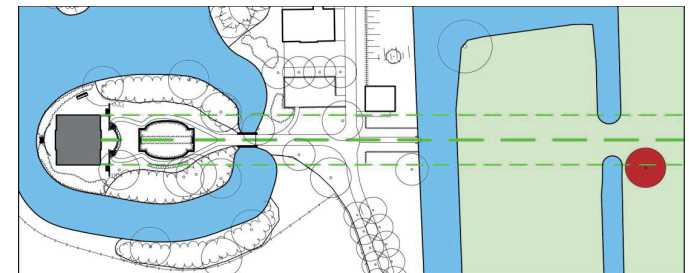


(SB4, 2015, p. 83)



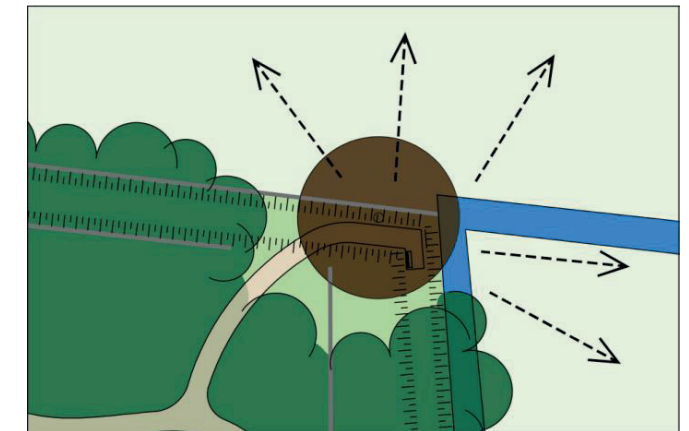
Detail omgeving landhuis.

(SB4, 2015, p. 82)



Dam met boom als verwijzing naar de voormalige hoofpoort van het kasteel.

(SB4, 2015, p. 82)



(SB4, 2015, p. 85)

2.5

Verwolde

Jonker Emile Laan 4
7245 TL Laren
Municipality of Lochem
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.5.1 | Owners

Van Keppel

- 1346 Derck **van Keppel** (II).
1356 Derck **van Keppel** (III). First marriage with lady de Rode van Heeckeren. Second marriage with Jacoba van Hackfort.
1400? Wolter **van Keppel**. First marriage with Wichmoet van Ittersum. Second marriage with Willemina de Rode van Heeckeren.
1488 Derck **van Keppel** (IV). First marriage with Cunegonda van Heeckeren van Rechteren. Second marriage with Johanna van Keppel van de Woolbeek. Third marriage with Agnes ter Bruggen.
1523? Frederik **van Keppel**. Married with Catharina Grubben.

Van Haeften

- 1546 Cunegonde van Keppel, married to Alard **van Haeften**.
1565 Dirk **van Haeften**. Married with Elsabé van Dorth.
1587 Alard **van Haeften**. Married with Anna van Eck.
1606-1637? Elisabeth Cunagonda. Married with Hendrik Schaep tot den Dam.
1637 Dirk **van Haeften**. First marriage with Aleid van Aeswyn, Vrouwe van Gramsbergen. Second marriage with Everhardina van Heeckeren van Ruurlo.

Ripperda

- 1641 Dirk Statius Reinier. Married to Anna Maria **Ripperda** van Vorden.
1687 George **Ripperda**.
1702 Willem Hendrik Carel **Ripperda**. First marriage with Anna Margriet Ripperda Vrouwe van Vorden. Second marriage with Margriet Elisabeth Ripperda.
1717 Maurits Carel George Willem Ripperda. --> Vorden and Verwolde in the hands of one owner! Married to Anna Maria Dorothea van Lintelo.

Van der Borch

- 1738 Evert Jan Benjamin van Goltstein & Charlotta Agnes van Essen bought 1/3 of the estate, which was sold at an auction.
1738 Reiniera Charlotta van Goltstein Vrouwe van Helbergen. Married with Allard Philip **van der Borch** Heer van Verwolde, Holzhausen en Langendreer.
1766 Frederik Willem **van der Borch** Heer van Verwolde, Marhulsen, Vorden en Leemcule. Married with Sophia Juliana gravin van Rechteren, Vrouwe van Vorden. Frederik Willem brought the remaining 2/3 of the estate back and made plans for a new building.
1781 Mr. Allard Philip Reinier Carel baron **van der Borch** Heer van Verwolde, Leemcule, Vorden, Helbergen en Luchtenberg. Married with Philippina Johanna Helena Gerardina barones Sloet van Twee Nijenhuisen.
1836 Mr. Willem François Emile baron **van der Borch van Verwolde**. Married to Jkvr. Henrica Paulina van der Heim. They lived in Huis de Hondsdonk. His brother Arend lived in Verwolde until 1871, then his sisters Isabella and Sophia Juliana lived there until 1890.
1890 Mr. Allard Philip Reinier Carel baron **van der Borch van Verwolde**. First marriage with Marie Arnoudine Françoise barones van Wassenaer.

- 1919 Second marriage with Paulina Adriana Jacoba barones van Zuylen van Nijeveld.
1934 Mr. Willem Henrik Emile baron **van der Borch van Verwolde**, mayor of Gorssel between 1882-1969.
1966 Line Voûte barones **van der Borch van Verwolde**.
Allard Philip Reinier Carel baron **van der Borch van Verwolde**.
First marriage with Ursula Mary Halsted Noyce. Second marriage with Adriana Johanna van der Spek.

Stichting Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen

- 1977-now Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen
(Nowadays called Stichting Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen)

Based on:
(Harenberg, 1989; Jas, 2019)



Van Keppel



Van Haeften

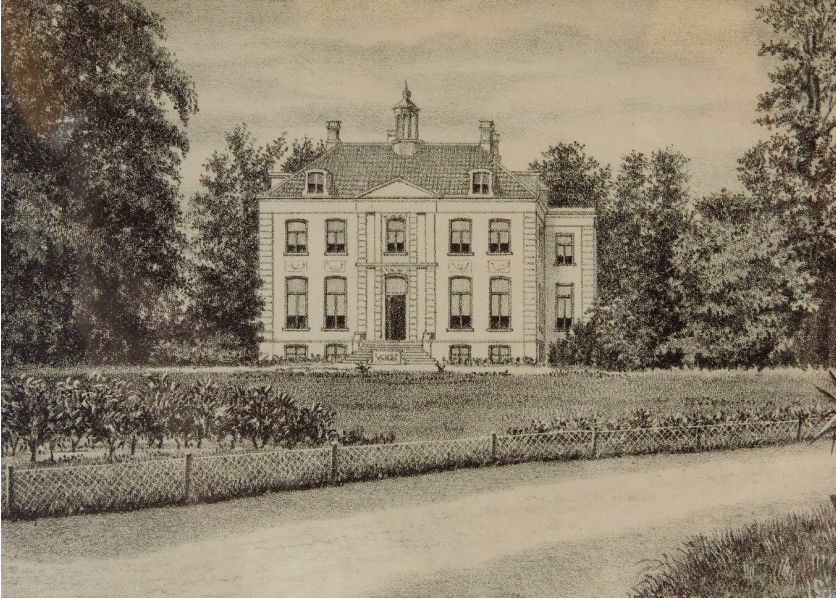


Ripperda



Van der Borch

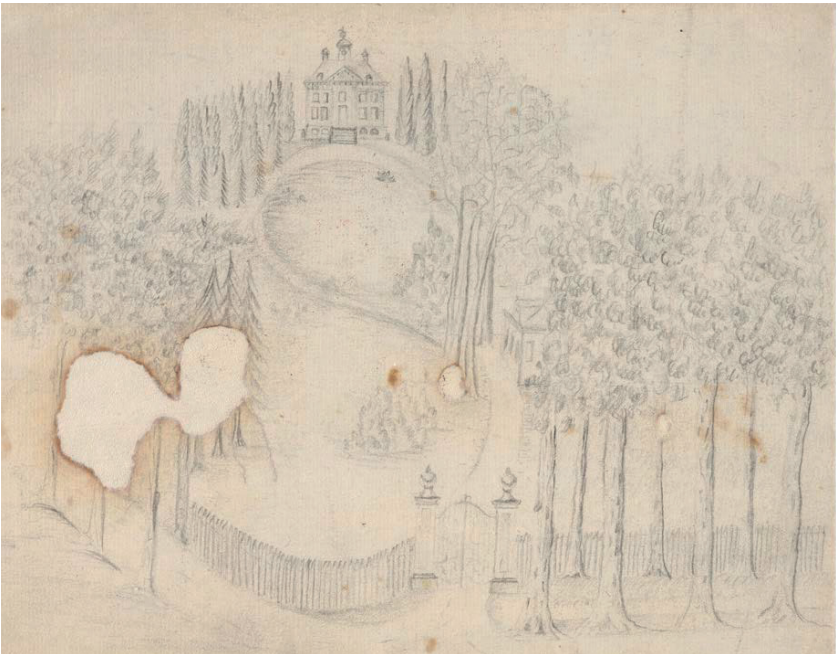
2.5.2 | Historic development



(Geldersch Archief, 1893-1900)



(RCE, 1800-1824)



(RCE, 1800-1899)

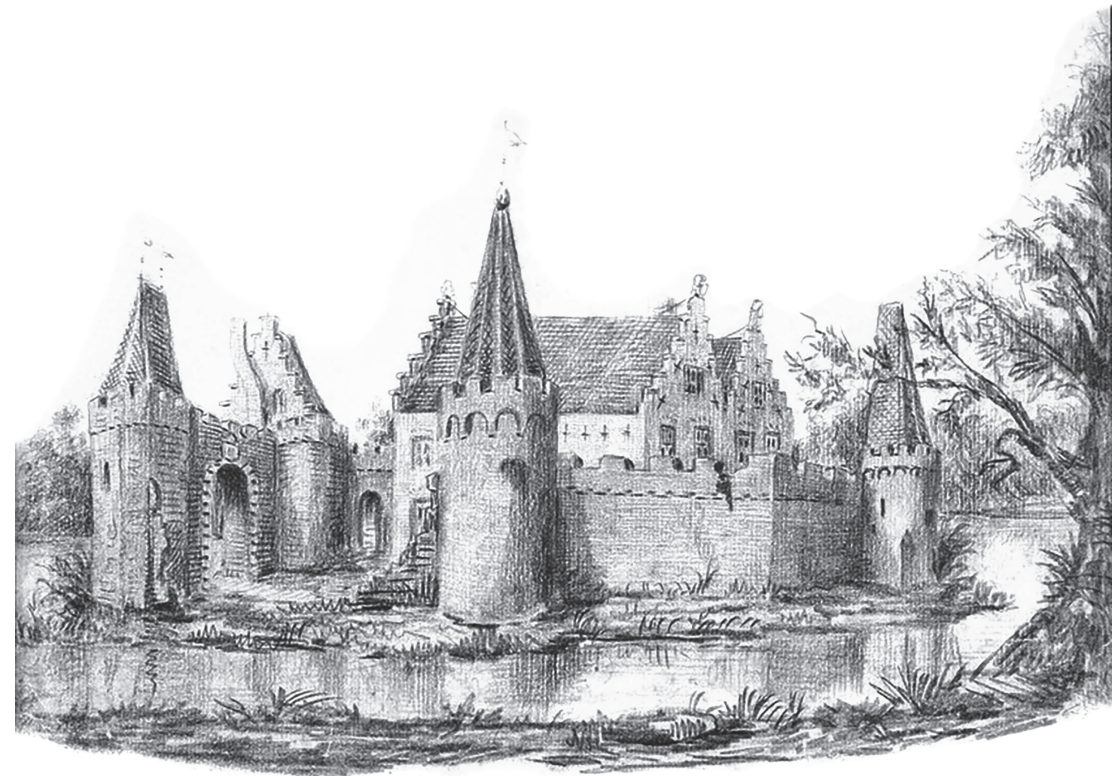


(RCE, 1958)

2.5.2.1 | Timeline of developments

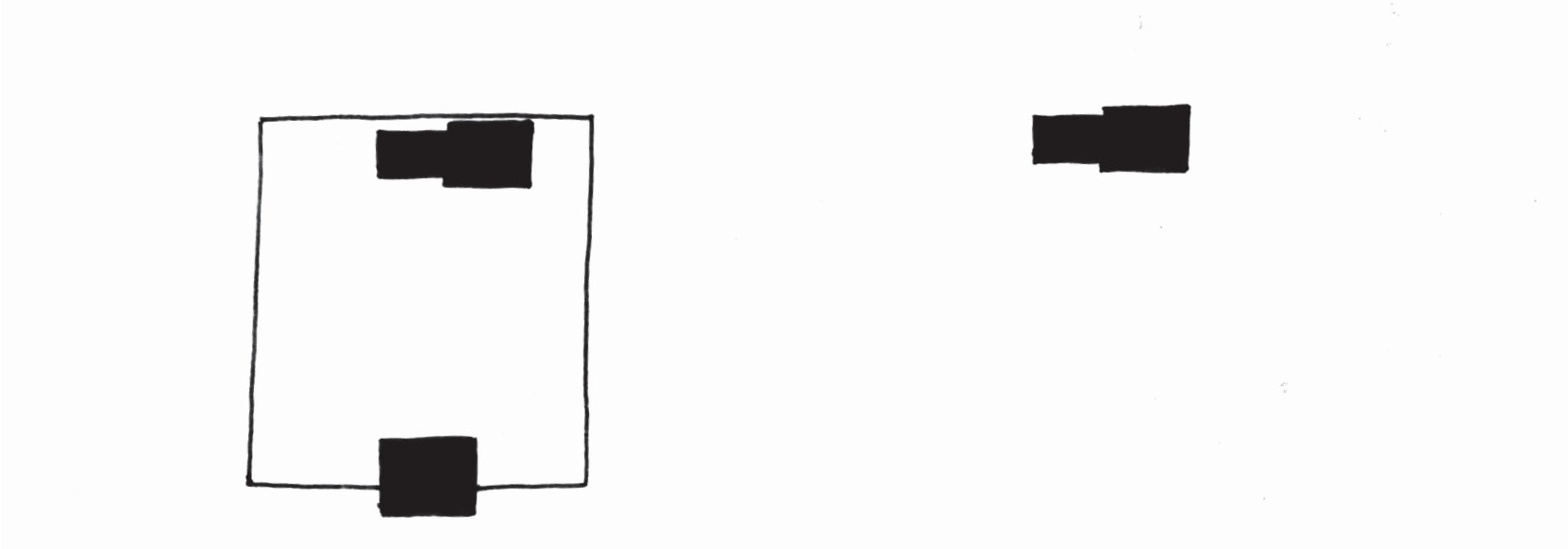
1346	'Jachtslot Varenwolde' , a border fortress owned by Derck van Keppel
1505	Building conquered by Hertog Karel van Gelre recovered the building and made defensewalls around (three large and deep canals and three high and thick lizards)
1510	Everything was demolished by bisschop Frederik van Baden and his 1600 horses, 300 men and 500-600 wagons with fireguns (canals were muted)
±1513	Reconstruction of a house without defensewalls by Derck van Keppel
1583	Spanish army conquered the building and estate after a fight (parts were destroyed and Derck was captured)
1720	Not a lot is still left, only something similar to a farmer's house
1738-1772	'Heerlijkheid Verwolde' was divided into parts
1772	Frederik Willem van der Borch reunited the estate
1775-1777	Designs by Philip Willem Schonck main building (first building in Gelderland in neoclassical style) (sandstone facade, roof tiles, clock) garden designs (wine garden, rose garden, avenue, flowers etc.)
1795	Landscape design by J.P. Posth (English landscape style)
±1890	Interventions in and around the main building Addition of small tower with service staircase Possible replacement of rod-division for larger T-windows Addition of terrace/plateau (with integrated family crests) Construction of coach house and orangery (eclectic style)
1926	Designs by J.J. & M.A. van Nieuwerkerken returning old rod-division in windows replacing roof with slates instead of tiles replace small tower with larger tower to provide modern comfort (running water, electricity, heating, telephone, elevator)
1926-1927	Landscape design by H.A.C. Poortman new terrace/plateau on the southside of the main building new axis in the garden, perpendicular to the existing axis

