

Huis 't Velde: Story-based adaptive reuse of an estate

Analysis



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History and owners



LERINCK



BENTINCK



VAN LAWICK



VAN KEPPEL



SCHIMMELPENNINCK VAN DER OYE



VAN HEECKEREN



VAN DORTH



VAN NISPEN



VAN DIJK



Huis 't Velde in Warnsveld is a Dutch stately home that find its origin in the 14th century. The building as it is seen nowadays origins from the 18th century. It has undertaken several transformations by a lot of different owners. It is important to research both the history of 't Velde and the owner and building history of Huis De Voorst because these two houses were combined for almost half a century.

This chapter will start with the owner and building history. This is combined because some of the owners made really big changes on the house. After this part the chapter will continue with a description of the architectural design. More detailed information about plans, materials, details and other small part of the building can be found in the next chapters.

Owners and building history

Three sources have been used to investigate the owner's history. The first one is the cultural historical analysis and value assessment by Lucia Albers and Anja Guinée (2019). The second source is the journal in the Zutphense Archeologische Publicaties number 144 by Bert Fermin, Diederik Rijs and Davy Kastelein (2021). The last source is a small book by Jan Harenberg called *De Havezate 't Velde bij Warnsveld* (2001). Every important step in the building history is named by a phase, in this way it is more easy to distinguish the different stages.

Phase 0: 't goed ten Velde, family Lerinck (<1538)

The oldest mention of Huis 't Velde is from 1326. In the *Leenactenboek van het Vorstendom Gelre en Graafschap Zutphen* is a record found about a mansion called 't goed ten Velde' is owned by Henrick van Suderoes¹. In that days the house had a simple rectangular form with a gabled roof. The visible parts of the contemporary house are from the 16th century and on, but in the basement are a few foundations found from the 14th century.

Huis 't Velde came via an inheritance into the ownership of Lutgarde Kreyneck (1360-?) in 1378. She was married with Jacob Lerinck (1355-1390) and so came the house in the family Leerinck². These two families were part of the upper class of Zutphen. Both took place in the 'Zutphense patriciaat', a community of families who were the governors of the area³. Especially in the family Kreyneck were a lot of important persons like 'schepenen, burgemeesters, vroedschapsleden & kerkmeesters' (Dutch terms of professions similar to major, judge, etc.).

1378- 1402: Jacob Lerinck (1355-1390) x Lutgarde Kreyneck (1360-?).

1402-1431: Willem Lerinck (?-1431) x Nese van Steenbergén.

1432-1439 Andries Pelgrims Lerinck x Wibberich Nin.

1435-1475: Willem Lerinck x Beerne van Boerlo.

1475-1500: Willem Lerinck.

1501-1516: Adries Lerinck.

1516-1538: Gerberich Catharina Lerinck (1470-1538, sister of Andries Lerinck) x Hendrick Bentinck (?-1538).

1: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 18. It is not sure that this record is from Huis 't Velde as we know it nowadays. According to Fermin, Rijs and Kastelein (2021) it is known that Hendrik owned a second/different mansion in the area of Zutphen. It can be possible that this record is from that house. Harenberg (2001, p. 5) shared this hypothesis while he mentions the same possibilities because of the existence of Havezate Suderas. But, in his research he concluded that Henrick owned both houses until 1378.

2: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 18.

3: Fermin, Rijs, & Kastelein (2021), pp. 21-23.



'T SPIJKER DE OUDE VOORST. 1720 BY JACOBUS STELLINGWERFF. NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR KUNSTGESCHIEDENIS, 186433.

The house have been in the Lerinck family until 1538 and then came in the possession of Willem Bentinck (1500-1577), son of Hendrick and Gerberich.

Phase 1: Spieker 't Velde, family Bentinck (1538-1597)

Shortly after Catharina Lerinck and Hendrick Bentinck passed away the house became in the ownership of Willem Bentinck (1500-1577). Short after 1538 the house was rebuilt. In this phase arose the old renaissance core which can be seen as the starting point of the development of the existing building. This house had the form of a Spieker. A Spieker is a Dutch house typology that origins from medieval times⁴. According to Harenberg (2001, pp. 19-21) there were a lot of Spiekers in the area of Zutphen. This typology was a combination between a barn and a house. It was used to store grain and the building stood on a small hill to prevent the house and grain for flooding. A second characteristic of a Spieker was the presence of a small canal around the house to protect the building for thieves. The word Spieker find its origin in the Latin word *spica* that means earner of corns or wheat (Dutch: *korenaar*).

The building was well decorated in a Hollandse-renaissance style with stepped gables and pediments above the windows in marl stone and a shell shaped ornament in the tympanums. Some of these pediments survived the centuries and are now visible in the south façade. A rhomb shaped pattern under the tympanums is coloured red and yellowish. This refers to the coat of arms from the Lerinck family with red, white and black colours. This is also confirmed by the discovery of an old red, white and black coloured wooden door in the attic. The door is dated in the 16th century which makes the similarities with the Lerinck's coat of arms very likeable. This is strange because it's sure that the house is rebuilt by Willem Bentinck. Maybe they kept the old door from the Lerinck



HUIS 'T VELDE. 1726 BY ABRAHAM DE HAEN. GELDERS ARCHIEF, 1671.

dynasty and adjusted the ornaments to this colour scheme. The facades were made out of brick and not painted white⁵. Presumably there was not a landscaped garden. According to Albers and Guinée was a landscaped garden not usual in the 16th century. Moreover, the first landscape drawing is found around 1778-1779.

1538-1577: Willem Bentinck (1500-1577) x Margaretha de Groeff van Erkel (1504-?).

1577-1597: Eusebius Bentinck (1535-1584) x Sofia van Ittersum (1540-1624). They gave the ownership to their daughter Johanna.

Phase 2: second rebuilt by Bentinck (1597-1645)

1597-1633: Johanna Bentinck (?-1633) x Gooswijn van Lawick (?-1629, 2nd marriage).

Johanna and Gooswijn rebuilt the house at the end of the 16th century. The rectangular house is expanded on all sides. A second volume arose at the westside with a similar stepped gable roof and on the east side a third small volume was built. A little while later an new wing on the east-south side arose with a small tower. This is seen as phase 2b. Probably more small towers were built in the same time. In later drawings there are similar towers like the one on the south wing by the bridge and on the other island left to the carriage house.

1633-1645: Georg Jurrien Nicolaas van Lawick (?-1664, son of Johanna Bentinck) x Gerardina Judith van Hambroick (?).

4: Albers & Guinée (2019), pp. 19-20.

5: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 19 & p. 113.



ACHTERZIJDE VAN HET HUYS. 1726 BY ABRAHAM DE HAEN. GELDERS ARCHIEF, 1672.

The Lawick family lost a lot of money and owned three houses. Besides 't Velde they had Huis Stuerkamp and a big house in Geldermalsen called Huis Ravestein. They valued Ravestein the most and so were Stuerkamp and 't Velde sold⁶. Dirk van Keppel bought 't Velde in 1646.

Phase 3: 't Velde and De Oude Voorst, family Van Keppel, Schimmelpenninck and Heeckeren (1646-1692)

Dirk van Keppel bought the house in 1646. His wife Theodora lived on the estate De Oude Voorst, a Spieker north of the Berkel nearby Huis 't Velde. De Oude Voorst stood on the same estate as estate De Voorst as we know it nowadays. After the death of Dirk 't Velde was sold several times to a different family until 1692.

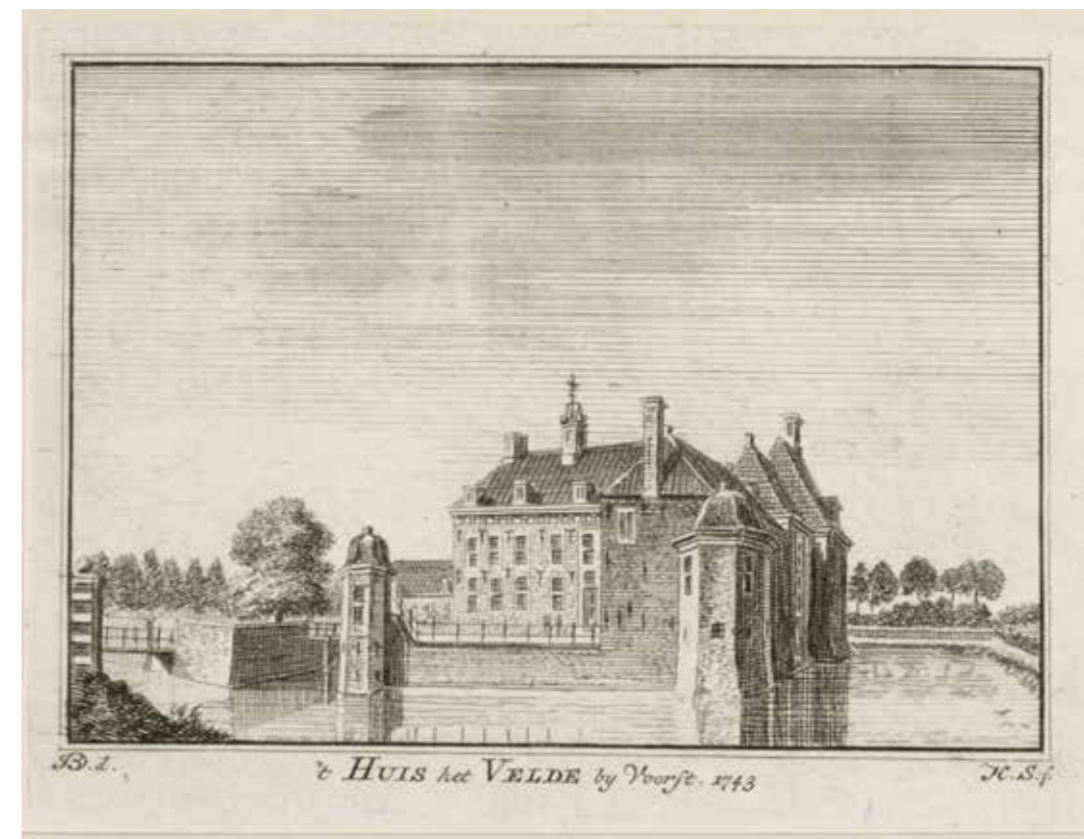
1646-1662: Dirk van Keppel (1599-1662) x Theodora van Sallandt (1615-1666).

1662-1683: Hendrick Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (1632-1683) x Bertha Elisabeth van Zevent (1635-?).

1683-1692: Robert van Heeckeren tot Enghuisen (1655-1699) x Anna Wilhelmina Cecilia van Keppel (1670-1704).

Phase 4: Estate De Voorst and 't Velde, family Van Keppel (1692-1745).

According to Harenberg (2001) is Arnold Joost van Keppel (1670-1718) responsible for the recognizable looks of estate 't Velde. He combined this estate with estate De Oude Voorst and built a complete new megalomaniac estate called De Voorst. A little part of the history of estate De Voorst is described below to understand the history and connection between the two estates correctly with the information from Albers and Guinée (2019).



'T HUIS HET VELDE BY VOORST. 1743 BY UNKNOWN. GELDERLAND IN BEELD, GDC007000389.

In 1692 bought van Keppel Huis 't Velde for his mother Reiniera Anna Geertruid van Keppel- van Lintelo (1640-1700). This estate was earlier in possession of his grandmother Theodora van Sallandt and he wanted to buy it back. Van Keppel lived nearby in huis De Oude Voorst until 1701. After the death of his mother he decided to build a whole new house on the estate De Oude Voorst and to modernize Huis 't Velde.

Van Keppel was part of the army of Stadhouder Willem III in 1688. He became close friends with Willem III during that time, some say that he was Willem's lover. In 1689 Willem III was crowned king William III of England, Scotland and Ireland. Closely next to Willem III Arnold Joost Van Keppel grew in prestige with him. Willem III gave Van Keppel several titles:

- Groom of the Bedchamber in 1695
- Master of the Robes in 1695
- Viscount Bury in Lancashire in 1696
- Baron Ashford of Ashford in 1696
- Earl of Albemarle in 1697
- Command of the First Life Guards in 1699
- Knight of The Most Noble Order of the Garter in 1700

Arnold Joost van Keppel was owner of Estate De Voorst and lived there in the old Spieker. Willem III (king William) was a regular visitor because he liked the good hunting conditions. Willem III owned an estate Huis Het Loo in Apeldoorn built by Jacobus Roman (1640-1716) and Daniël Marot (1661-1752). In 1695-1697 Arnold Joost van Keppel decided to build a new house. The construction of the new house Huis De Voorst was

6: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 20.



ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL. NO DATE, UNKNOWN. RETRIEVED FROM: ADEL IN NEDERLAND.

financed by Willem III as a gift for Arnold Joost van Keppel. It is built 200 meters from the De Oude Voorst. English architect William Talman designed the building and Daniël Marot designed the gardens. In the same period designed Marot the connection between the two estates. The gardens of Huis 't Velde were modified as an extension of the gardens of Huis De Voorst.

In 1700-1701 after Reiniera van Keppel van Linteloo died, Arnold Joost van Keppel decided to modernise and expand Huis 't Velde. He combined this with the construction of the newly built Huis De Voorst. The house is expanded on the westside and a new roof and straight continuous gutter was placed above all facades. It is not known who did the design of the renovation, but it is known that Daniël Marot was involved in the design of the interior⁷. During this time is also the hunting lodge constructed.

Joost Arnold van Keppel died in 1718 and his son William Anne van Keppel inherited the estate. William Anne sold parts of the interior of De Voorst between 1718 and 1759. Even the chairs, paintings and wallpapers were sold⁸. In 1745 he sold estate Huis 't Velde and in 1759 he sold estate De Voorst. He had no interest in the Dutch houses because he lived permanently in England.

1692-1718: Arnold Joost van Keppel (1670-1718) x Geertruid Johanna Quirina van der Duyn (1674-1741).

1718-1745: William Anne van Keppel (1702-1754) x Lady Anne Lennox (1703-1789).

Phase 5: Estate 't Velde with sterrenbos, family van Dorth (1745-1801)



MAISON DE CAMPAGNE PRÈS DE ZUTPHEN. NO DATE. GELDERLAND IN BEELD, GDC007000043.

1745-1795: Johan Adolph Hendrik Sigmund van Dorth (1720-1798) x Jacoba Schimmelpenninck van der Oije (1711-1776).

Johan Adolph Hendrik Sigmund van Dorth bought the estate on an auction. He lived here with his wife and children. They probably made the first changes in the classicism layout of the garden in a 'English landscape' style with the plant of new trees and bushes. Around 1767 were new plans made for a new design of a 'sterrenbos' in the southern part of the estate (nearby the hunting lodge). The new 'sterrenbos' is created around 1779 and provided in perfect conditions for hunting.

Unfortunately the family had financial troubles and became poor. In 1795 the patriots confiscated all their possessions. The house is auctioned in 1801⁹.

In the same time there were four extra farms on the estate owned by the family. The farmers paid rent to live and work there. The farms were: 't Kleine Graffel, Langenberg, Biesthors and De Hekkelaar. With the auction in 1801 the estate was divided in several parts and sold separately. From now on the estate lost its original size.

1795-1801: local government, sold in 1801 on an auction.

7: Daniël Marot was employed by king William III in the Netherlands. He was one of the most important designers of the court in that days.

8: Fermin, Rijs, & Kastelein (2021), p. 52.

9: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 26.



VIEW FROM DE VOORST TO 'T VELDE. DE VOORST, ZICHT OP HET VELDE. NO DATE. GELDERLAND IN BEELD, GDC007000198.

Phase 6: Small changes of the estate, families Bouwer, van Heeckeren, van Markel Bouwer & van Nispen (1801-1824)

This period characterizes itself with a second change in the garden landscape style. Anna Aleida Bouwer (1769-1809), widow of Jacob Derk Burchard van Heeckeren bought at an auction in 1801 the house and a part of the estate lands. She renovated and expanded the carriage building (*koetshuis*). This was probably necessary because of the growing agricultural activities on the land¹⁰. This clarifies the date on the keystone above the central door with the year 1806. After Anna died the estate was inherited to her brother Arnold Hendrik van Markel Bouwer (1771-1826). Arnold continued the modernisation and improvements of the estate's gardens in an English landscape style. For example is the rectangular shape of the island changed because the canal is diverted in a loop shape. This can be seen on a map from 1810 (Maatboek 1810, A. de Geus). It is also visible that a new orchard arises on the left island. Somewhere between 1801 and 1816 is also the aviary built.

1801-1809: Anna Aleida Bouwer (1769-1809) x Jacob Derk Burchard van Heeckeren (1766-1788).

1809-1816: Arnold Hendrik van Markel Bouwer (1771-1826, brother of Anna Aleida) x Sophia Adriana Everdina van Heeckeren (1782-1844).

1816-1824: Jonkheer Mr. Lodewijk Carel Jacob van Nispen (1790-1872) x Maria Wilhelmina van Hövell tot Swanenburg (1787-1814).

Phase 7: empire architecture style, family van Dijk (1824-1849)

Johannes Alexander van Dijk (1795-1849) was the first non-noble owner and inhabitant of Huis 't Velde. He mo-



DESIGN OF THE GARDEN. ONTWERPTEKENING PARK. 1824, BY HENDRIK VAN LUNTEREN. COLLECTIE GELDERLAND, 06856.

modernized the house by replacing the 17th century windows and plastering the facades with a white plaster. Next to that he placed an entrance hall with six stucco reliefs symbolizing the four seasons, hunting and fishing. Again are changes made to the garden. Especially the canals in front of the main façade and some paths were changed. It is likely that during this renovation the left tower and wall from the courtyard were demolished. A grassed hill came in place. This can be seen in the design study drawings from architect Hendrik van Lunteren from 1824 (1780-1848), he designed a whole new layout and structure of lanes and paths.

1824-1849: Mr. Johannes Alexander van Dijk (1795-1849) x Henriëtte Wilhelmina Coster (1799-1881).

Phase 8: maintaining the 'English' landscape, family van Dijk (1849-1959)

In the woods and meadows are a lot of trees and plantings replaced. According to a research from Gelders Landschap & Kastelen are most of the trees replaced around 1885¹¹.

1849-1893 Jan Godfried Carel van Dijk (1826-1893, son from Johannes Alexander van Dijk) x Josephina Levina de Bas (1832-1859), 2nd marriage with Caroline Sophia Brants (1839-1924).

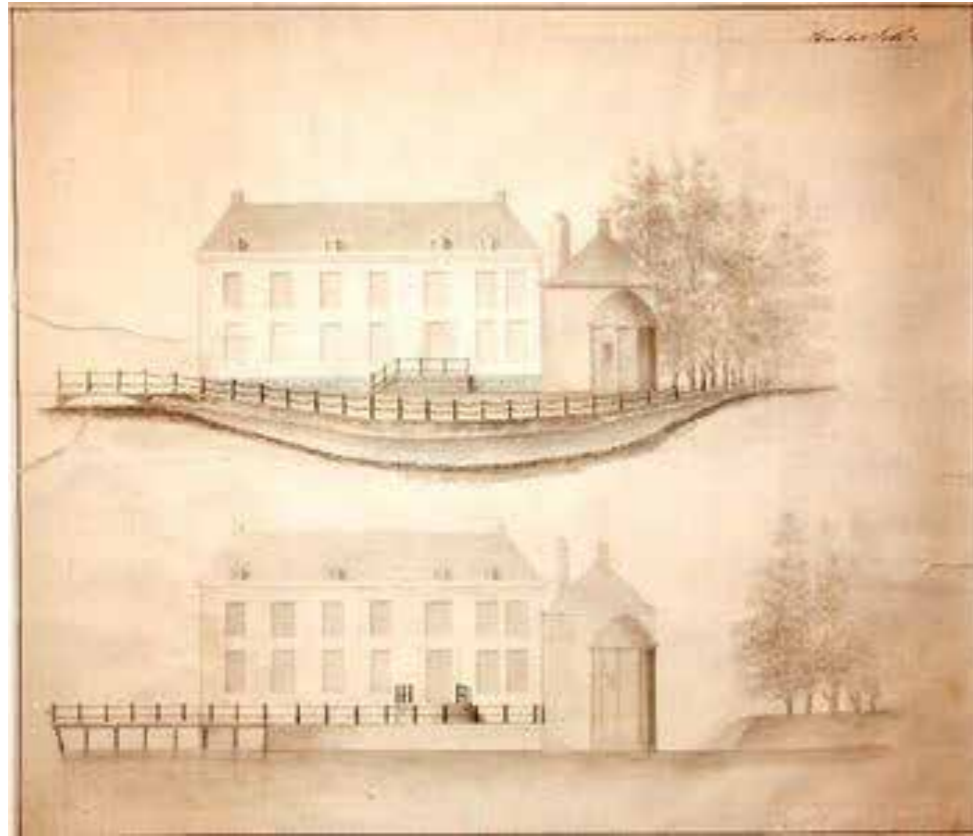
1893-1954 Johannes Alexander van Dijk van 't Velde (1878-1954, son of Jan Godfried) x Johanna Maria barones van der Borch tot Verwolde (1880-1975).

1954-1959: Jan Godfried Carel van Dijk van 't Velde (1920-2000) x Jeanne Jacqueline Radermacher Schorer (1932-2018).

During the Second World War both Huis 't Velde and Huis De Voorst were confiscated by the German Army. 't

10: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 30.

11: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 49.



DESIGN STUDY. 1820, UNKNOWN. COLLECTIE GELDERLAND, P02376.

Velde was an officer barracks. Because of the impending attacks by the Allied Forces the Germans built trenches and bunkers on the estate.

Phase 9: new completion of the estate, Gelders Landschap & Kastelen (1959-2021 onwards)

In 1959 sold Jan Godfried Carel van Dijk van 't Velde, the estate to foundation Gelders Landschap & Kastelen (GLK). In 1953 GLK received the Veldese bos by tree ladies of the family Verloren van Themaat. In 1978 GLK bought the Kappersbos and Graffelse bos. With that, the estate grew mostly back to its original size.

GLK is the first owner who did not use the estate as a place to live. Between 1962 and 1964 architectural firm H.F. Rappange restored the house and carriage house. From that moment on it is rent to an user. In 1965 was the building in use by a training and conference center for agricultural education¹².

In 1976 a new tenant took seat. Until today the Conference and Education Center for Police Education makes use of the buildings.

In 1989 GLK intended to change the garden. Designer and gardener Hoefakker designed a new plan.

In 2005 landscape architect Poelmans Reesink made a new design for a memorial garden. The labyrinth symbolizes the thought way of life and the acanthus leaf shaped layout refers to the interior design of Daniël Marot¹³.

1959-2021 onwards: Stichting Het Gelders Landschap en Kastelen.



ENTRANCE TO THE HOUSE. UNKNOWN. GELDERLAND IN BEELD, GDC002001026.

History of the carriage building

There is less information about the carriage building (Koetshuis). The current building is built around 1800, the keystone above the middle door mentions 1806. This can be right, but before the construction of the current building there used to be a smaller shed building. In a drawing from circa 1730 and one from 1743 there is already a building visible. A drawing from Abraham de Haen from 1725 shows the building from the backside. It is clearly visible that there is already a big building and it looks like a farmer house of shed. The first house is probably built during the renovation period of Van Keppel in combination with Huis De Voorst.

In 1801-1806 is the carriage house renovated by order of Anna Aleida Bouwer and reconstructed it the current shape. This was necessary to house all the agricultural tools and vehicles because of the growing agricultural activities on the estate. This can be confirmed with the keystone above the door. Anna Aleida wanted to connect the architectural style with the style of the main house¹⁴.

Nevertheless is the building changed during times. The facades as we see it nowadays is a product of a major restoration by H.F. Rappange in 1961. The facades are drastically changed to more rhythm and symmetry. The bigger amount of empire windows is very noticeable, especially because there were only two empire windows present before the restoration¹⁵.

¹²: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 58.

¹³: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 60.

¹⁴: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 21.

¹⁵: See the drawings of the current and new situation from 1961 by H.F. Rappange.



VIEW TO THE HOUSE. UNKNOWN (BEFORE 1941). REGIONAAL ARCHIEF ZUTPHEN, SZU002000477.

History of the aviary

This building is probably built during the first quarter of the 19th century during the renovation of the carriage house and changes of the gardens. The building is firstly drawn in a map from 1810. It was a combination of an aviary and a tea house in the middle of the building. According to Albers & Guinée (2019) are the green-white colours and the vases on the eaves of the tea house typical style elements for the first quarter of the 19th century.

History of the hunting lodge

There is besides the farm houses in the south part of the old estate another important building. This is currently not part of the assignment for the Politiebouwmeester, but it is for the history of the estate important to mention. On the other side of the Rijksweg next to the Vordenseweg is an old hunting lodge, currently in use as a restaurant. The first hunting lodge on the estate is probably built between 1700 and 1702 commissioned by Willem III. During a visit to the construction site Willem III really liked the southern parts of estate 't Velde and found them perfect for hunting¹⁶. He gave the construction of a hunting lodge as a present to Van Keppel and his mother.

Later was the hunting lodge integrated in the design of the 'sterrenbos' by Johan van Dorth around 1767. It is not known if there were any changes made to the building.

The building is renovated during the first quarter of the 19th century. Because it is in the same style as the main house of 't Velde it is probably done during the renovation of the house. In that case it is done by order of Johannes Alexander van Dijk around 1824-1825. Corresponding style elements are the empire windows and white



VIEW ON THE NORTHERN FACADE. UNKNOWN (AFTER 1945, BEFORE RESTORATION). GELDERLAND IN BEELD, GDC005000493.
plaster.

In 1923 was the hunting lodge sold. Shortly after the transaction was the house changed into a hotel¹⁷. Later on it was changed a third time to a resident as it is still nowadays.

Architectural style and dates

The style of the house as we see it nowadays dates back from the renovation by King Willem III and Arnold Joost van Keppel. It has mostly a Louis XIV architecture style, complemented with an empire-style by Van Dijk in the 19th century and changed during the last restoration in 1961. The style of the garden dates back from the 19th and 20th century¹⁸.

Facades

The facades are mainly from the reconstruction period of Van Keppel. The south facade is completed in 1695-1701 (XVIIIa) and the south wing with tower is raised (XVIIIa) during the same time. The stepped gables in the north facade are renaissance elements (XVIIIB) and date back from the end of the seventeenth century.

South facade

The south façade contain the most time layers. The current layout with seven bays (XVIIIa) is from the reconstruction period by Van Keppel. The right part of the façade (XVIB) is older and marked by marl stone pediments (XVIB). Originally this part of the building had a renaissance architecture style, with stepped gables like the northern facade. The cornice with modillions (XVIIIa) goes around the building and gives the building

¹⁶: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 25

¹⁷: Albers & Guinée (2019), p. 43.

¹⁸: See Rijksmonumentenregister, monument complex 526689 (Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, 2021).



MEMORIAL GARDEN. UNKNOWN. FROM: WWW.POLITIEACADEMIE.NL.

together with the saddle roof (XVIIIa) and prominent entrance a sober early Louis XIV style. This style comes more to expression in the interior. The iron cramps (XVIB) in the right part of the façade are probably from the renaissance period. In the left part are younger iron cramps (XVIIIa) from the extension around 1700. This is a strange element in a Louis XIV style façade while it was used to hide the cramps. In this case they are probably placed to make a unity in the façade. The window frames (XIXa) are from the reconstruction period by Van Dijk when he placed new empire windows. The sash windows (XXc) are placed during the restoration around 1961. The landing stairs and balustrade (XVIIIa) are likely from the Van Keppel period. Exactly the same design of stairs and balustrade is found by Huis De Voorst which is built by Van Keppel. The entrance with empire frame (XIXa) and entablature (XIXa) is placed during the reconstruction of the entrance hall (XIXa) by Van Dijk.

South wing

The volume of the south wing (XVIIIB) is built by the family Bentinck. The roof (XVIIIB) and tower on the back corner (XVIIIB) are from the same period. A second tower on the main façade of the wing is demolished (see for example a drawing from around 1700). A postcard from 1912 show us that there were only three windows (!) in the front façade. Possible from the construction time (XVIIIB), but maybe younger? The rest of the windows (XXc) are firstly seen in a photograph from 1968, which confirms that they are placed during the restoration in 1961. The dormer with doveote is probably placed in the eighteenth century. It appears the first time on a drawing dated between 1697 and 1735.

North wing

Just like the south façade contains the north façade more time layers. Three layers are the most obvious. The façade exist of three parts. The two parts on the left are the oldest with stepped gables. The left façade (XVIB) is the oldest one, next comes the middle part (XVIIIB), and the right part (XVIIIa) is from the extension of Van Keppel

with the last part of the cornice with modillions (XVIIIa). In the top of the left façade are two crossed shaped renaissance windows (XVIB) accentuated by a brick arch (XVIB). These arches are also visible above the other windows. The window frames on the first floor (XIXa) come from the empire-style intervention. The windows are replaced (XXc) during the restoration in 1961. The windows on the bell floor are the original empire windows (XIXa) together with balconies (XIXa).

The middle façade is younger. The differences can be seen in the brickwork, the iron clamps and the lack of brick arches. The window frames (XIXa) and windows (XXc) have the same history.

Brick or white plaster finish

The white colour is painted in 1961 and refreshed during time. Originally the facades had the finish of red-yellowish bricks, but in 1824 Van Dijk decided to finish the facades with a white plaster. The plaster is removed in 1961 and the facades were painted in white afterwards.

Roofs

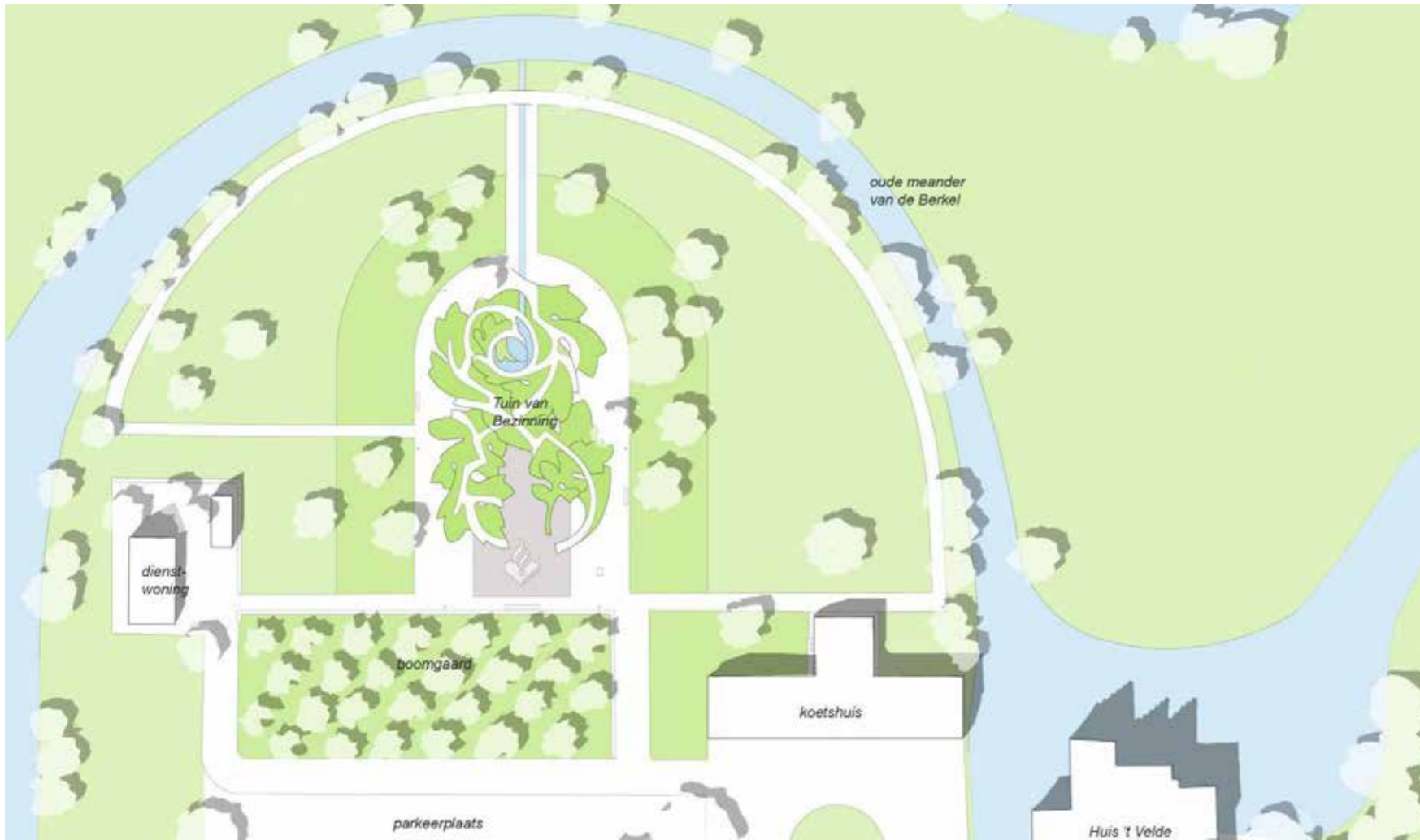
The date from the south saddle (XVIIIa) roof is around 1700. The dates from the rest of the roofs are unclear. They are probably connected to the building phase of that particular volume. In that case it is spread between the 15th century and 18th century. But it can also be renewed during the reconstruction by Van Keppel.

It can be said with certainty that a large part of the roof boarding was renewed in the second half of the twentieth century. During inspection, there was a big difference visible between the new and the old wooden parts.

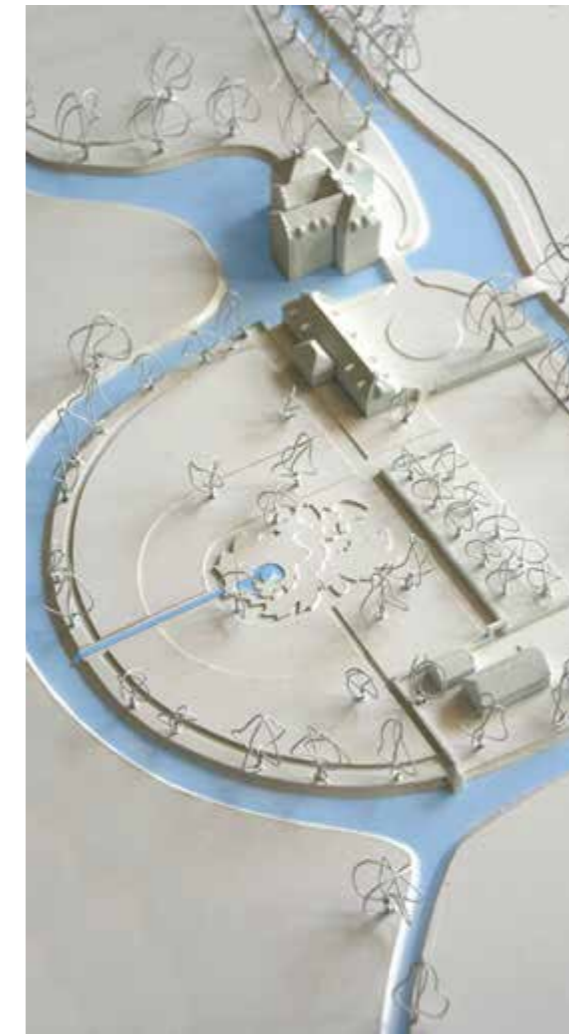
Date mention: (...). The number of the century in roman numbers and a capital A or B for the first or second half of a century. A lowercase a, b, c or d means the first, second, third or last quarter of a century.