±1970	planting and garden design with help of J.W.M. Sluiter Overdue maintenance, haggard planting
1977-now	Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen (GLK)
1979-1982	Garden restauration to design of Poortman equalization lawns, widen driveway, cleaning pond, repairing planting etc.
1981-1982	Reviving orangery and coach house



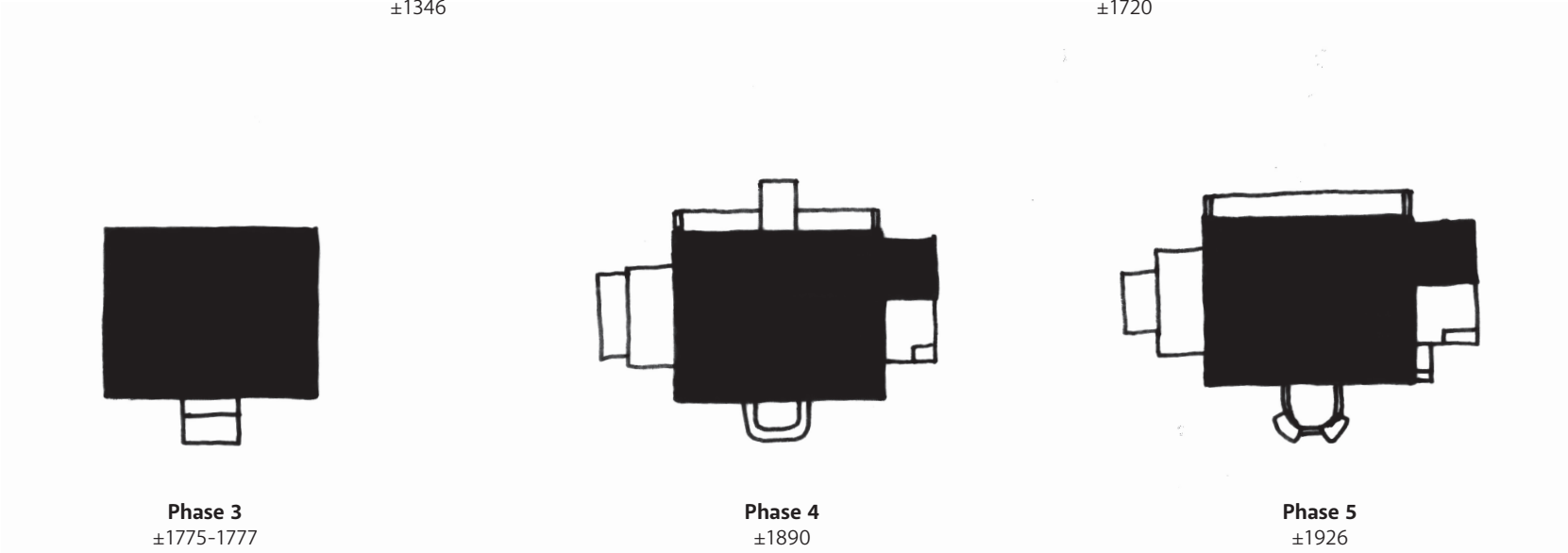
(RCE, 1876)

2.5.2.2 | Building development



Phase 1
±1346

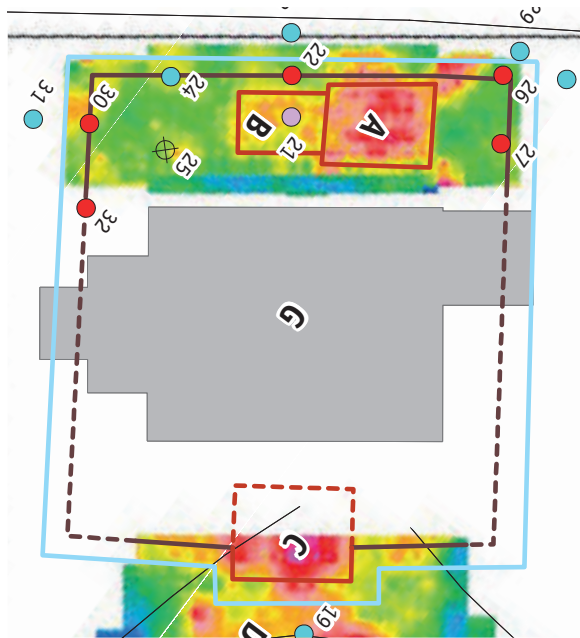
Phase 2
±1720



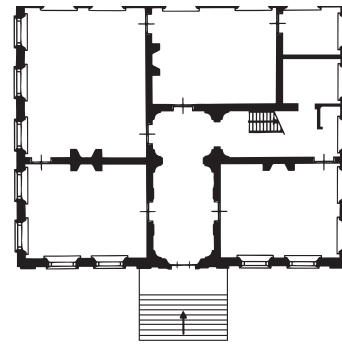
Phase 3
±1775-1777

Phase 4
±1890

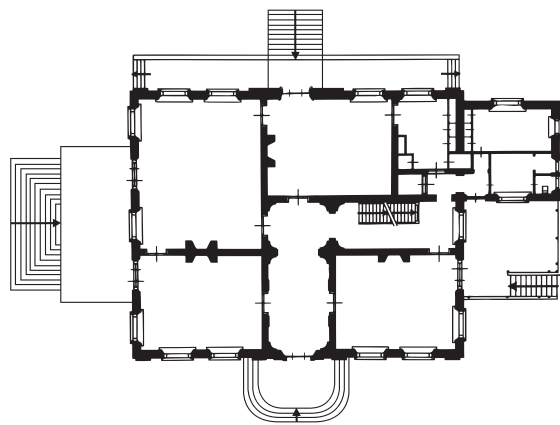
Phase 5
±1926



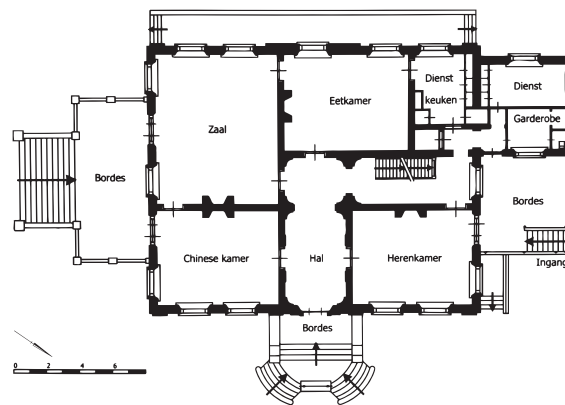
Foundations found
(RAAP, 2004)



Situation
phase 3



Situation
phase 4



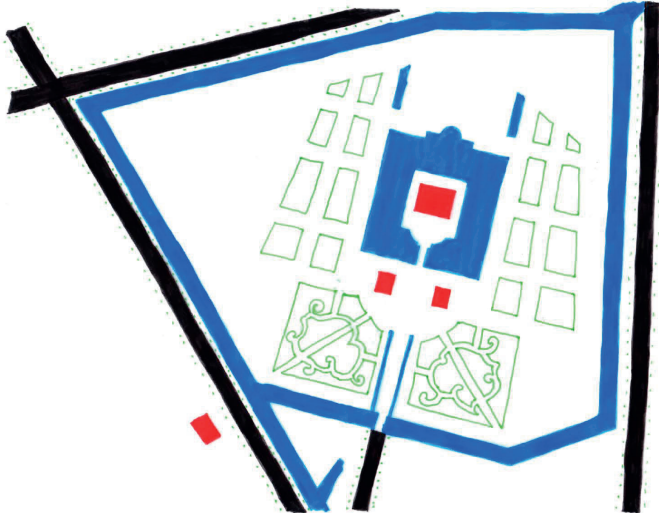
Situation
phase 5

Some floorplans of the main building in different phases/time periods

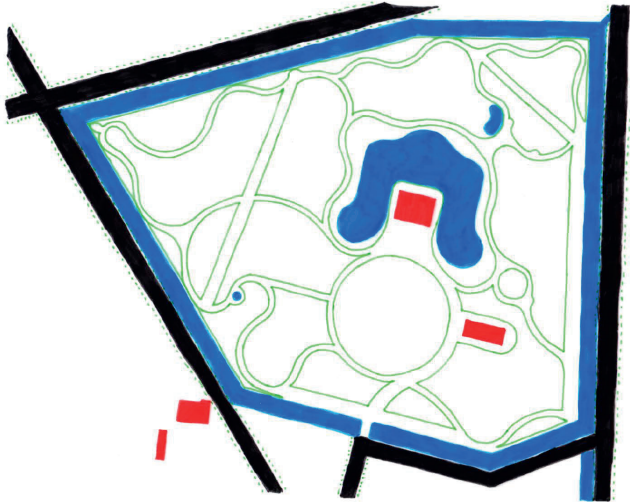
2.5.2.3 | Estate development



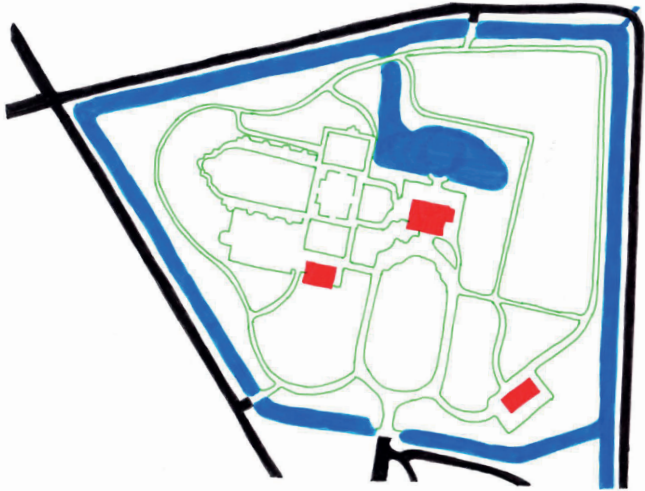
Phase 1
±1346



Phase 2
±1775



Phase 3
±1795



Phase 4
±1926

Current situation plan



-  Acreage/fields
-  Open field/grass/meadow
-  Trees/forest
-  Water
-  Buildings
-  Roads/pavement

2.5.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.5.3.1 | Exterior



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Flickr, 2014)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt. 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Dagjewegtickets, n.d.)



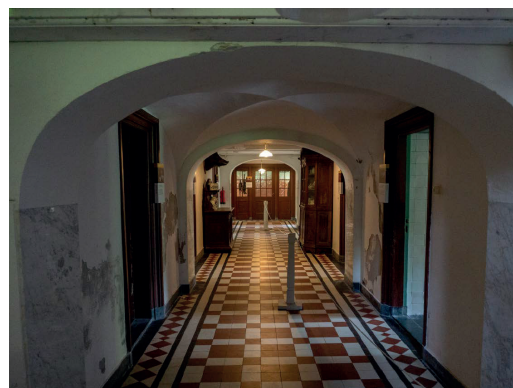
(Fotocreatives, 2012)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Van Asselt, 2021)

2.5.4 | Use & function

1346 - 1977 Private residence
 1982 - now Museum, café & event location

Verwolde is opened from april up and until october. (GLK, 2019-Huis en tuin). The main building is used as museum. There are tours around the house and there is an exposition in the souterrain about the staff of Verwolde. The kitchen is occasionally used as tearoom and lunchroom.

The oranjerie is used for events, gatherings, meetings, receptions and diners.

The carriage house is rented as vacation residence for six persons, via Buitenleven Vakanties.

It is possible to do groupsvisits, children's parties and weddings on the estate. In collaboration with teahouse De Hoestinkhof in Markelo you can order a picnic basket and bring it to the estate to find a place on the grass.

The estate holds a 'special trees path'.



(GLK, 2021b)



(GLK, 2021a)



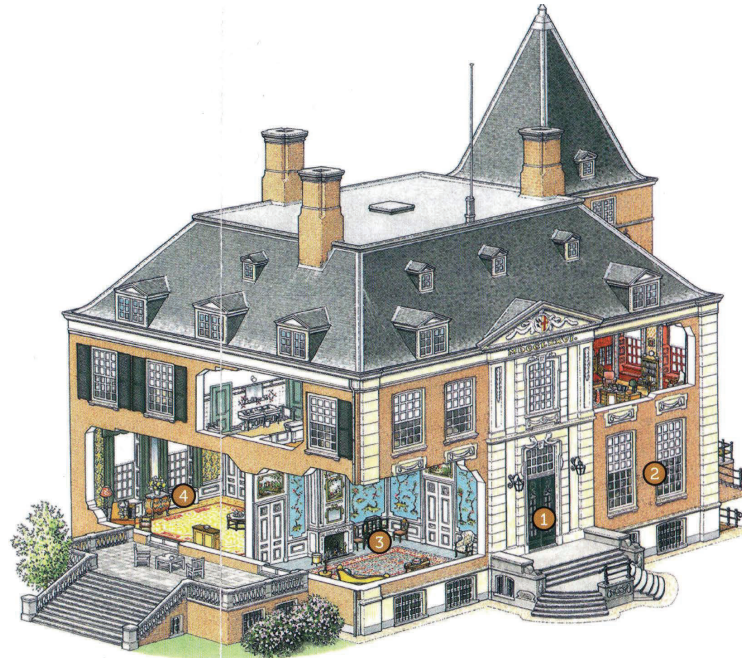
(GLK, 2021b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(GLK, 2021a)



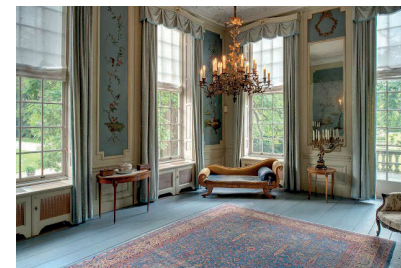
(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



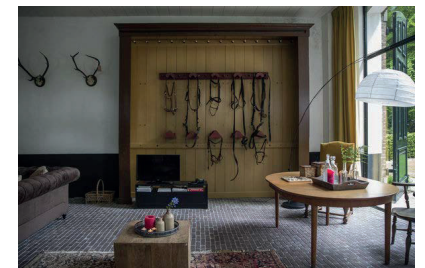
(Flickr, 2009)



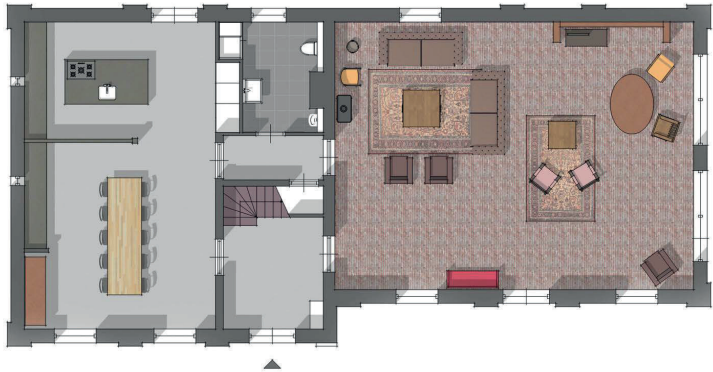
(GLK, 2021a)



(Fotocreatives, 2012)



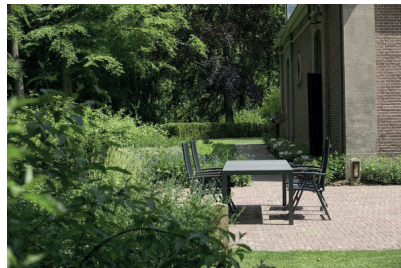
(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



Overview of the rooms to be rented out in the carriage building.