The styles are:

- Renaissance
- Louis XIV
- Empire



(Poelmans Reesink, 2006)



(Architectenweb, 2006)



(Ginkelgroep, 2011)

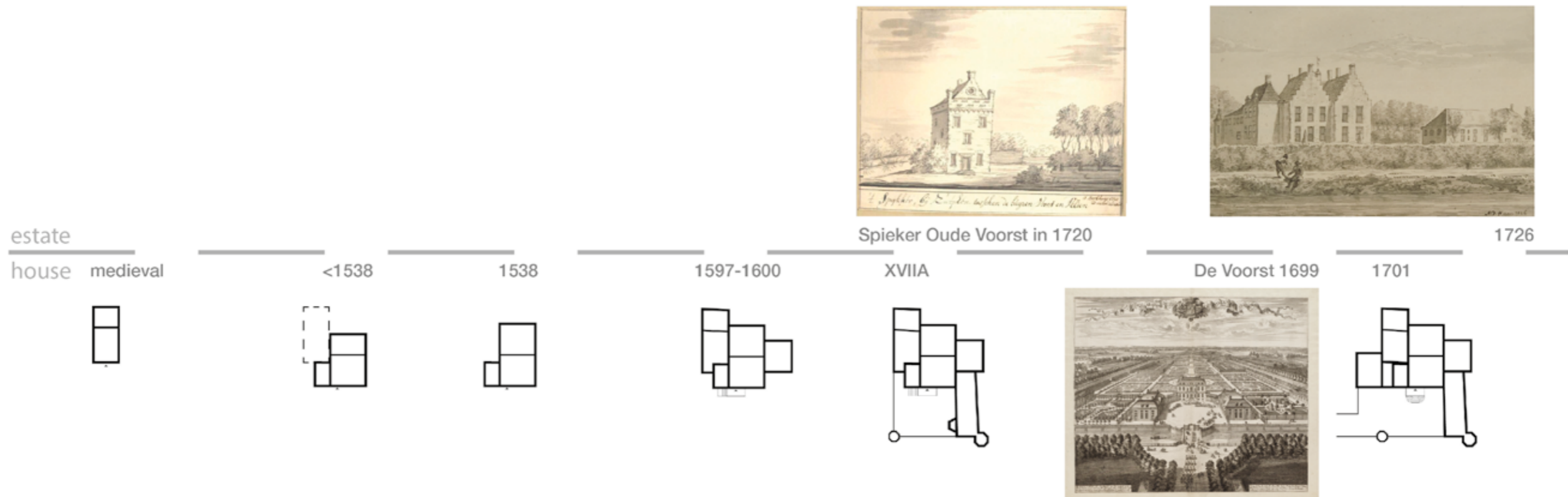
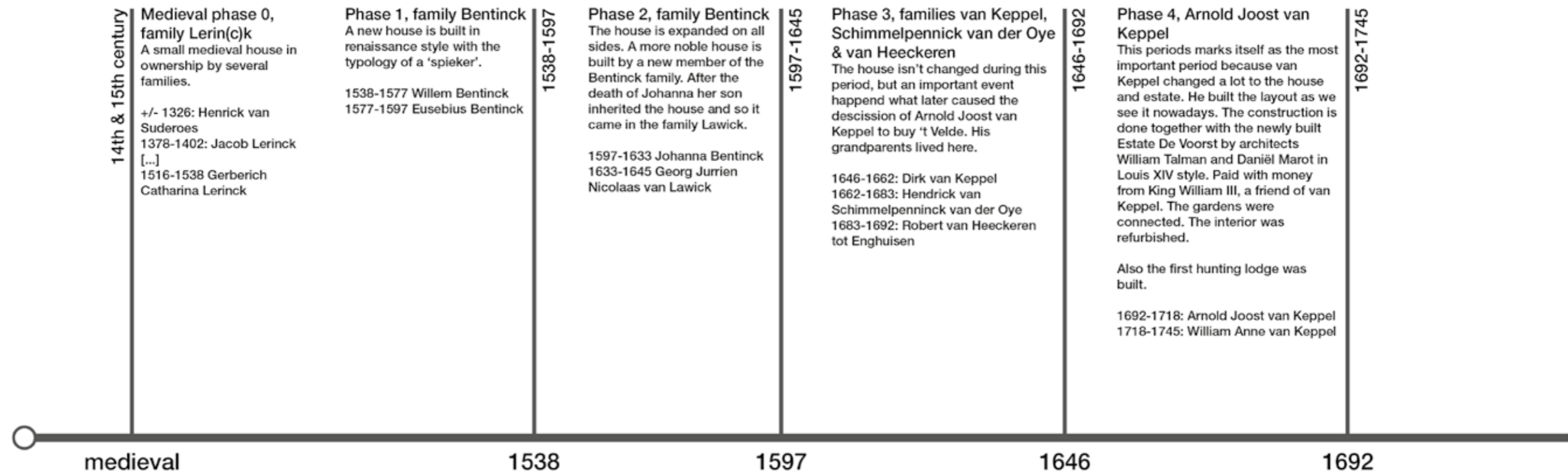


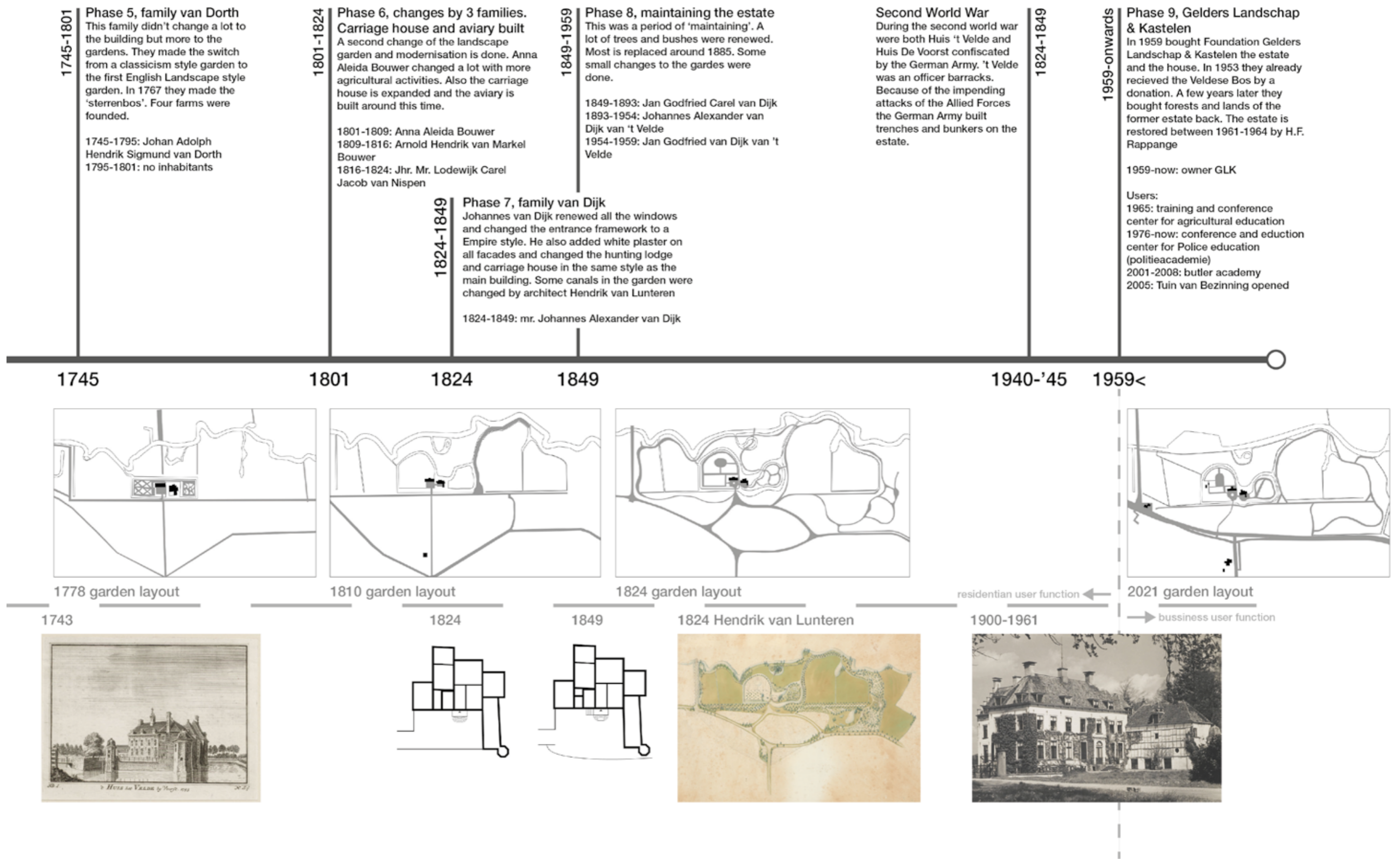
(Ginkelgroep, 2011)

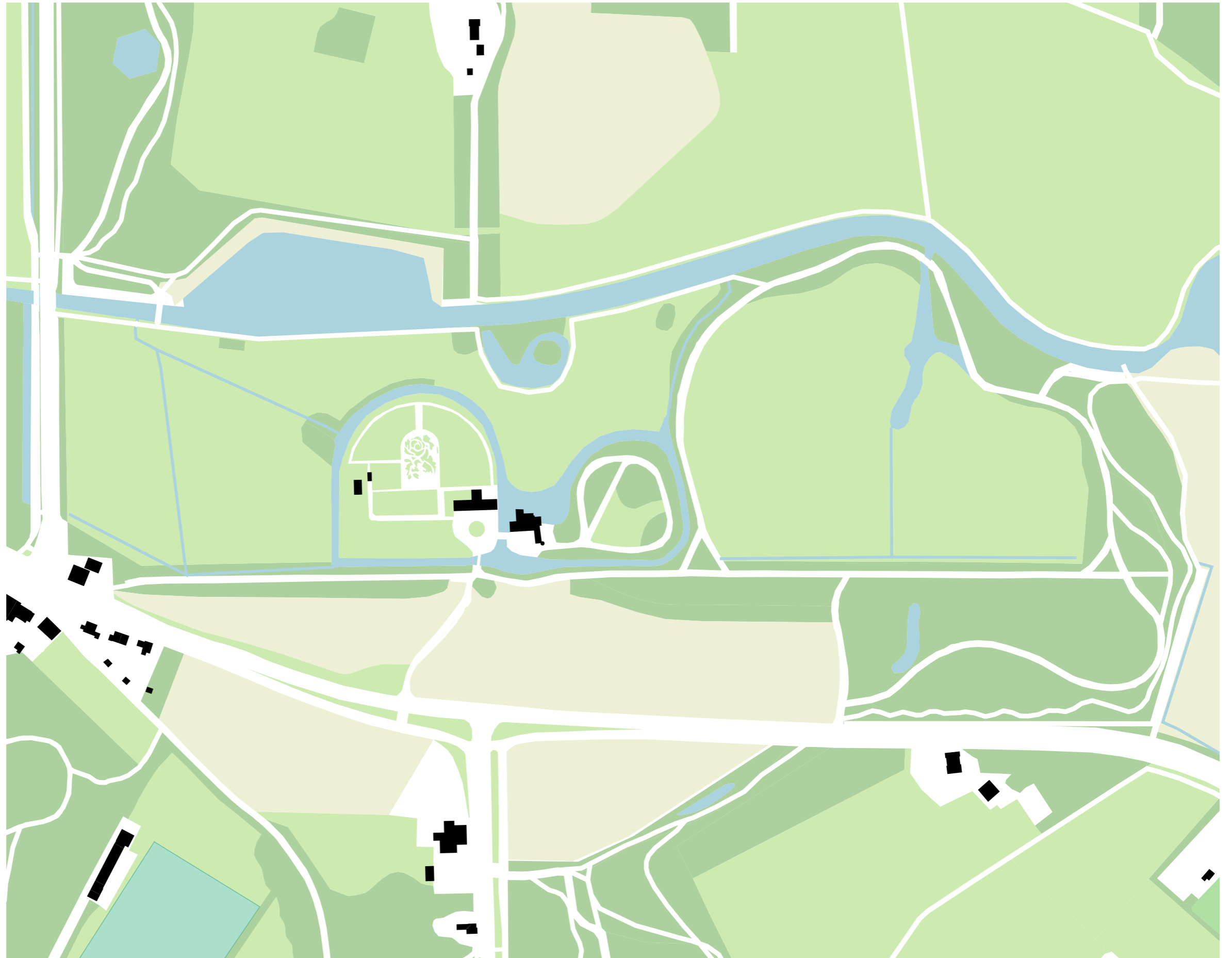


(Ginkelgroep, 2011)

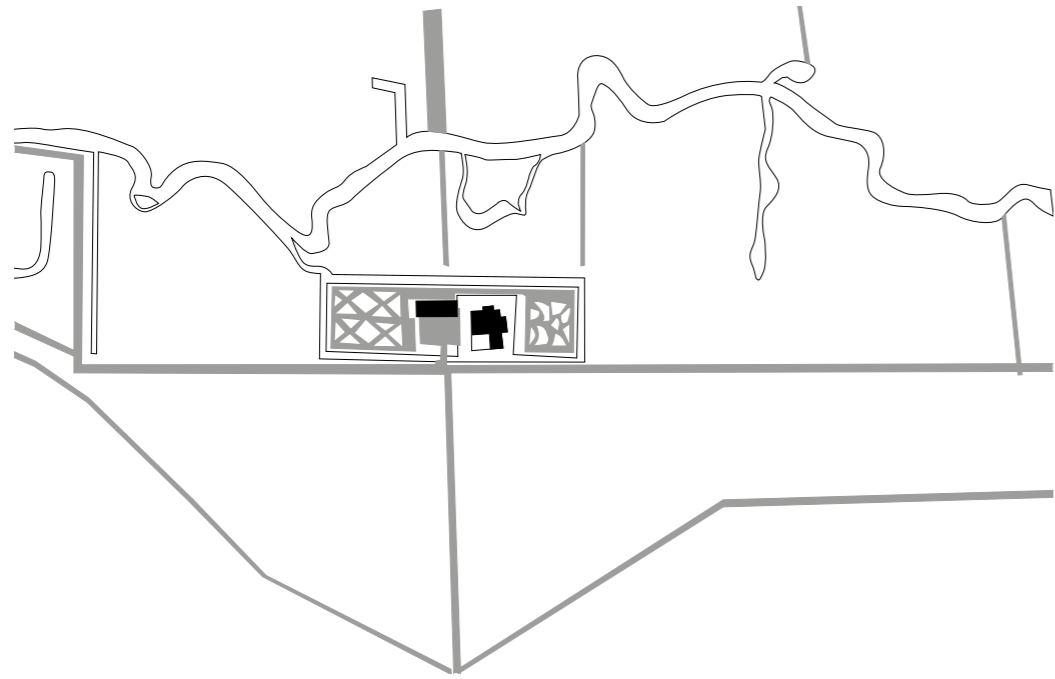
Timeline



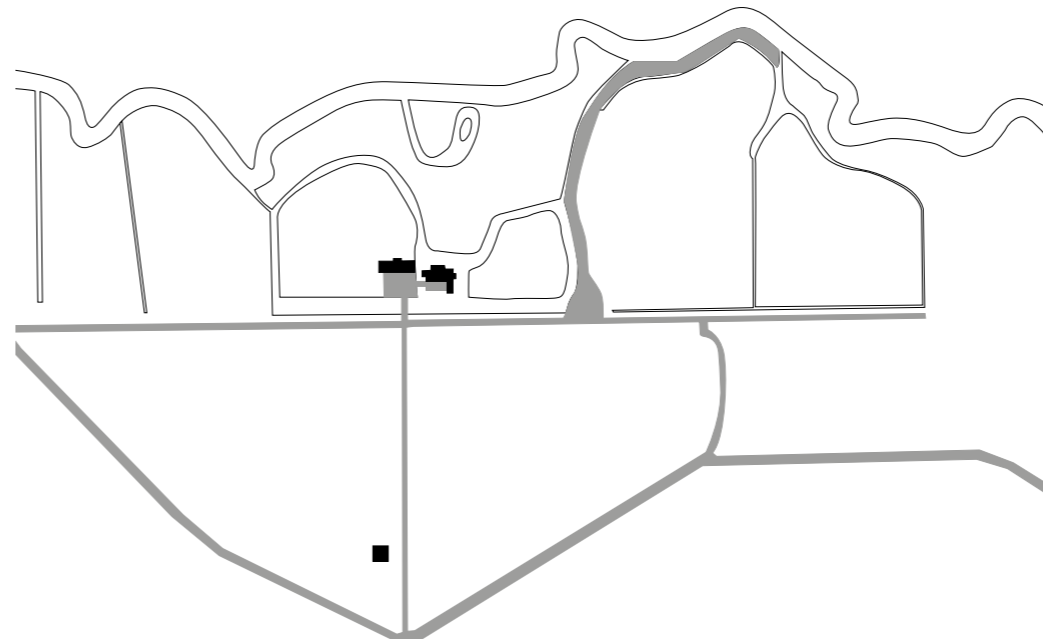




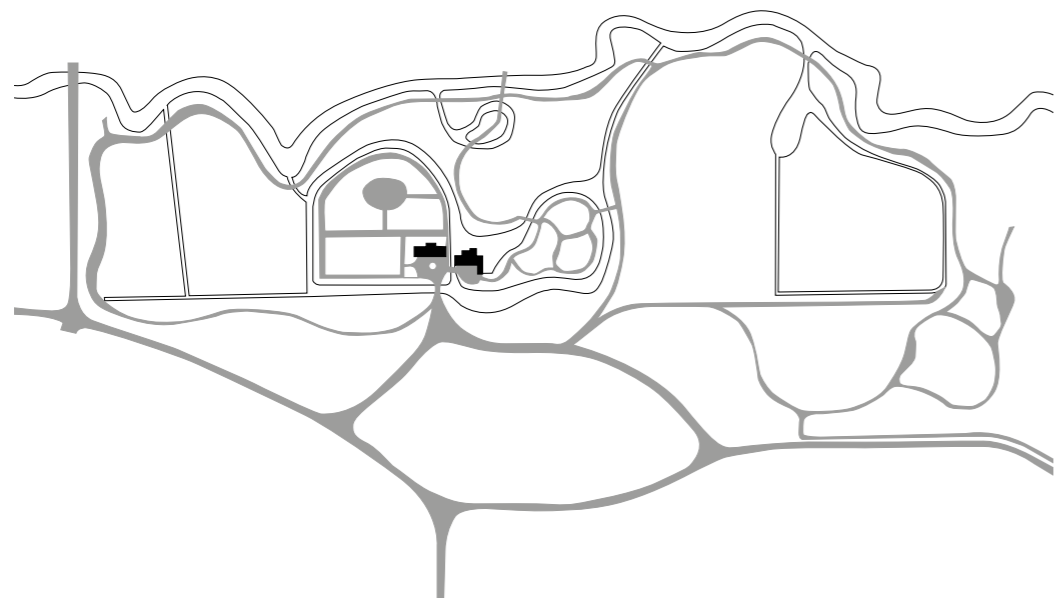
Historic development estate



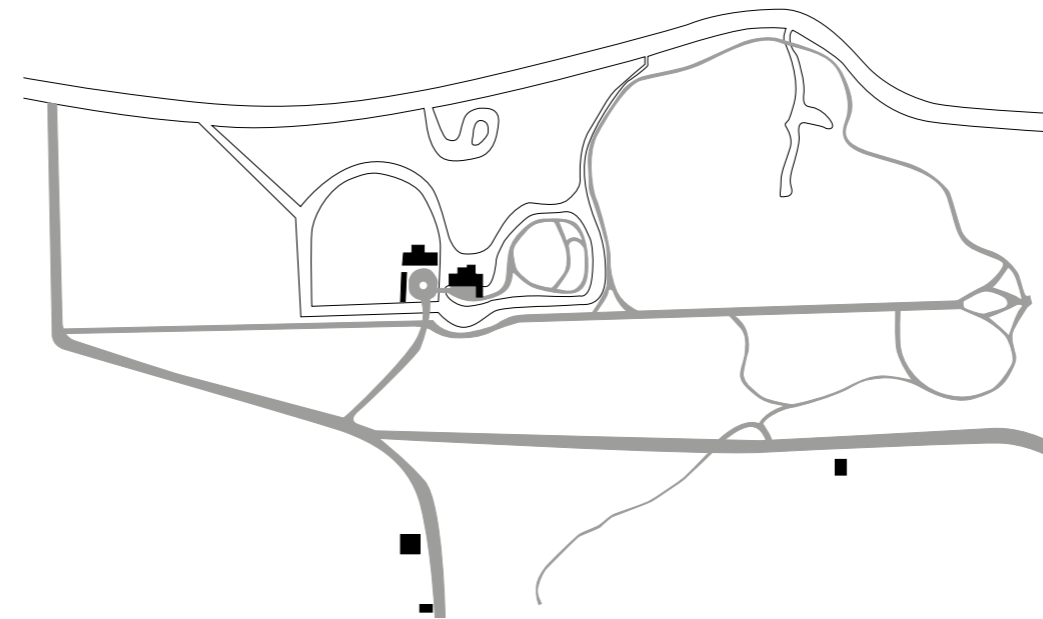
1778- Formal garden



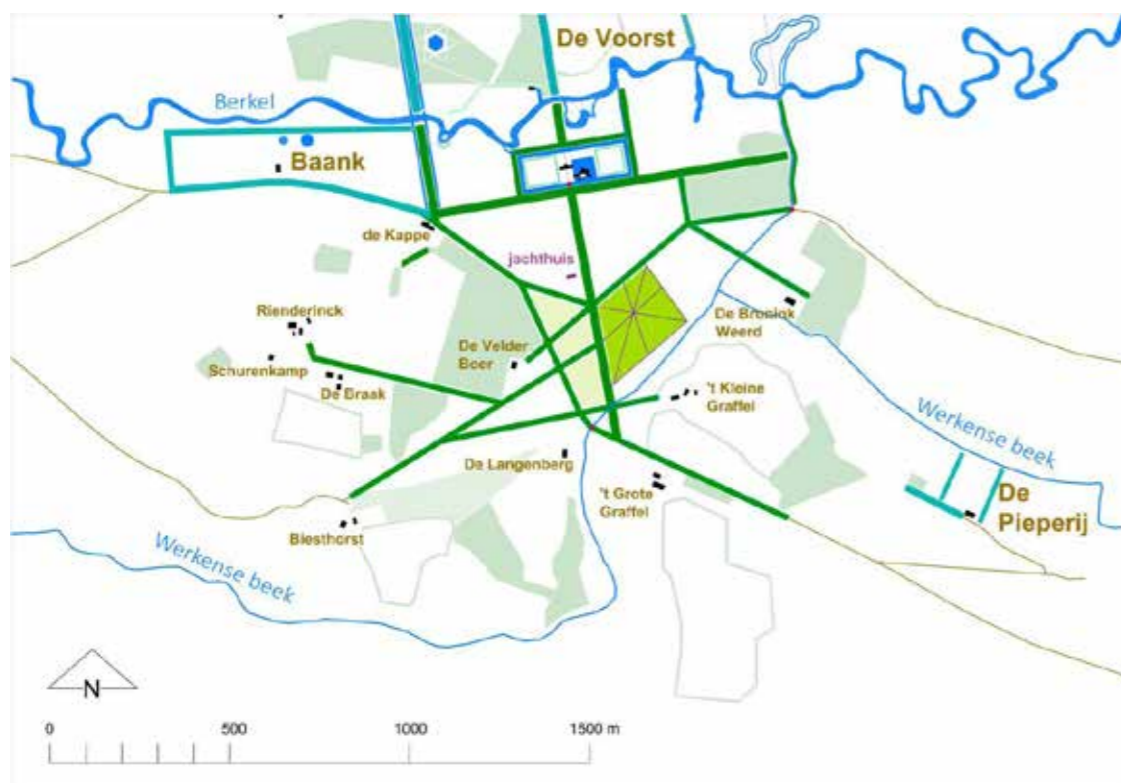
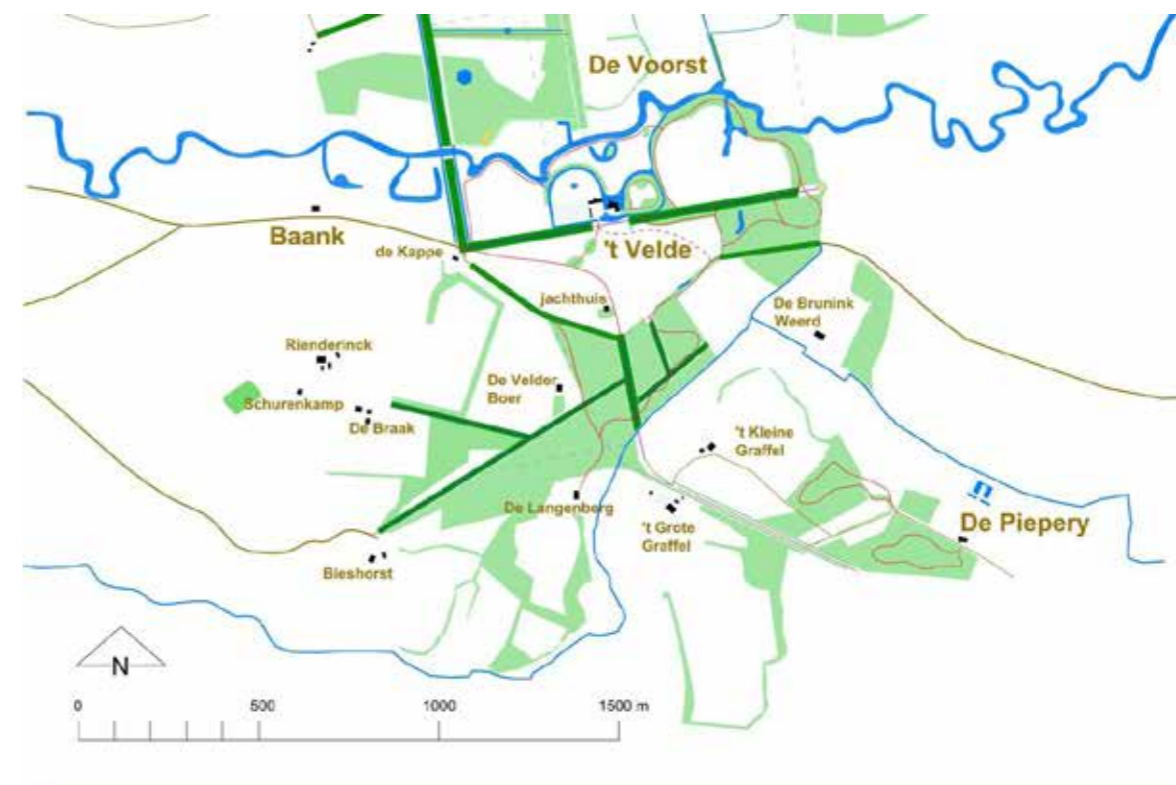
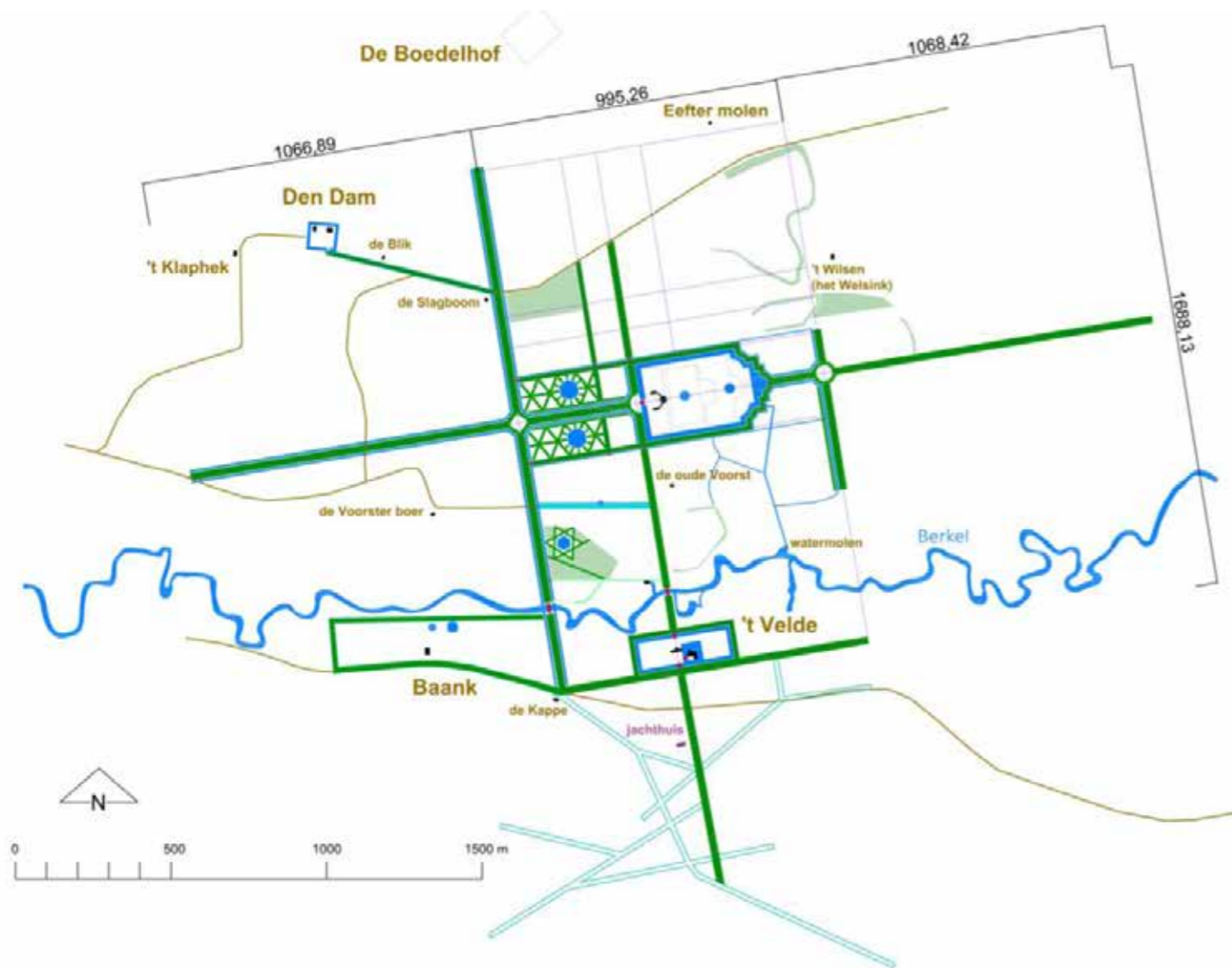
1810 - First phase
landscape garden

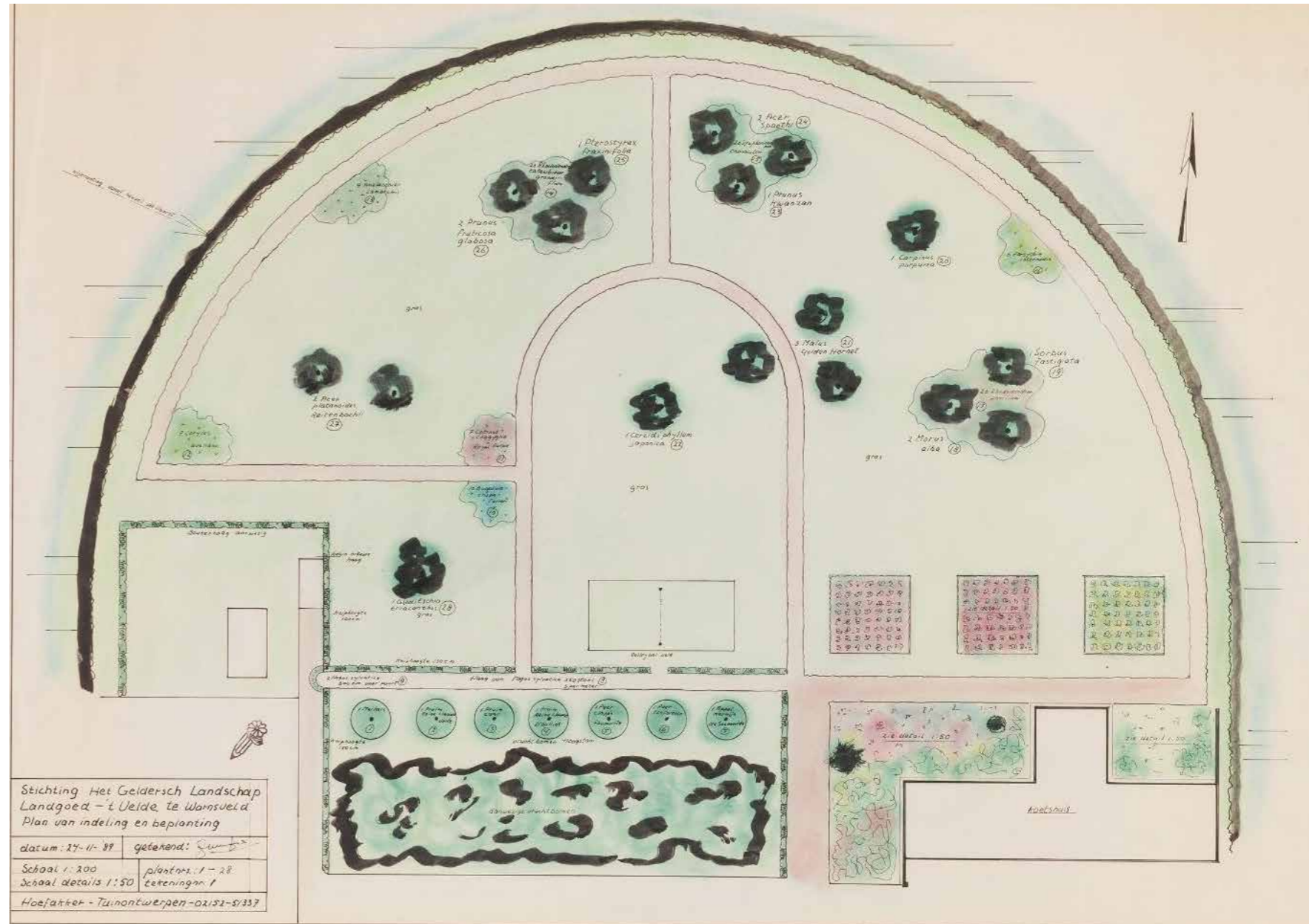
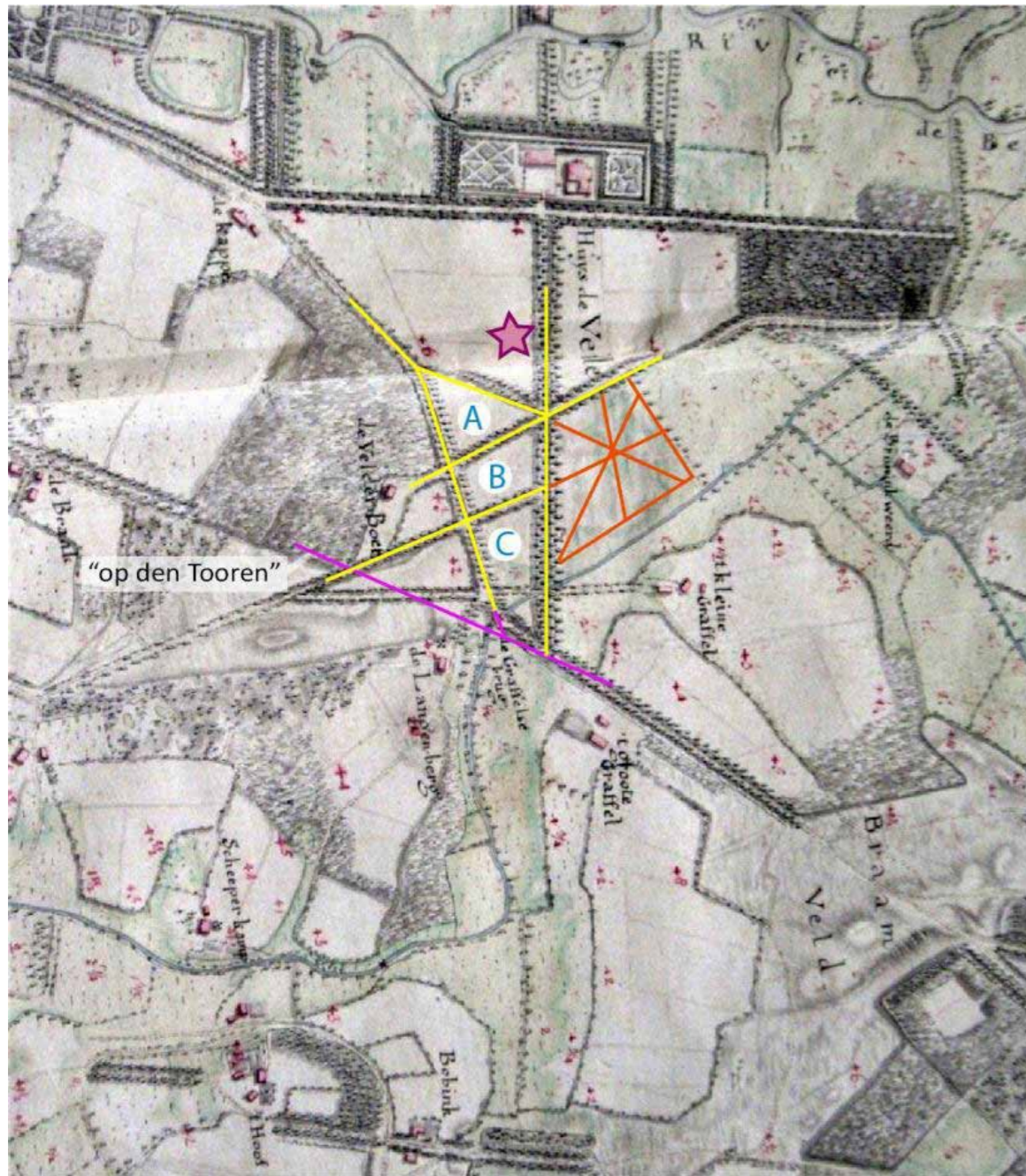


1824 - Design
landscape garden

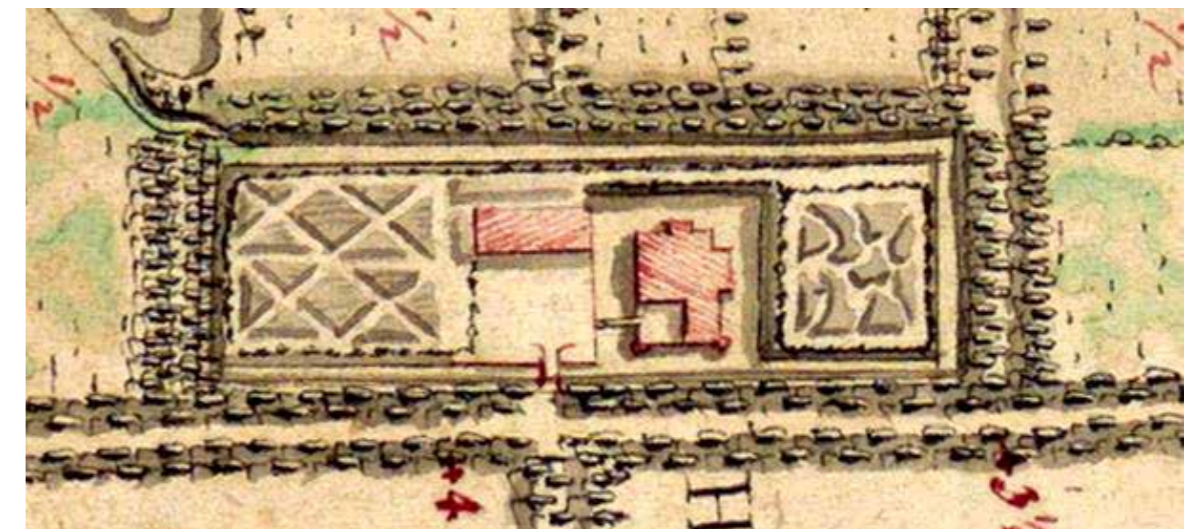


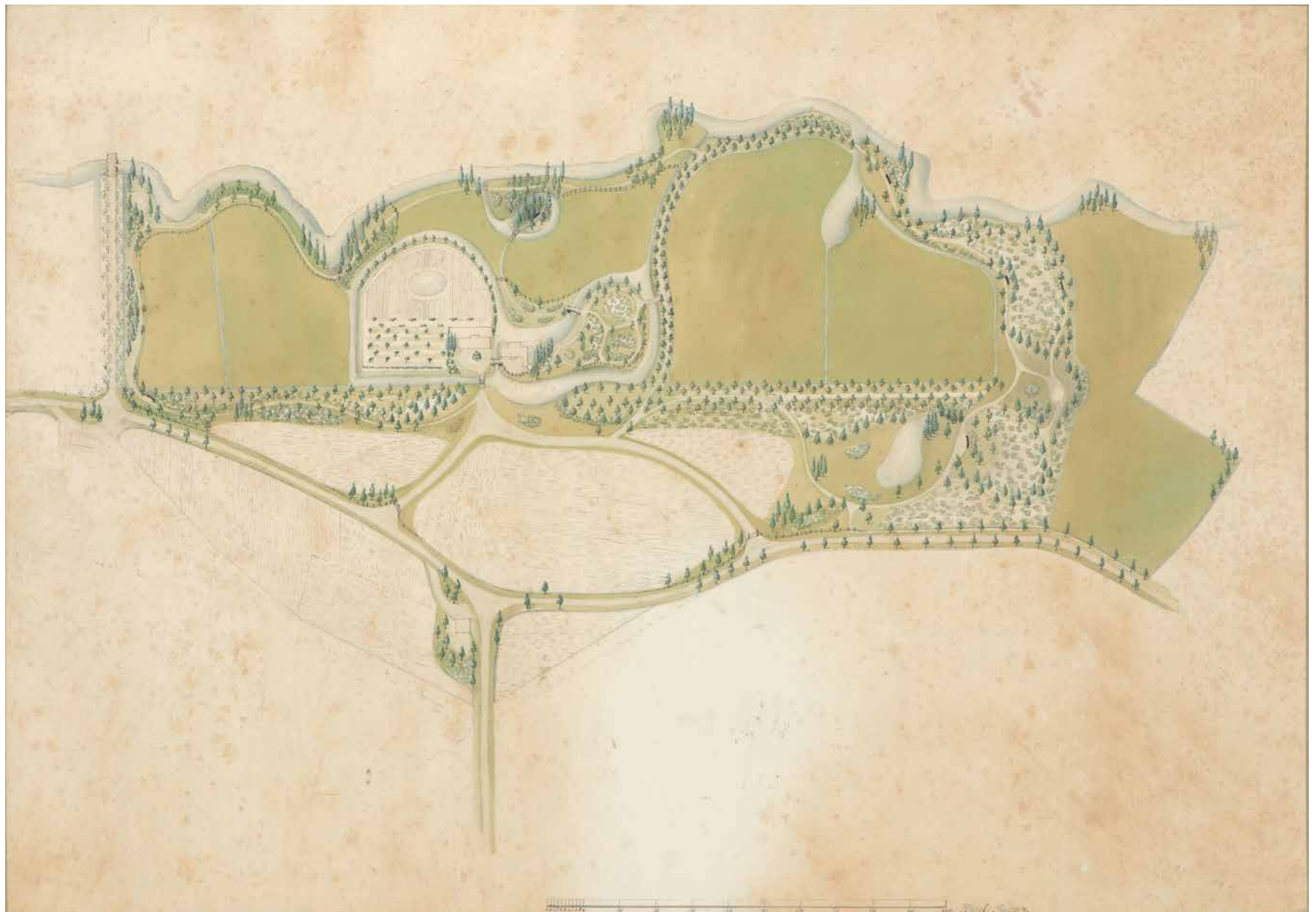
1897 - Landscape
garden





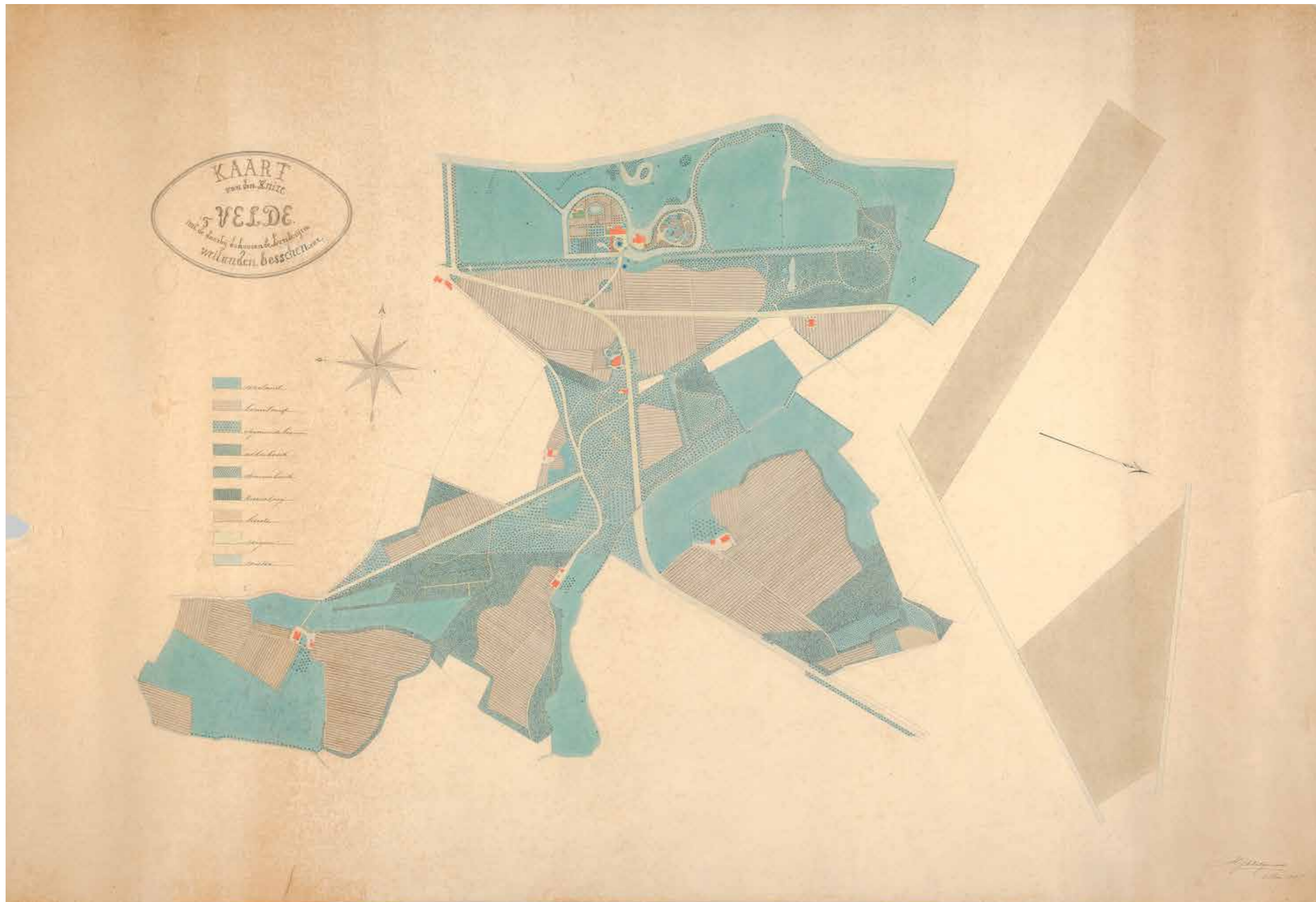
1989
Garden design 't Velde by Hoefakker
Collectie Gelderland





1824

Ontwerptekening van het park van huis 't Velde
Hendrik van Lunteren
Collectie Gelderland