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



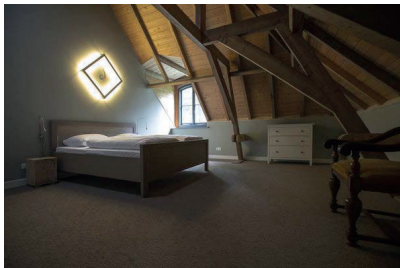
(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.b)

2.5.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

memories of the habitation of various families (experiencing the beauty and tranquility of Verwolde)

- **Family crests** on the exterior (referring to the most influential families that have lived there)

- **Colors of Verwolde**, also recognizable in the other buildings on the estate (showing coherence & connection) (mainly yellow and black)

- **Guided tours** in the main building, and once a month in the garden

- **Original interior**; most furniture stayed in the building when bought by Stichting Gelders Landschap & Kasteelen (many pieces of the Van der Borch family, like paintings and furniture)

- **Exhibition/presentation** in the souterrain about the staff (called: Onrust in het onderhuis)

- **Wine cellar** showing parts of the history as well (stories in the bottles)

- **Shop and tea room** in the main building

- **Special-trees-walk** through the garden (signing and information about the old trees on the estate)

- **Garden restauration**, taking into account the designs of Hugo Poortman (estate looked overgrown and abandoned) (restore the relation of estate and building, especially with its sightlines/axes) (mainly by volunteers)



(Opentrouwlocatieroute, n.d.)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(HFA, 2014)



(Platvorm, 2015)



(LarenGelderland, 2016)



(Platvorm, 2015)



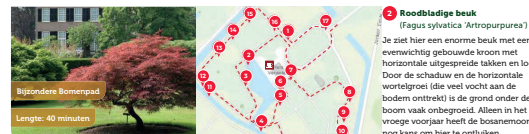
(Roundme, 2017)



(Forum NCN, 2014)

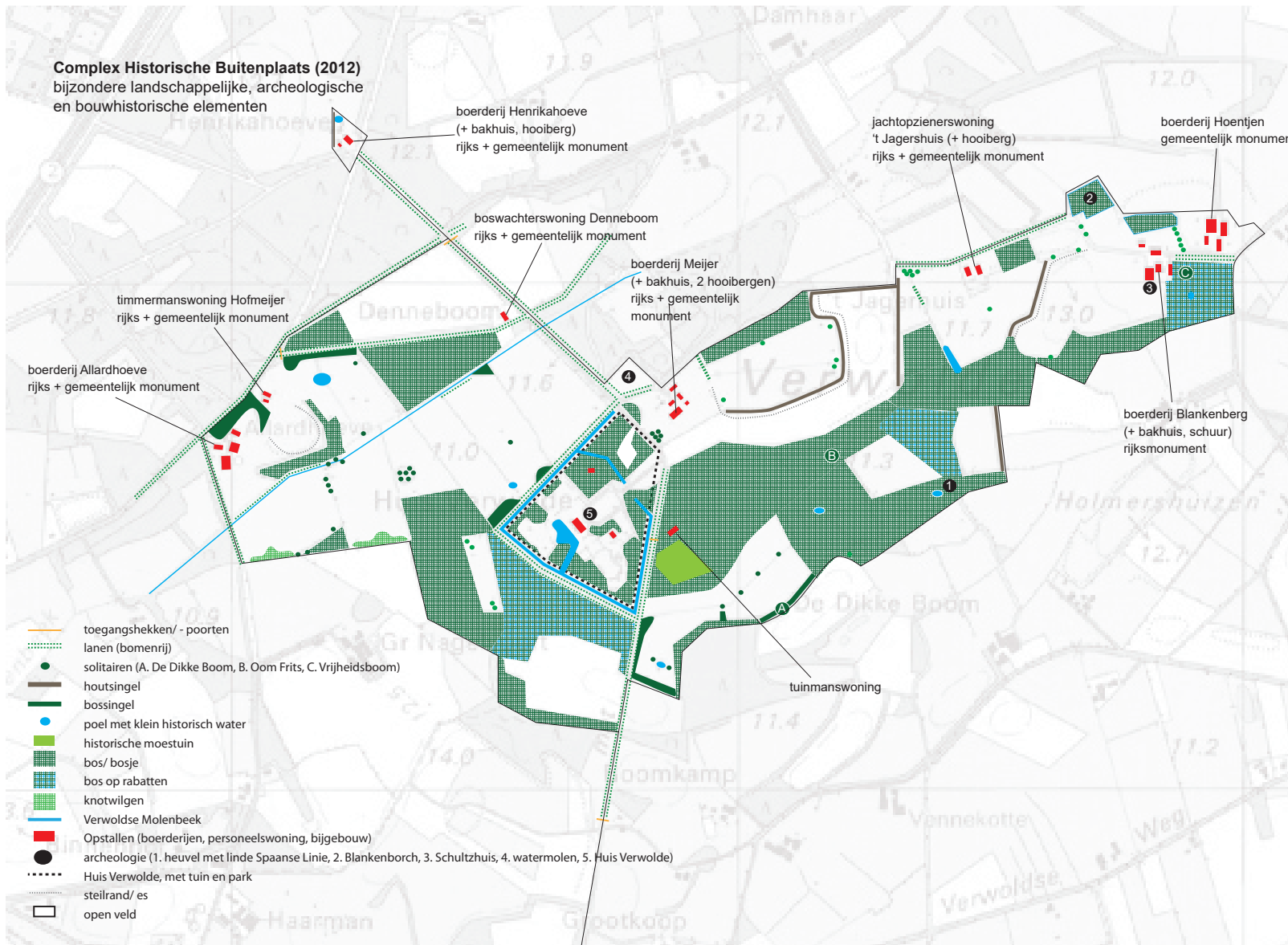


(Forum NCN, 2014)



(Platvorm, 2015)

Overview of the estate and the diversity of elements in the landscape.



(Zaaijer, 2012, p. 12)

2.6

Hackfort

Baakseweg 8
7251 RH Vorden
Municipality of Bronckhorst
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.6.1 | Owners

Van Hackfort

1392	Jacob van Hackfort (van der Weelle) & Aleid Jaconsdr. van der Ehze (second marriage with Johanna Ploegh)
1424	Gerrit van Hackfort
1483	Jacob van Hackfort
1488	Dirk van Hackfort
1499	Jacob van Hackfort
1504	Berend van Hackfort & Margriet van Egmond

Van Raesfelt

1557	Jacoba van Hackfort & Goossens van Raesfelt
1581	Margaretha van Raesfelt van Hackfort & Philips van Leefdael
1597	Margaretha is officially enfeoffed; tribute Joost van Heekeren tot Ruurlo

Van Westerholt

1602	Borchard van Westerholt tot Hackfort & Elisabeth van den Clooster (2nd marriage with Hadewig Droste van Vischering)
1631	Hendrik van Westerholt & Aleida van Scherpenzeel
1658	Borchard Willem van Westerholt & Anna Helena van Renesse van Elderen
1676	Hendrik Willem van Westerholt & Johanna Sophia von Vittinghof (2nd marriage with Margaretha Elisabeth von Oer)
1721	Johan Frederik van Westerholt & Sophia Charlotte von Wartensleben
1751	Jacob Adolf van Heekeren (for Carel Willem Alexander van Westerholt)
1753	Frederik Borchard Lodewijk van Westerholt & Anna Maria Dorothea van Lintelo
1775	Borchard Frederik Willem van Westerholt & Wilhelmina van Heekeren (2nd marriage with Catharina Christina Conradina barones Sloet)
1852	Borchard Frederik Lodewijk van Westerholt
1863	Arend van Westerholt, but not much later his nephew Adriaan Jan Alexander van Westerholt
1878	Borchard Frederik Willem van Westerholt & Clara Constance Sloet
1934	Arend baron van Westerholt & his sisters Adriana Wilhelmina and Johanna Alexandriana Frédérique Carolina
1970	Johanna Alexandriana Frédérique Carolina

Vereniging

1981 Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten

Based on: (Tengbergen & Tengbergen, 1988; Gelders Archief, 2021b)



Van Hac(k)fort



Van Raesfelt

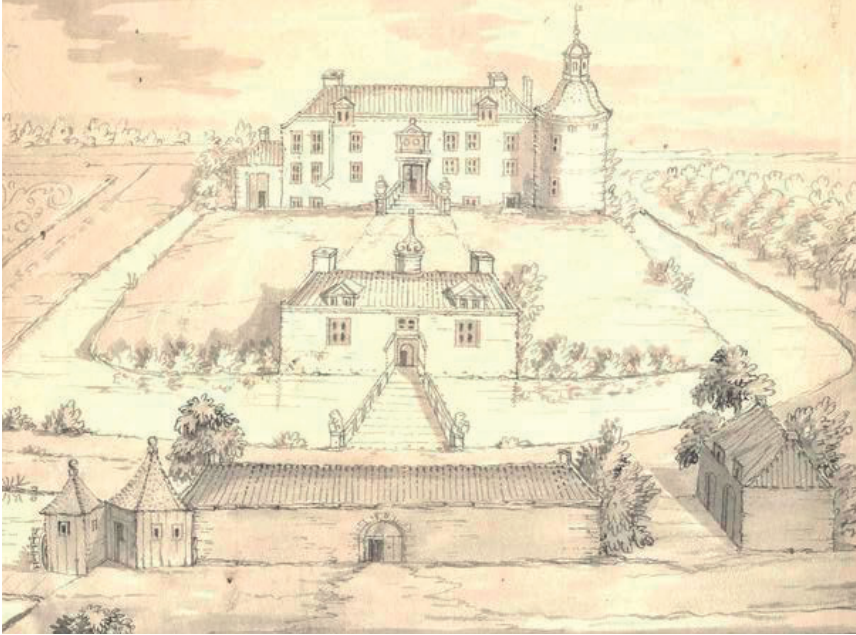


Van Westerholt

2.6.2 | Historic development



(Gelders Archief, 1827-1829)



(RKD, 1718)



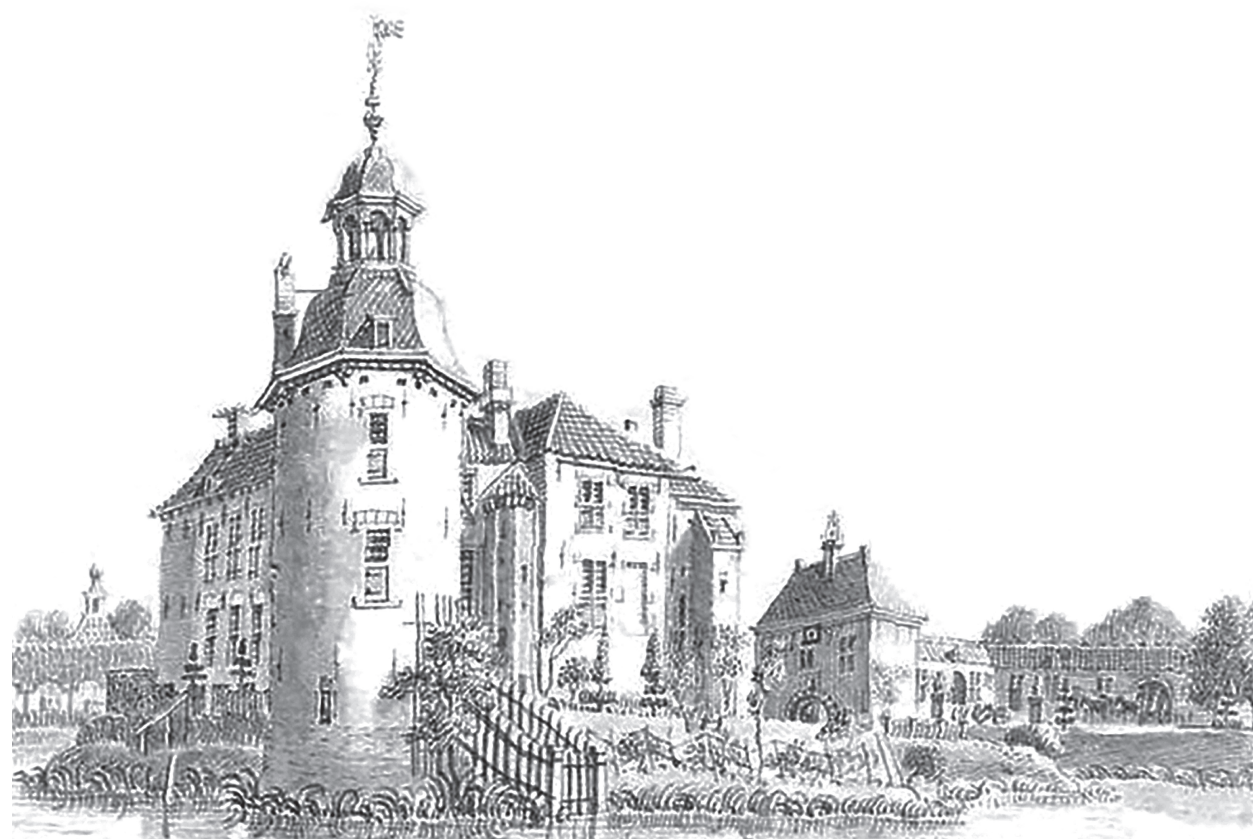
(RKD, 1743)



(Gelders Archief, 1898)

2.6.2.1 | Timeline of developments

- 1315 First mention
- 1586 Violence of war, which largely burns the castle down
- 1702 Hackfort became part of the 'heerlijkheid' of Baer and Lathum. It was then owned by Hendrik Willem van Westerholt & Margaretha Elisabeth van Oer (lion statues at the entrance refer to them)
- 1735 End of the 'heerlijkheid', because their son Johan Frederik van Westerholt sells de Baer and Lathum
- 1788 Completion of renovation work
- ±1880 Modernization of the building
- 1983-1986 **Restoration work** - **Heineman, Vos, Ten Broeke B.V. te Velp**
restoration of the exterior
reclassification of parts of the interior
- ±2016-2019 Transformation and restoration - Verlaan & Bouwstra architects
restoration exterior and interior
color research interior
integration of an elevator



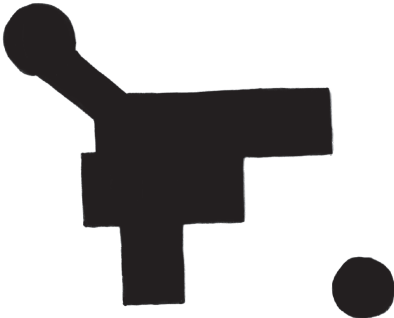
(RKD, 1743)