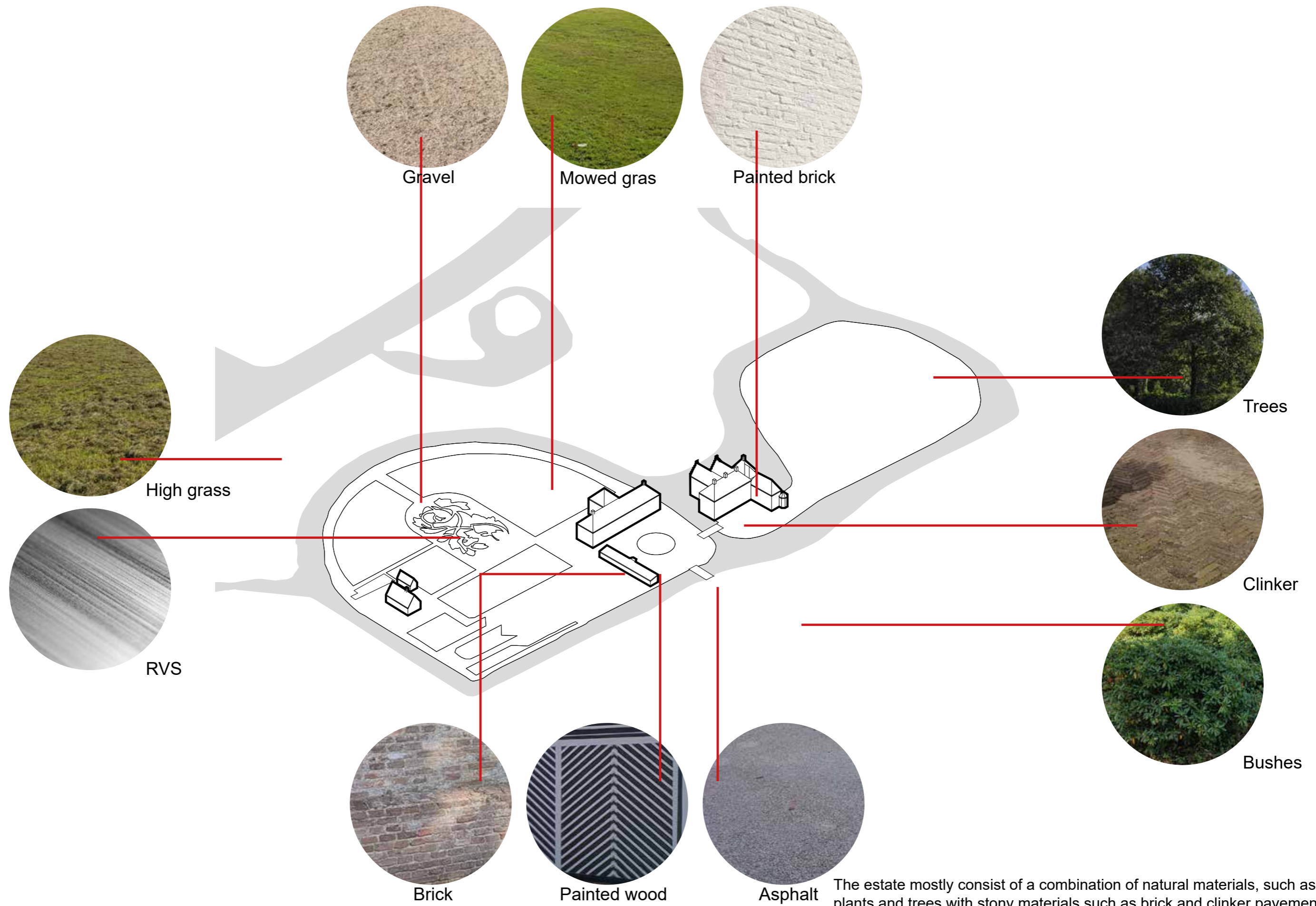


1897
Kaart van huis 't Velde
Hendrik Jan Walgemoed
Collectie Gelderland

Park overview



Park materiality

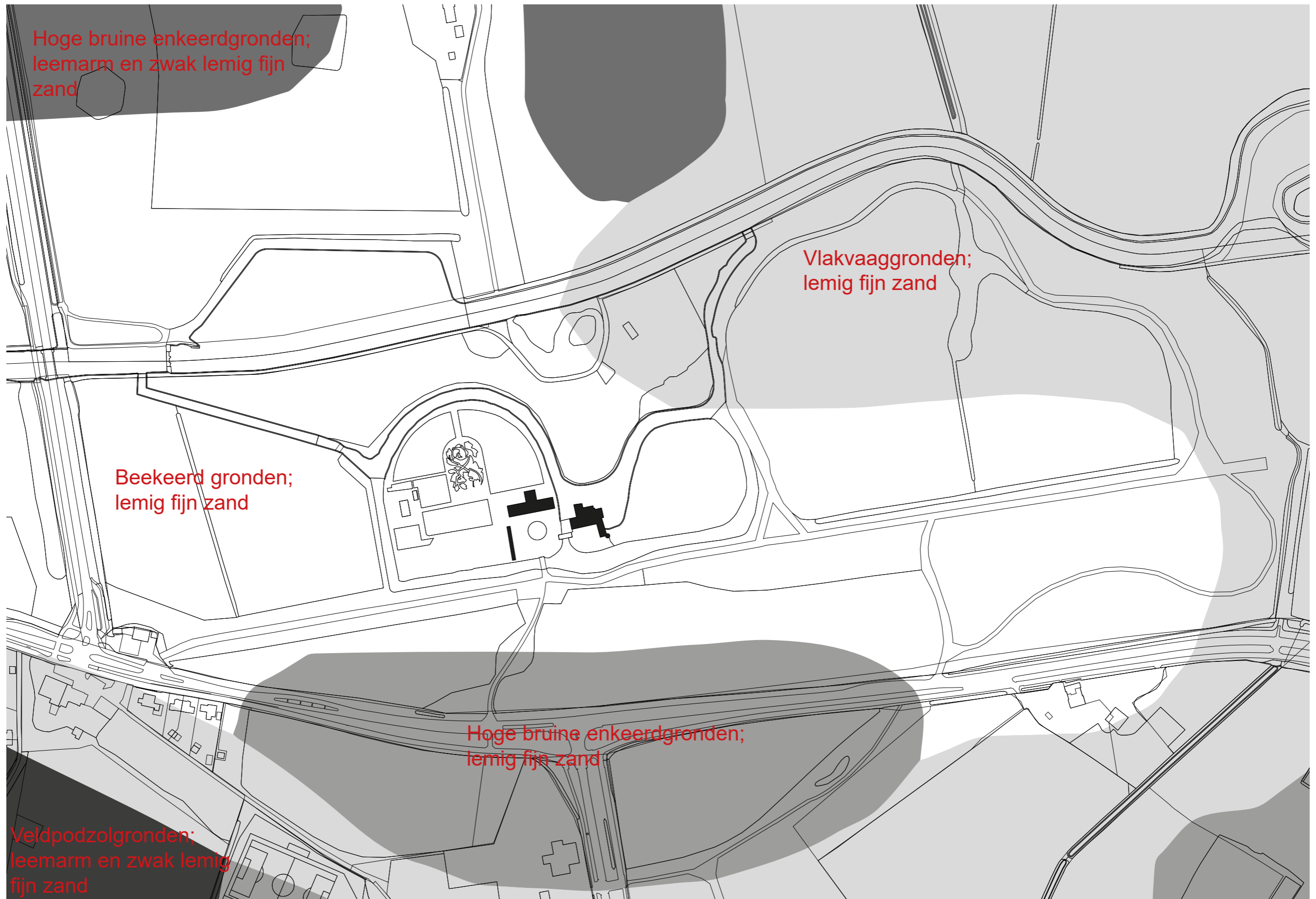


The estate mostly consist of a combination of natural materials, such as plants and trees with stony materials such as brick and clinker pavement. In addition wood is also used regularly, and usually painted. The biggest exception in materialisation is the memorial garden, where RVS plays a major role.

Soil types

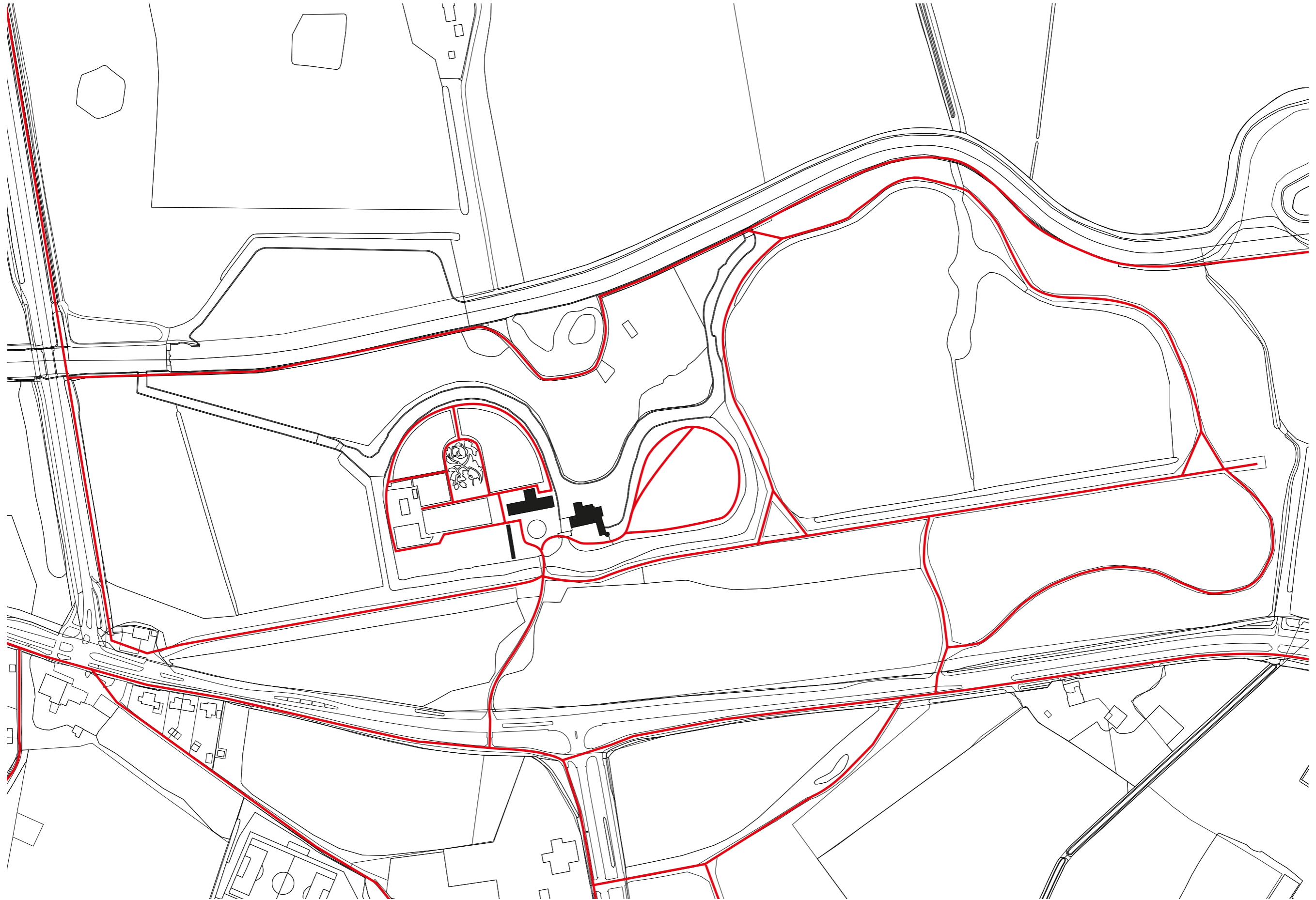


The estate is located on a rivierduin, a higher part in the landscape with a sand layer under the surface. This location was probably chosen because this is a good soil to use as a base for the foundation. Directly besides the rivierduin is the underground the beekdalbodem



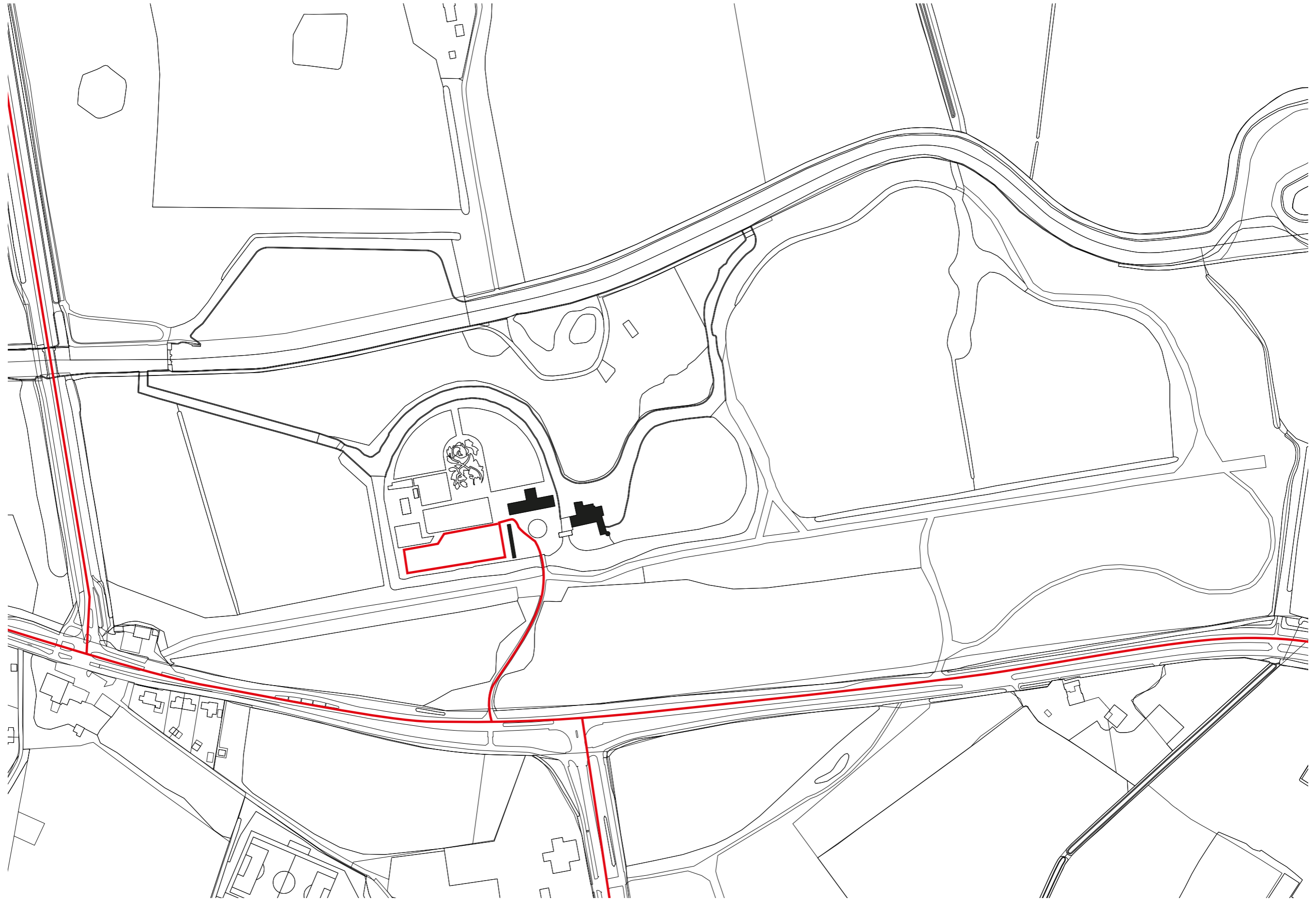
The ground surface around the estate is beekerd ground. This means that the upper layer consists of a layer of humus, on top of a layer of nutrient-poor cover sand.

Hiking paths

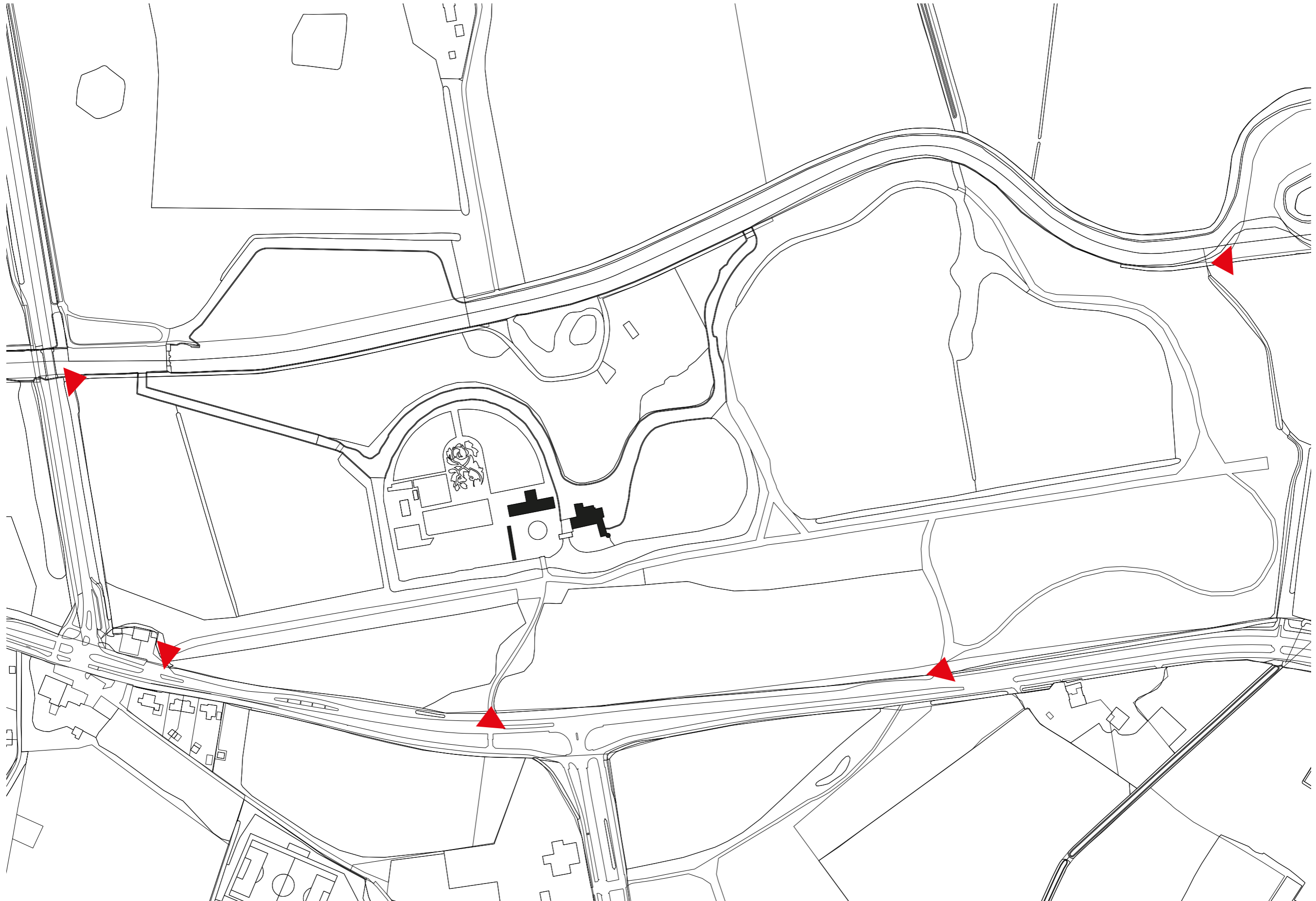


Around the estate are several walking routes. What is striking is that there are relatively little connections between the walking routes on the two main islands and the surrounding estate.

Car roads



South of the estate is the main road Rijksweg. The parking of the estate can be reached from this road via an access avenue. West of the estate is the Kapperallee, which leads in the direction of De Voorst. In front of the estate, on the historic sight line is the Vordenseweg.

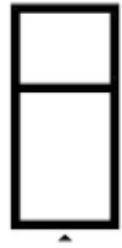


The plot has 5 different entrances. Two are located along the river Berkel. The main entrance is located in front of the buildings, and can be accessed from the Rijksweg. The two other entrances are also accessible from the Rijksweg, and connected to the walking routes over the estate.

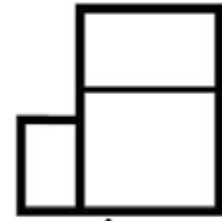
Building



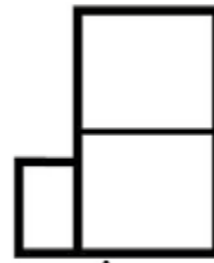
Historic development building



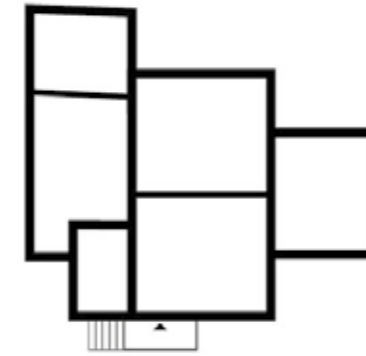
14th century - First building phase



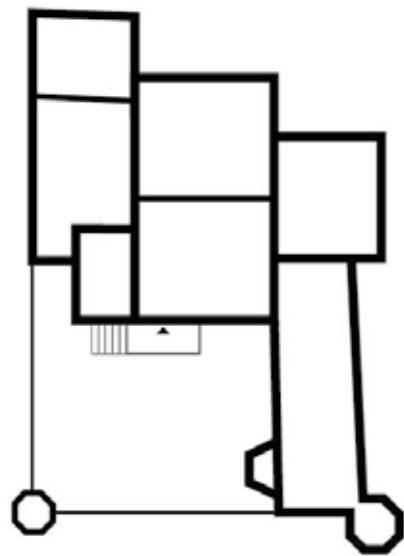
15th century - Tower-like building



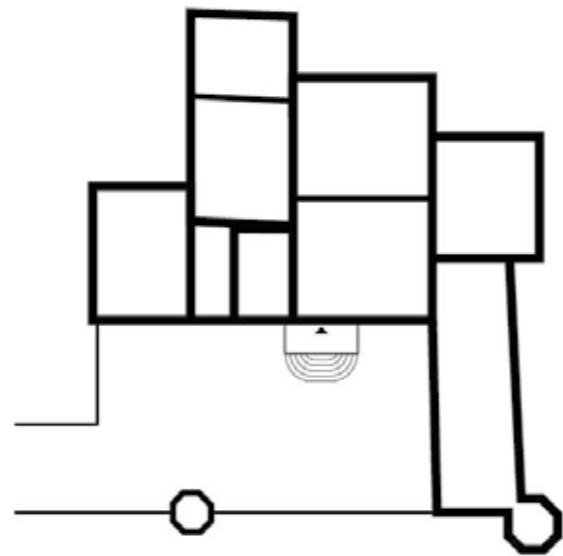
Bentinck - Extended tower-like building



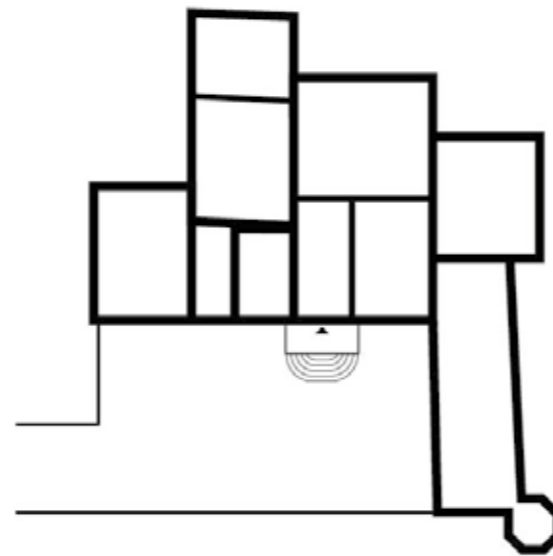
Bentinck - Addition of east and west wing (on 14th century basis?)



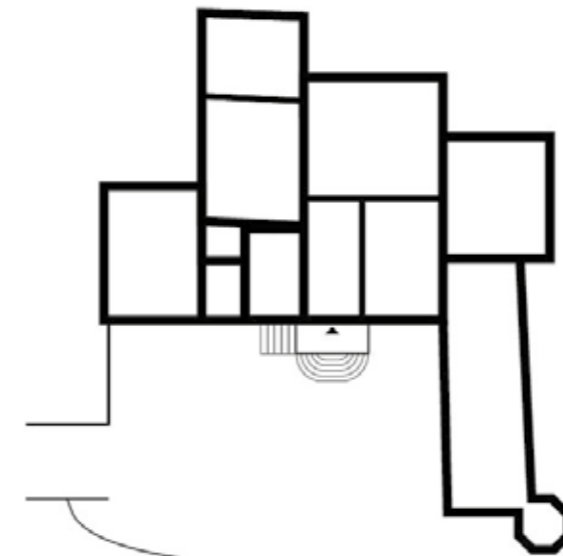
Van Keppel - Addition of east wing



Van Keppel - New front wing and extension of fore court

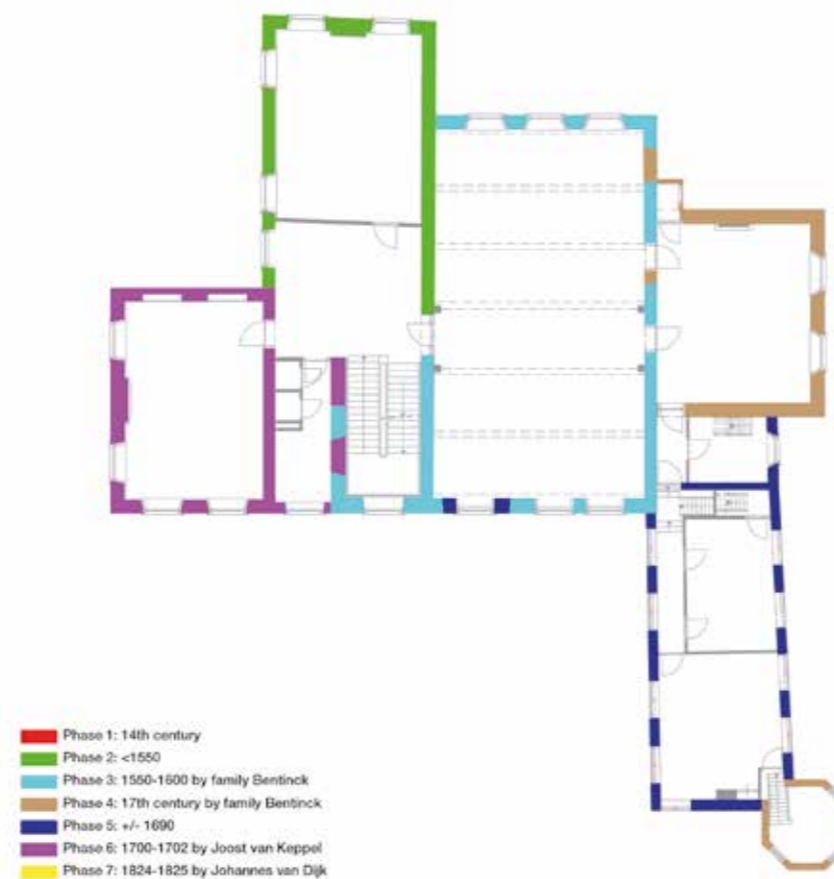
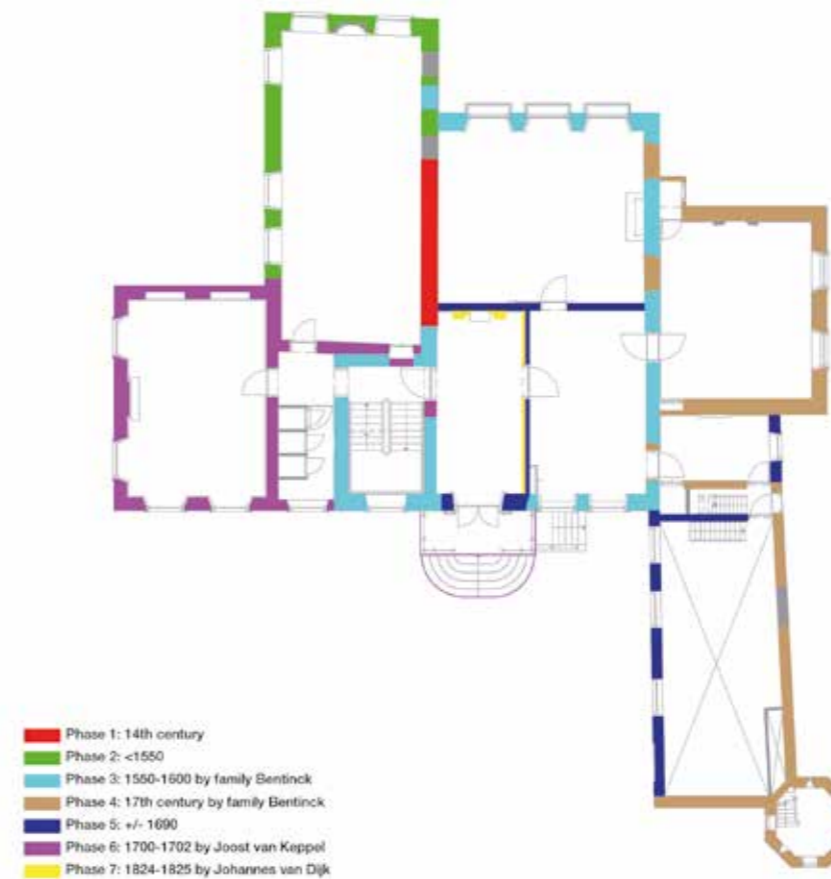
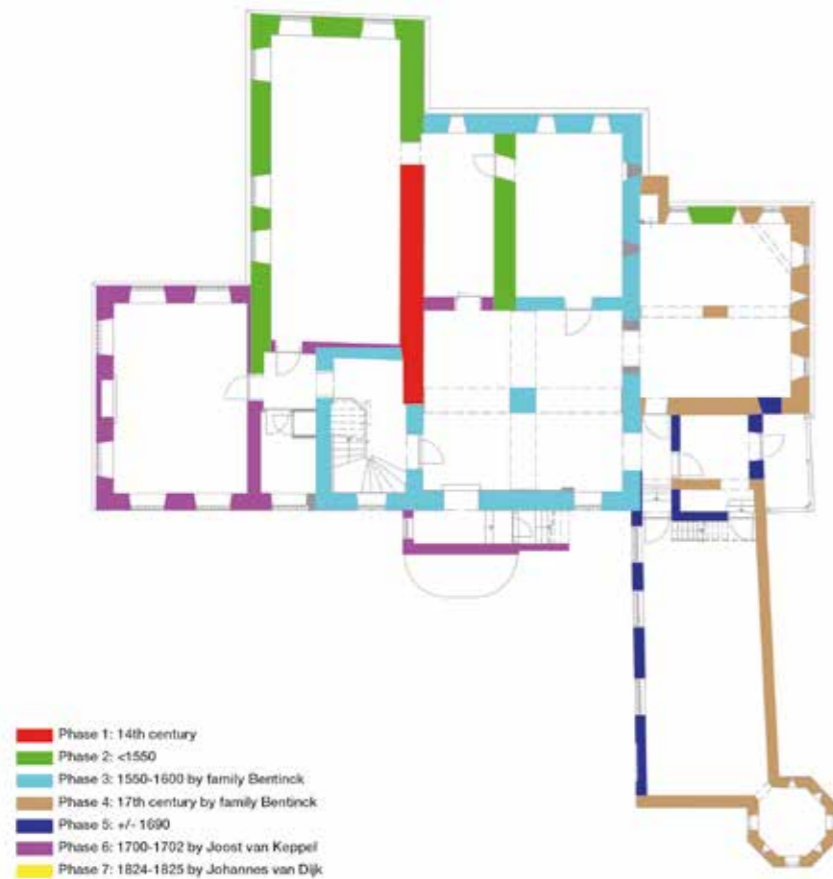


Van Dijk - Removal of tower



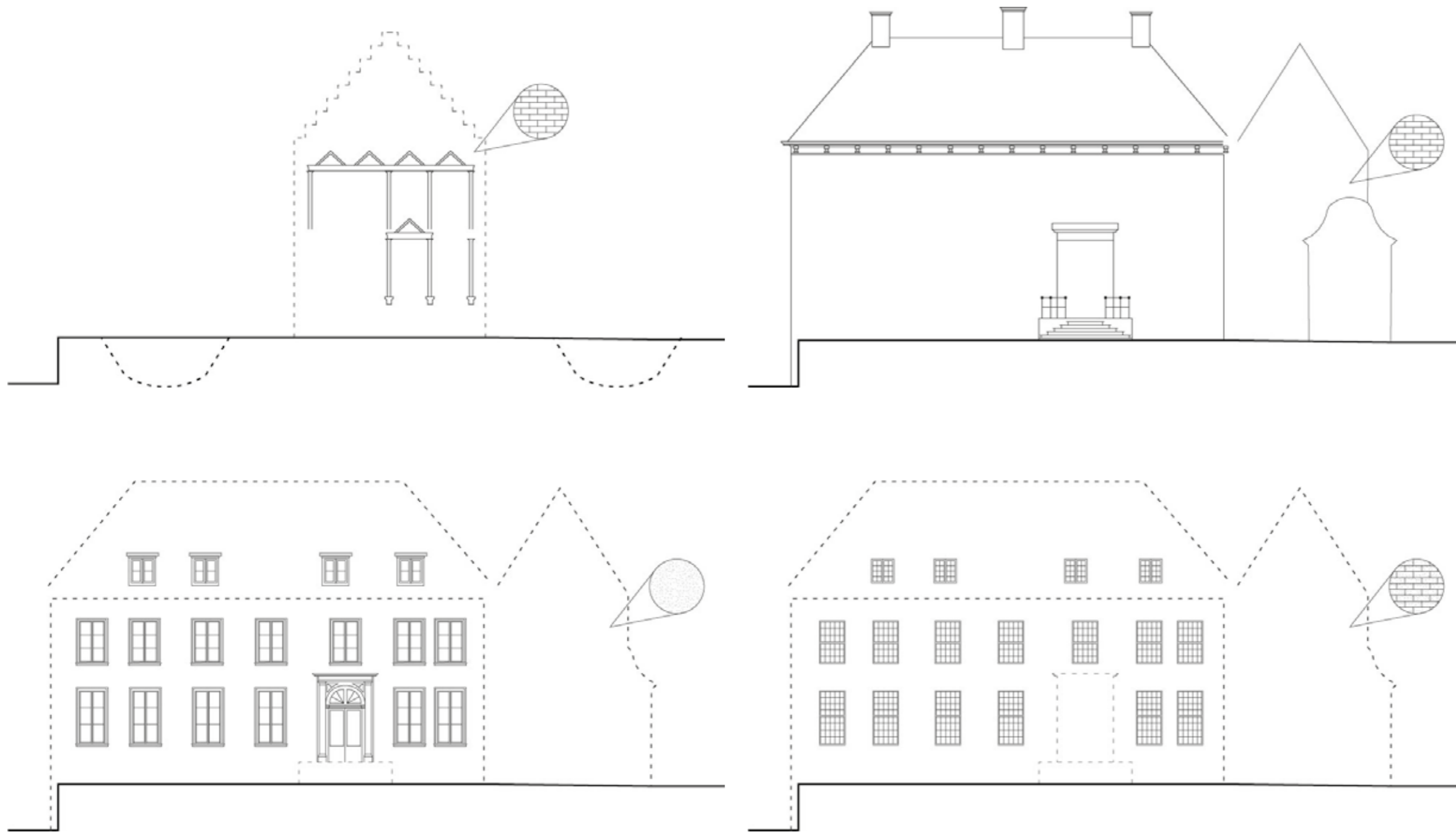
>1824 - Changes in fore court

Construction age plans

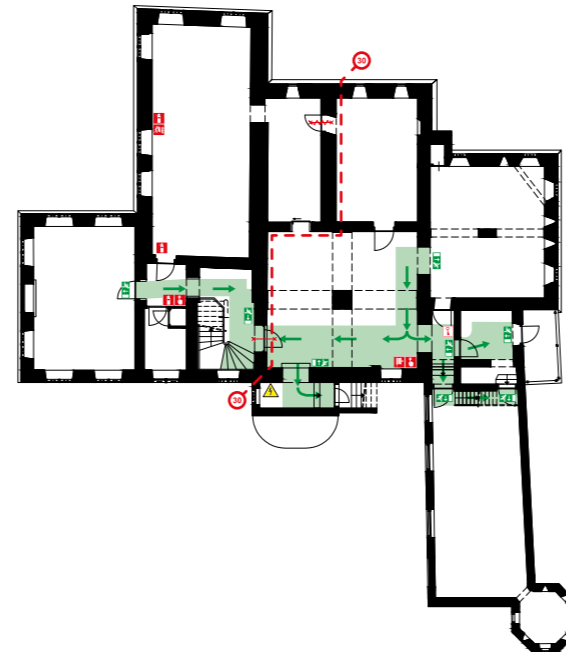


The development of the manor on the estate Huis 't Velde consist of many different extension. From the oldest building phase are probably only some parts of the brick construction left. Most of the other added building volumes are still clearly visible. The last major changes, around 1824 where mostly architecturally; no large volume was added.

Time layers exterior

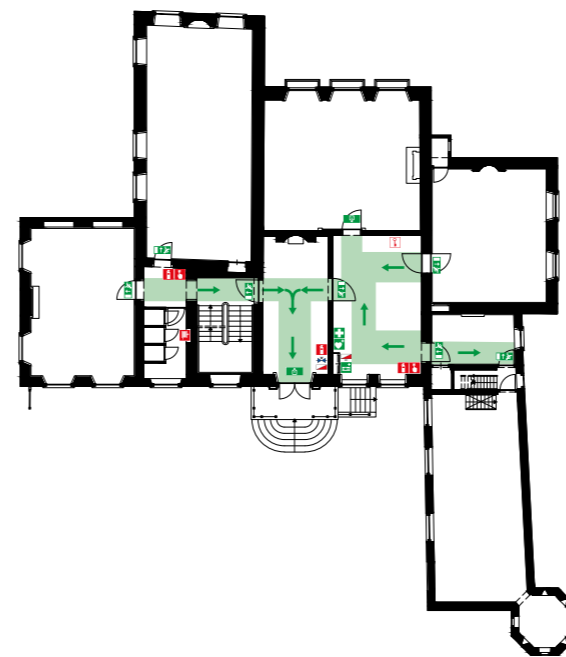


The different building phases are visible in different elements in the exterior, as shown in the images above. Important are the different types of brickwork used. Also the windows and the entrance where changed several times over time, although these changes are not all visible anymore.



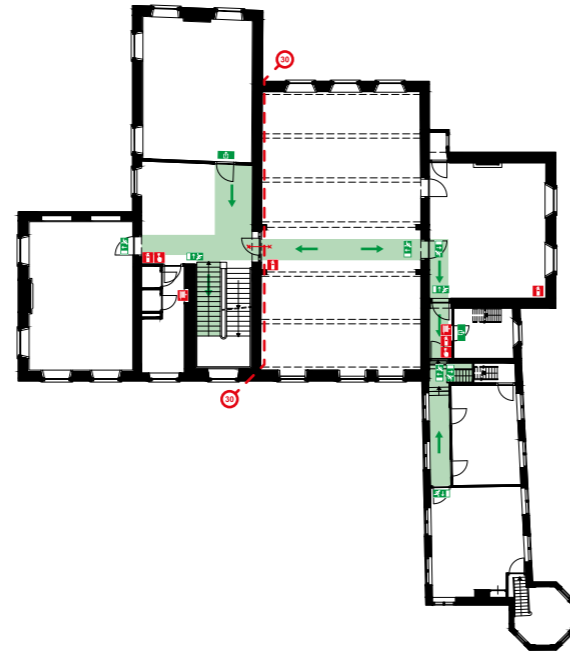
LEGEND

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fire extinguisher | Fire blanket | Fire door (30 minutes) | Way to emergency exit |
| Fire alarm button | Key safe | Self-closing fire door (30 minutes) | Escape direction |
| Fire hose reel | Danger of electrical voltage | Fire compartment border (30 minutes) | |











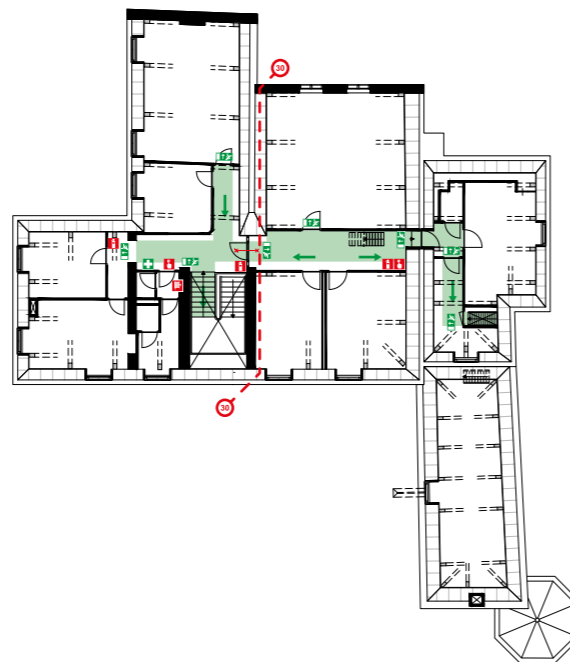
LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fire extinguisher | Key safe | First aid supplies | Way to emergency exit | Shut-off valve water | Fire door (30 minutes) |
| Fire alarm button | Fire report center | AED | Escape direction | | Self-closing fire door (30 minutes) |
| Fire hose reel | Fireman's panel | Stretcher | Emergency exit | | Fire compartment border (30 minutes) |











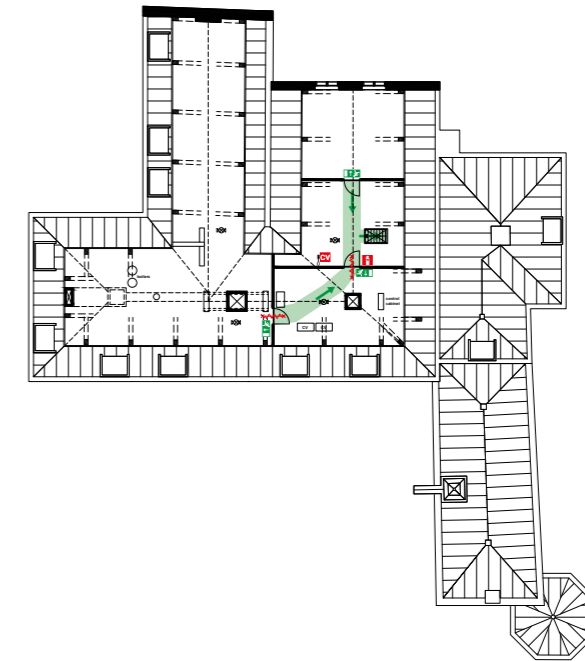
LEGEND

-  Fire extinguisher
-  Fire alarm button
-  Fire hose reel
-  Fire door (30 minutes)
-  Fire compartment border (30 minutes)
-  Way to emergency exit
-  Escape direction
-  Emergency exit










LEGEND

-  Fire extinguisher
-  Fire alarm button
-  Fire hose reel
-  Fire door (30 minutes)
-  Fire compartment border (30 minutes)
-  Way to emergency exit
-  Escape direction
-  First aid supplies

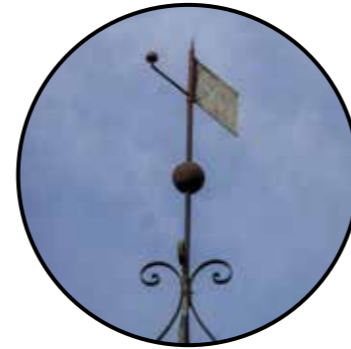


LEGEND

-  Fire extinguisher
-  CV emergency switch
-  Smoke alarm
-  Self-closing fire door (30 minutes)
-  Fire compartment border (30 minutes)
-  Way to emergency exit
-  Escape direction



Painted brick



Wrought iron wheater vane



Wrought iron wall anchors



Sandstone



Wooden lifting hatch with slated roof



Wooden windowframes with sandstone ornamentation



Dormers, combination of wood and plumbum



Wooden gutters



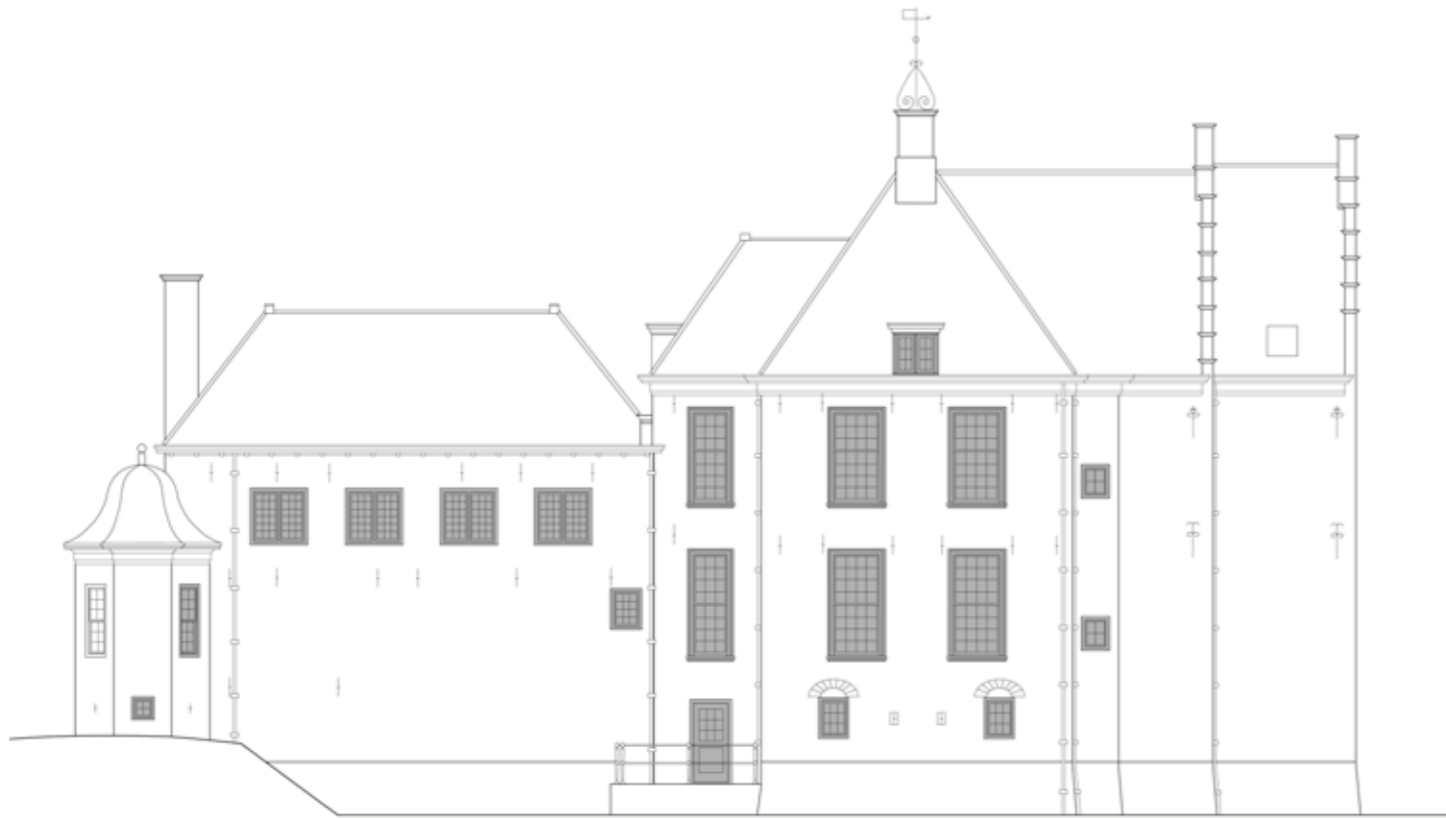
Richly ornamented entrance with hardstone balcony



gross total facade surface: 331 m² (100%)
 gross total solid facade surface: 246 m² (74%)
 gross total window openings: 85 m² (26%)



gross total facade surface: 269 m² (100%)
 gross total solid facade surface: 190 m² (71%)
 gross total window openings: 79 m² (29%)



gross total facade surface: 378 m² (100%)
 gross total solid facade surface: 335 m² (89%)
 gross total window openings: 43 m² (11%)

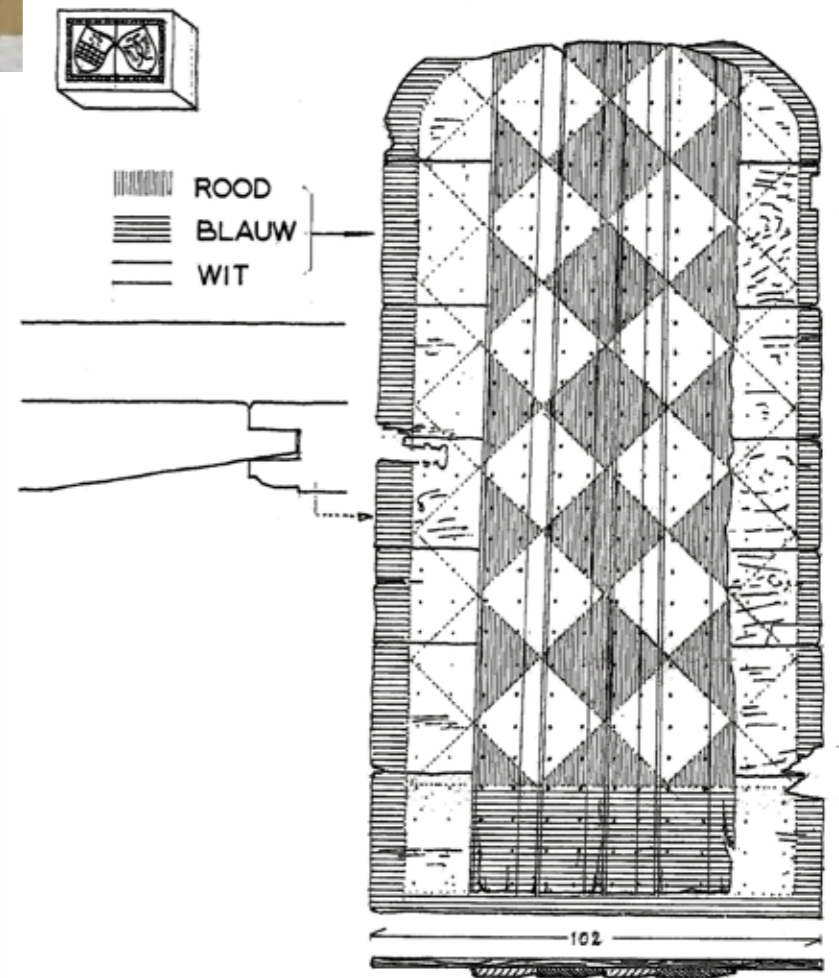


gross total facade surface: 384 m² (100%)
 gross total solid facade surface: 323 m² (84%)
 gross total window openings: 61 m² (16%)

Façade detailing

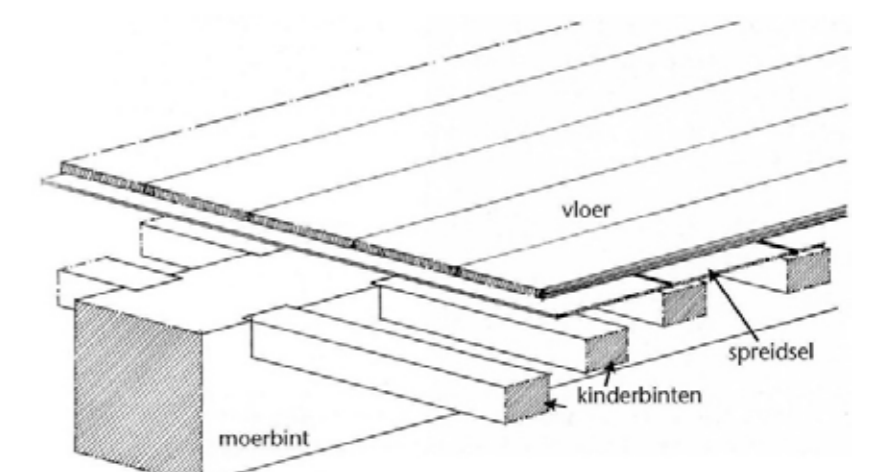
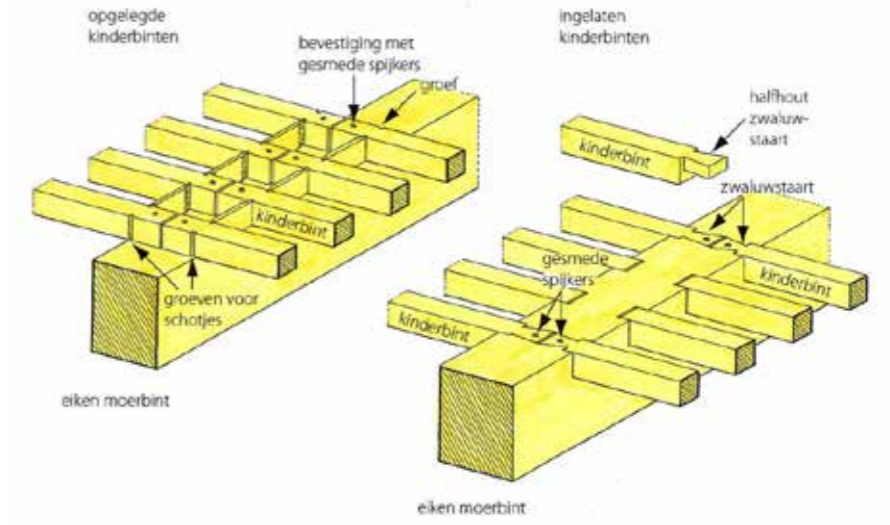


VAN LERINCK



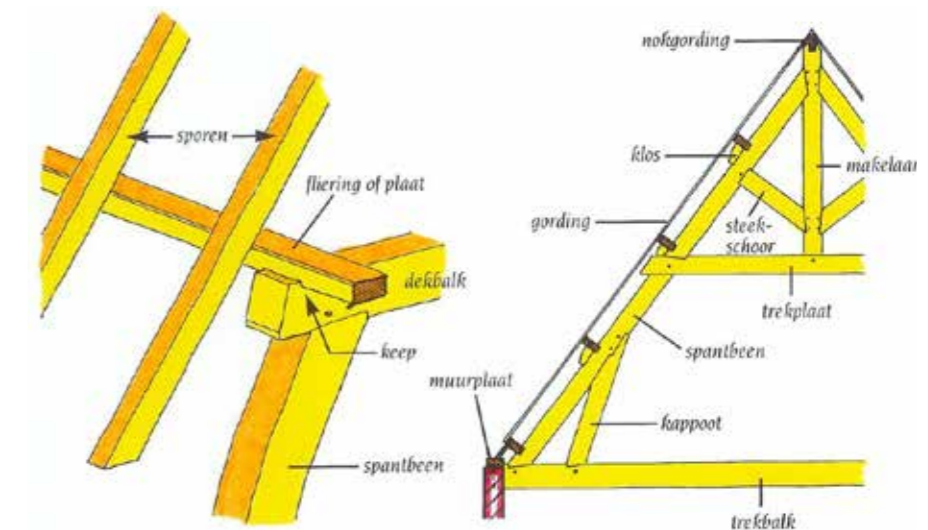
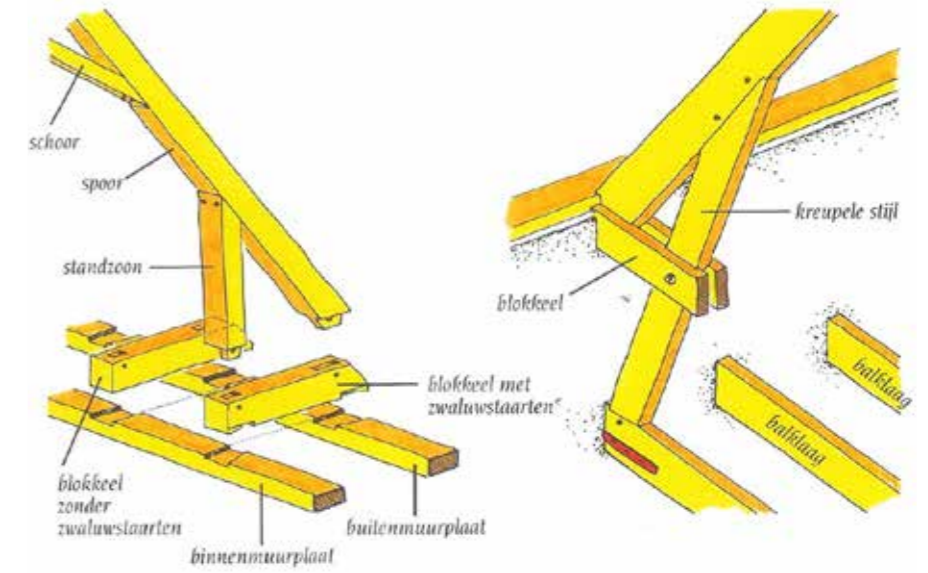
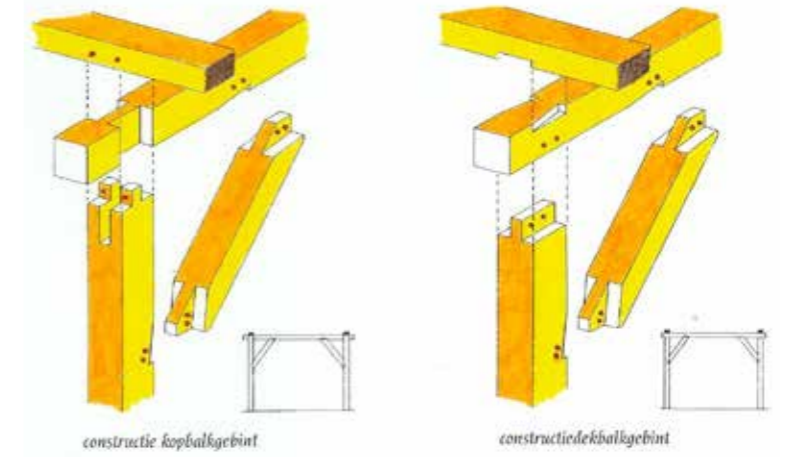
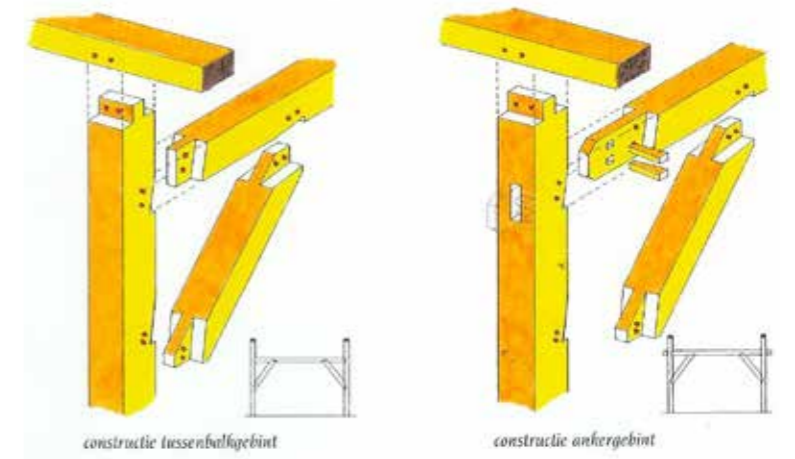
FORMER FRONT DOOR

Floor construction



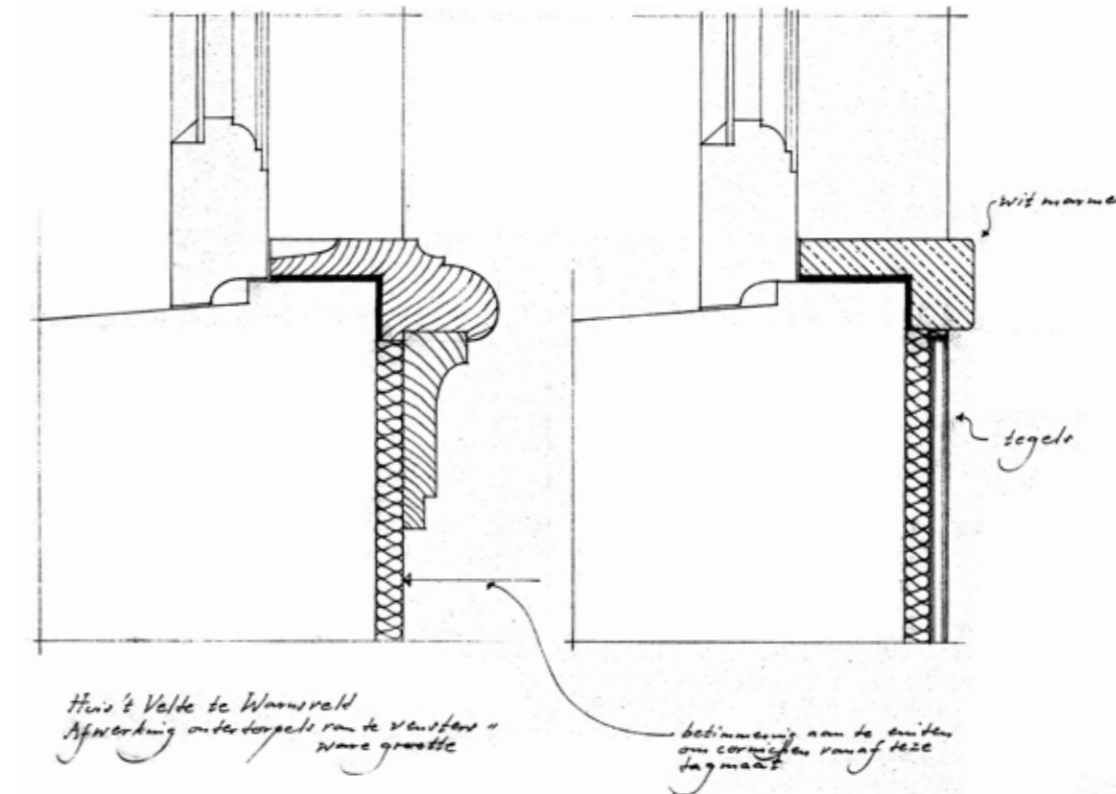
Afb. 7: Traditionele opbouw van moer- en kinderbalkvloer met plankenvloer (Van Hemert R., p.299).

Roof construction

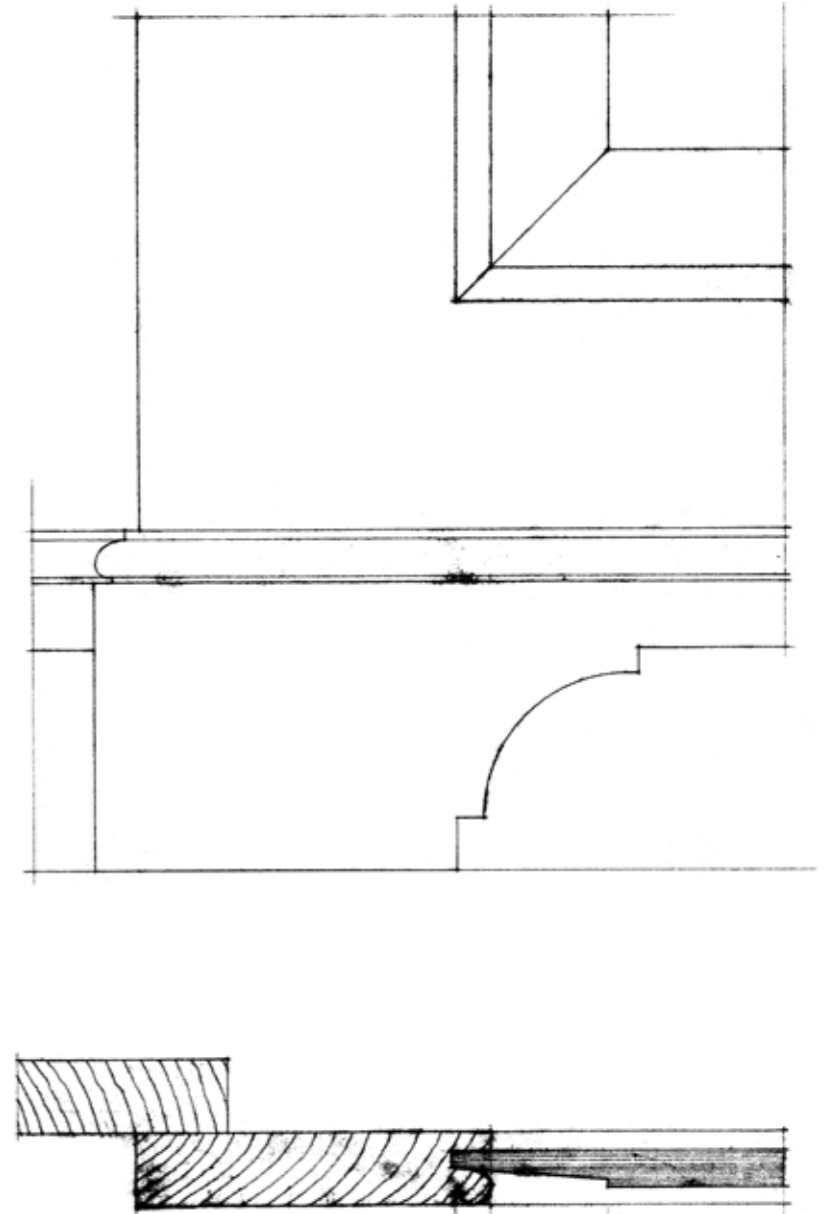
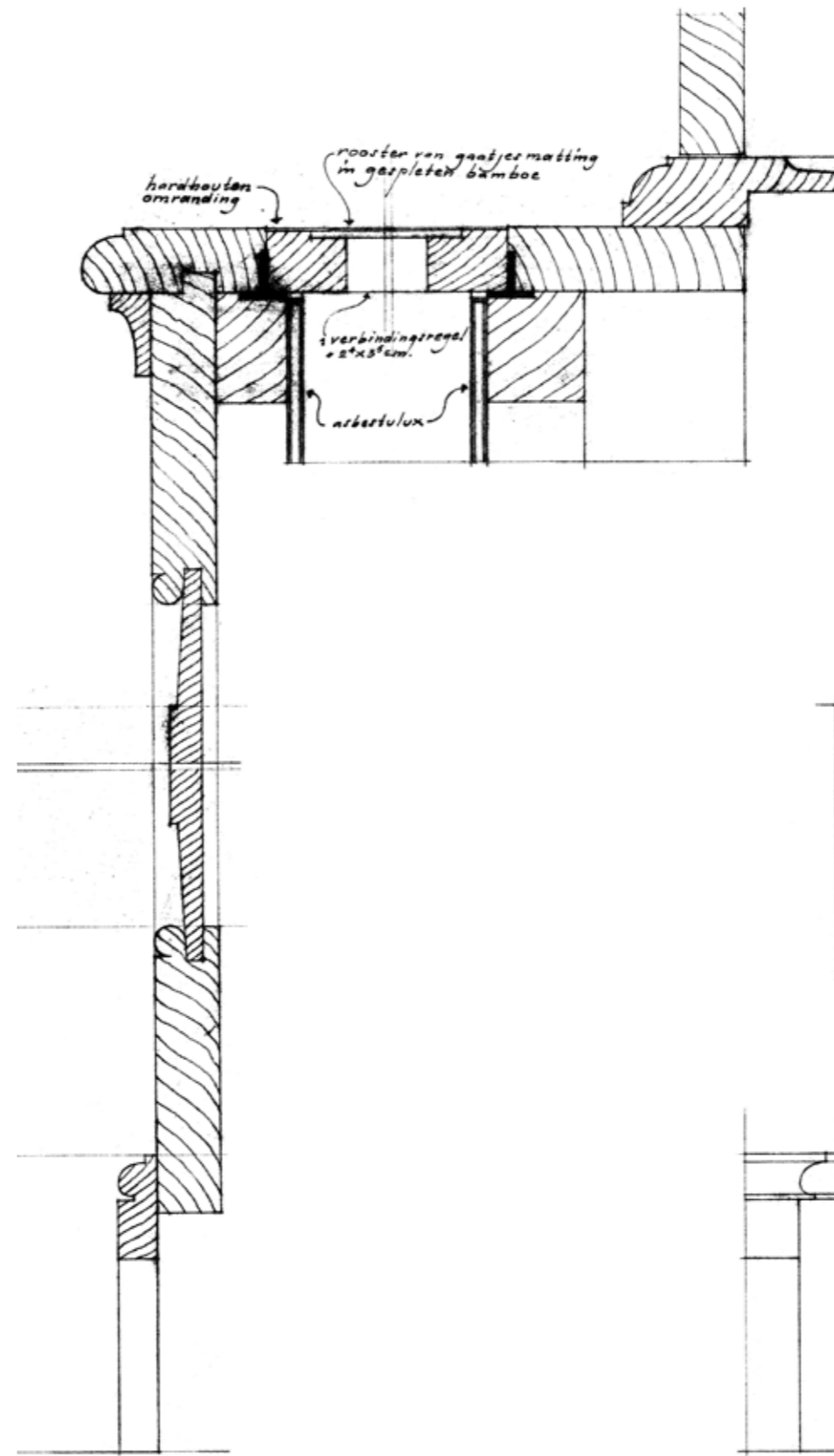


Huis 't Velde - Warnsveld

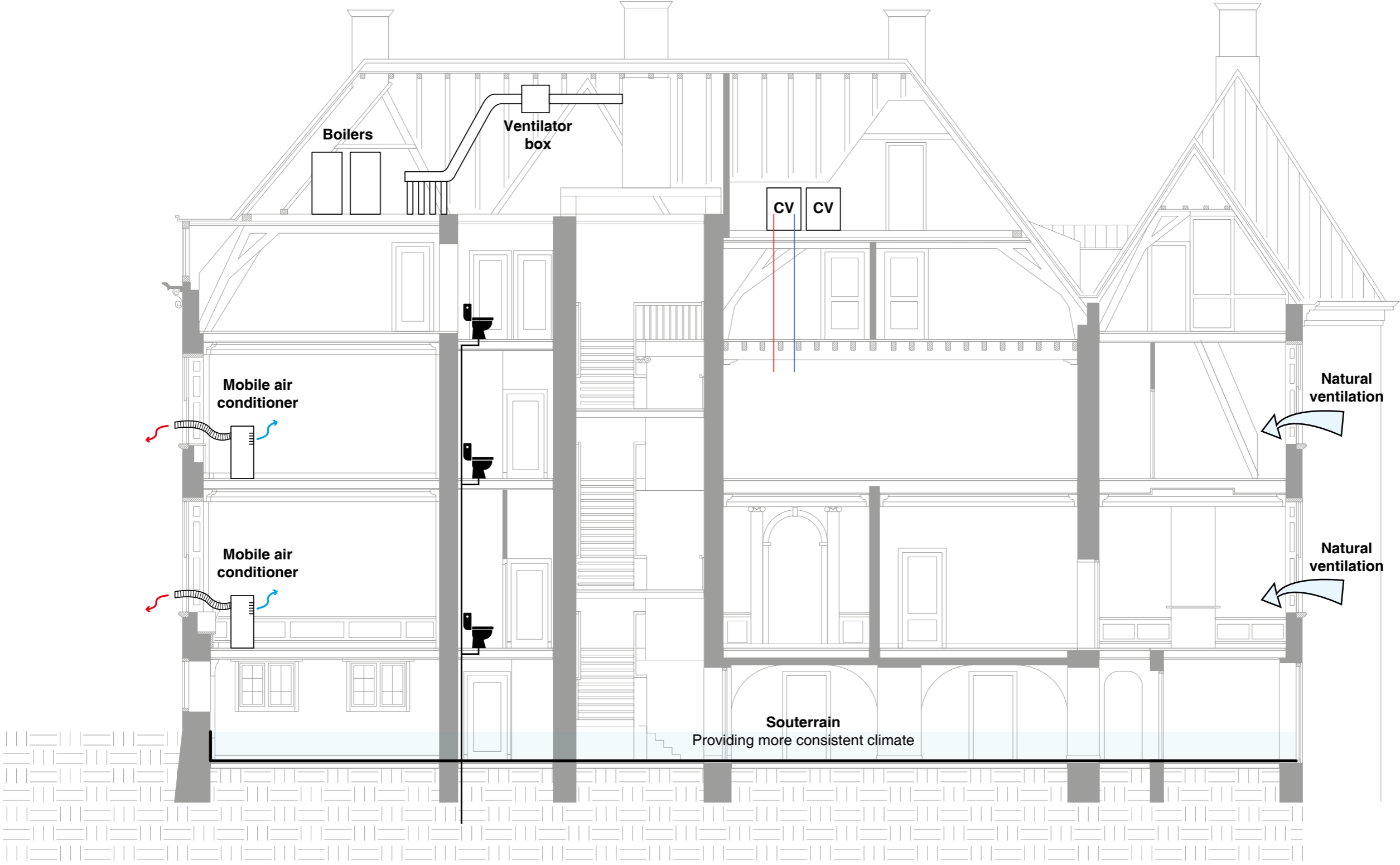
Window detailing



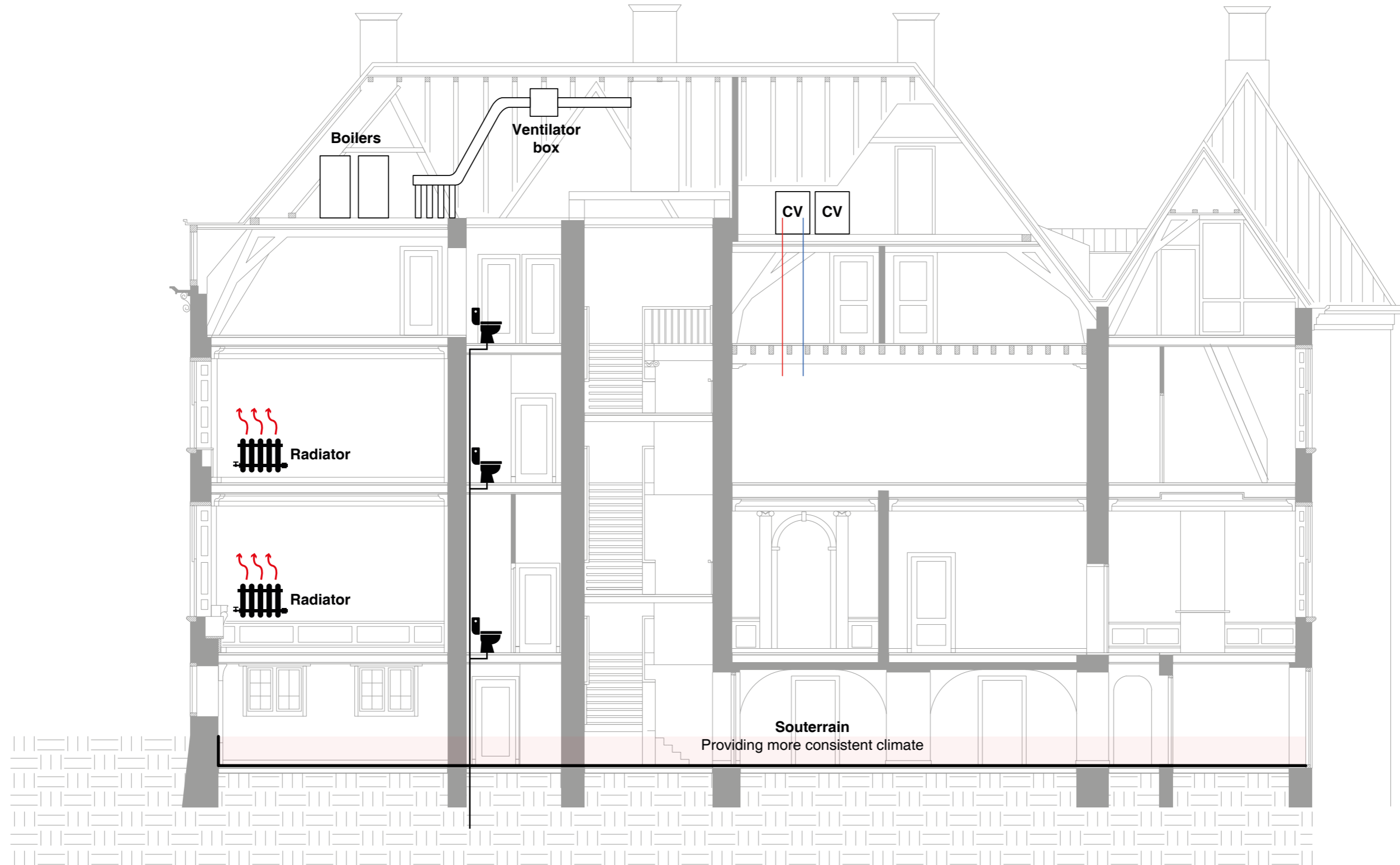
Heating systems



Climate section summer situation



Climate section winter situation



Pavements and flooring

GARDEN



Pavement south square



Pavement south square



Pavement main paths



Bridge 1



Bridge 2



Pavement garden



Gravel?