2.6.2.2 | Building development

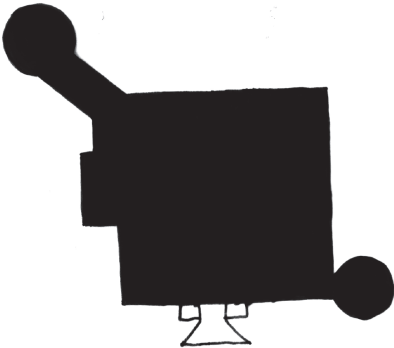


Phase 1
±14th century

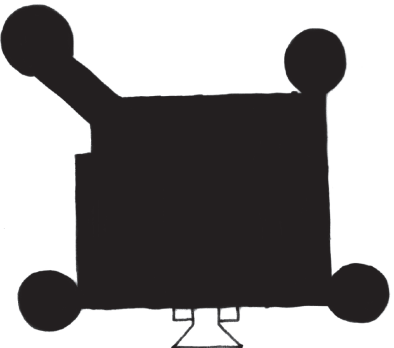
Phase 2
±15th century



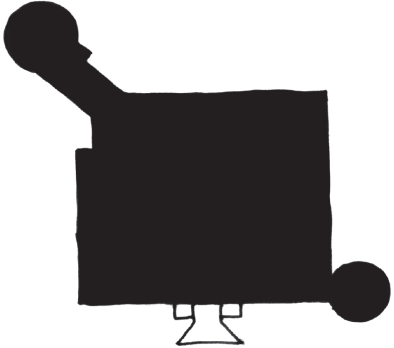
Phase 3
±16th century



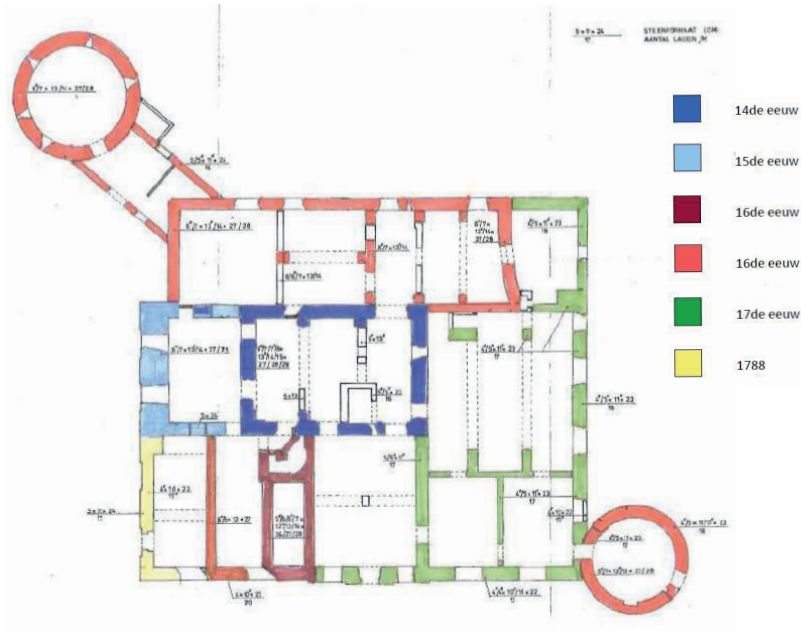
Phase 4
±17th century



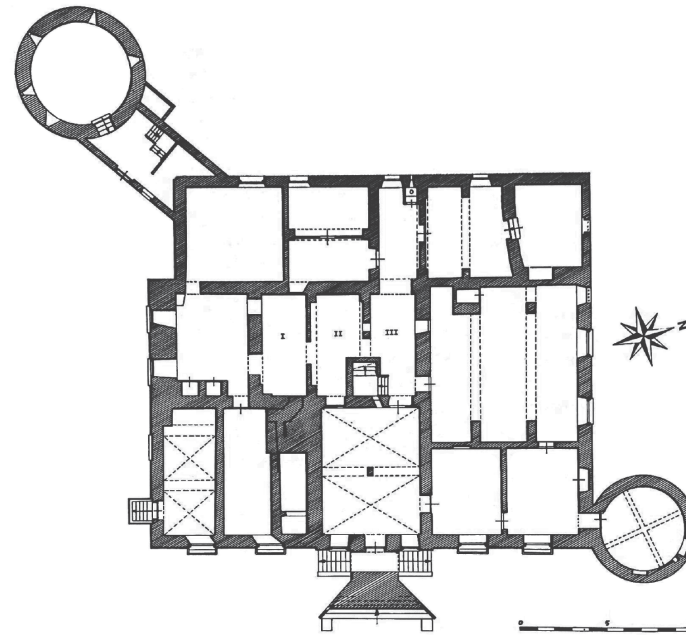
Phase 5
±18th century



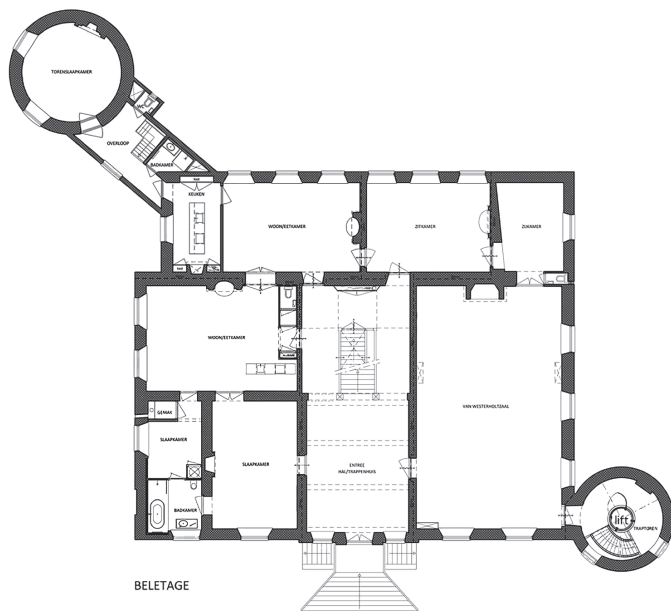
Phase 6
±19th century



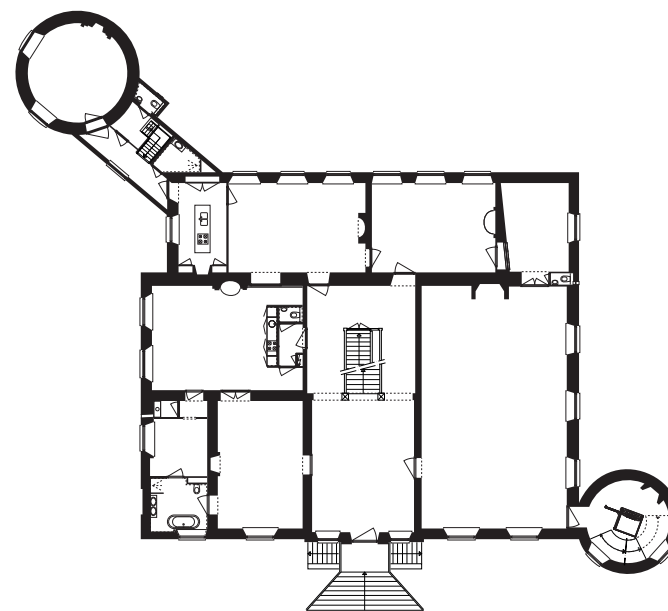
(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2016)



(Tengbergen & Tengbergen, 1988)



(Buitenlevensvakanties, n.d.a)

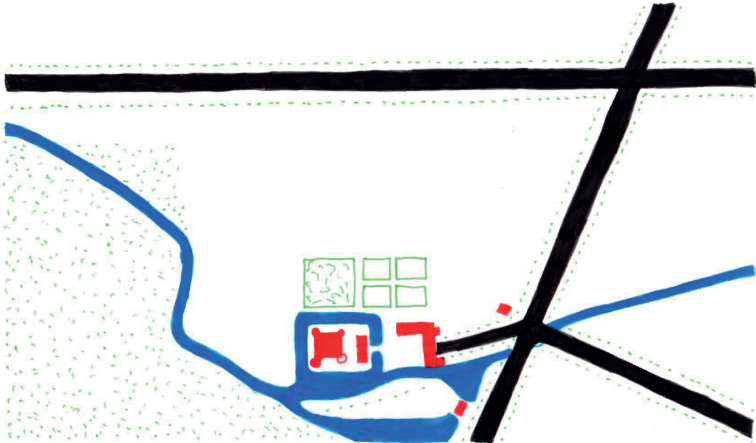


(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)

Some floorplans of the main building in different phases/time periods



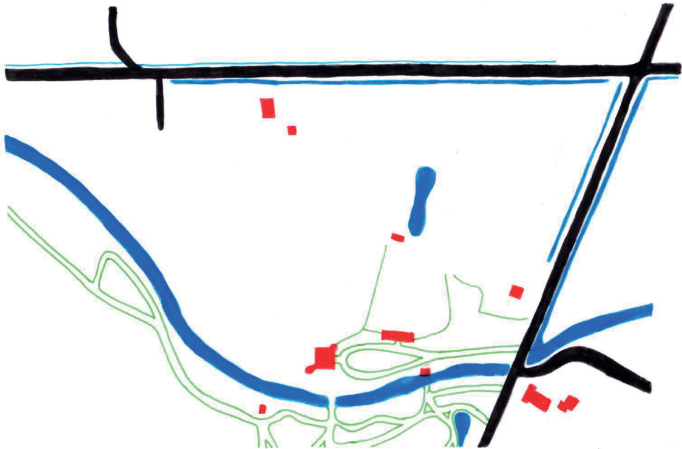
2.6.2.3 | Estate development



Phase 1
±1773



Phase 2
±1832



Phase 3
±1920



Phase 4
±2005

Current situation plan



-  Acreage/fields
-  Open field/grass/meadow
-  Trees/forest
-  Water
-  Buildings
-  Roads/pavement

2.6.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.6.3.1 | Exterior



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Castlephoto, 2019)



(Castlephoto, 2019)



(Castlephoto, 2019)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



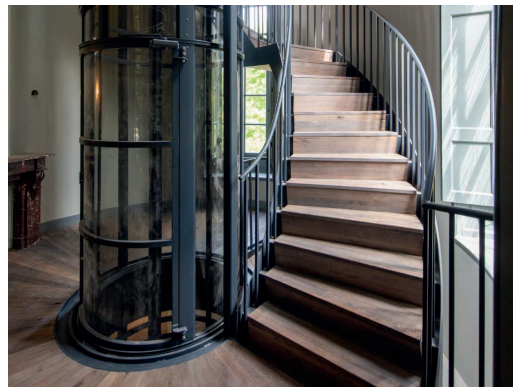
(Natuurmonumenten, n.d.c)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Buitenlevvakanties, n.d.a)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Schildersvak, 2019)

2.6.4 | Use & function

1324-1983 Private residence

1983-2016 Private residence in the form of permanent appartments and some office and gathering areas for rent

2016-now Public accessible
The goal was to make the havezate more accessible to the public, so it could function as central point in the estate again (Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018).

Main building: (Kasteel Hackfort)

Exhibition & information, holiday appartment rental, cultural activities in Westerholtzaal (like weddings, wine tasting and presentations) (Ballot, 2018).

Coach house: (De Keuken van Hackfort)
Brasserie, information, meeting areas, with kitchen garden (Hof van Hackfort)

'Hackfortfestival' every september: about artisans, harvesting, baking bread and there is a farmers market with organic local products (Natuurmonumenten, n.d.b).

In the future a pond theatre, **'vijvertheater'**, behind the kitchen garden (Natuurmonumenten, n.d.b).



(Natuurmonumenten, n.d.c)



(Groot Okhorst, n.d.)



(Eet.nu, n.d.)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Keuken van Hackfort, n.d.)



(Terzake, n.d.)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



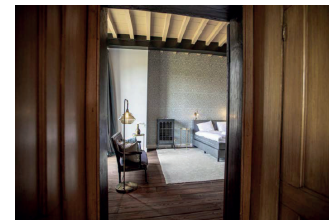
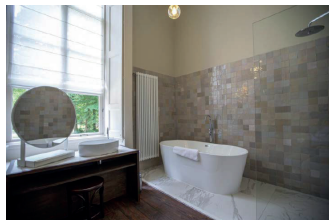
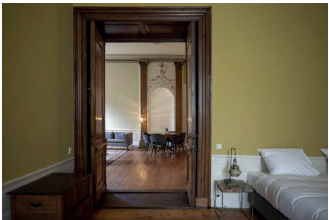
(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.a)



(Facebook, 2021)



Overview of some apartments for rental in the main building.



(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.a)

(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.a)

(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.a)

(Buitenlevenvakanties, n.d.a)

2.6.5 | Experience-ability

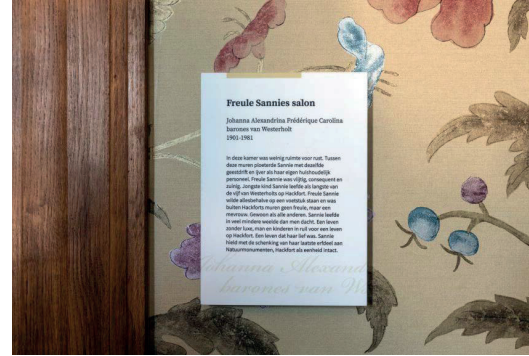
Main approach:

bring back the historic character and classical atmosphere

- **Exhibition and information** about the history and owners, made by the designing company Terzake (Baartman, 2019)
- A **timeline** in the basement, of the earliest part of the history, with text, images and illustrations
- **Information signing** in each room, with background information about the residents and former function of the room
- A **water well** in the basement is a reference to the earliest habitation
- **Construction history** visible in the facades because of the differences in brick sizes and colors
- **Family crests** visible on parts of the interior and exterior
- Bring back **original colors** to the interior (like olive green and blue) (color research and picture analysis are used to strengthen and highlight the experienceability of historic colors)



(Baartman, 2019)



(Baartman, 2019)



(Baartman, 2019)



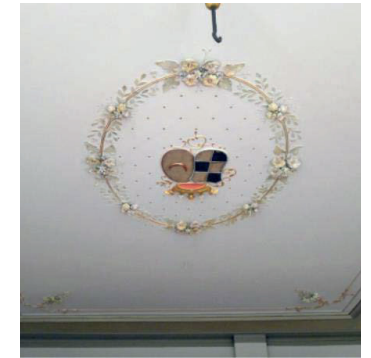
(Buitenlevensvakanties, n.d.a)



(Mante, 2020)



(RCE, 1984)



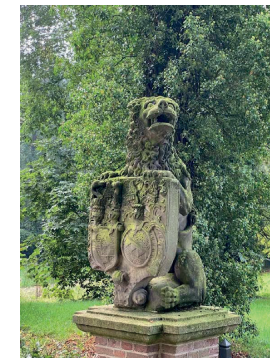
(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2016)



(Mante, 2020)



(Verlaan&Bouwstra, 2018)



(Facebook, 2021)



(Woerdeman, 2009)

2.7

De Voorst

Binnenweg 10
7211 MA Eefde
Municipality of Lochem
Gelderland, the Netherlands



2.7.1 | Owners

Ter Voirst / van der Voorst

1196	Nicolaas de Vorste
1378	Gerard ter Voirst
1405	Evert ter Voirst (I)
1422	Gerrit ter Voirst
1441	Evert ter Voirst (II) & Ave ter Voirst (minderjarige kinderen van Gerrit)
1452	Evert ter Voirst (II) wordt echt beleend
1513	Gerrit van der Voorst
1518	Evert van der Voorst
1561	Aleid van der Voorst gehuwd met Dirck van Keppel (I)

Van Keppel

1609	Osewalt van Keppel tot De Voorst
1621	Diederik van Keppel (II) (heer van De Voorst) & Theodora van Sallandt
1657	Oswald van Keppel (heer van De Voorst) & Anna Geertruid van Lintelo
1685	Arnold Joost van Keppel (Graaf van Albemarle) & Geertruid Johanna Quirina van der Duyn
1718	Geertruid Johanna Quirina van der Duyn
1720	William Anne van Keppel (heer van De Voorst) & Lady Anne Lennox
1754	George van Keppel (heer van De Voorst) & Anne Miller

Van Lynden (& various others)

1759??	Otto Frederik Graaf van Lynden, heer van Nederhemert en De Voorst
1773??	Otteline Frederique Louise van Lynden-Reede van Amerongen & Willem Gustaaf Frederik Graaf Bentinck
1788	Johan Nicolaas Steven van Lynden van Blitterswijk (heer van De Voorst)
1811	Antoinette Maria Charlotte gravin Bentinck (vrouwe van Voorst)
1832	Jacob Hendrik van Rechteren van Appeltern
1846	G.B.F. Hesselink
1850	L.C.E. van Stuyvesant Kiere
1852	Jhr Frans Xaverius J. van Nispen tot Pannerden

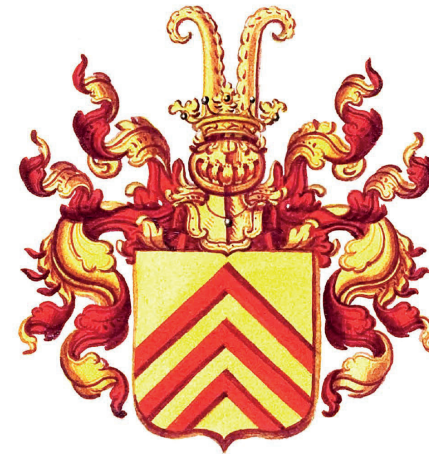
Völcker

1875	Hendrik Gerard Johan Völcker (I) (heer van Soelen en den Aldenhaag)
1908	Eduard Constant Karel Völcker (heer van Soelen en den Aldenhaag)
1943	Hendrik Gerard Johan Völcker (II) (heer van Soelen en den Aldenhaag)

Foundations

1951	Koninklijke Nederlandse Heidemaatschappij
1958	Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen
1988	Stichting Het Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen

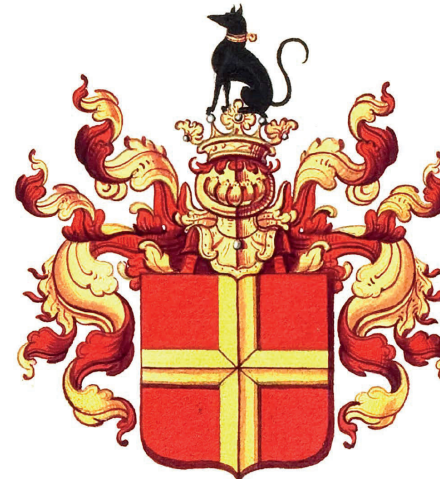
Based on;
(Albers & Guinée, 2019a; Baneman, 2007; Harenberg, 1987; Harenberg, 2002)



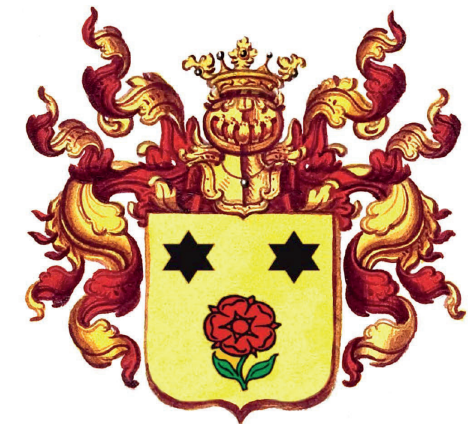
Ter Voirst / van der Voorst



Van Keppel



Van Lynden



Völcker

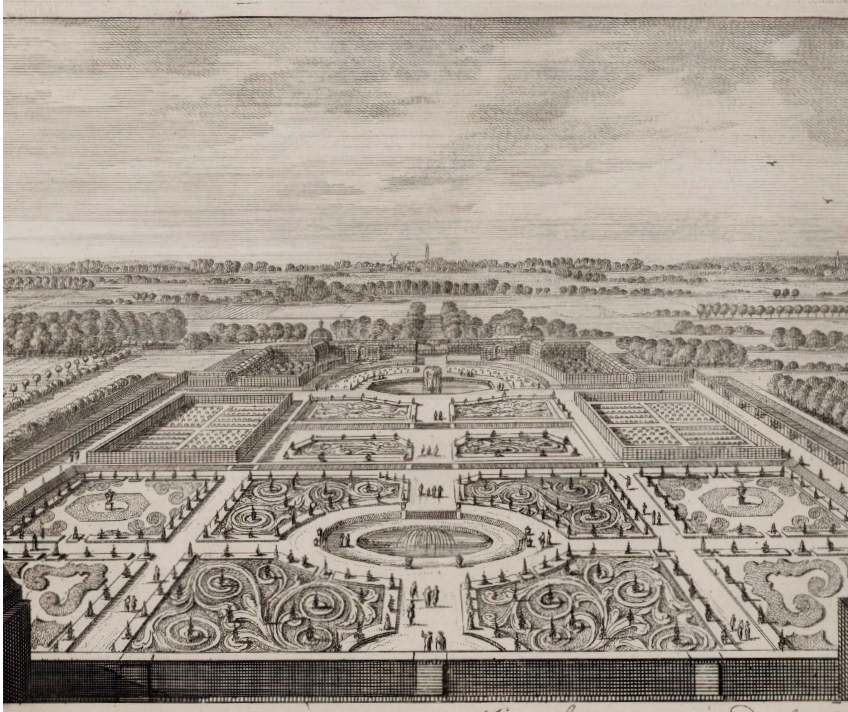
2.7.2 | Historic development



(Gelderland in beeld, 1823-1824)



(Gelderland in beeld, n.d.)



(Gelderland in beeld, n.d.)



(RCE, n.d.)

2.7.2.1 | Timeline of developments

- 1196 **De Oude Voorst**, spieker building owned by Gerhard ter Voirst dissapeared between 1700-1730
- 1695-1700 **Start building new De Voorst**, owner Arnold Joost van Keppel about 200 meters north of De Oude Voorst designs made by **Jacob Roman & Daniël Marôt**
- 1701-1705 'Hoge Heerlijkheid' De Voorst & 't Velde
- ±1705 Garden design in classicist style, by Jacob Roman
- 1744 Complete original interior sold on an auction in The Hague
- 1745 Various plots and building of the estate were sold ('t Velde, Baank, Voorster molen, Den Dam)
- ±1762 Interventions by Otto Frederik graaf van Lynden
- ±1779 Rococo additions on Jacob Roman's garden design
- 1809 Flood in the estate
- ±1820 Garden design transformed in English landscape style
- 1843 Boombosch & Klaphek farms were sold (by H.G.J. Völcker)
- 1846-1848 Complete estate on an auction (in 24 parcels) Main building was bought by G.B.F. Hesselink Various parts were demolished (interior, side facades, colonnades, roof) New coach house, new interior decoration
- 1850 Again sold in an auction, bought by L.C.E. van Stuyvesant Kiere New roof of zinc
- 1852 Reduced forest by F.X.J. van Nispen
- 1875 Estate and buildings bought by H.G.J. Völcker
- 1899 **Various additions commissioned by H.G.J. Völcker** new copy of the main gate, designed by Daniël Marôt construction of orangery, and other estate buildings canalizing the Berkel river & re-planting parts of the forest

1908-1912 Various interventioned commissioned by E.C.K. Völcker

Designs by J.J. & M.A. van Nieuwerkerken
 reconstruction of side wings main building
 recovery of the interior
 construction of gates towards the side gardens
 refurbishment of the front square
 construction of porter's house Albemarle
 construction of a storage shed in the garden

Landscape designs by L.A. Springer
 rosegarden next to the northwing
 flowergarden next to the southwing
 orangery in the flower garden
 geometrical lawn on the east side
 re-organization of the park (1912-1920)

1943 Fire in the main building due to painting activities (roof and complete first floor burn out)

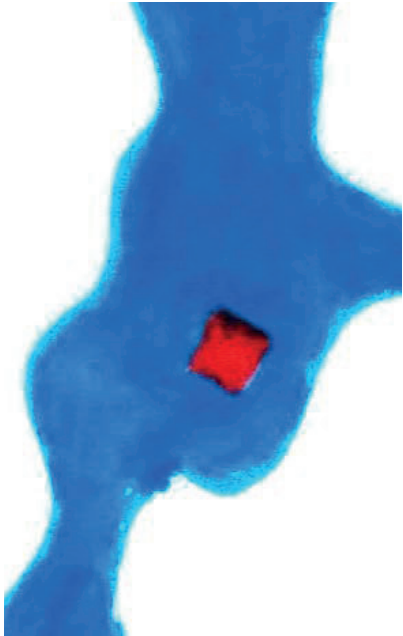
1951-1958 **Pensioenfonds van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Heidemaatschappij**
 1951-1955 construction of arbor in the garden
 1951-1987 rejuvenation of planting and forest

1958-1988 **Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen**
 restauration main building by C.A. Baart de la Faille (1958-1959)
 recovery of roof and facade by D. Wijma (1966-1968)
 restauration main gate and canal walls

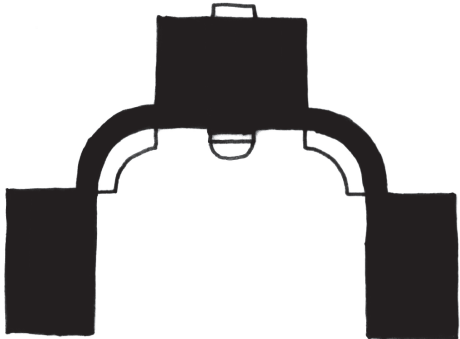
1988-now **Stichting Het Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen**
 rejuvenation of planting and deconstruction of some side buildings



2.7.2.2 | Building development



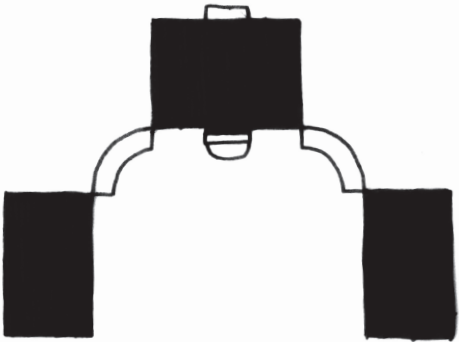
Phase 1
±1378



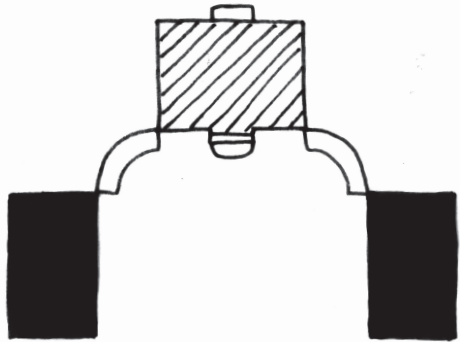
Phase 2
±1695-1700



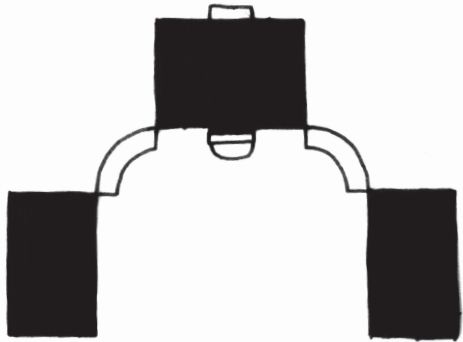
Phase 3
±1846-1848



Phase 4
±1908-1912

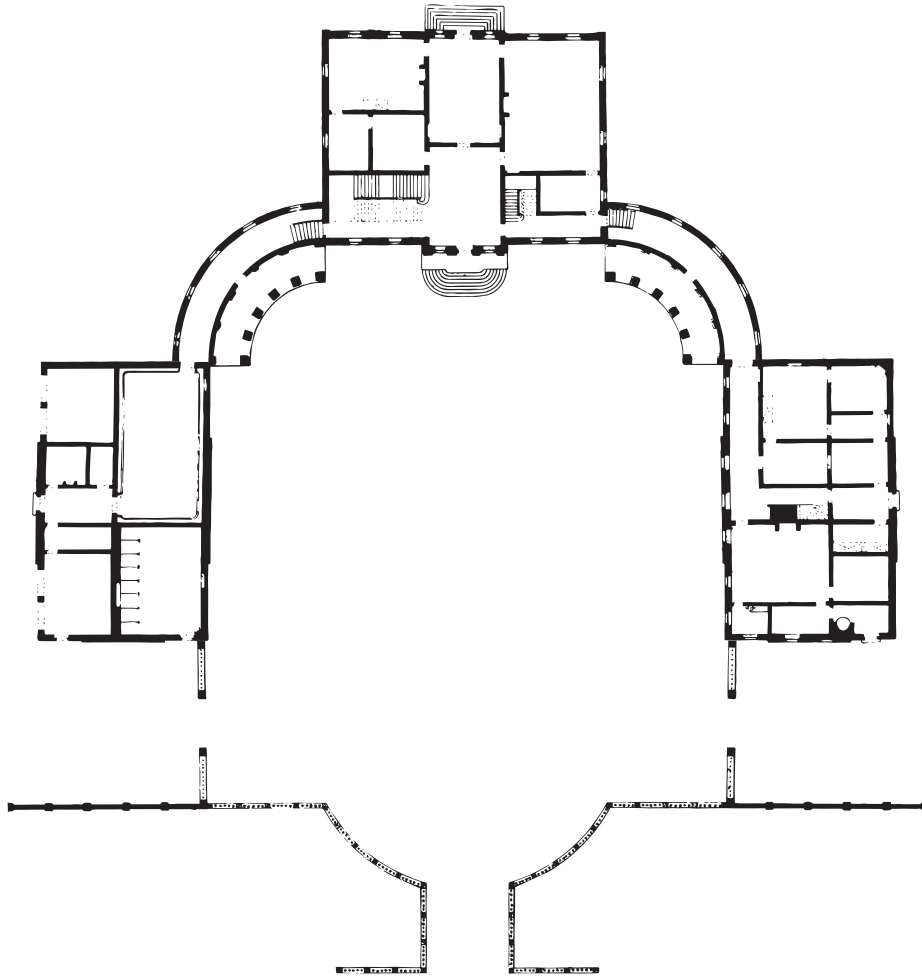


Phase 5
±1943

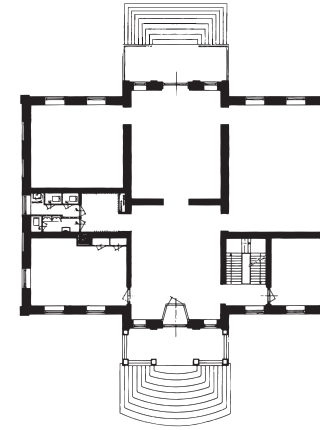


Phase 6
±1958

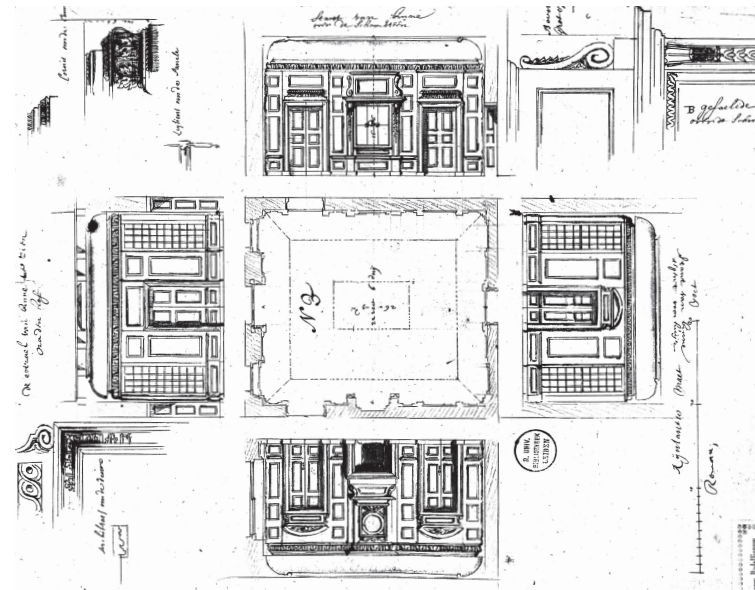
Some floorplans of the main building in different phases/time periods and one of the many detailed drawings of Daniël Marot for the interior design.