Pavements paths



Grass



Water



Pavement around koetshuis



STONE



Flooring hallway



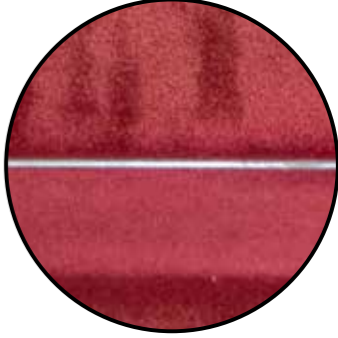
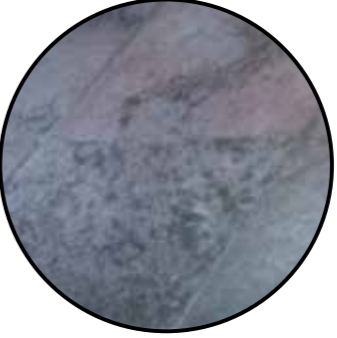
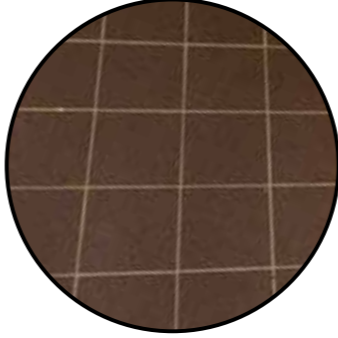
Flooring basement



Flooring basement



Flooring kitchen



Stairs

WOOD



Wooden flooring



Wooden flooring



Wooden flooring



Flooring attic

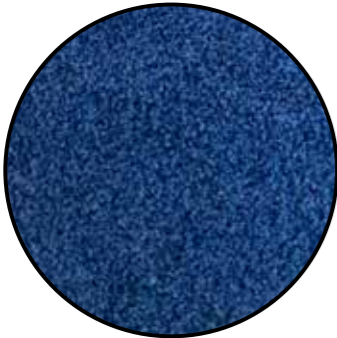


Flooring attic



Flooring attic

CARPET



Carpet / rug



Carpet / rug



Carpet / rug



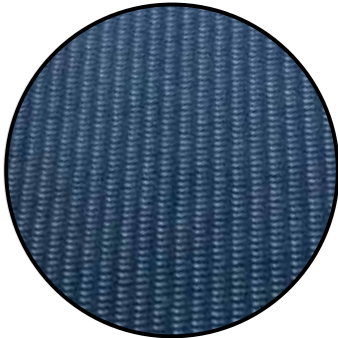
Carpet / rug



Carpet / rug



Carpet / rug



Carpet / rug

Situation in 2000





1905
Erfgoedcentrum
Zutphen
3030 Fotocollectie
Warnsveld

No date
Rijksdienst voor
Cultureel Erfgoed



1968
Erfgoedcentrum
Zutphen
3030 Fotocollectie
Warnsveld

1955
Rijksdienst voor
Cultureel Erfgoed





No date
Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen
3030 Fotocollectie
Warnsveld



1976
Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen
3030 Fotocollectie
Warnsveld



No date
Gelderland in beeld

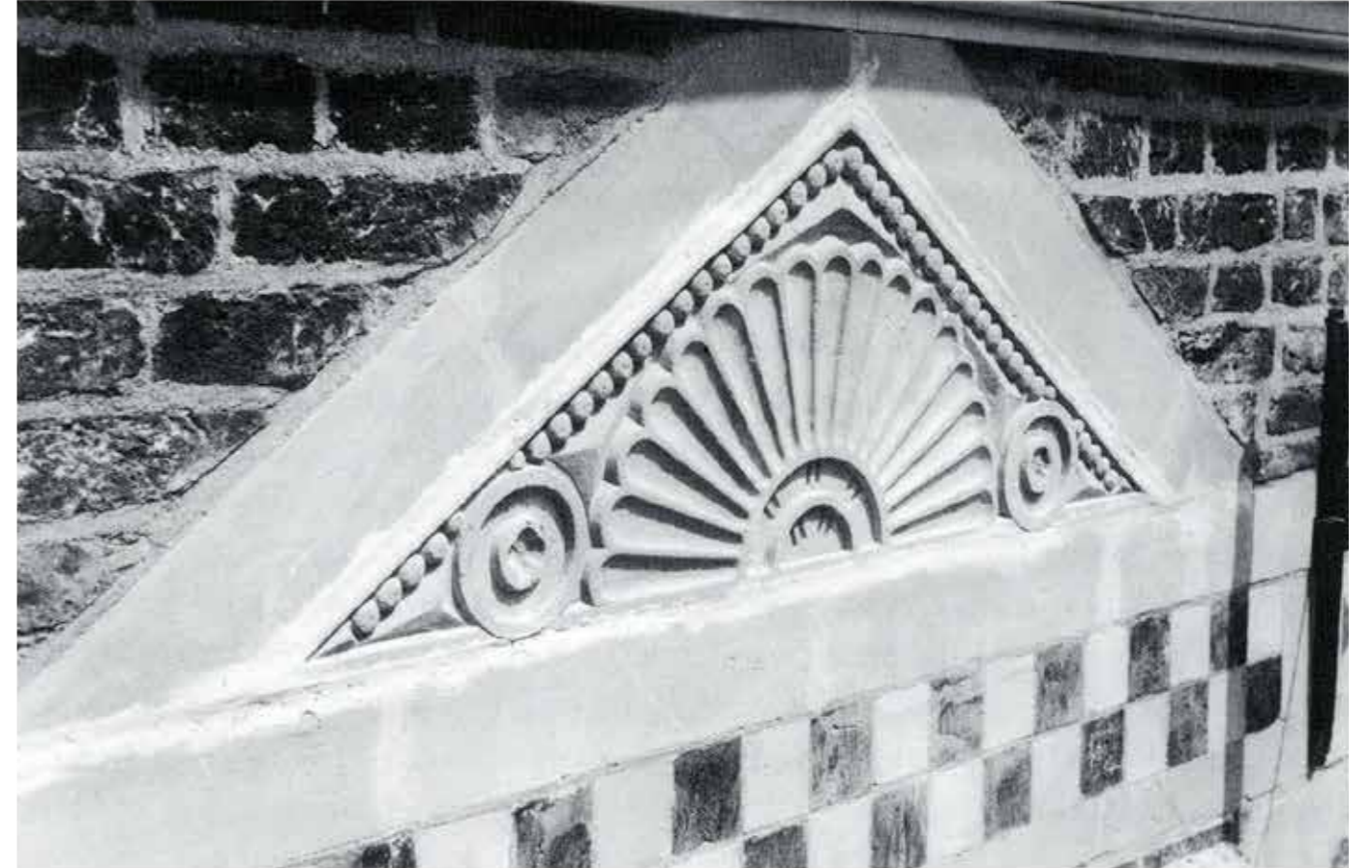
1955
Rijksdienst voor
Cultureel Erfgoed





1962-1964
Picture of Jan Harenberg
during the Rappange renovation

1963
Erfgoedcentrum Zutphen
3030 Fotocollectie Warnsveld

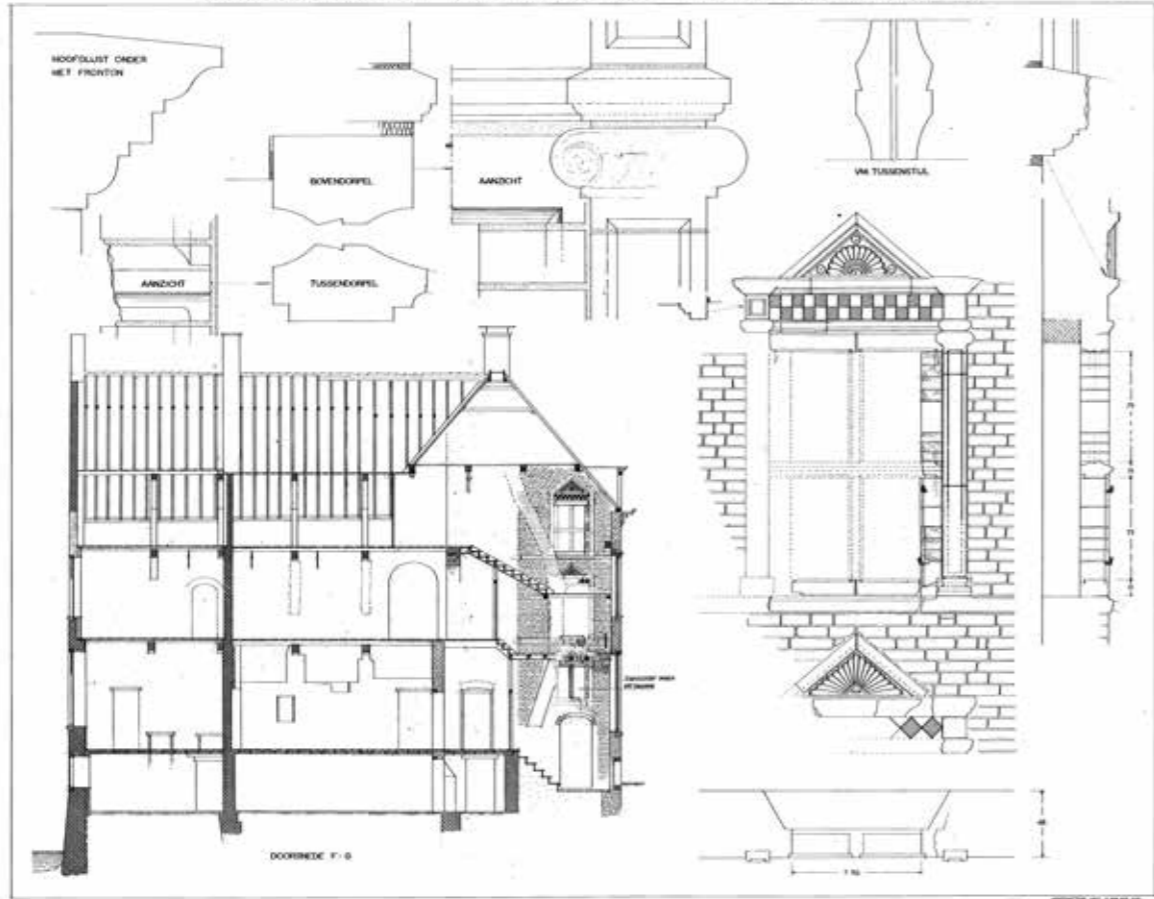


No date
Gelderland in beeld

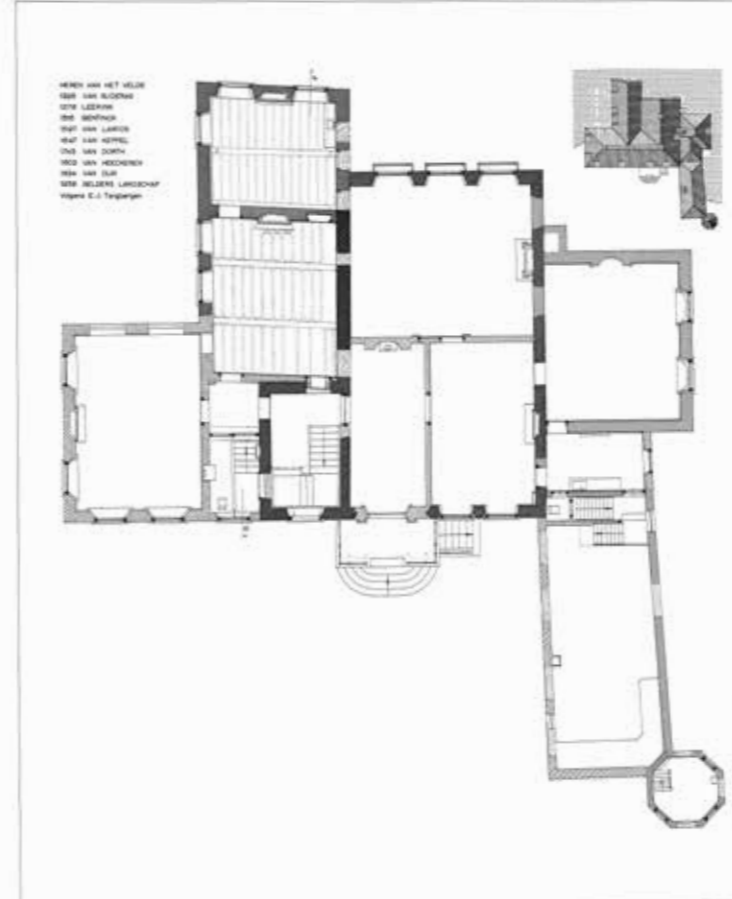


No date
Gelderland in beeld

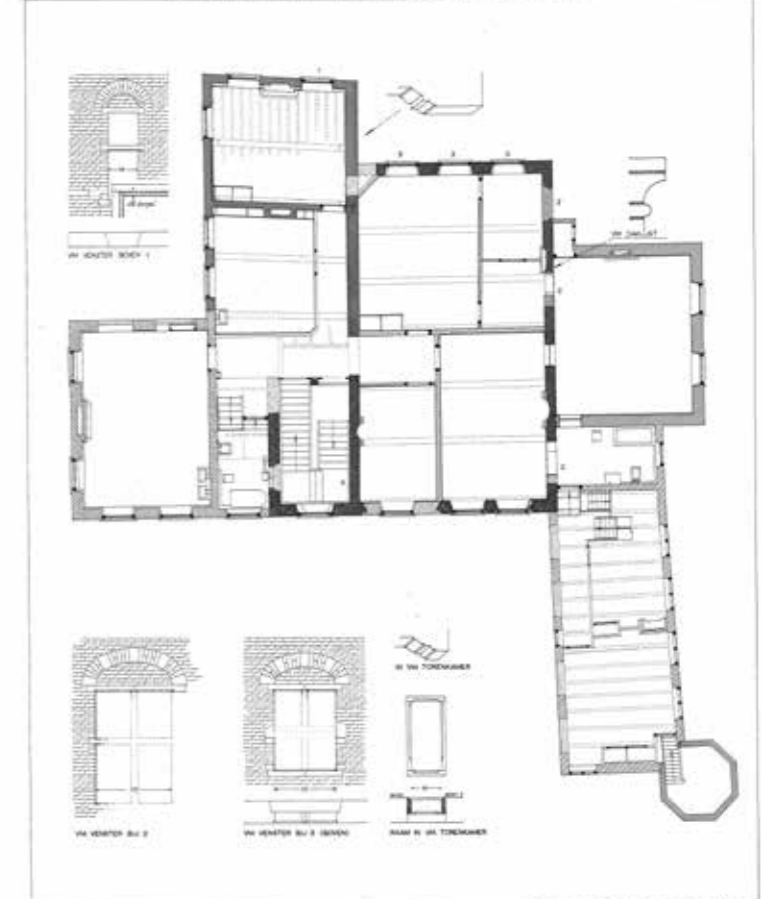
WARNSVELD Gld. KASTEEL HET VELDE, TIJDENS RESTAURATIE 1962 SCH. 1:50 DETAILS 1:10 en 1:2.



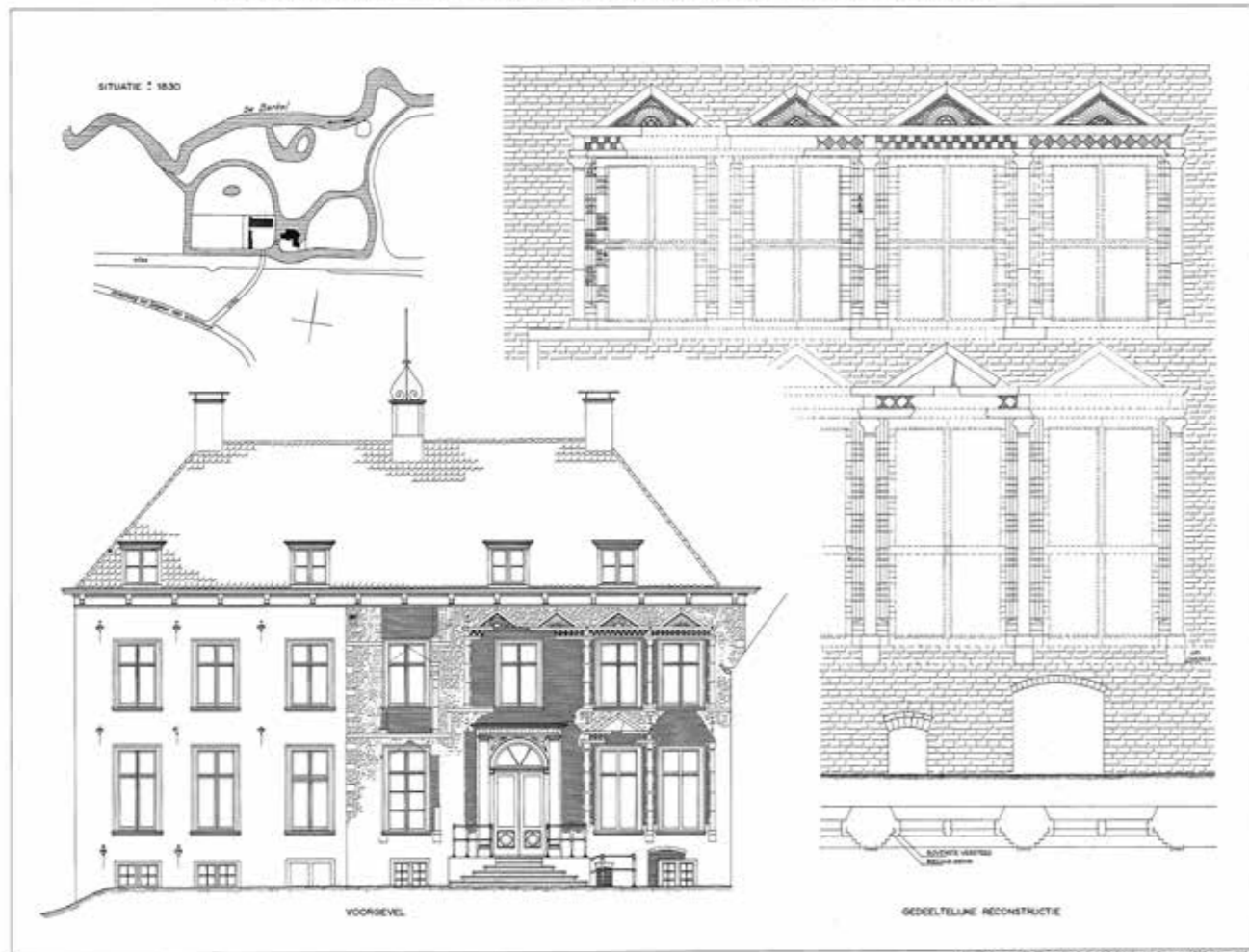
WARNSVELD KASTEEL HET VELDE 1962 HOOFDVERDEPING SCH. 1:50



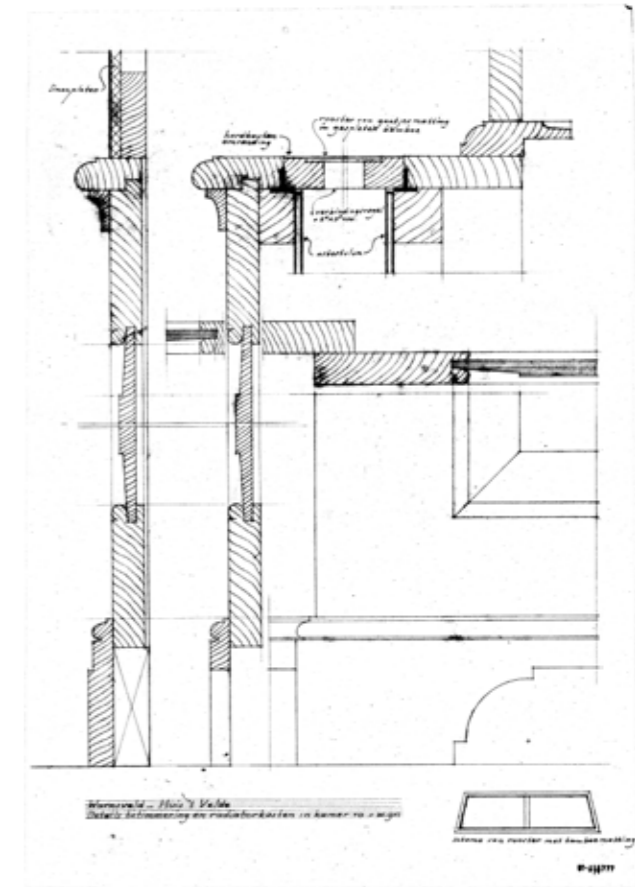
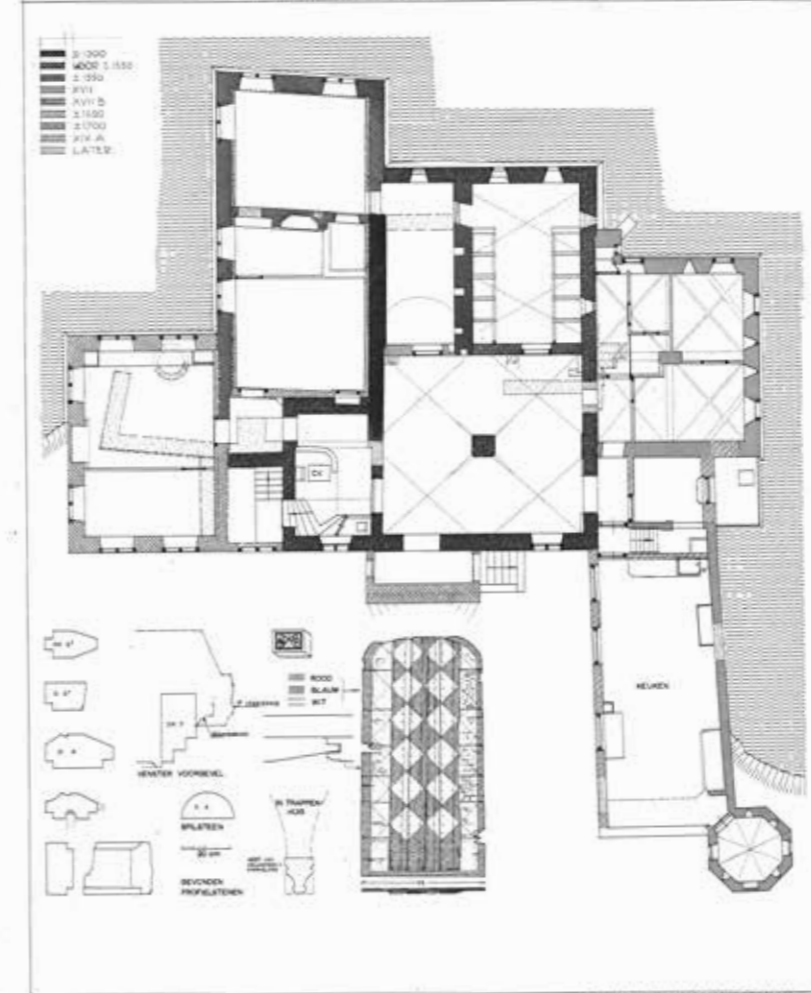
WARNSVELD Gld. KASTEEL HET VELDE 1962 1st VERDEPING SCH. 1:50



WARNSVELD Gld. KASTEEL HET VELDE 1962 SITUATIE EN VOORGEVEL SCHAAL 1:50 en 1:20

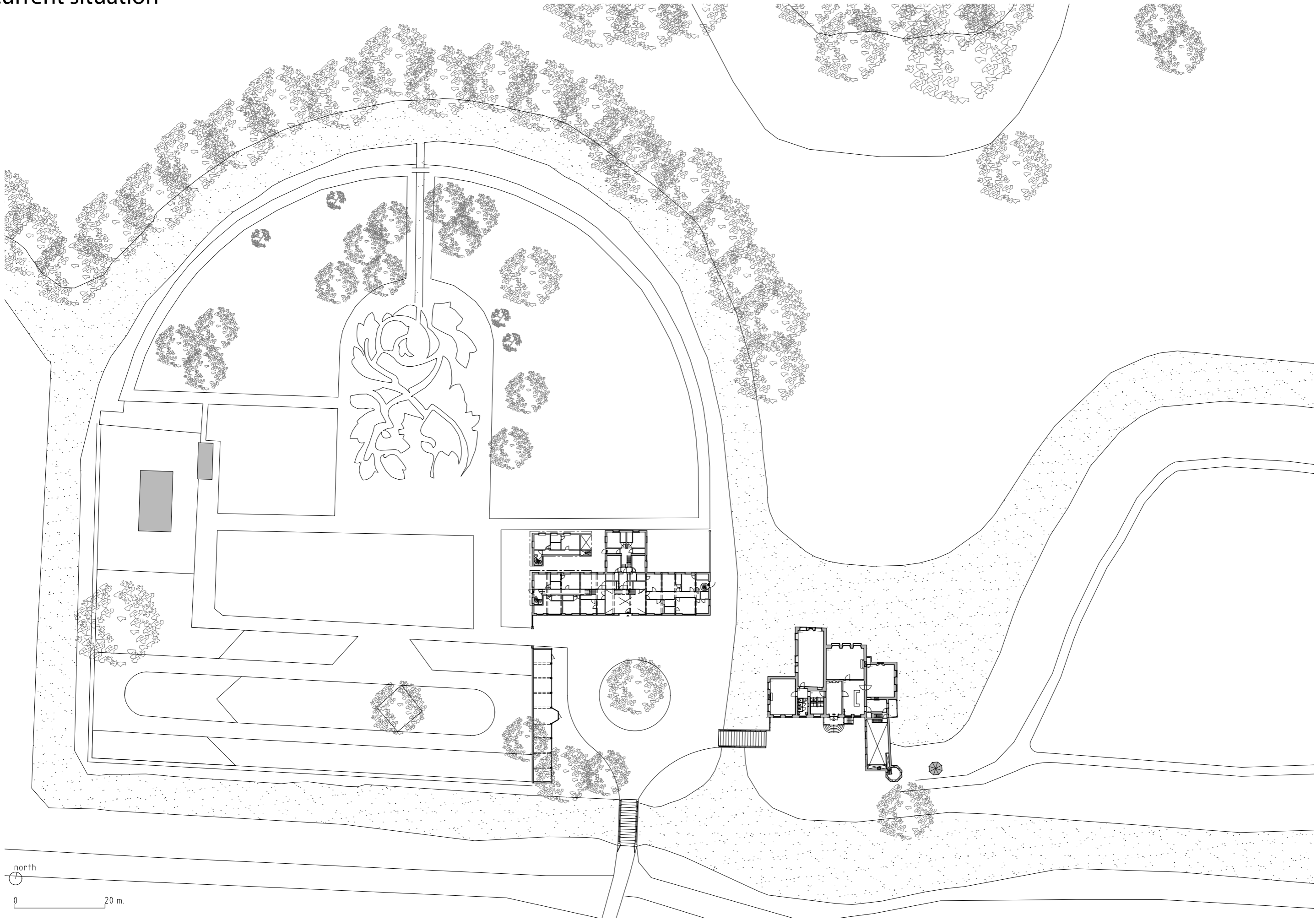


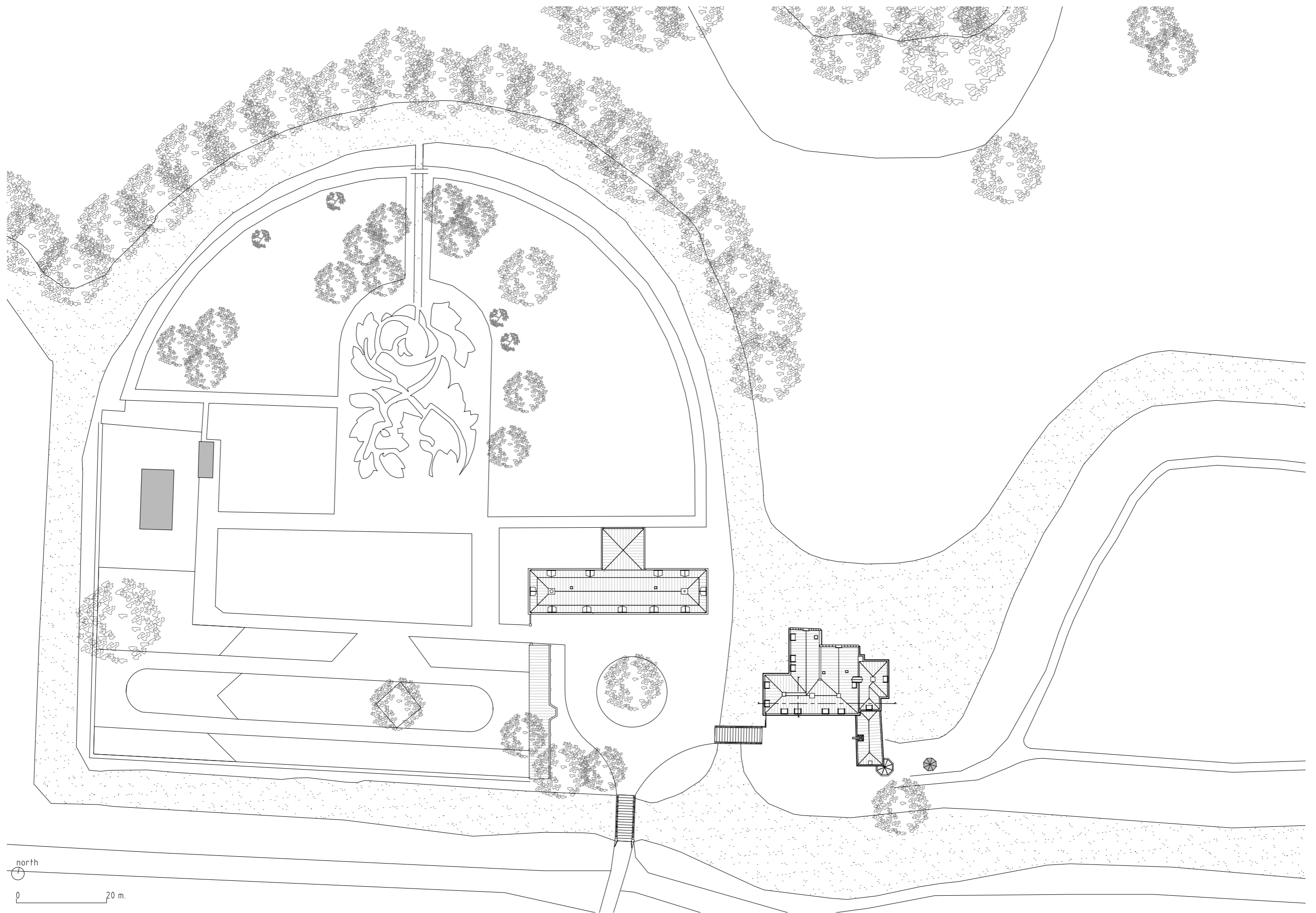
WARNSVELD Gld. KASTEEL HET VELDE 1962



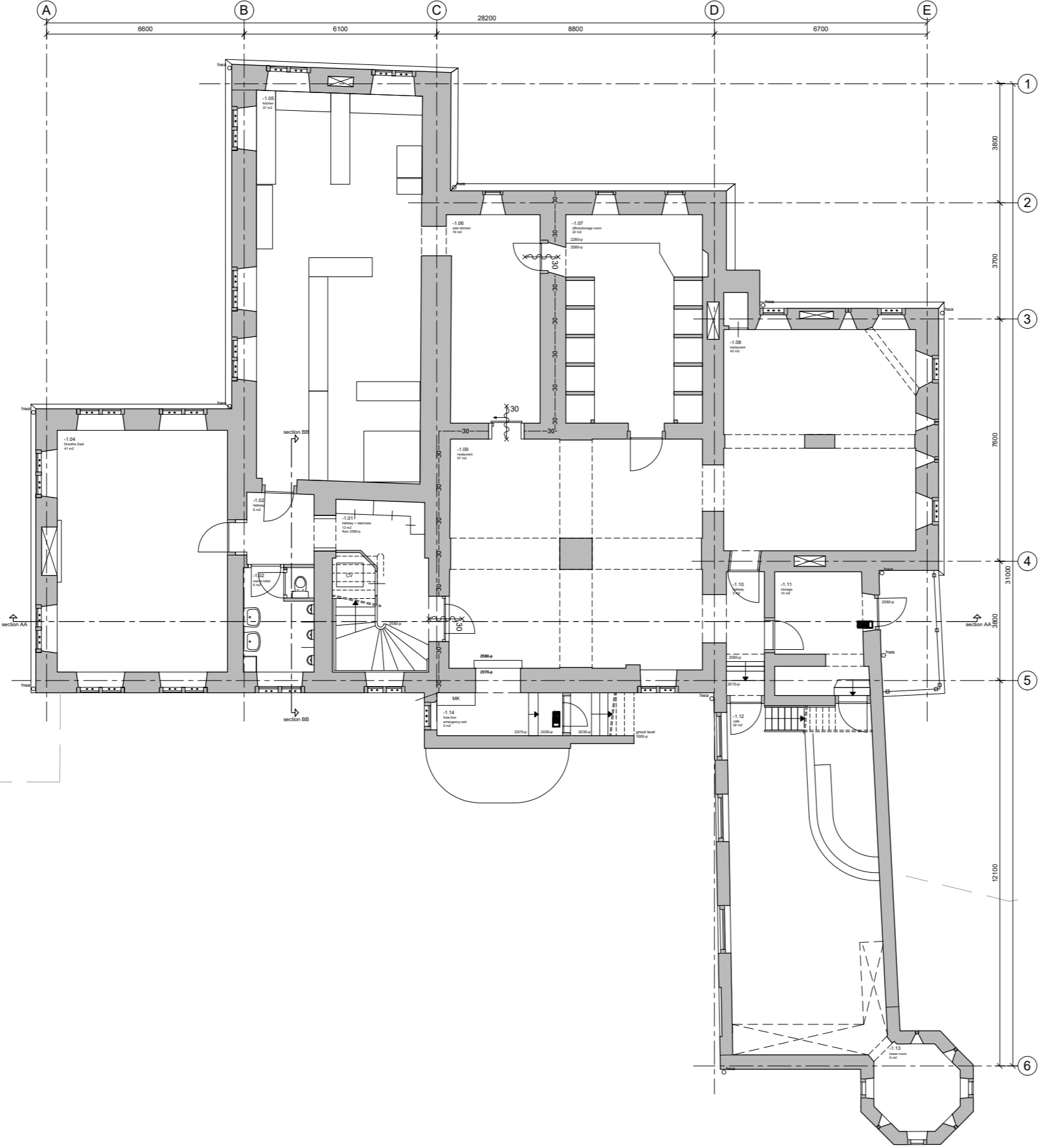
Drawings by H.F. Rappange
Rijksdienst voor Cultureel Erfgoed