Ground floor of the situation in phase 2
(Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen)

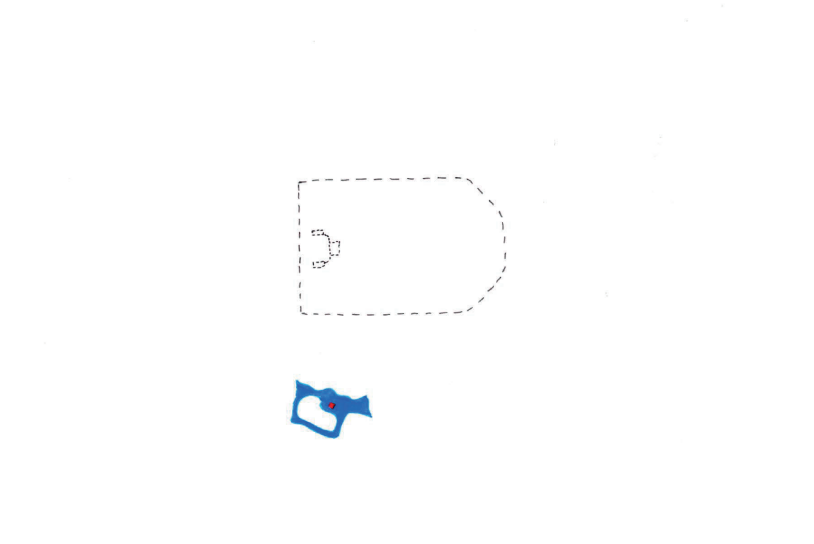


Ground floor of the situation in phase 3
(Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen)

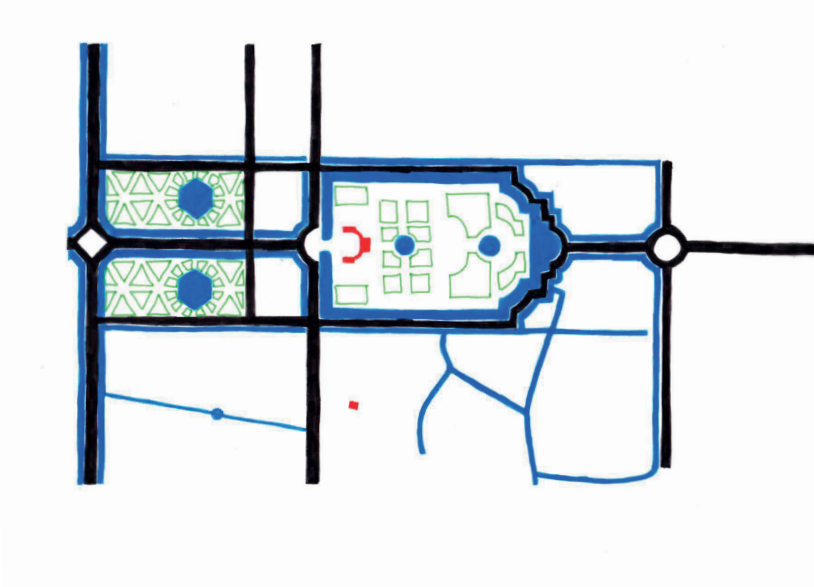


Detailed drawing of interior room by Daniël Marot
(Rijksdienst voor Cultureel Erfgoed)

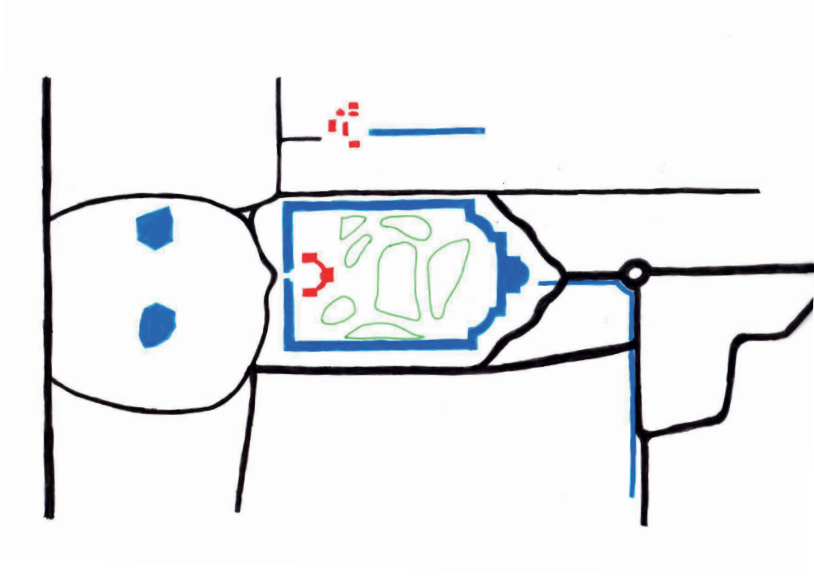
2.7.2.3 | Estate development



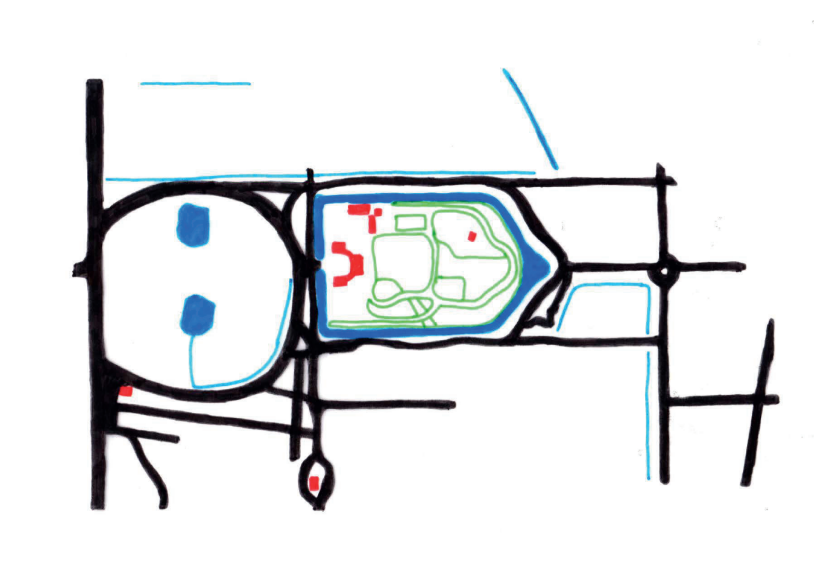
Phase 1
±1378



Phase 2
±1705



Phase 3
±1820



Phase 4
±1912-1920

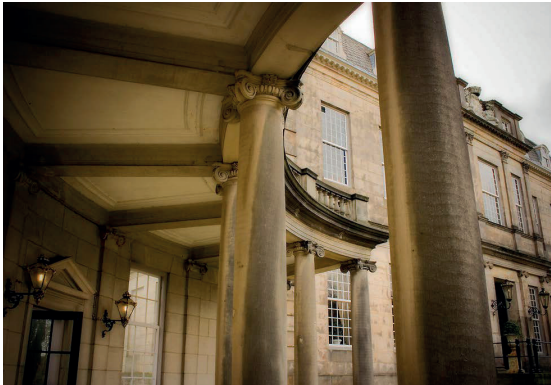
Current situation plan



-  Acreage/fields
-  Open field/grass/meadow
-  Trees/forest
-  Water
-  Buildings
-  Roads/pavement

2.7.3 | Materiality & detailing

2.7.3.1 | Exterior



(Flickr, 2007)



(Van Asselt, 2021)



(Flickr, 2010)



(Flickr, 2006)



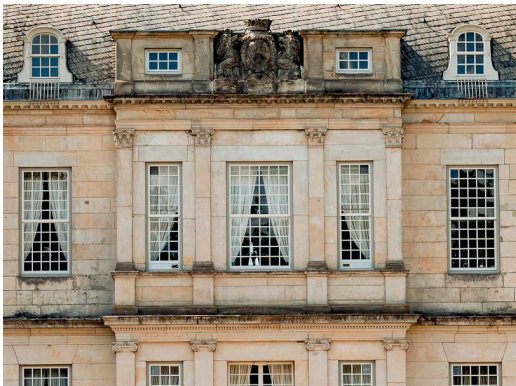
(Flickr, 2017)



(Gelders Archief, 2004)



(Flickr, 2010)



(Totaalfotografie, n.d.)



(Flickr, 2016)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



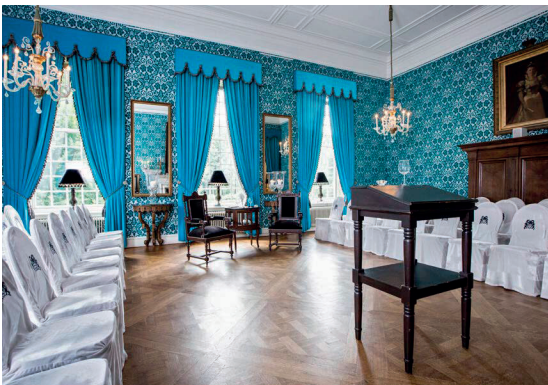
(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



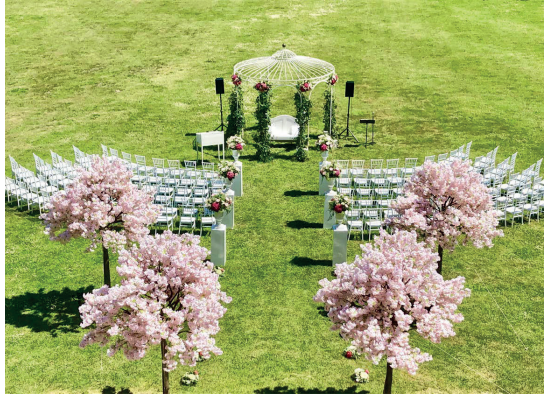
(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)

2.7.4 | Use & function

1378 - Private residence

1957 -
2000 - International Butler
Academy

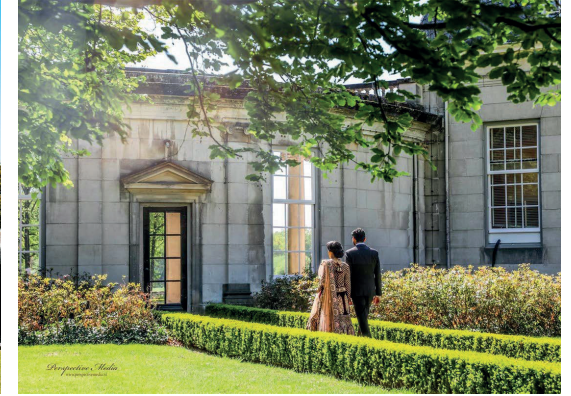
1999 - now Hotel, meeting &
event location
(Ashford Wedding & Event Designers)
(involved in founding the International
Butler Academy)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Totaalfotografie, n.d.)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)

Main building
- Weddings
- Events
- Meetings
(Event-arrangements)

Carriage building
- Hotel
(Stay&Dine-arrangements)

(Huisdevoorst.nl)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



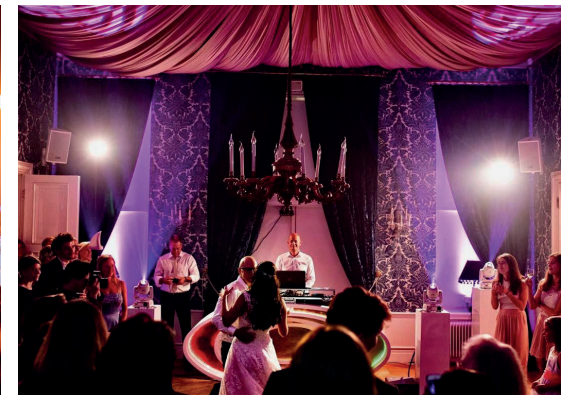
(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Toptrouwlocaties, n.d.b)



(Planetofhotels, n.d.)



(Planetofhotels, n.d.)



(Planetofhotels, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Landgoed Huis de Voorst, n.d.)



(Locaties.nl, n.d.)



(Locaties.nl, n.d.)



(Locaties.nl, n.d.)

2.7.5 | Experience-ability

Main approach:

royal appearance, a physical history for the environment

- **Family crests** of Van Keppel on the exterior and interior (orange tree on gate referring to Willem III van Oranje)
- Main building has been **restored to its original state**, referring to its glory period of Arnold Joost van Keppel and Willem III
- (Groups of) trees **marking various parts of historical landscape designs** (former existence of an avenue or canal)
- **Steps, a level difference and some embankments** remain of the rose garden
- **View hills** (belvédères) and various other **sightlines**, strengthening relationships between estate and buildings
- Some **sharp geometrical shapes** remain of the classical landscape design by Jacob Roman
- **Old farms/houses** were placed on sight axes to strengthen the relation between buildings and estate
- The canal of the old access road of De Oude Voorst is still a **valuable remnant of the early history** of the estate (furthermore there is no clear designation or signing of a medieval "spieker")
- **Information pole** about the history of the owners and water use in the area (located on the prominent sight axis in the west)
- **Interior elements** referring to the designs of Daniël Marôt and Jacob Roman (like chimneys, stucco and paintings)



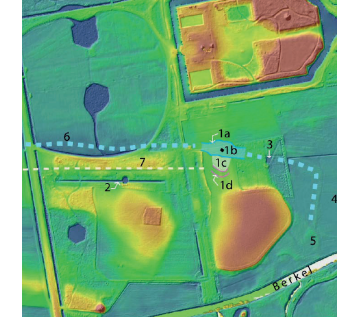
(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 107)



(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 86)



(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 90)



(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 19)



(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 104)



(RCE, 2000)



(Flickr, 2014)



(Van Asselt, 2022)



(Gelders Archief, 2004)



(HuisdeVoorst.nl)



(Van Asselt, 2022)



(Stichting MaakJeRoute, 2016a)



(Van Asselt, 2022)