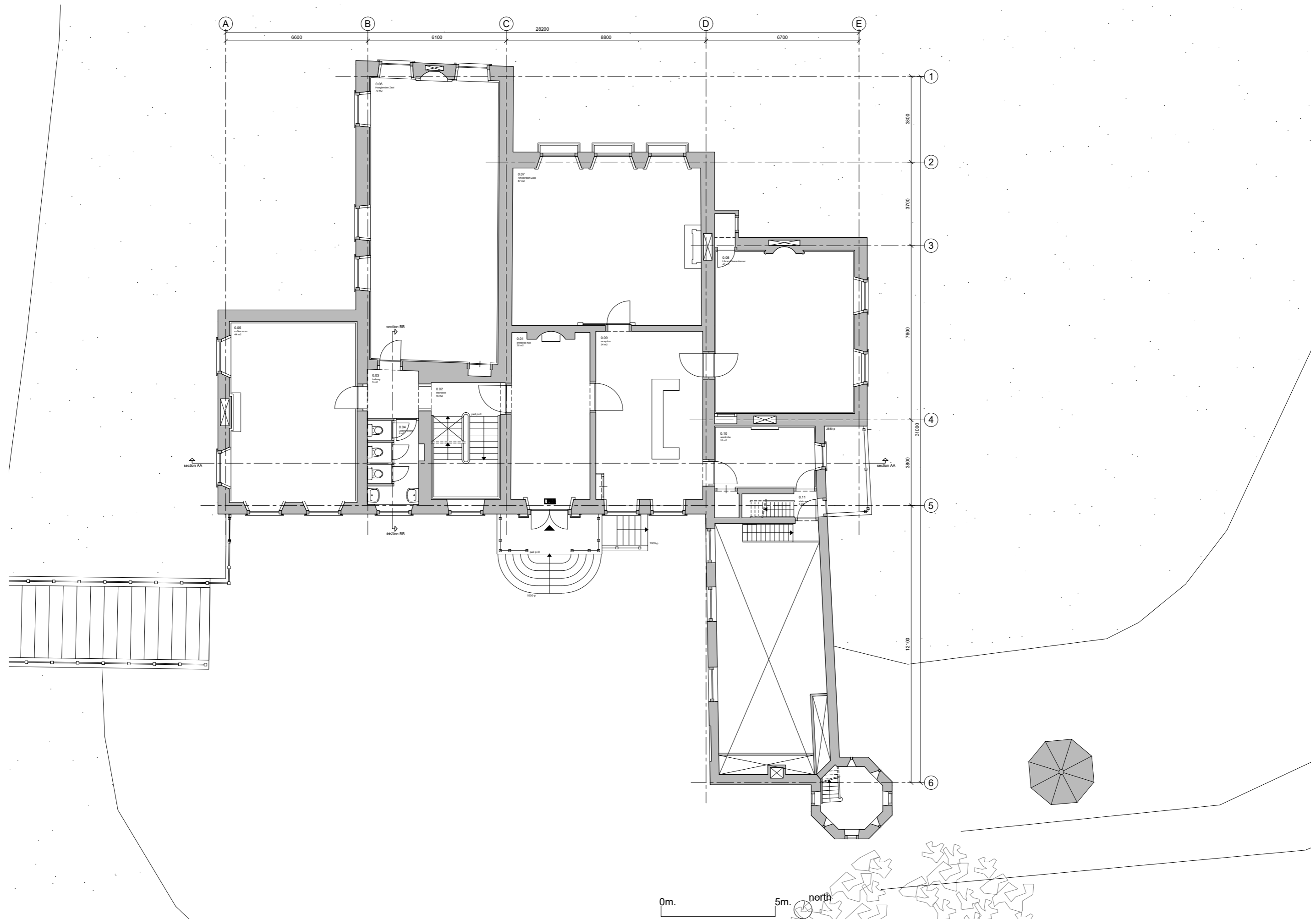
Current situation

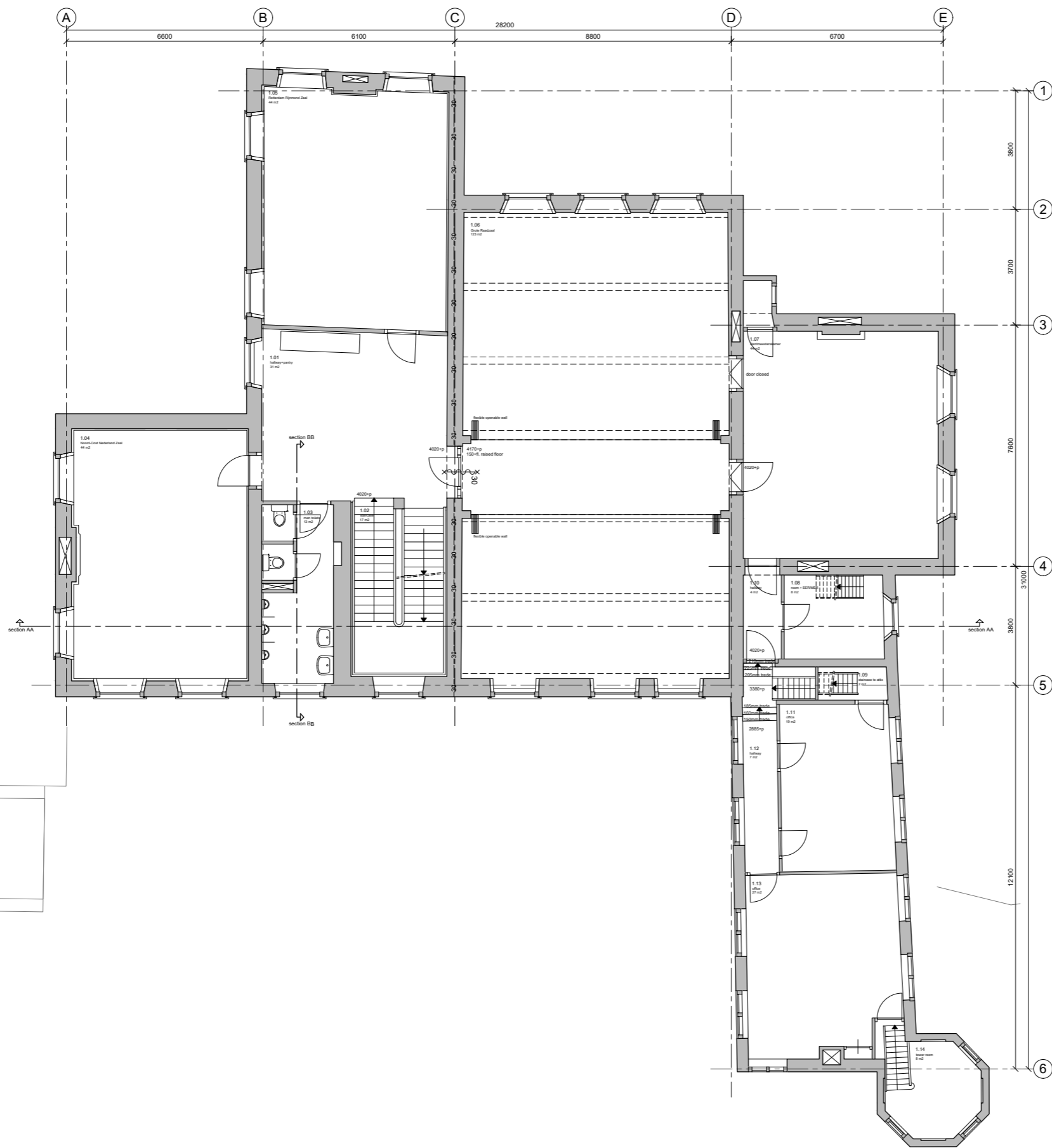


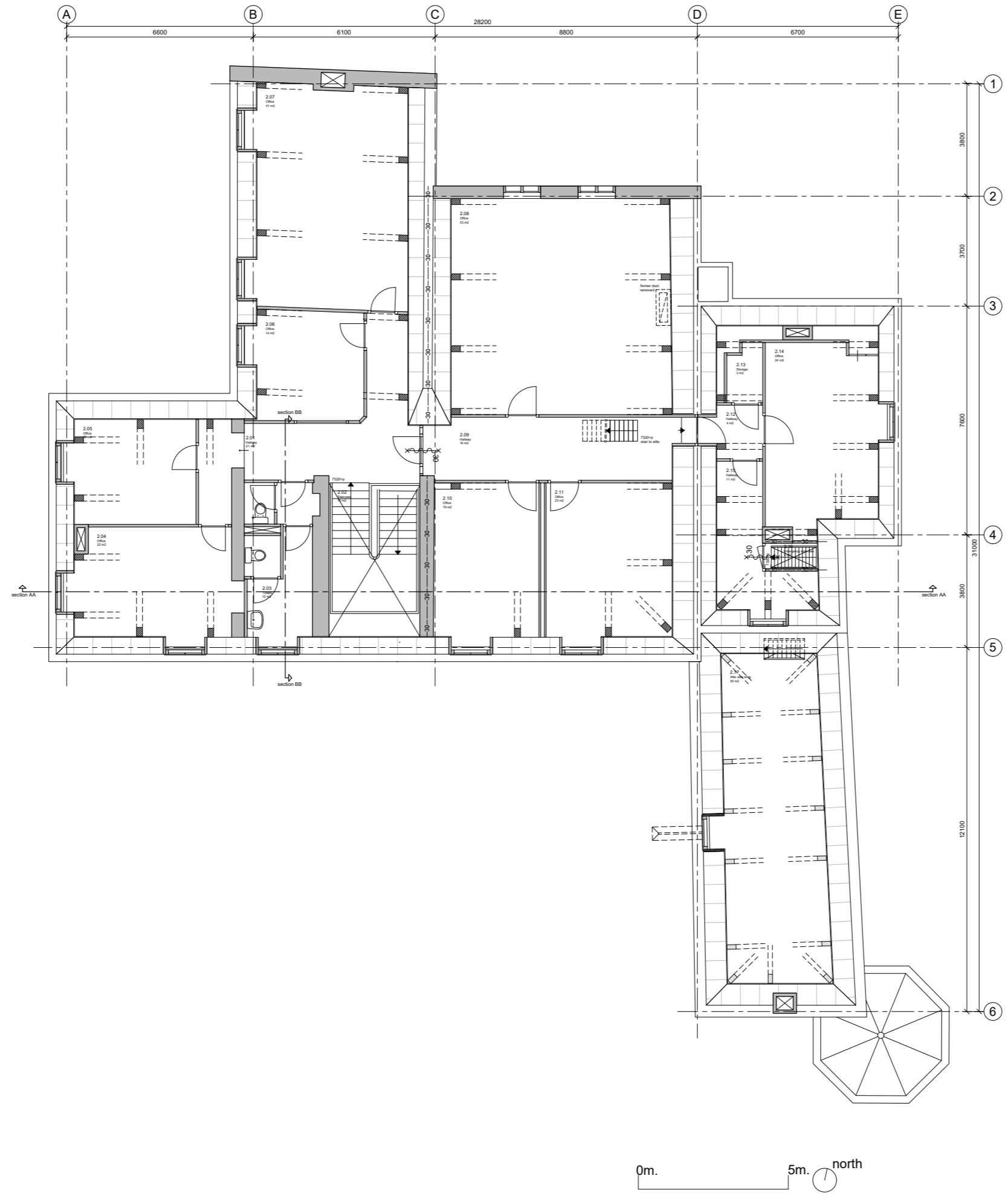


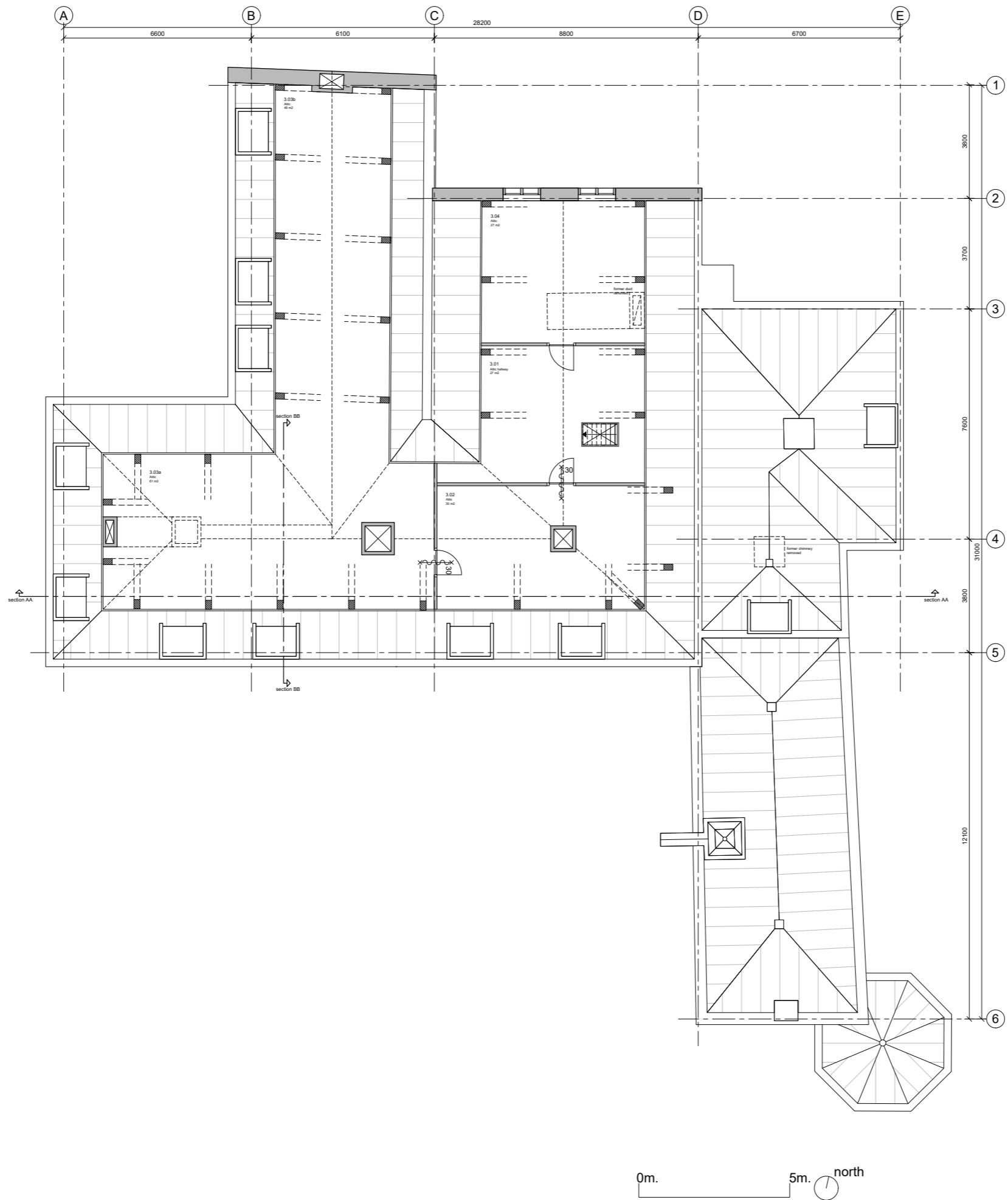
Floorplans

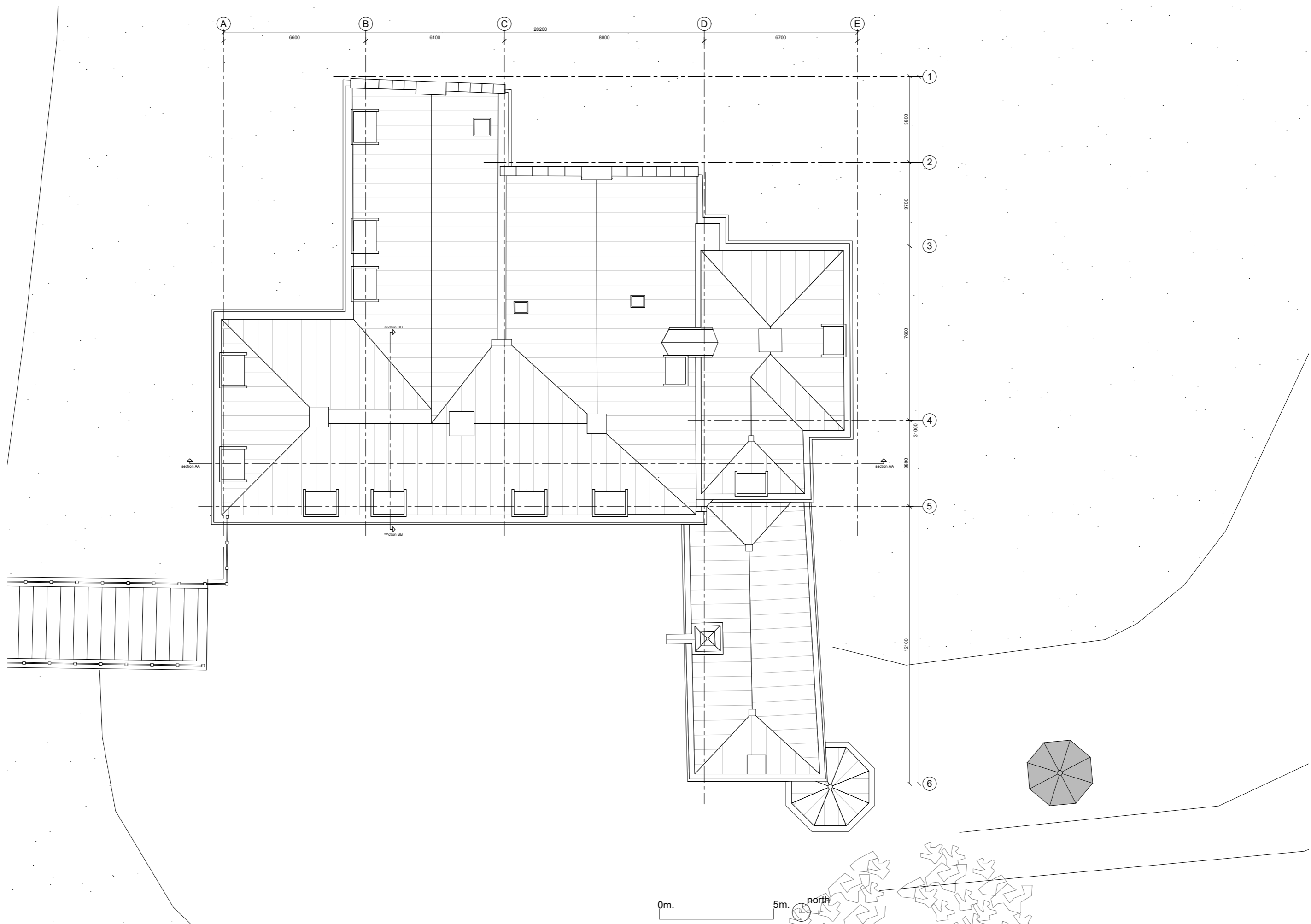


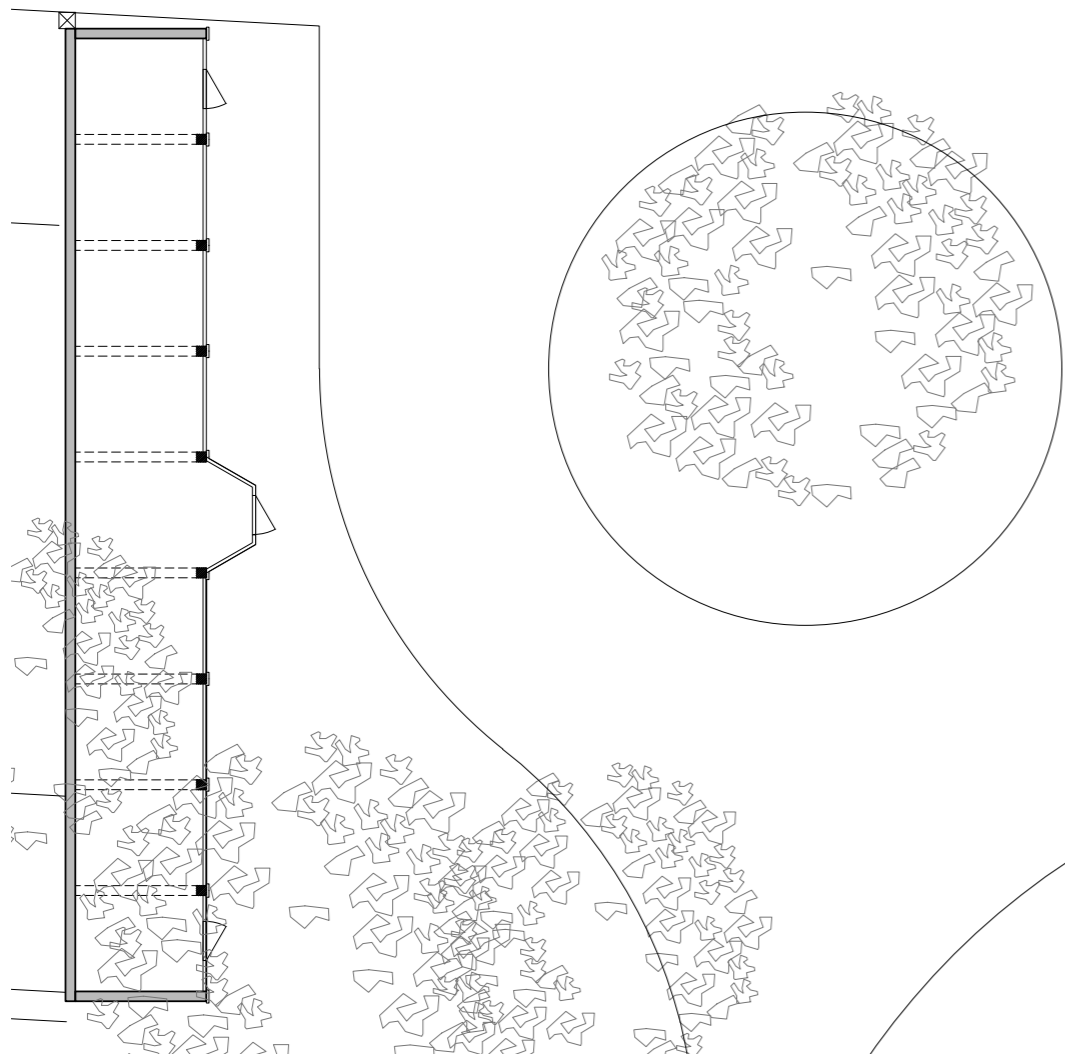
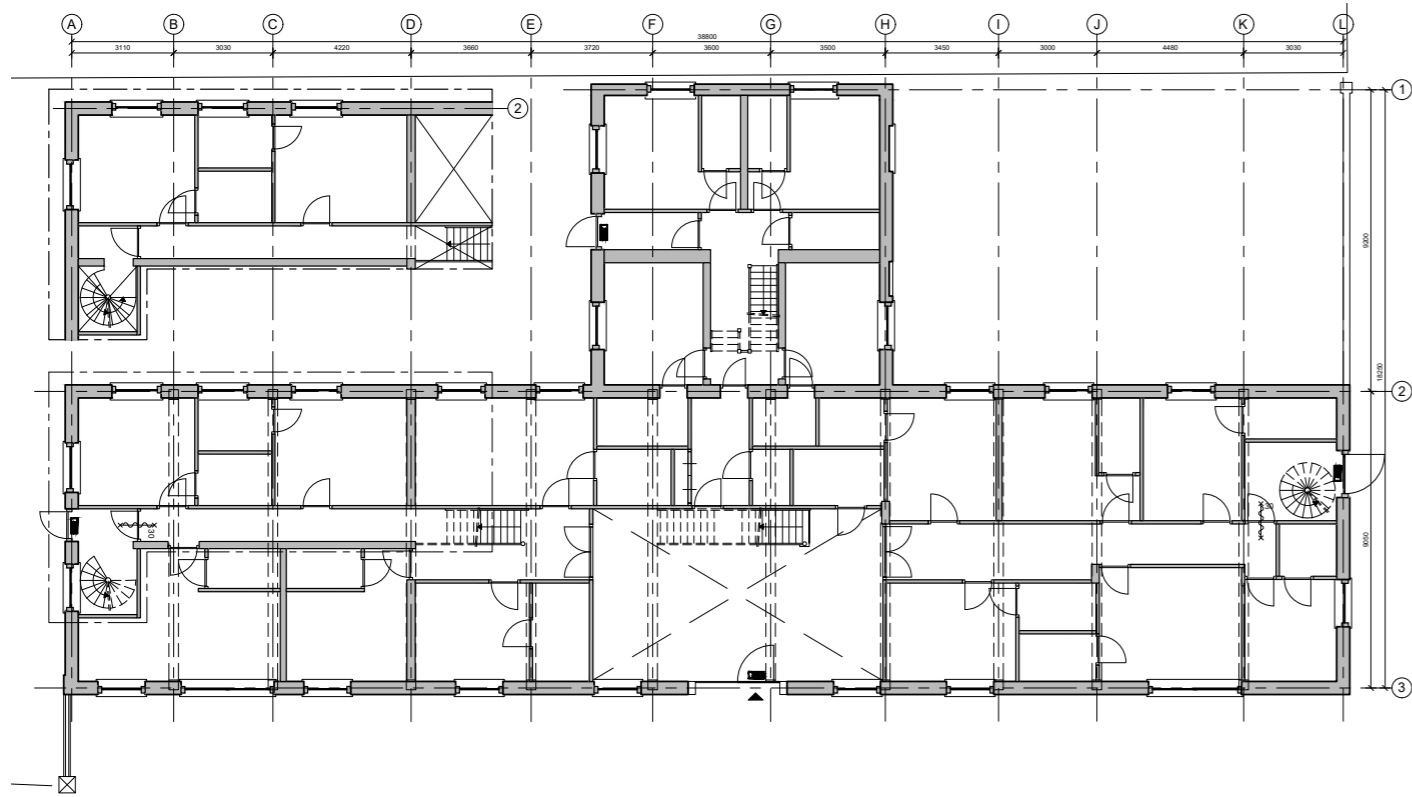




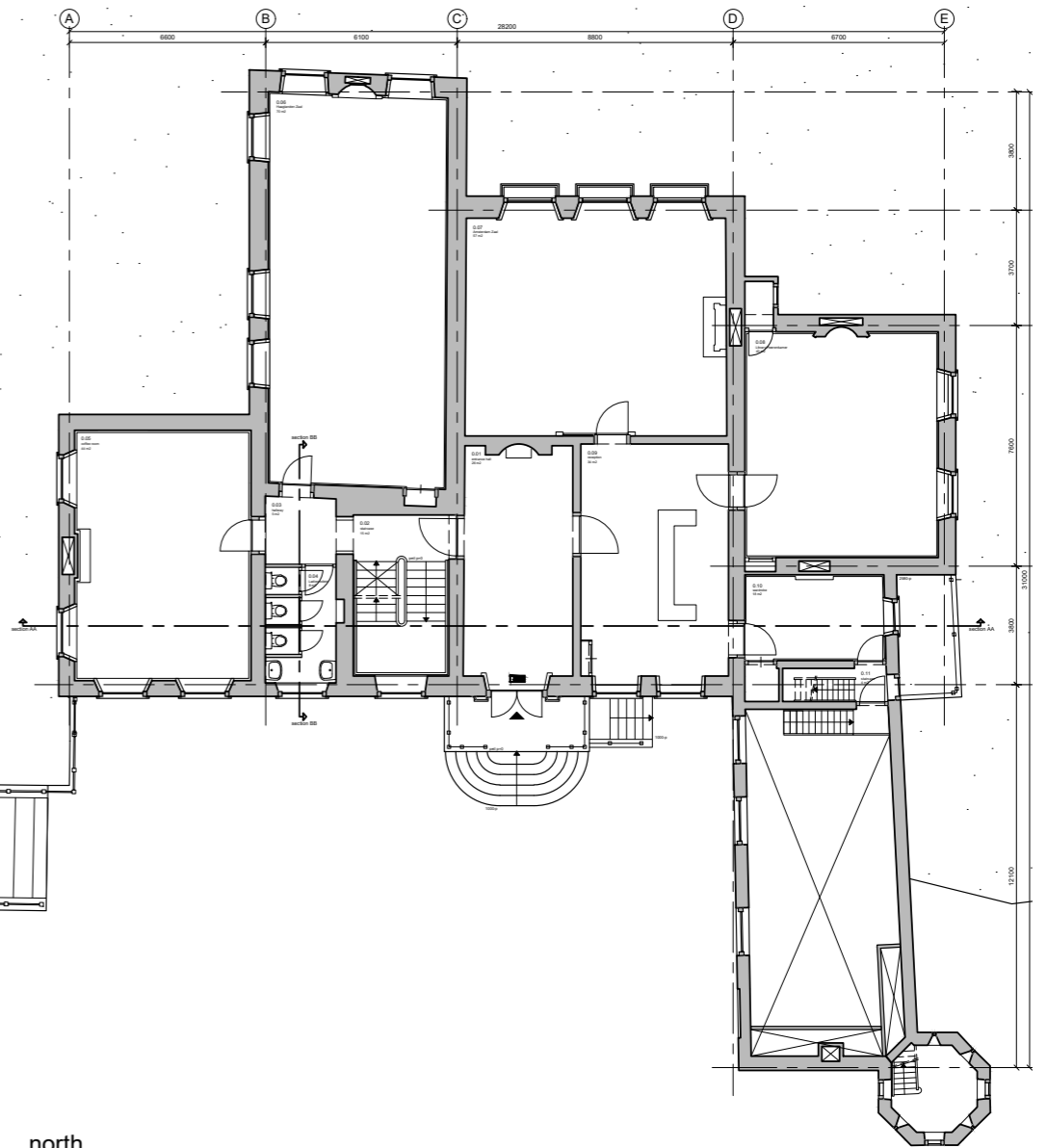


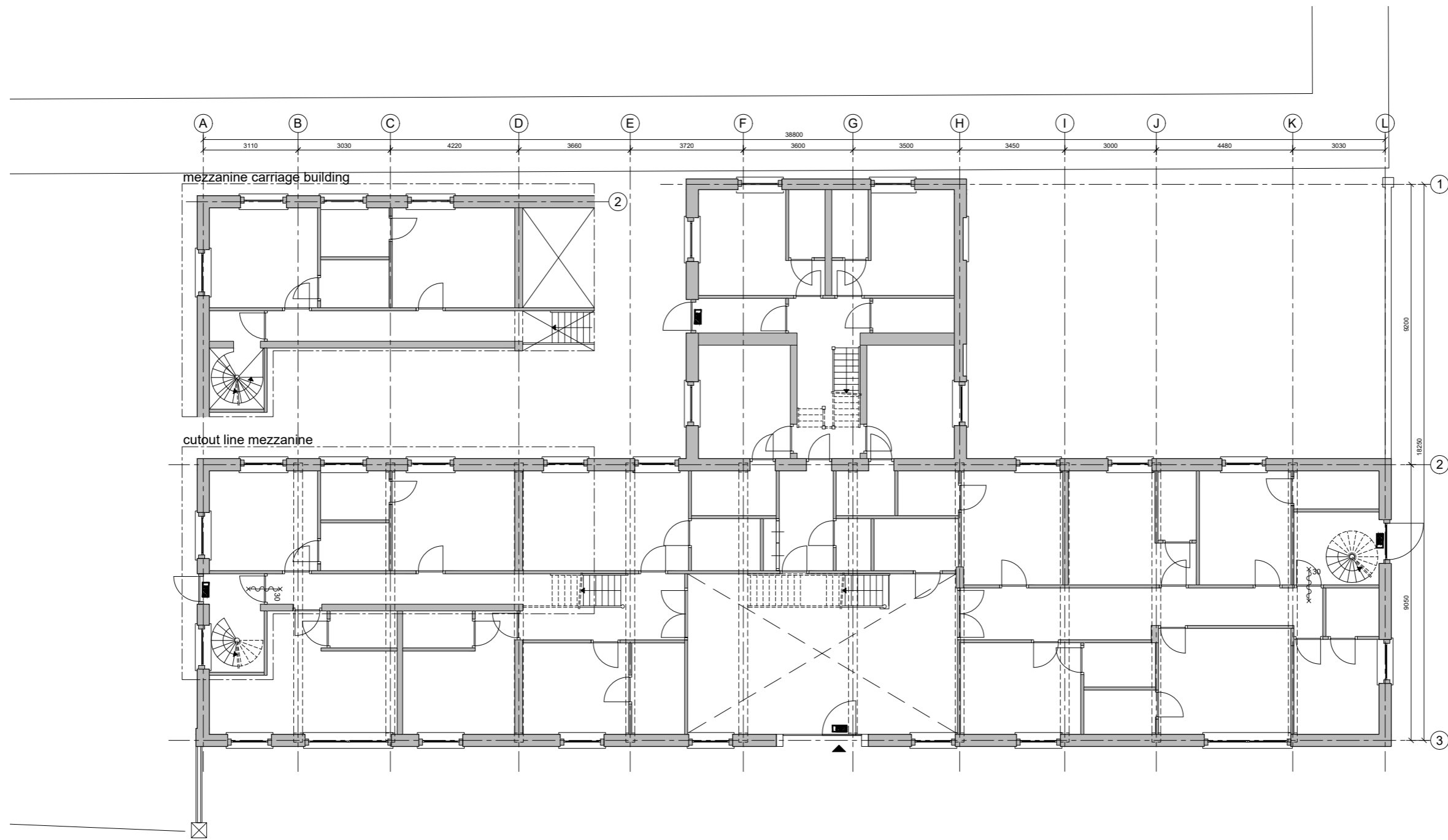


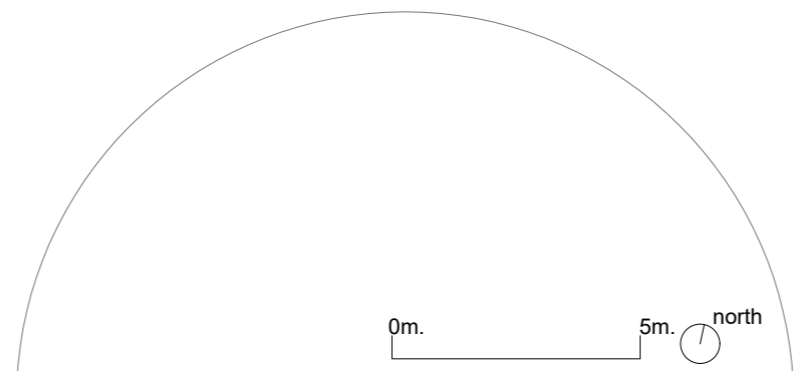
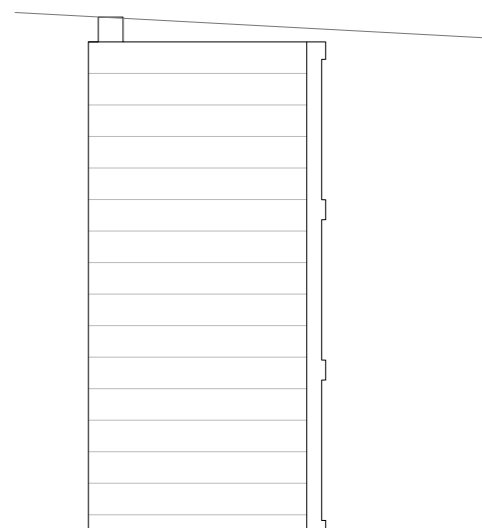
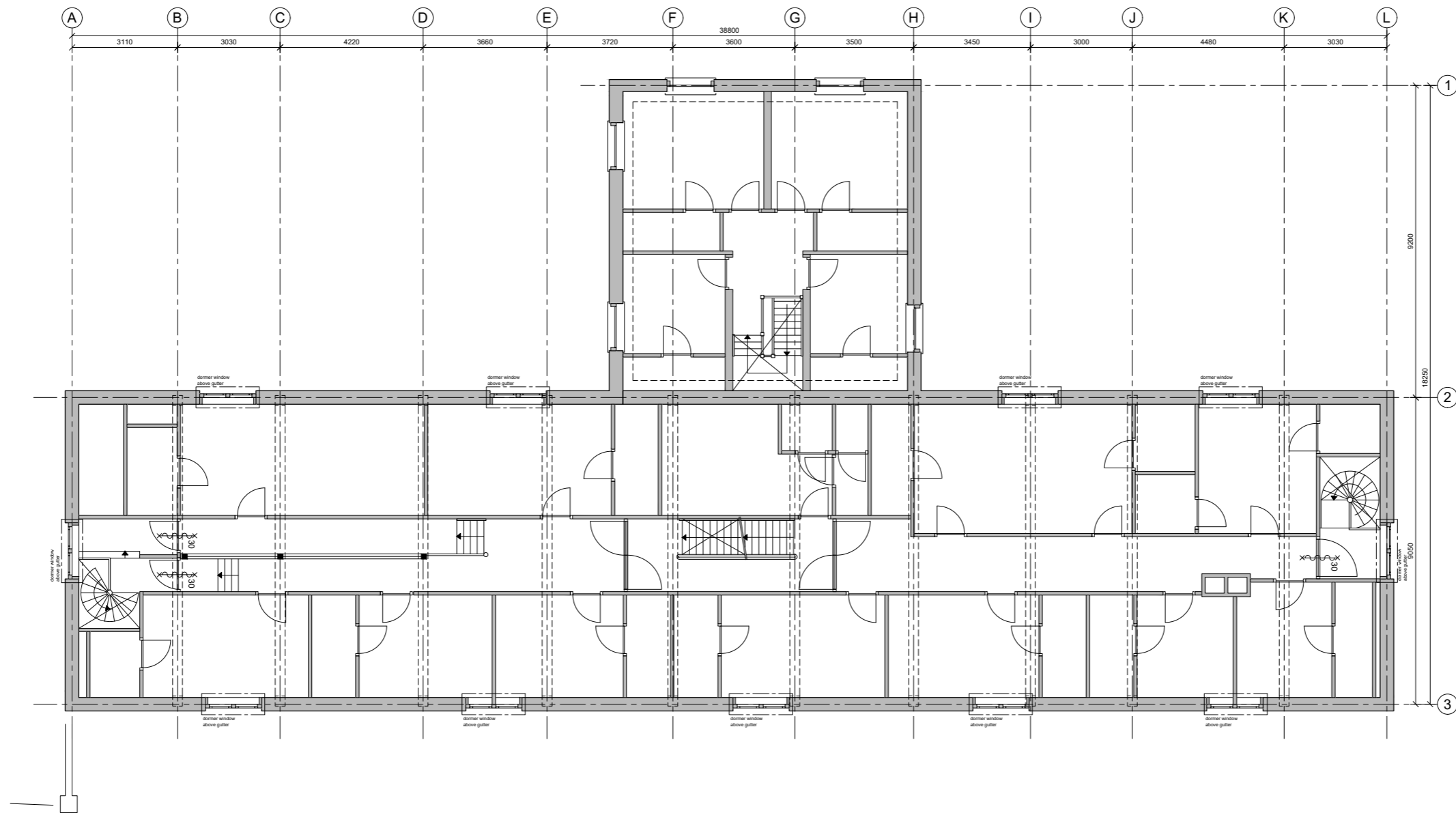


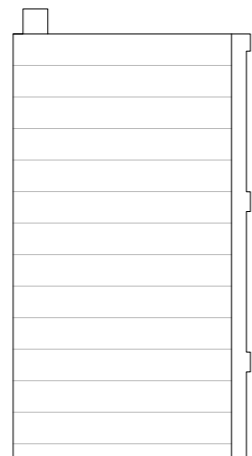
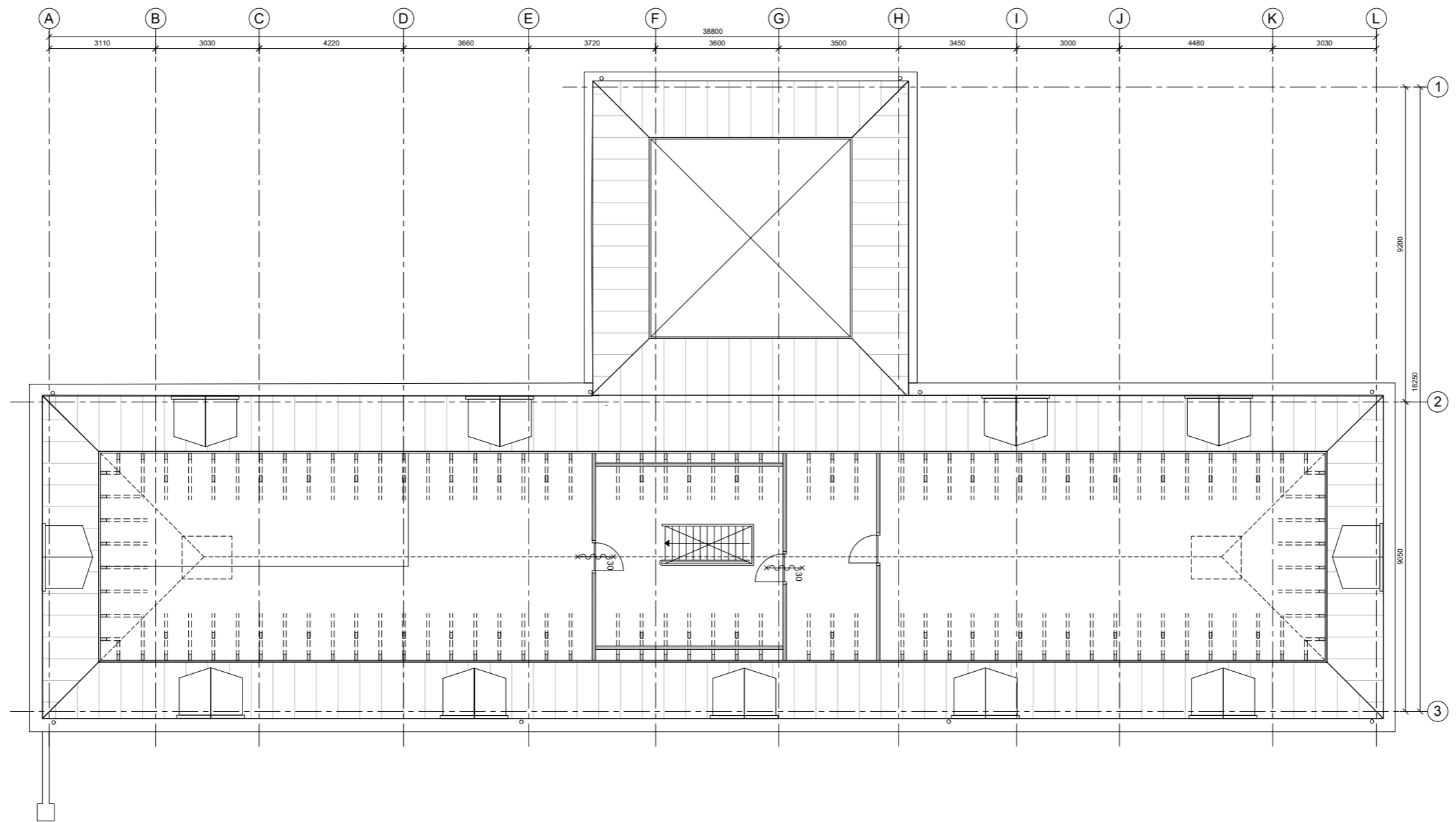


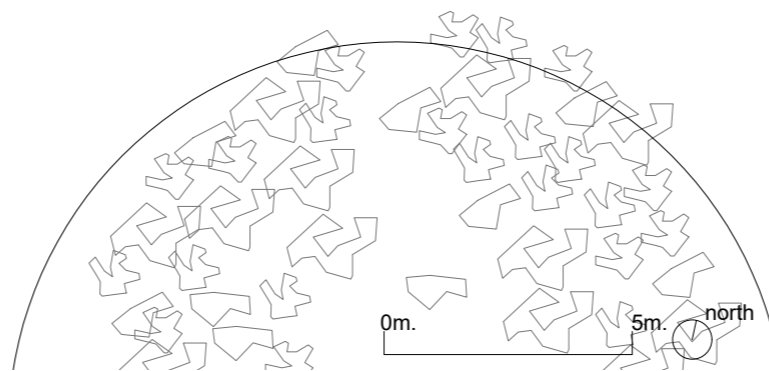
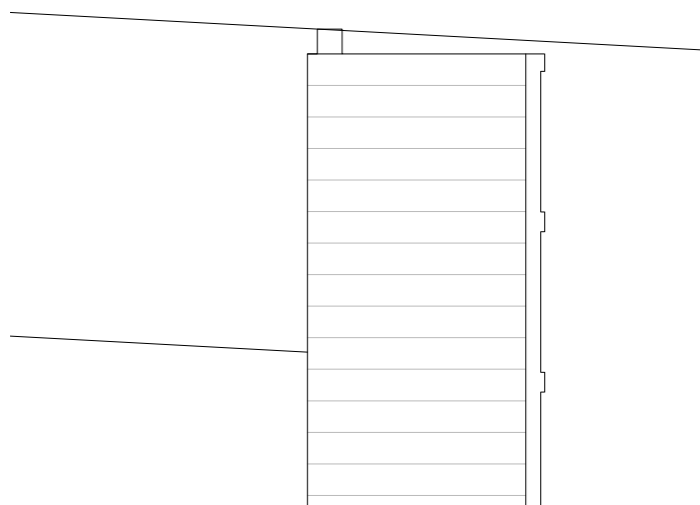
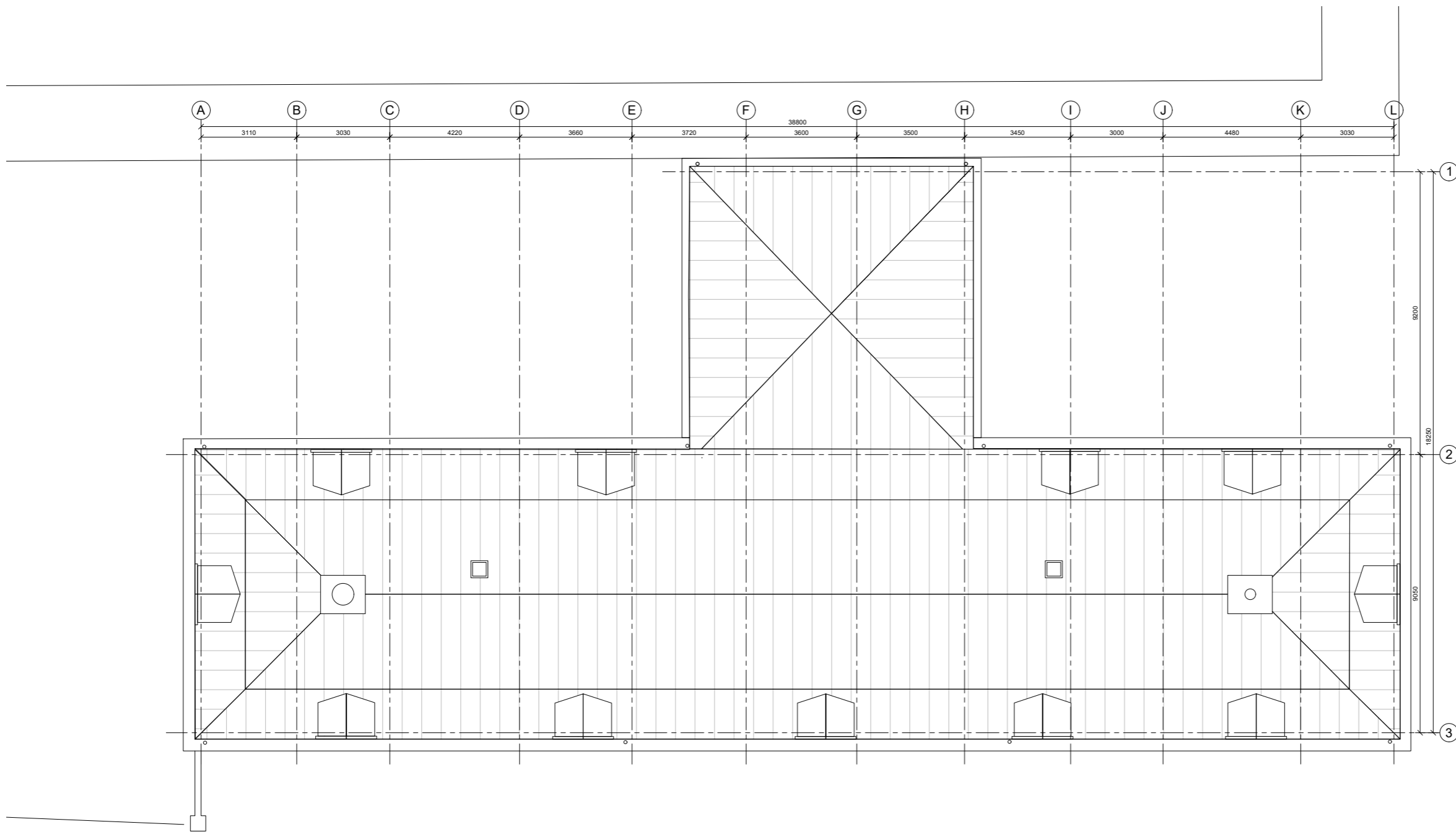
0m. 10m. north











Facades



south facade
0m 5m



east facade
 0m 5m



north facade
 0m 5m





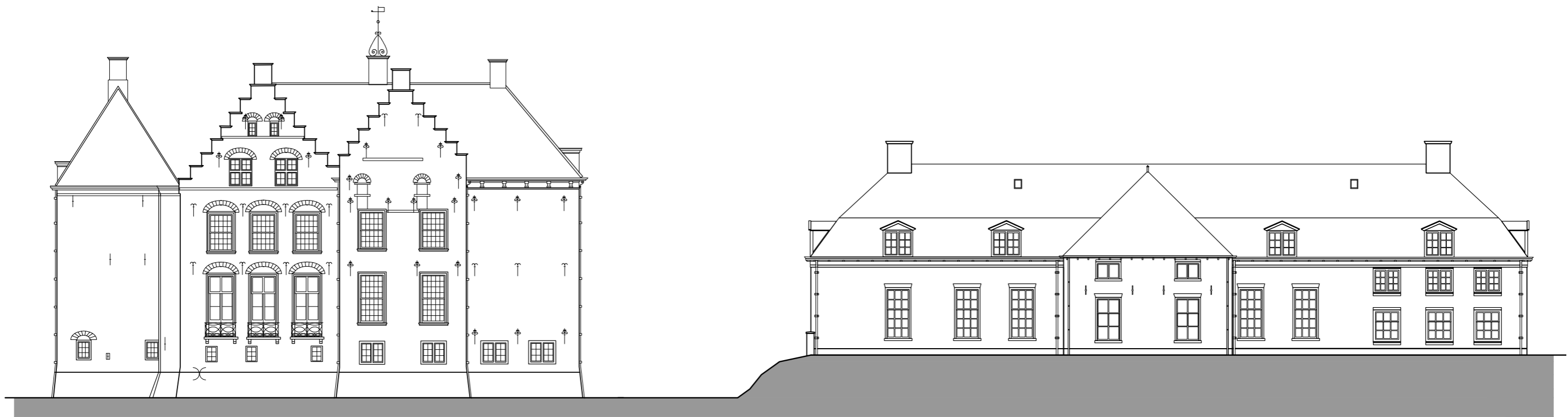
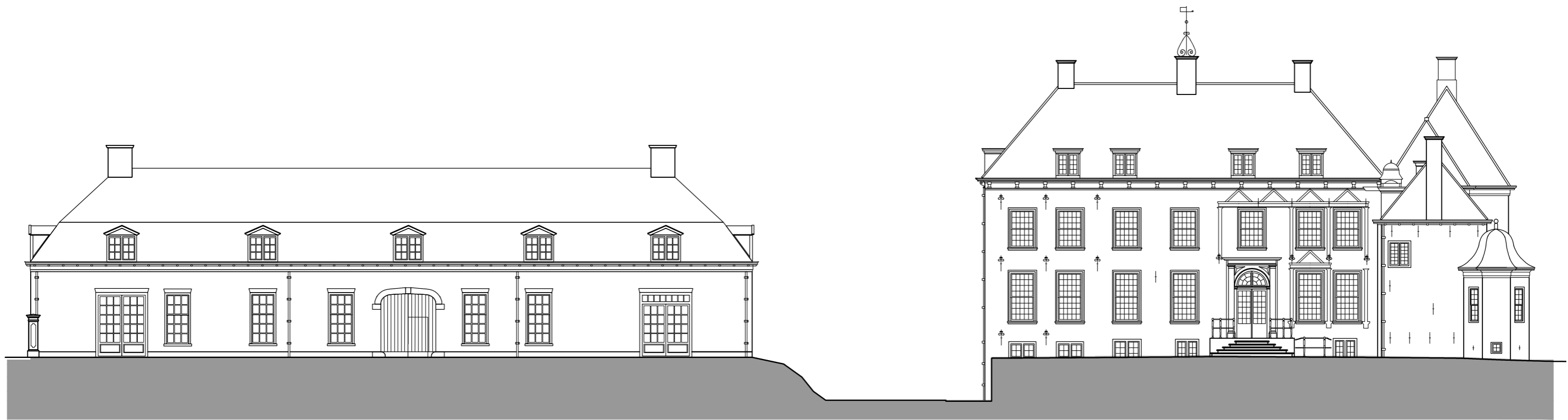
south facade
0m 5m



north facade
0m 5m



west & east facade
0m 5m

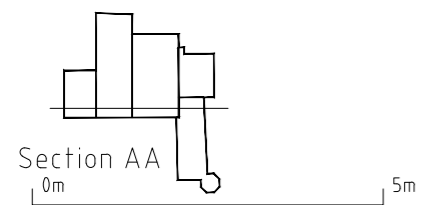


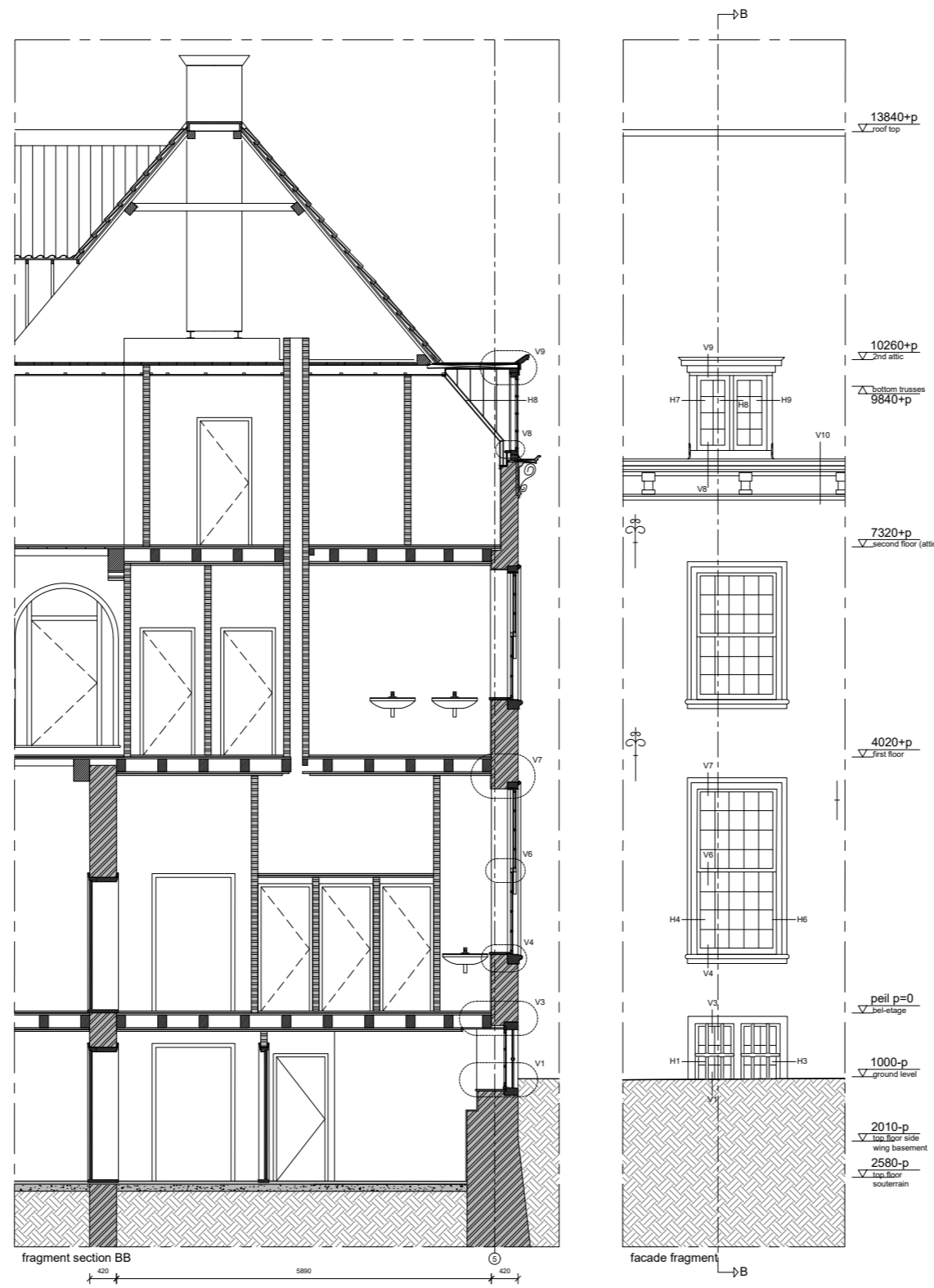
north & south facades complete
 0m 5m



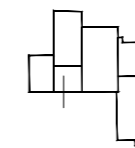
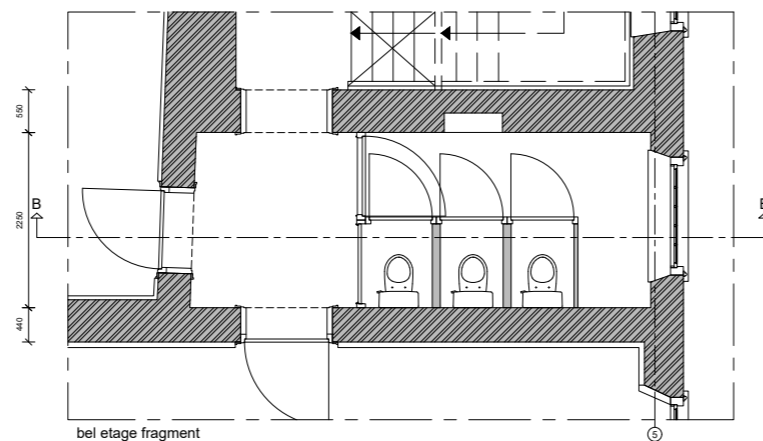
east & west facades complete
0m 5m

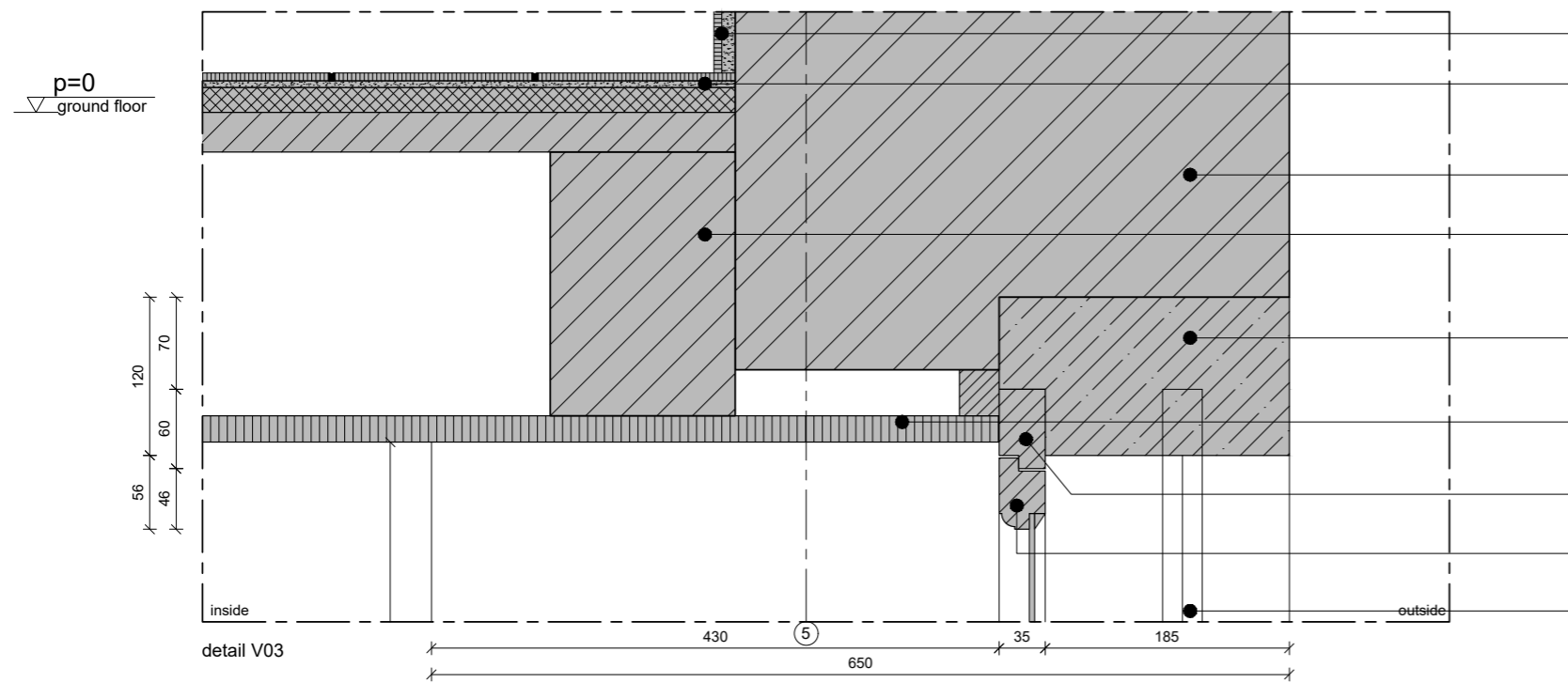
Detailing



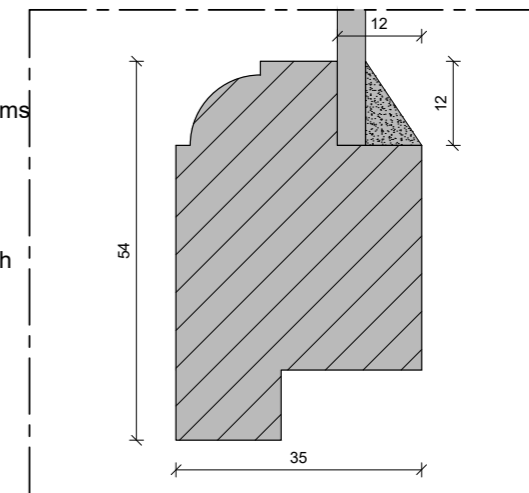


picture of facade fragment in 2021.
Own image

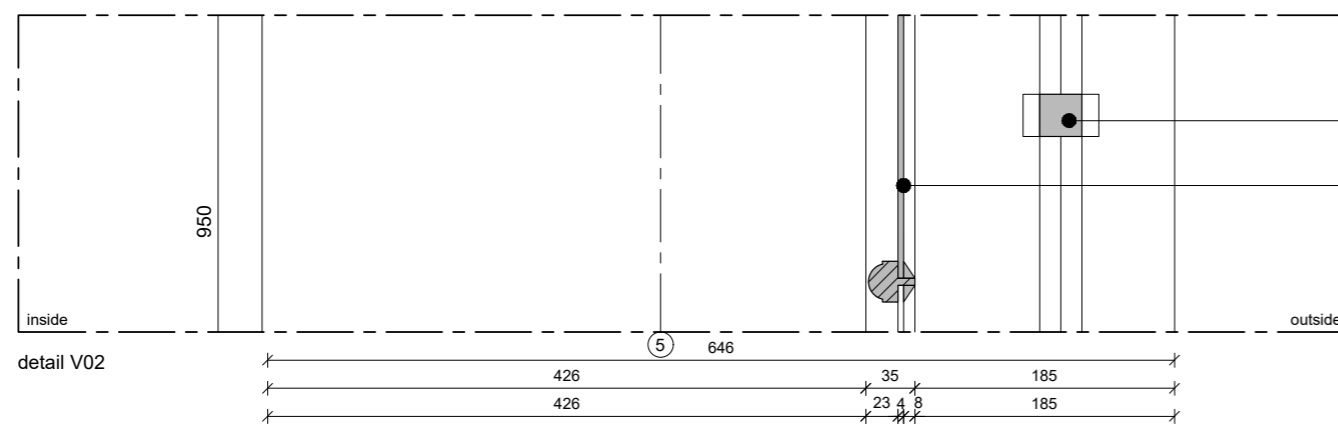




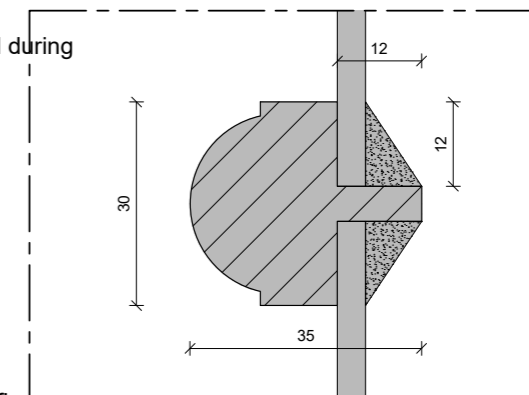
- white tiles, existing finishing for toilet rooms
- antracite floor tiles on top of construction with wooden floor planks (assumption)
- masonry wall with lime paint exterior finish
- wooden floor beams (size is assumption, 140x200mm). placed in 1961 during restoration. h.o.h. +/- 0,8m.
- sand stone frame
- existing ceiling finish of white painted plywood, exact construction unknown
- wooden frame 60x35mm (placed during restoration 1964)
- wooden window frame 54x35mm (placed during restoration 1964)
- cast iron thief irons



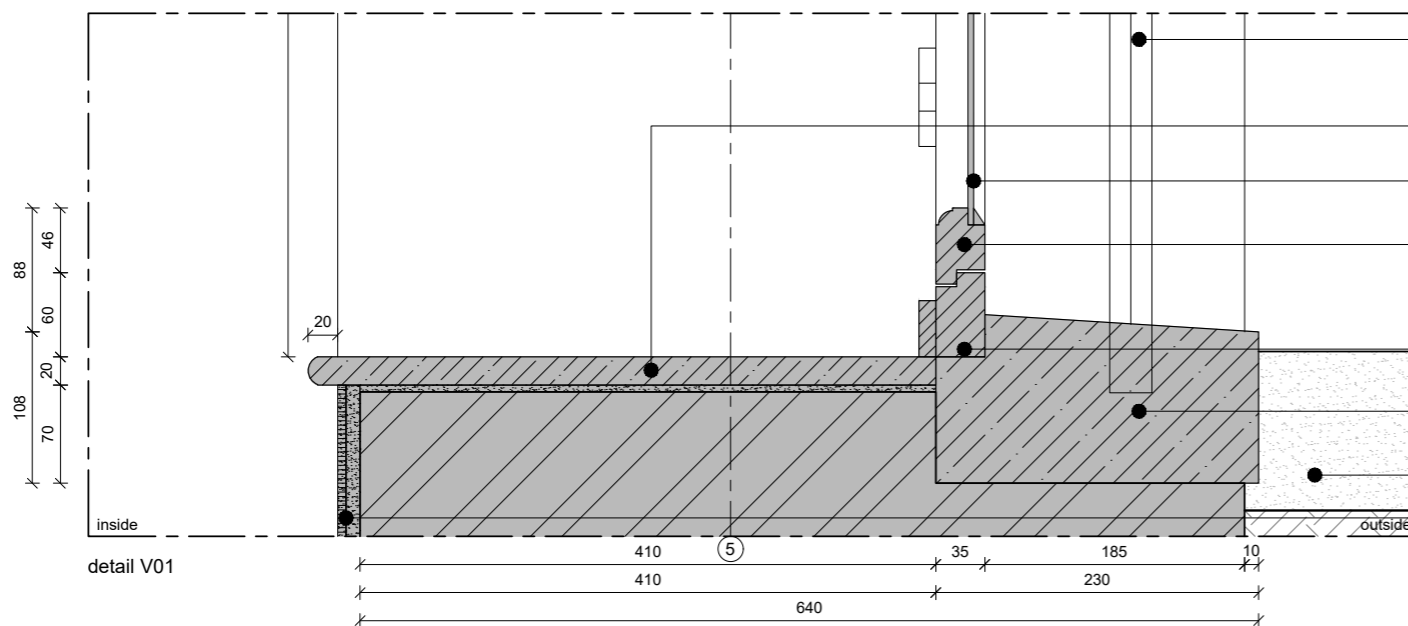
detail 1:1 window frame profile



- cast iron thief irons
- single layer float glass t=4mm in 'stopverf'



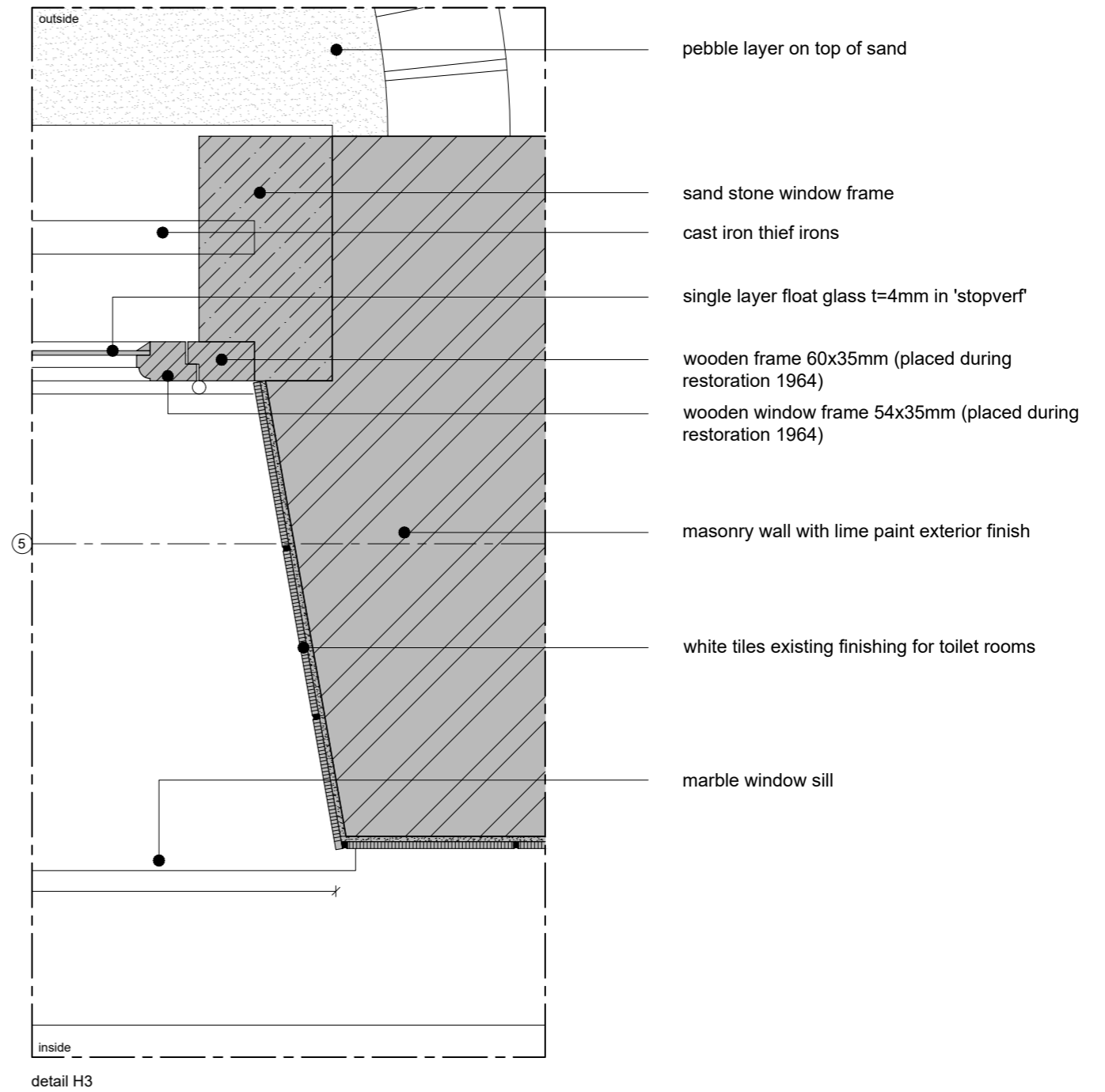
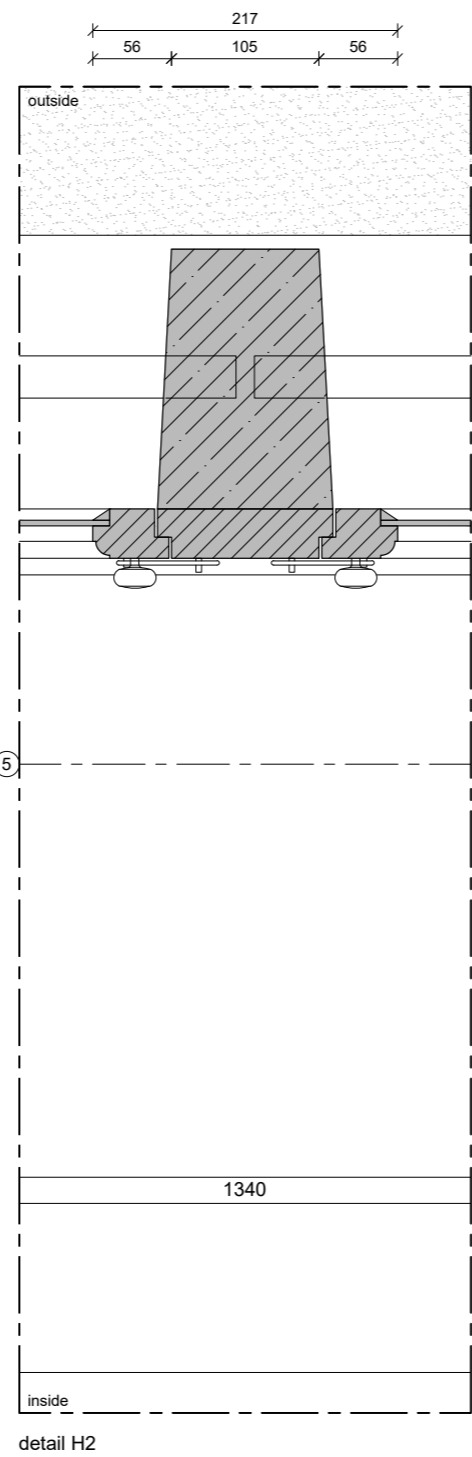
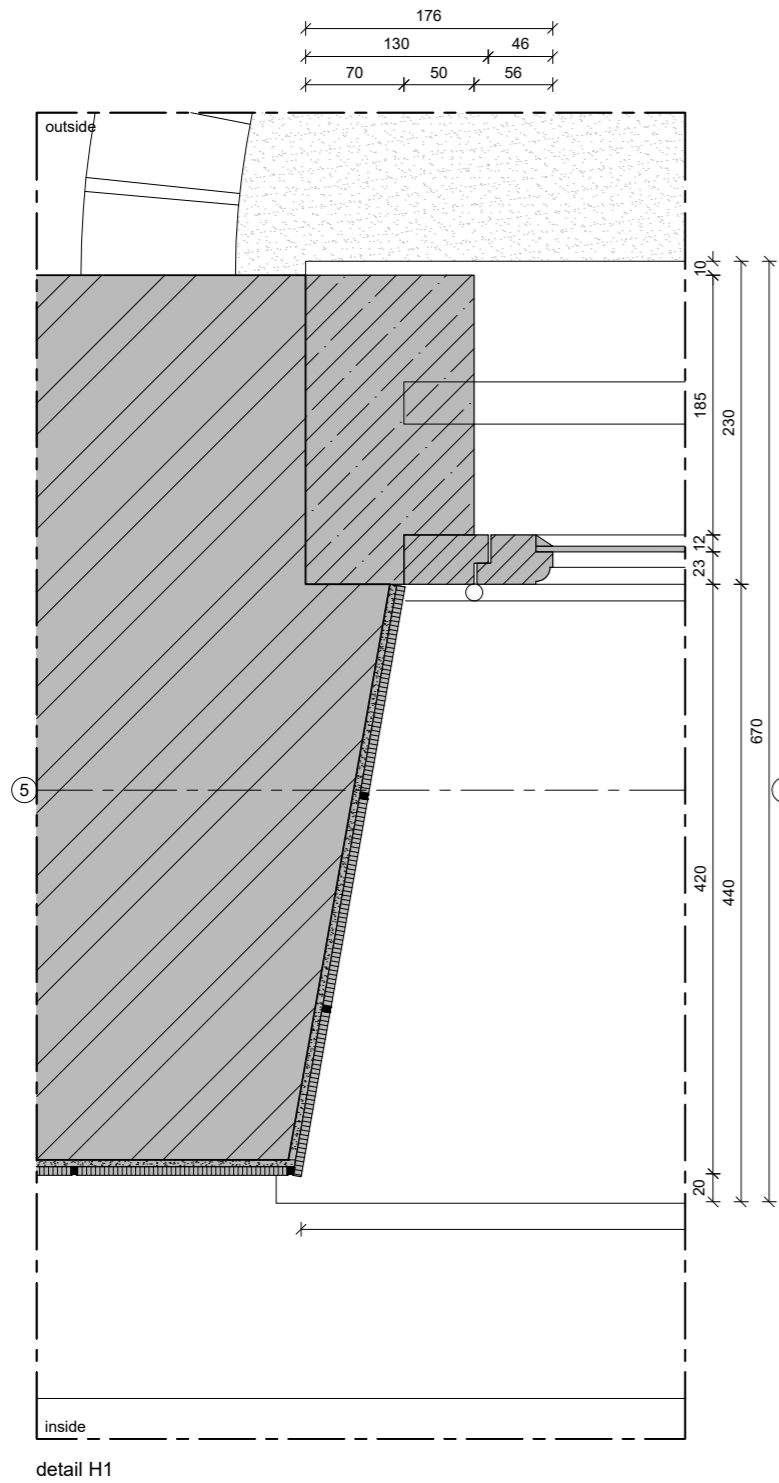
detail 1:1 window frame profile

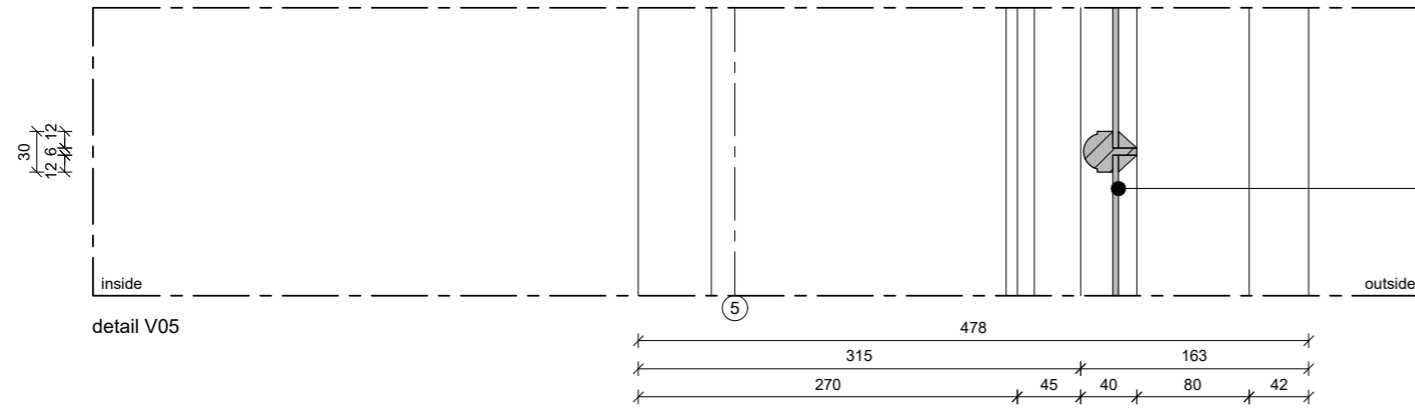


- cast iron thief irons
- marble window sill
- single glazing t=4mm in 'stopverf'
- wooden window frame 54x35mm (placed during restoration 1964)
- wooden frame 60x35mm (placed during restoration 1964)
- sand stone threshold
- pebble layer on top of sand
- white tiles existing finishing for toilet rooms



exterior view of window

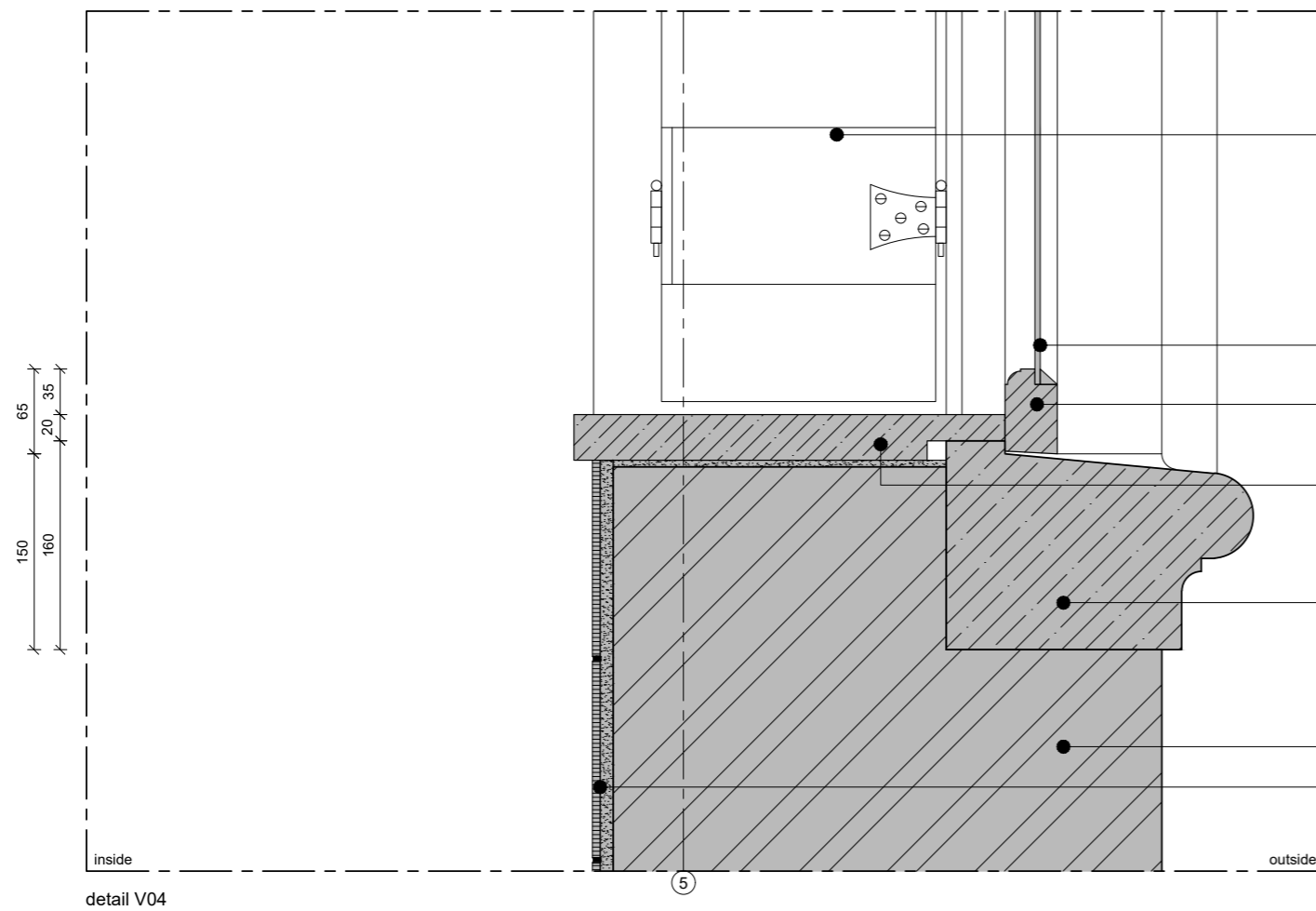




single layer float glass t=4mm in 'stopverf'



photo of window threshold



wooden shutters

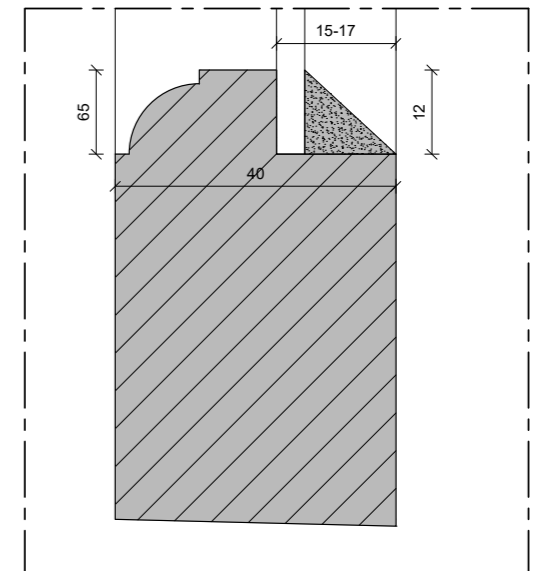
single layer float glass t=4mm in 'stopverf'

wooden window frame 65x40mm (placed during restoration 1964)

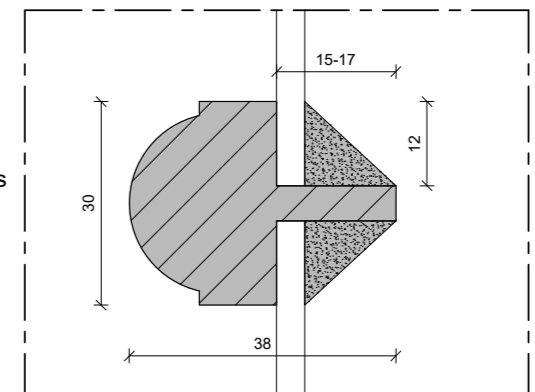
marble window sill

sand stone threshold (size is assumption)

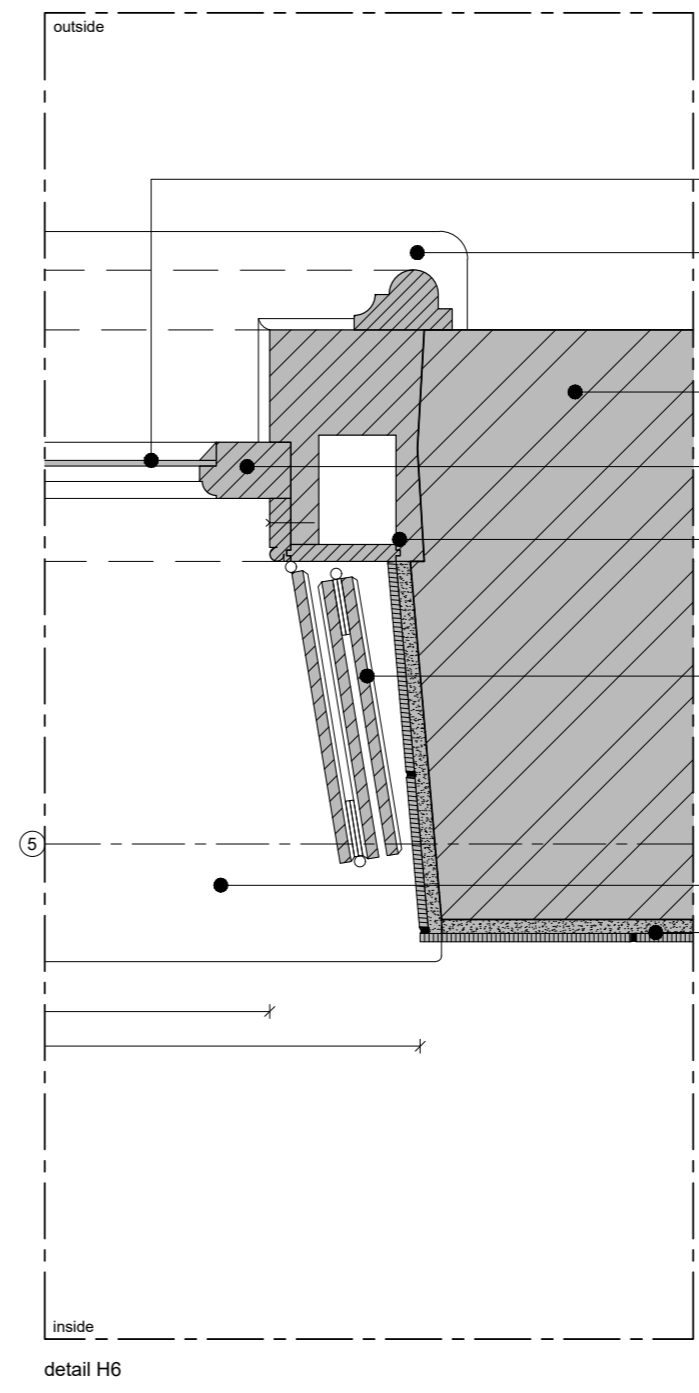
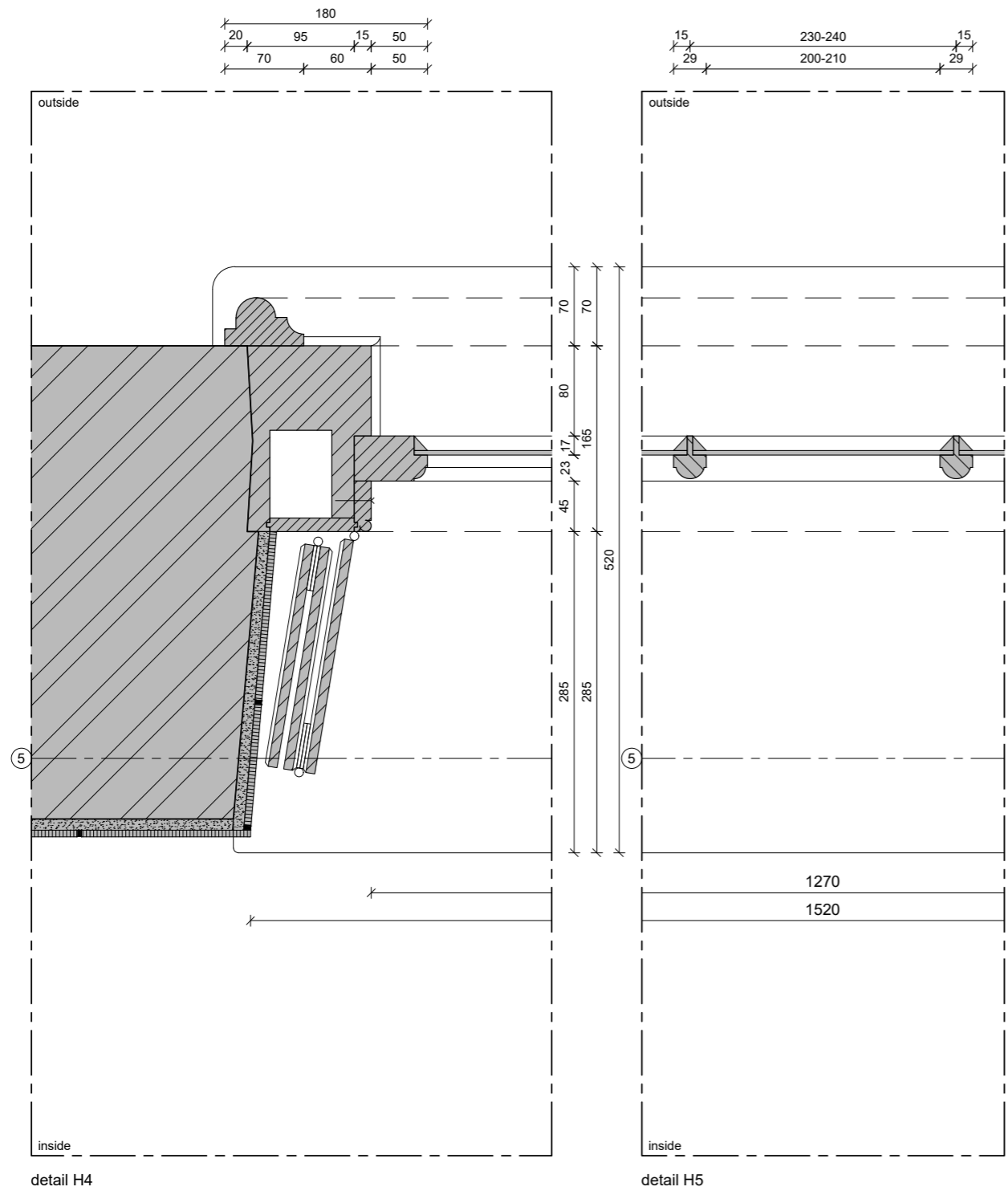
masonry wall with lime paint exterior finish
white tiles existing finishing for toilet rooms