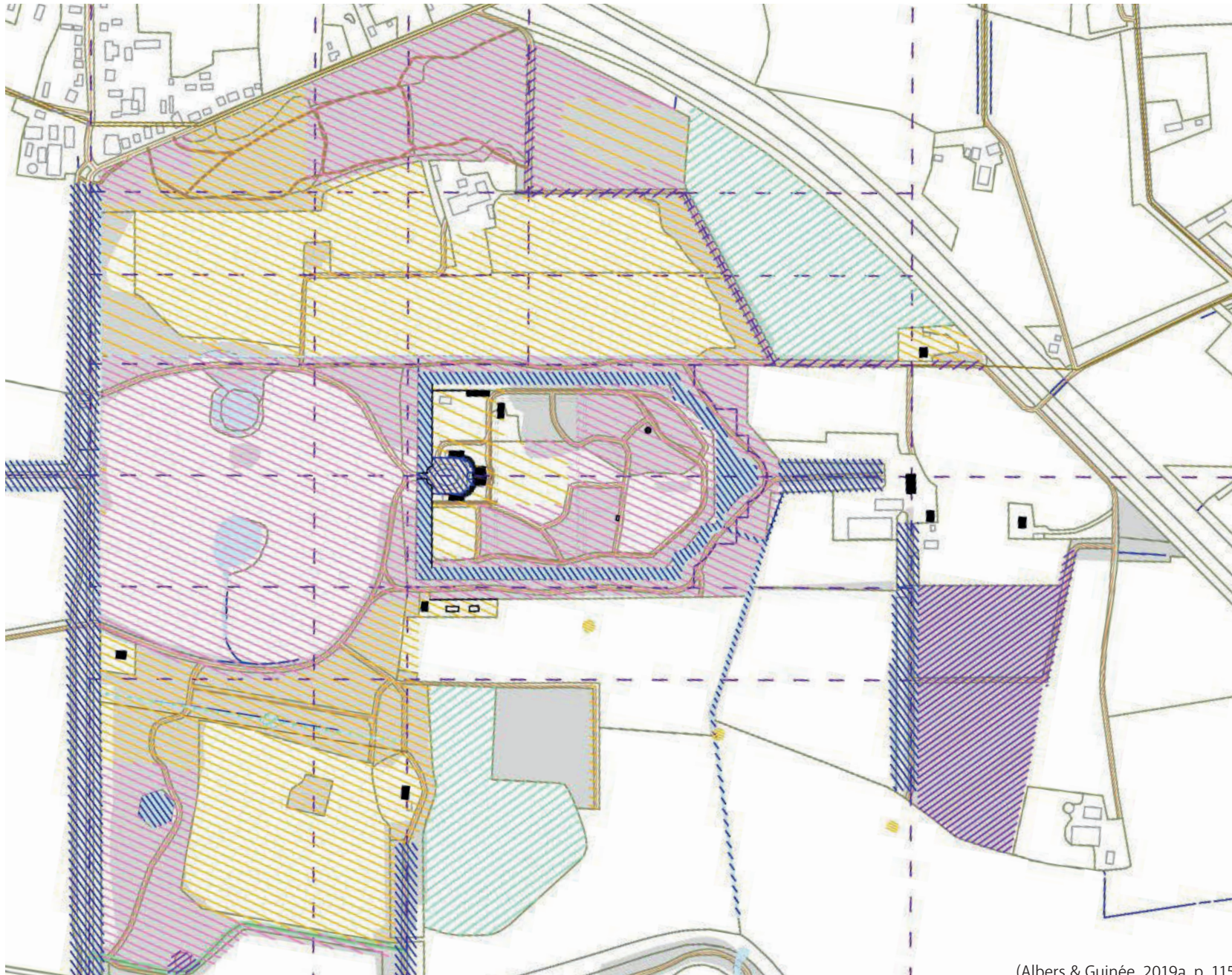


(Harenberg, 2002, p. 11)



(Gelders Archief, 2004)

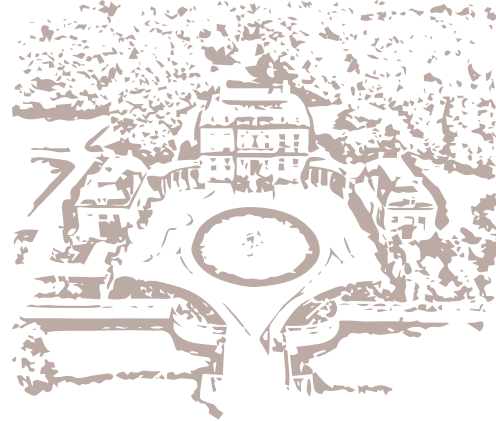
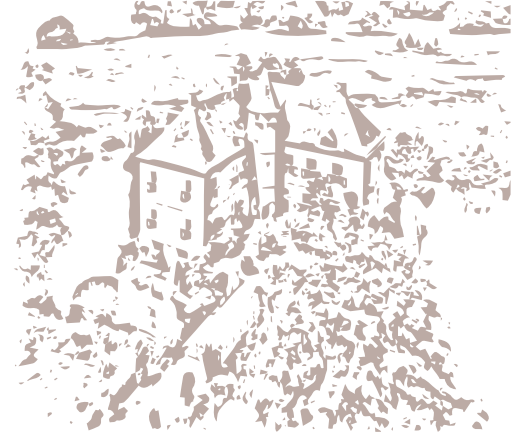
Historical layers in the landscape



-  Historisch landschap
-  Classicisme ca. 1695 -1759
-  Classicisme en rococo 1759 - 1811
-  geometrisch stramien J. Roman, ca. 1695
-  Landschapstijl 1811 - 1875
-  Gemengde landschapstijl 1875 - 1940
-  Gemengde landschapstijl 1875-1940, sterk aangetast/incompleet
-  historisch gebouw
-  ijskelder
-  historische muur (kademuur, tuinmuur)
-  historische broeibakken
-  niet historisch prieel op (vermoedelijk) fundament verdwenen historisch prieel

(Albers & Guinée, 2019a, p. 115)

3 Comparison & conclusions



3.1 | Building typology

3.1.1 | Characteristics

Based on the case study research, included in chapter 2, *table 1* shows the characteristics of those buildings that form the building typology of a fourteenth-century havezate from Het Kwartier van Zutphen.

The occurrence of the characteristics are shown per building. The amount of crosses shows the value and importance of the particular characteristic. Only the elements with the most overlap between the case studies are included in the table. It is quite noticeable that Huis 't Velde crosses almost all the boxes.

	Hackfort	Vorden	Ruurlo	Verwolde	Dorth	De Voorst	't Velde
Started as a moated site (a residential tower, or 'spieker', surrounded by water)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Originally built as fortified house (to gain access to the knightlyhood)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long history of owners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Large estate with main building and some side buildings (like a coach house, orangery, stable and farms)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historically developed building(s) (developed in different stages with many adjustments over time)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historically developed estate and garden design (often classicist style and/or English landscape style)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Strong relation between buildings and estate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rich materialization and finish of the interior (often representative for the habitation history)	X			X	?		
Brickwork facade and construction	X	X	X	X	X		X
Windows with rod division (muntins)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hipped roofs with dormers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clear entrance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chimney(s)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Detailed roofedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shutters	X	X		X	X		

Table 1.
Characteristics that form the building typology of a fourteenth-century havezate from Het Kwartier van Zutphen

Legend

- x = characteristic noticed during the research
- ? = interior of Huis Dorth is not known, due to its protection as being a private residence

3.1.2 | Value matrix

The importance and uniqueness of this typology is recognized by the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed. The table to the right shows the most significant values, which made the buildings and estates to be named **national monuments**.

In order to preserve and protect those values, there have been made decisions and interventions.

Descriptions of these monuments and their valuation are retrieved from Monumentenregister.

	Hackfort	Vorden	Ruurlo	Verwolde	Dorth	De Voorst	't Velde
Age	X	X	X	X			X
Historically developed building(s) (developed in different stages with many adjustments over time)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historically developed estate and garden design (often classicist style and/or English landscape style)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historical-spatial relationship between estate and buildings (visual coherence/ensemble value)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cultural-historical value for the environment (visual value/striking location)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Architecture typical or important for an architect or time period	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interior finish (representative of the development)	X	X	X	X	?	X	X
Exterior finish and/or materiality (high-quality aesthetics/architectural design)	X	X	X	X		X	
Water mill(s)	X		X				
Example of the pinnacle of 18th century classicist architecture						X	
Example of country estate in the court culture of William III						X	
Maze			X				

Table 2.
Valuation of the case studies according to the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed

Legend

- x = value according to the Monumentenregister from Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed
- X = value noticed during the research
- ? = interior of Huis Dorth is not known, due to its protection as being a private residence

3.2 | Design toolbox

In order to preserve and protect the building typology characteristics and thereby the values, various interventions and decisions have been made.

Table 3 shows an overview of what interventions were taken and for what estate. This table thus forms a **design toolbox** about interventions that can be taken to be able to experience the typology and values of a havezate. The content is based on the characteristics shown in table 1.

	Hackfort	Vorden	Ruurlo	Verwolde	Dorth	De Voorst	't Velde
Family crests integrated in interior and/or exterior	X	X	X	X		X	
Construction history visible in the exterior	X	X	X				X
Continuing the historical development with a new addition			X				
Recognizable historic layers in the landscape	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clear sightlines to strengthen relationship between estate and building(s)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Re-integrate former/lost paths					X		
Landscape elements hinting historically important parts					X	X	
Keeping the interior as original as possible		X		X		X	
(Re-integrated) original colors	X			X			
Exhibition about the history	X		X	X			
Information signing	X	X		X	X	X	X
Different pavements to show historic layers		X	X				
Water wells to refer to the early inhabitation	X	X					X
Special tours/walks				X	X		X
Shop			X	X			
Café	X	X	X	X			

Table 3.
Design toolbox

Legend

x = intervention or instrument used in the particular case study

4

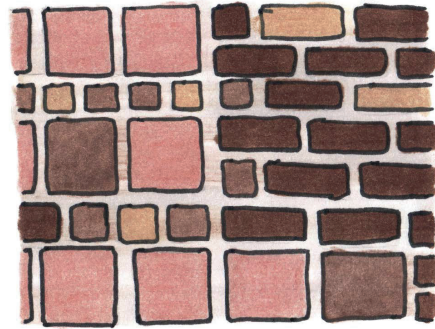
Design options

Based on the design toolbox three different design approaches are tested on Huis 't Velde.

A re-design is made of (parts of) the building in order to make the found typology better experienceable.

The approaches are focused on showing history, making an addition and alternating the landscape.

They are worked out and shown in the next paragraphs.



History approach



Landscape approach



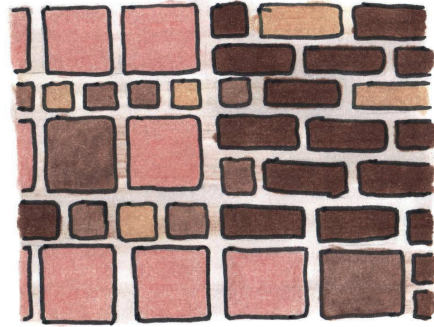
Addition approach

4.1 | History approach

The first design option is **history-focussed**. This option can be considered to strengthen the visibility of the characteristics of the typology in both the interior and exterior.

Havezaten are known for their continuous historic development. The main building knows many stages of development and a lot has been added or demolished over time. This is often well visible on the exterior, showing ranges of brick dimensions and colors. This is considered as highly valuable and should therefore be made experienceable if it is not yet the case.

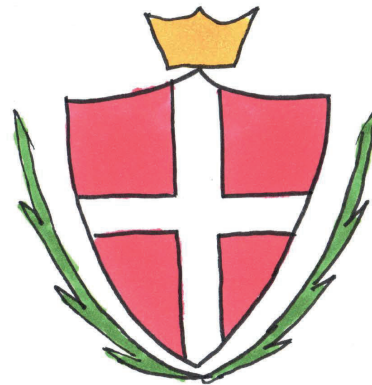
The interior is often very nicely decorated and shows various signs of the building's (former) use. Family crests are integrated on ceilings or chimneys and often on the exterior entrance as well. The families that have lived there often did have their own color palette. This can be made visible in the interior if that is not yet the case. Using colors of the family crests to decorate the interior is then useful to show the owner history in the interior as well.



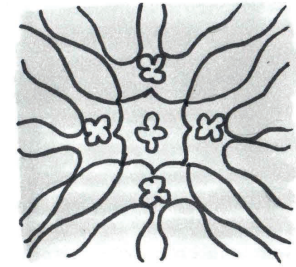
HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT
VISIBLE IN THE EXTERIOR
BRICKWORK



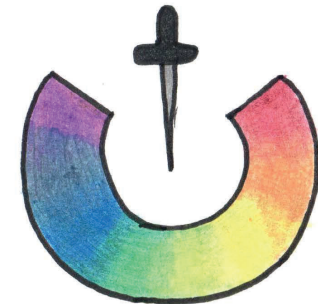
EXHIBITION ABOUT THE
HISTORY AND OWNERS



FAMILY CRESTS ON PARTS
OF THE INTERIOR



REFINED DECORATION
OF THE INTERIOR
(LIKE STUCCO AND CHIMNEYS)



INTERIOR COLOR PALETTE
BASED ON HISTORY OF
OWNERS



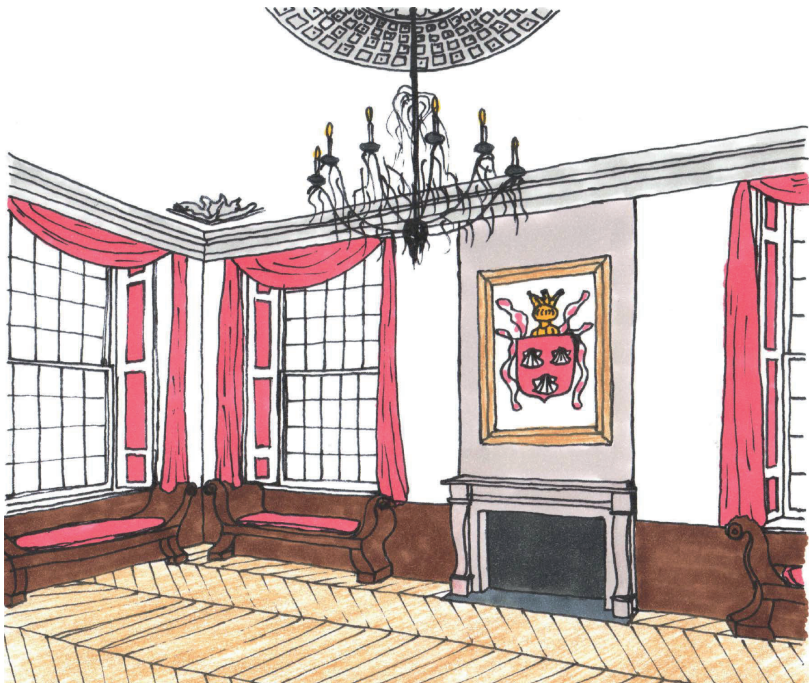
Interior before

(RCE, 2000)



Exterior before

(Van Asselt, 2022)



Interior after

(Van Asselt, 2022)



Exterior after

(Van Asselt, 2022)

4.2 | Addition approach

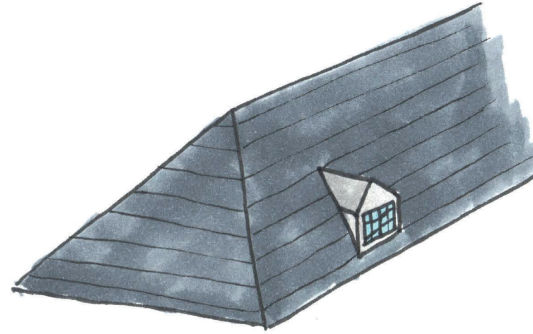
The second design option is **addition-focussed**. This option can be considered when wanting to add a part to the main building or to construct a new building elsewhere in the estate.

Since the main goal is to strengthen the experienceability of the building typology it should not interfere with its characteristics. An addition should be made in style of the typology and should properly fit in the existing situation.

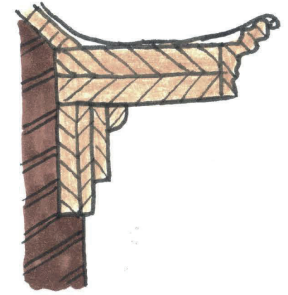
As was seen in the building typology table, a havezate from this area is known for its brickwork facade and construction, windows with rod-division, hipped roofs with dormers, detailed roof edges, chimneys and a clear entrance. An addition should therefore be made with these characteristics in mind.



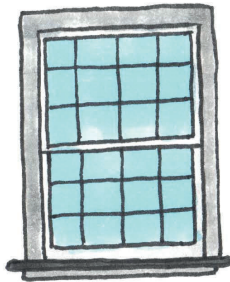
CHIMNEYS



HIPPED ROOFS
WITH DORMERS



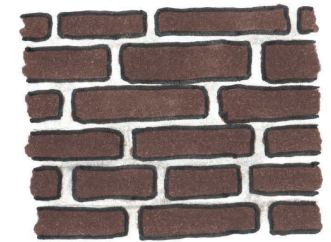
DETAILED ROOF EDGES



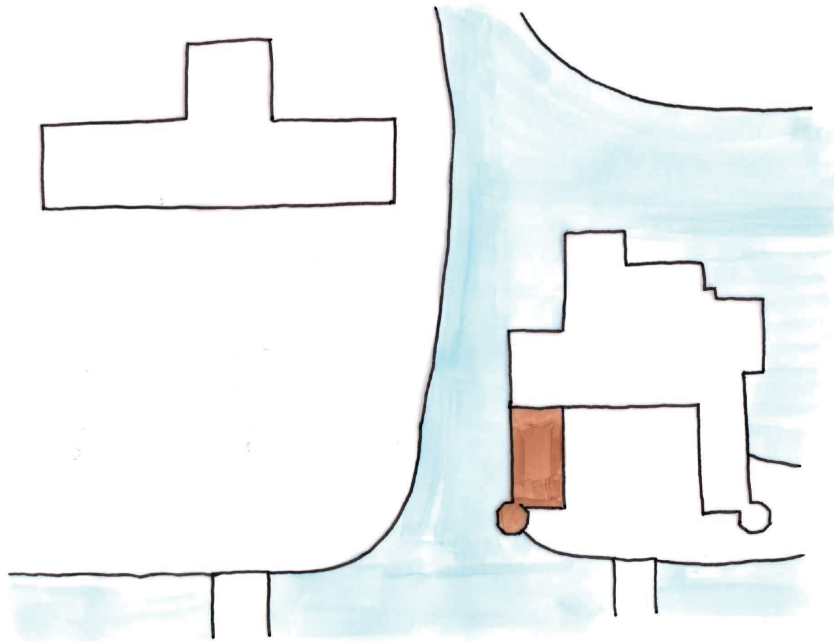
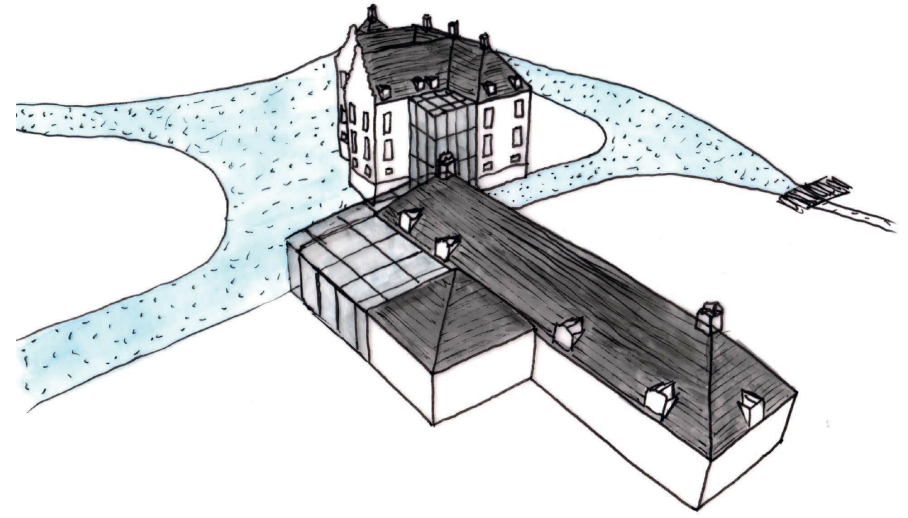
WINDOWS WITH
ROD-DIVISION



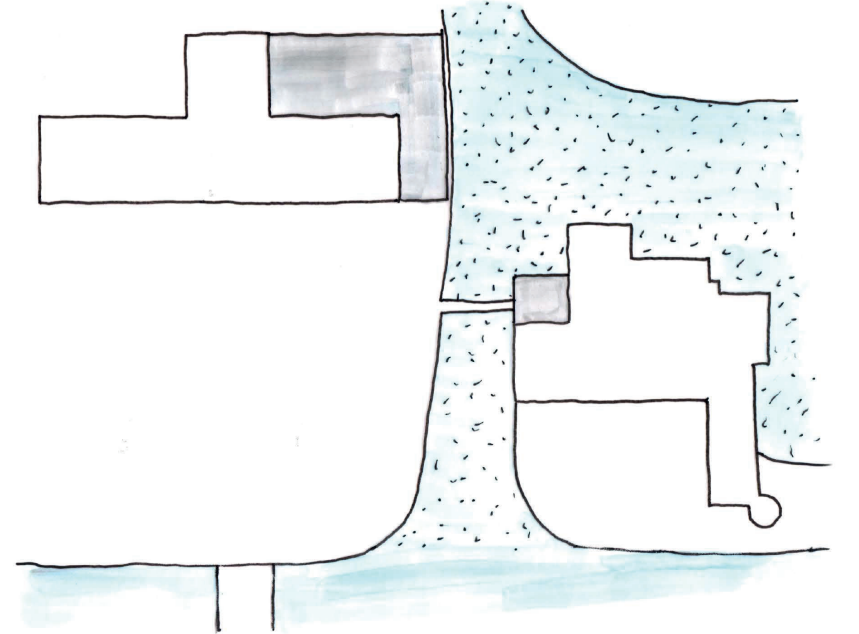
CLEAR ENTRANCE



BRICKWORK FACADE
AND CONSTRUCTION



WHAT TO DO



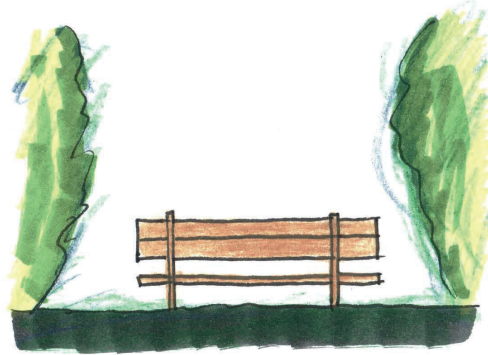
WHAT NOT TO DO

4.3 | Landscape approach

The third design option is **landscape-focussed**. This option can be considered when wanting to show the historic development and characteristics of the estate.

It deals with implementing well-considered landscape elements. Groups of trees can hint to former/historic elements in the estate. Some benches on important viewpoints can strengthen sightlines. Variation in pavement can lead to a better experience of historic layers in the landscape. And maybe there are some lost paths that can be re-introduced.

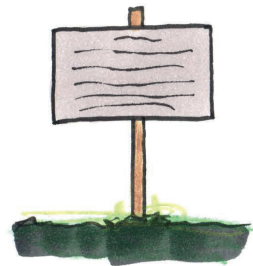
Signing on multiple spots in the estate can inform the public of the interventions and history.



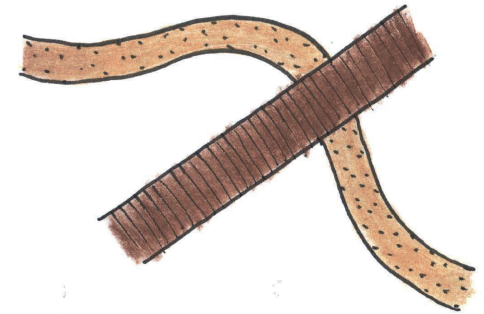
BENCHES PLACED ON SIGHTLINES TO ENJOY THE VIEW



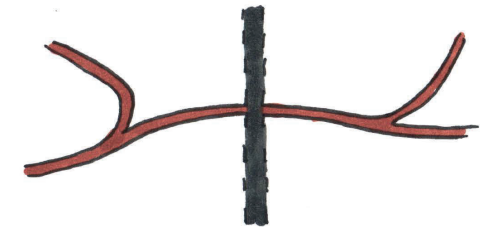
GROUPS OF TREES OR PLANTING TO HINT FOR IMPORTANT HISTORIC LAYERS IN THE LANDSCAPE



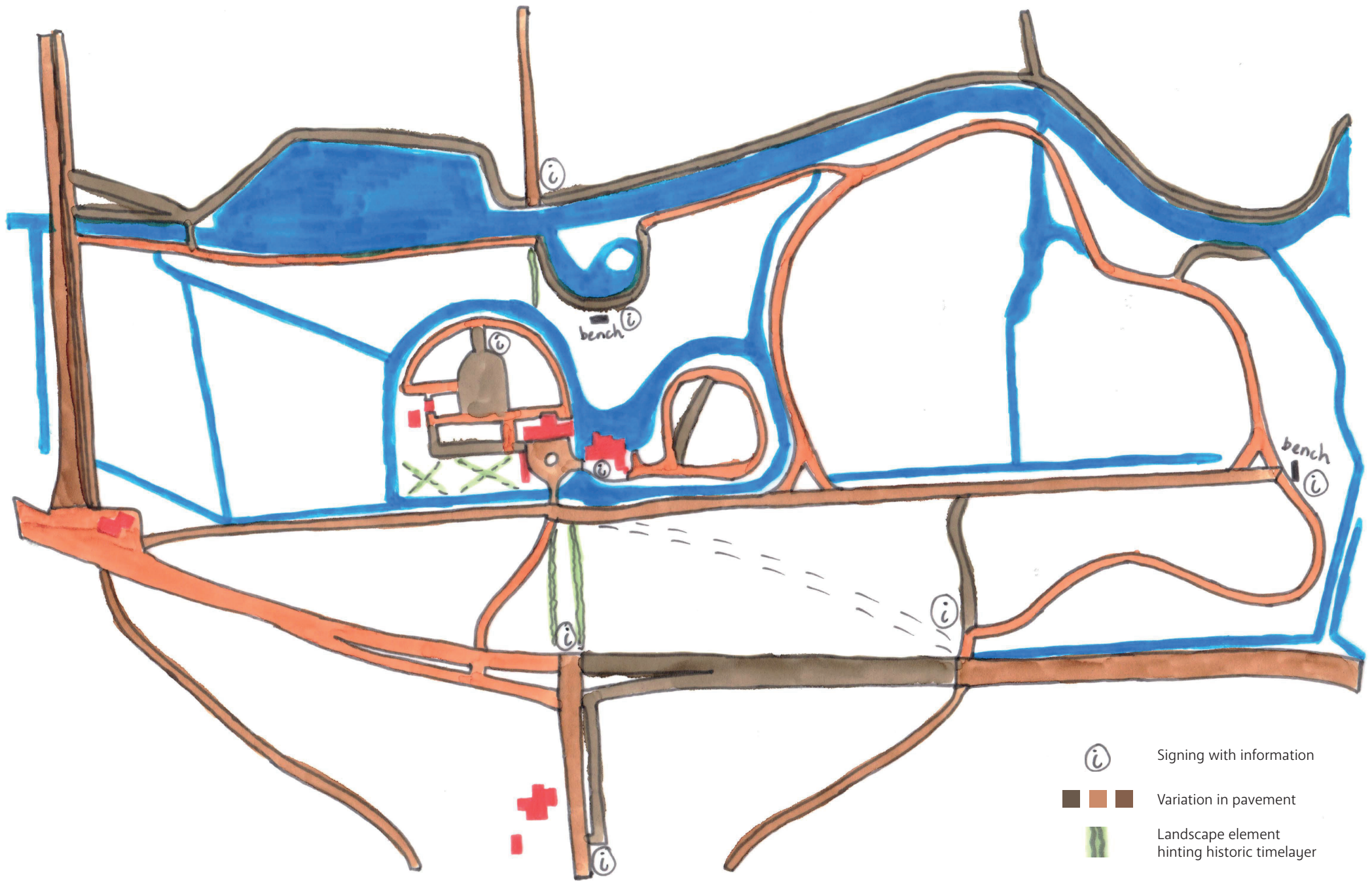
SIGNING ON MULTIPLE SPOTS IN THE ESTATE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC






VARIATION IN PAVEMENT TO SHOW DIFFERENTIATION IN HISTORIC DESIGNS



RE-INTRODUCE LOST PATHS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO SHOW THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT



-  Signing with information
-  Variation in pavement
-  Landscape element hinting historic timelayer

5

Discussion

Castles in the Netherlands is a subject which has been studied a lot. But research on havezaten, specifically in Gelderland, is not that evident yet. This research therefore serves as a broadening of research on this topic. Huis 't Velde is re-designed with the obtained knowledge of the research and can thereby serve as an example for other castles and estate in need of a repurposing.

Suitable (re-)use of estates is an increasingly emerging topic and often linked with economic considerations (Witteveen+Bos, 2012b; Vogelzang, 2016). But there is still insufficient insight into which architectural interventions have been carried out over the years to enable new forms of use in castles and country estates (Van Limburg Stirum, 2016). The design toolbox, as a result of this research, is one of the first steps towards making architectural interventions visible. The determination of the characteristics of the typology makes it possible to better evaluate the estate and buildings and to substantiate this as well. While making design decisions the research outcome could serve as guide and reference. By giving an overview of options for re-design, decisions can be made with better substantiation, will not (only) be based on economic feasibility and most importantly can prevent the estate and buildings from decay.

However, there is still a lot to further investigate. How do the found characteristics for example relate to havezaten from later time periods or other parts of the Netherlands? And is it truly the ensemble of those elements that forms the building typology or do other aspects play a role as well?

This research focussed on the identification of similarities between the case studies on various aspects and scale levels. A comparative research of designs for the estate, building interior and/or exterior of the case studies can therefore provide better substantiated results for the overview of characteristics and design options. Next to this, more in-depth investigation of the overlap between owners and different havezaten could lead to some interesting observations.

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“The conservation of historical estates and manors cannot be taken for granted” (Witteveen+Bos, 2012a, p. 1). On this day, Gelderland is still rich in historical estates and manors. While most of them are in use today, they may become vacant in the future. Since they have great social value, the search for suitable (re-)use is an issue that is increasingly emerging (Witteveen+Bos, 2012b). More and more often, preservation of heritage buildings is linked with economic considerations (Vogelzang, 2016). The task of conservation is complex, especially with castles and estates, due to the many interests and high costs. Therefore, revenue models have become necessary in order to cover the costs of maintenance and renovation. Over time, these models have led to various changes in use and function, and as a result, castles have sometimes been radically adapted to new architectural fashions and more luxurious lifestyles (Vogelzang, 2016). Consequently, cultural-historical value and various other specific characteristics got (unintendedly) lost. Decision models are needed in which proposals for new functions of castles and estates can be weighed up against various cultural-historical values and their visibility in the future.

This research report is written as part of a graduation project and is executed to inform the design process, shaped around a central topic; the notion of vacancy in the field of heritage. The goal of this graduation project is to provide solutions for preventing vacancy and decay of monumental buildings. The outcome of the research is an overview of characteristics that form the building typology of a fourteenth-century havezate from Het Kwartier van Zutphen. A design toolbox is laid-out to

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