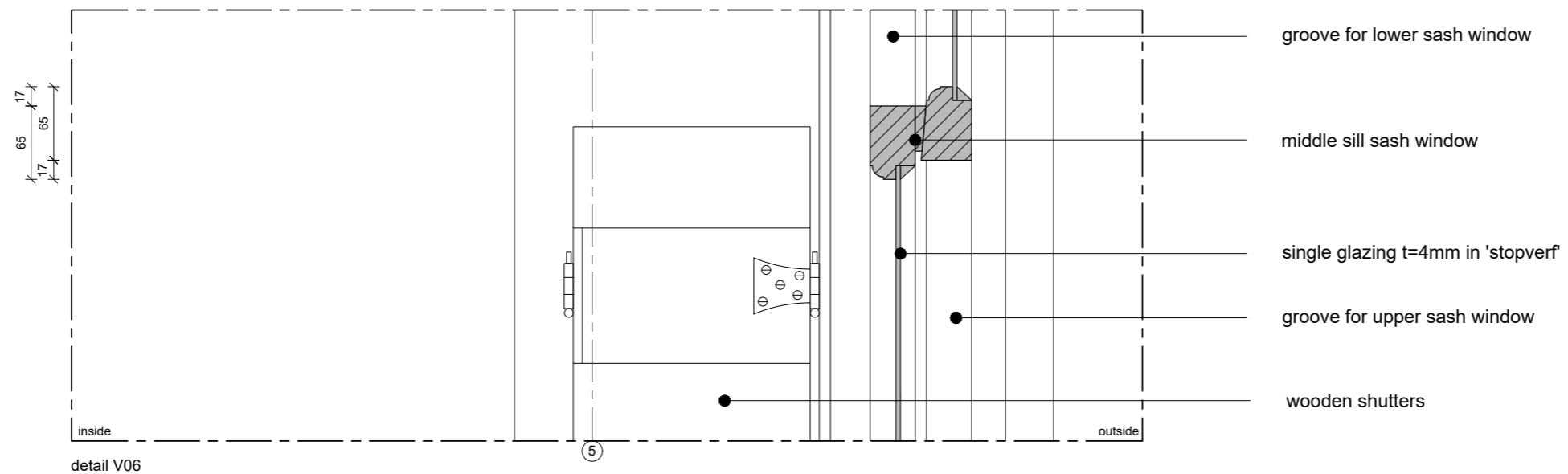
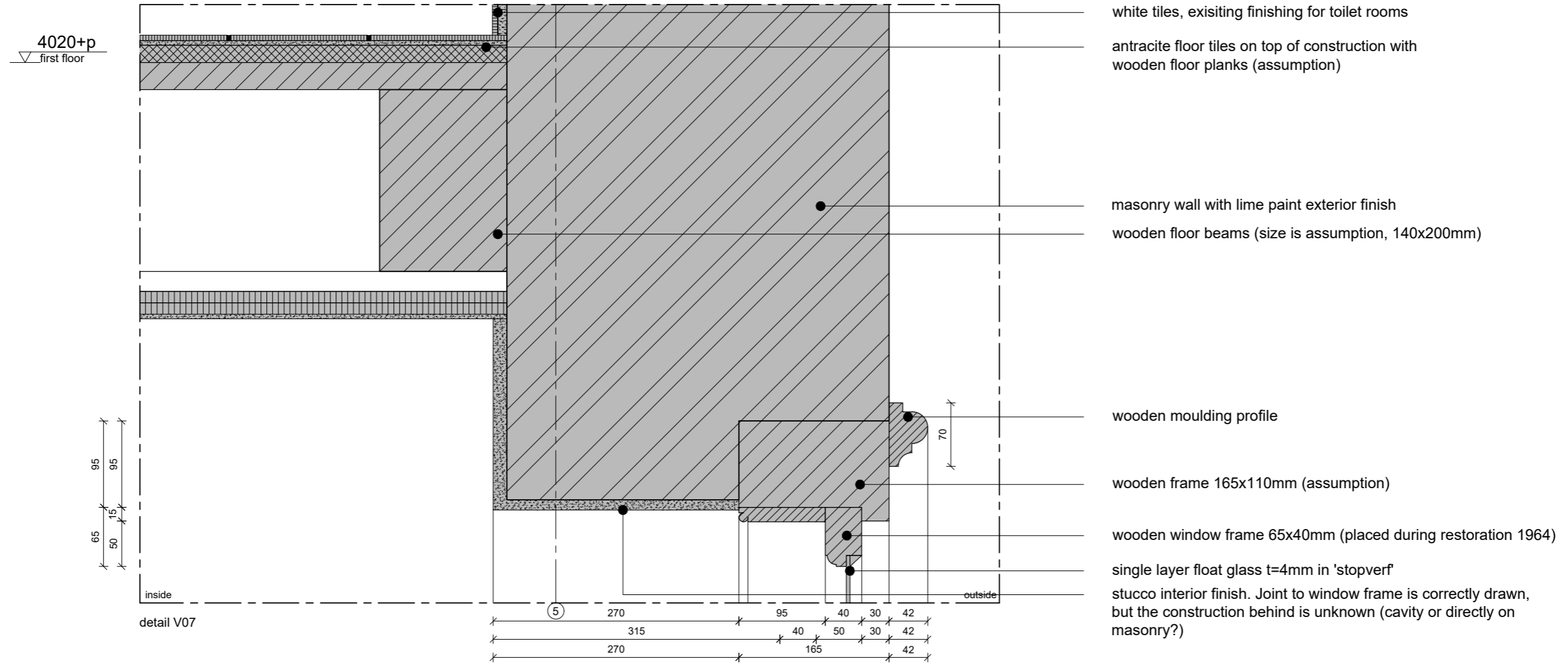
detail 1:1 window frame profile

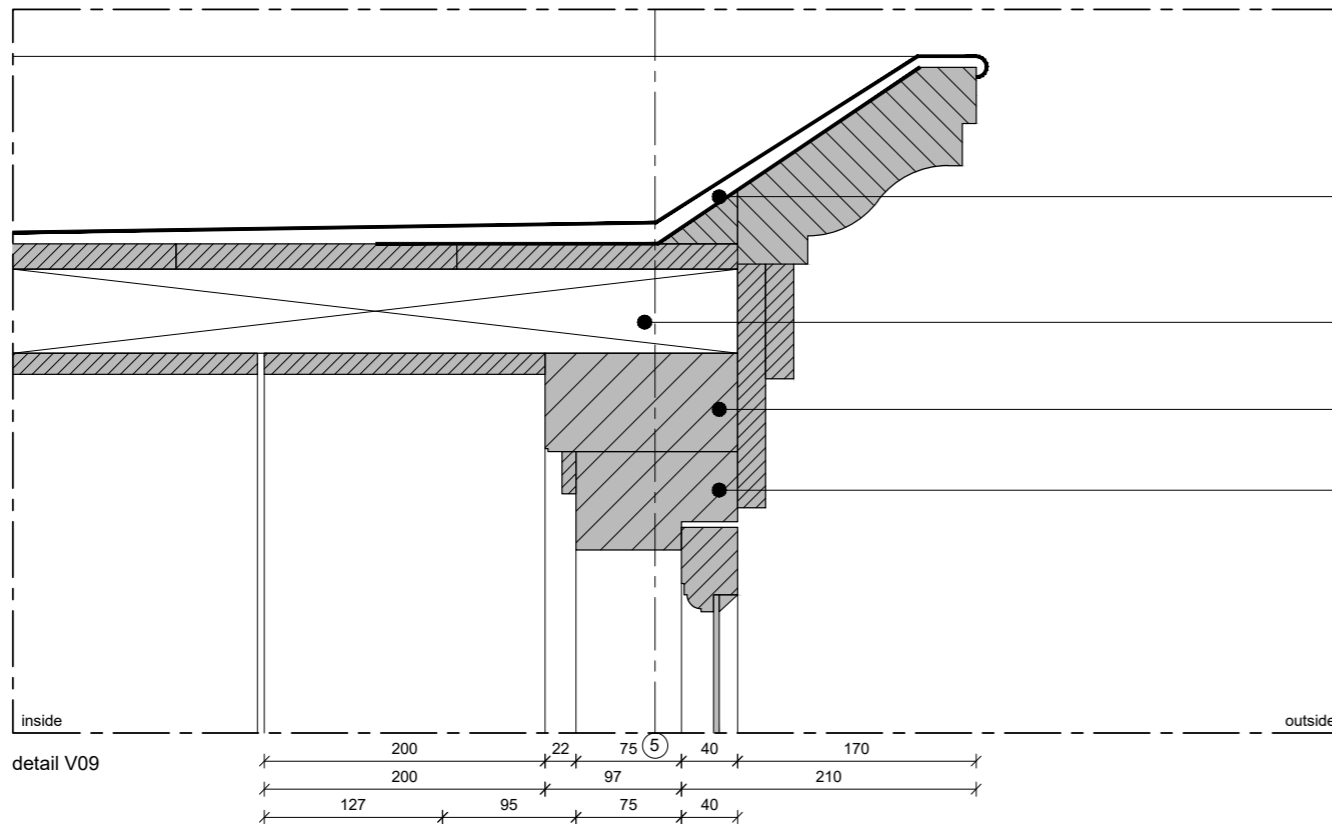


detail 1:1 window frame profile



- single layer float glass t=4mm in 'stopver'
- view on sand stone threshold
- masonry wall with lime paint exterior finish
- wooden window frame 65x40mm (placed during restoration 1964)
- wooden frame 110x165mm for sash window (disabled) (size is assumption)
- wooden shutters, painted white
- view on marble window sill
- white tiles existing finishing for toilet rooms





roof covering unknown.
Assumption is lead or zinc.
Fall in direction to roof

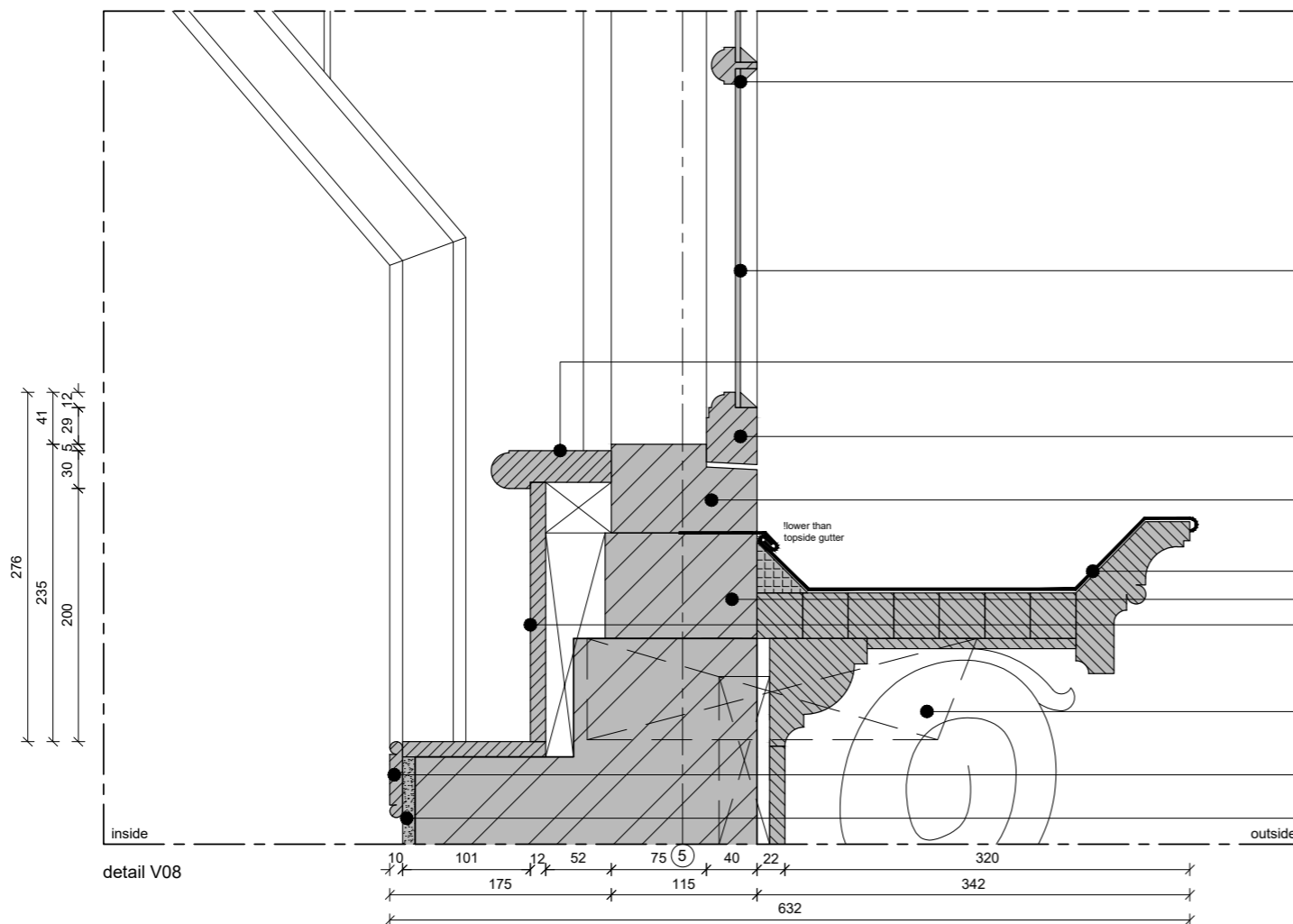
unknown whether cavity is
filled with insulation material

wooden frame 70x140mm

wooden frame 70x115mm



photo of dormer window and gutter



mullion

single layer float glass t=4mm in 'stopverf'

wooden window sill

wooden window frame 65x40mm (placed during
restoration 1964)

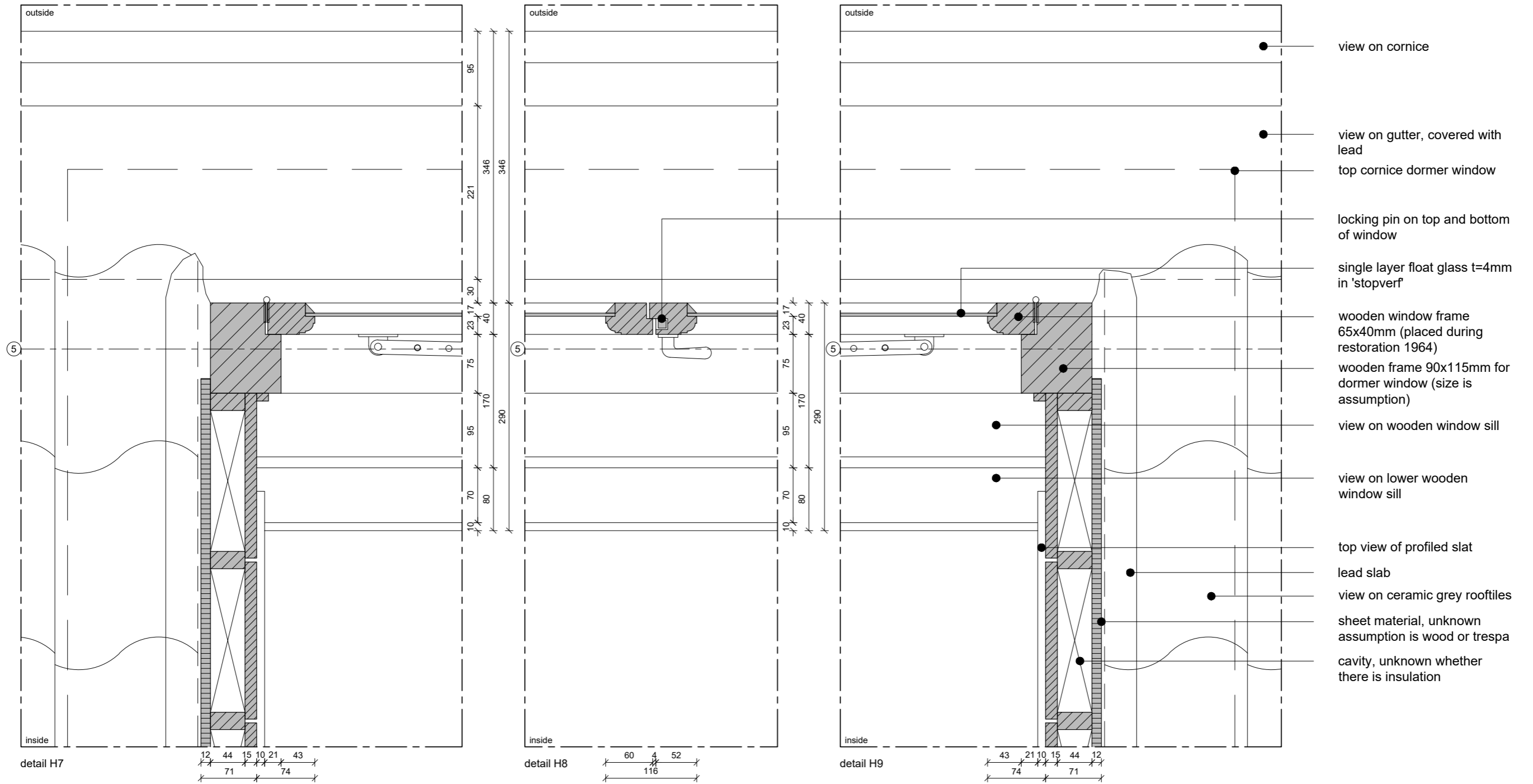
wooden dormer window frame 70x115mm

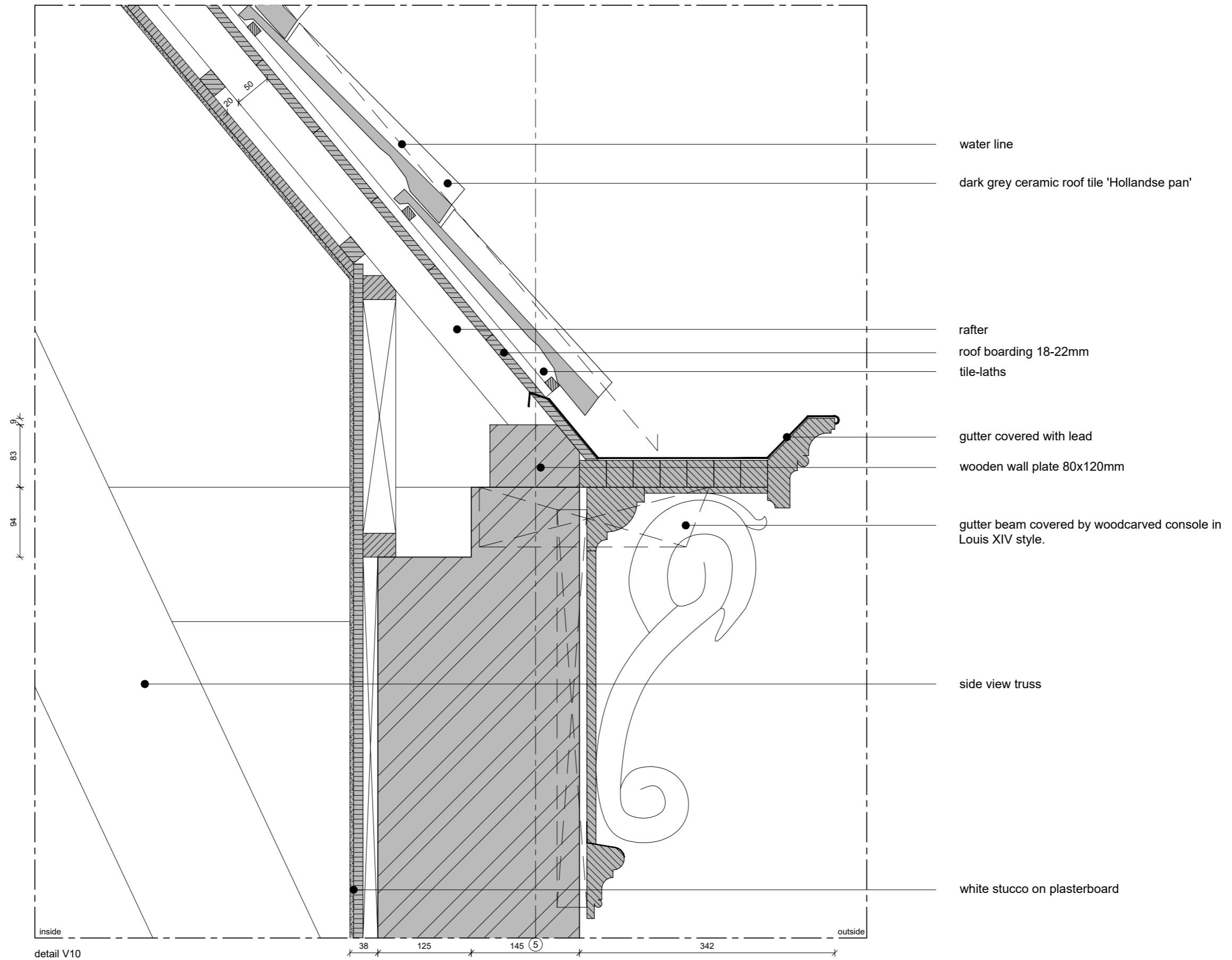
gutter covered with lead
wooden wall plate 80x120mm
painted wooden board

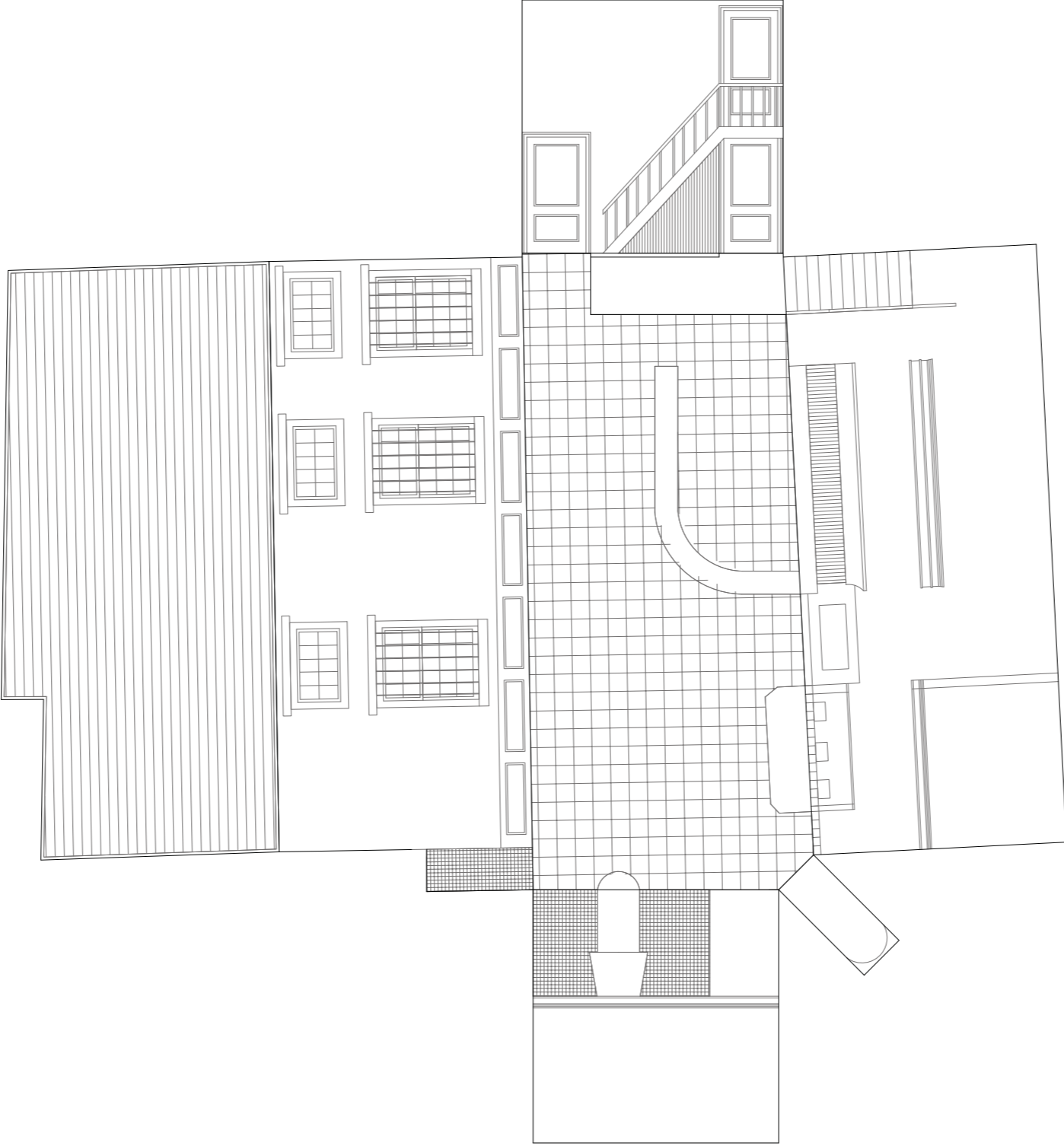
gutter beam covered by woodcarved console in
Louis XIV style.

slat

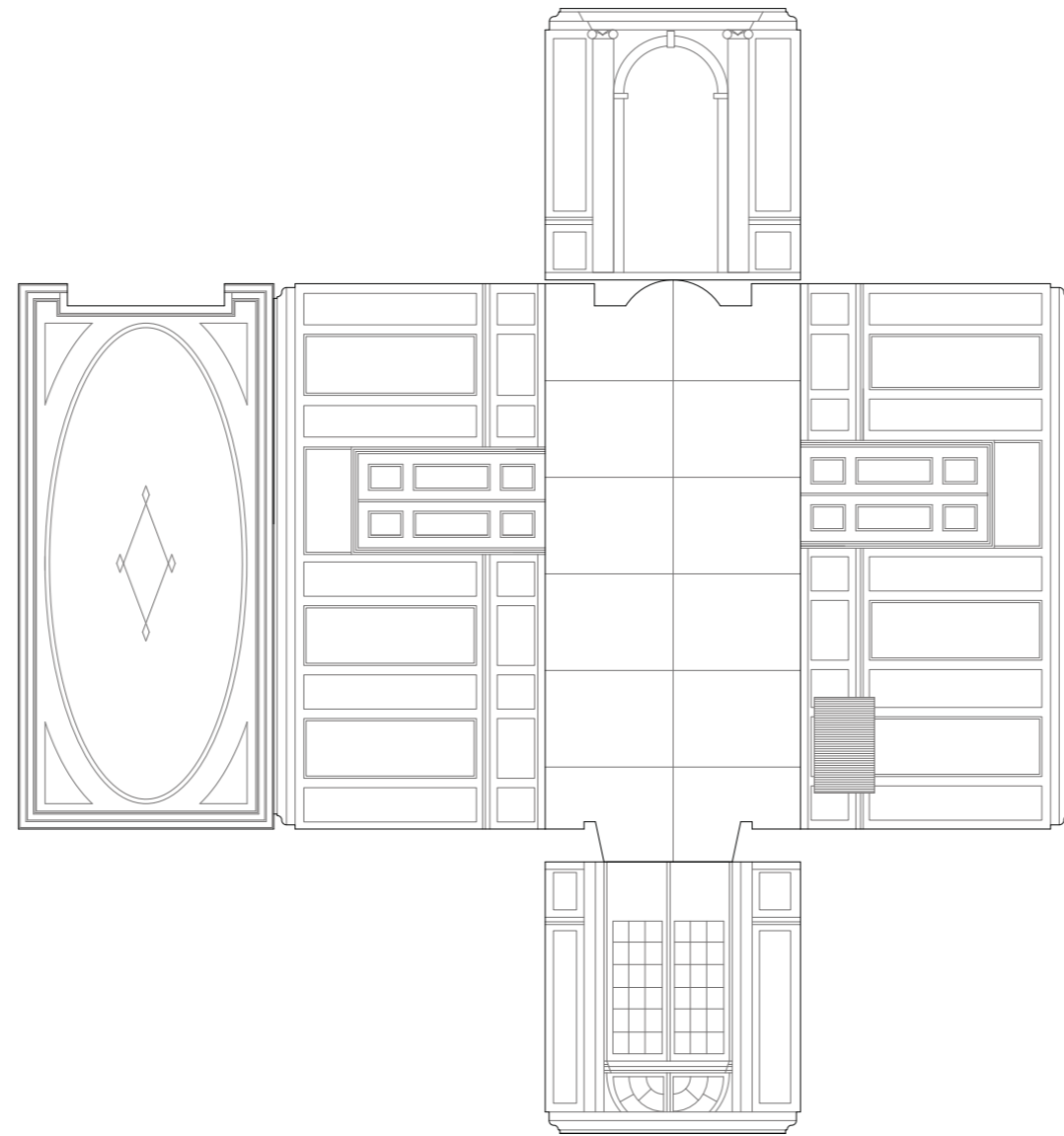
white stucco



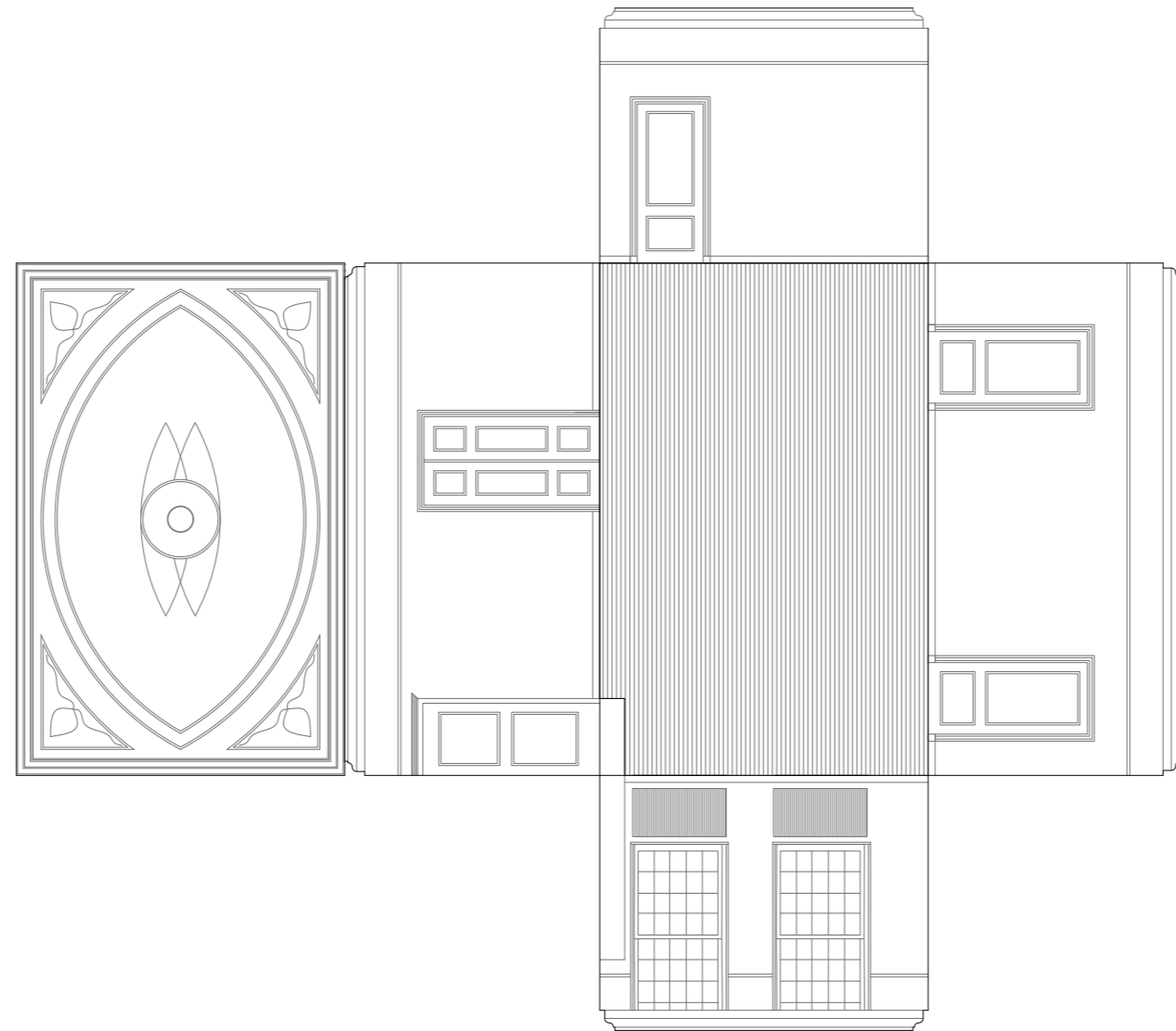


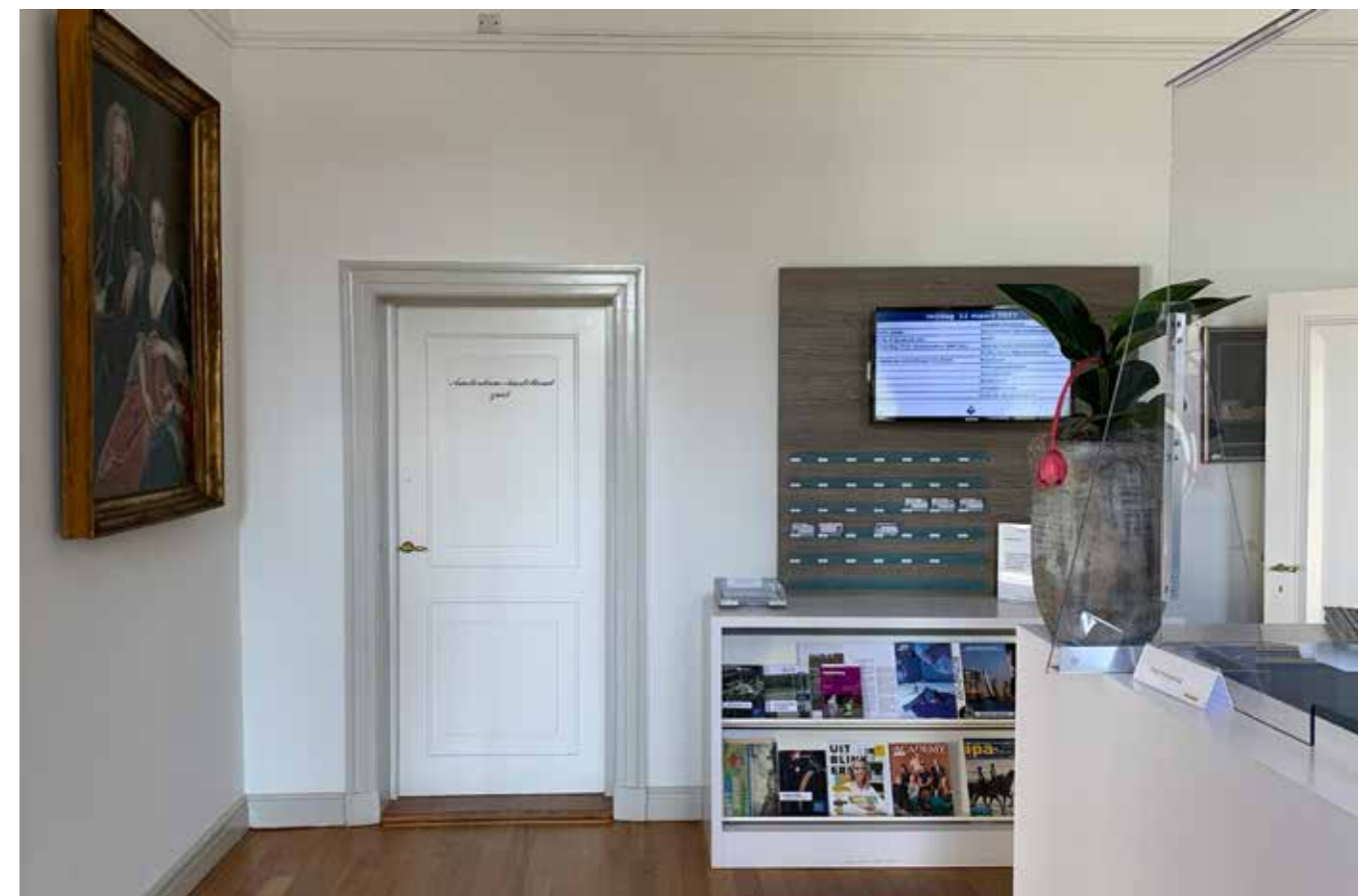


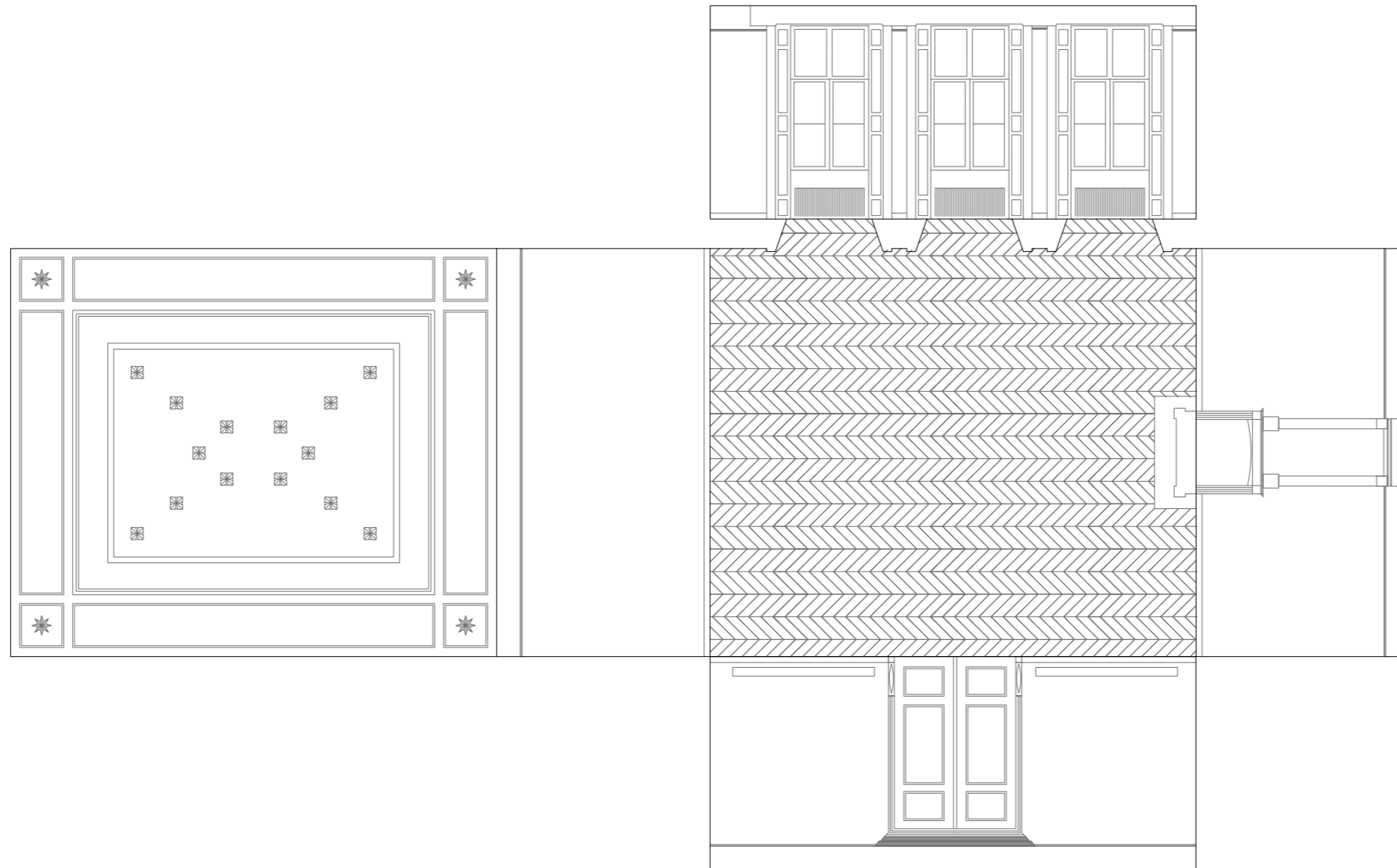




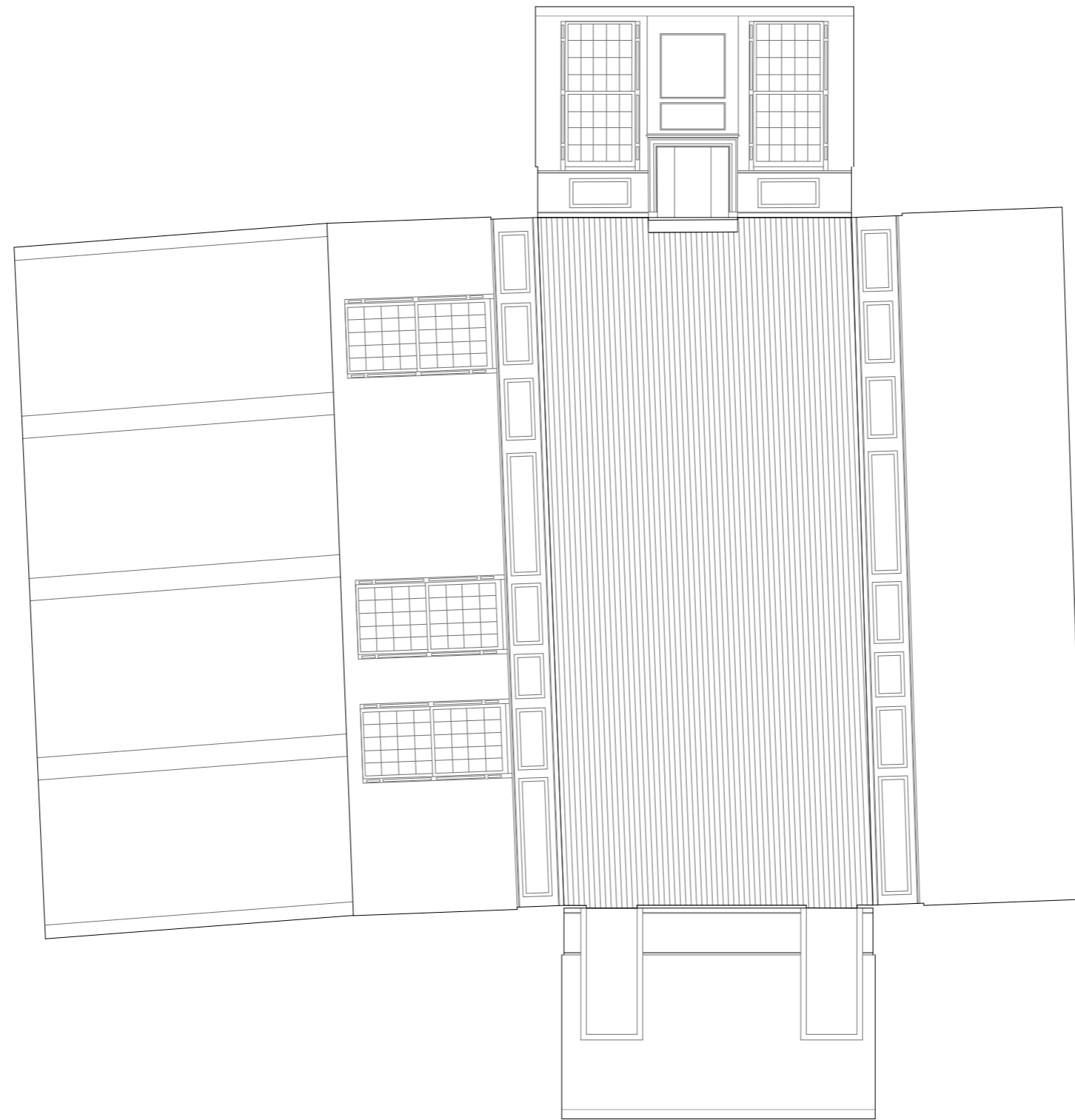
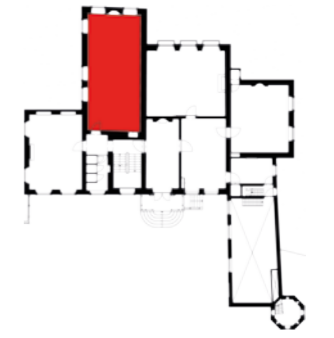




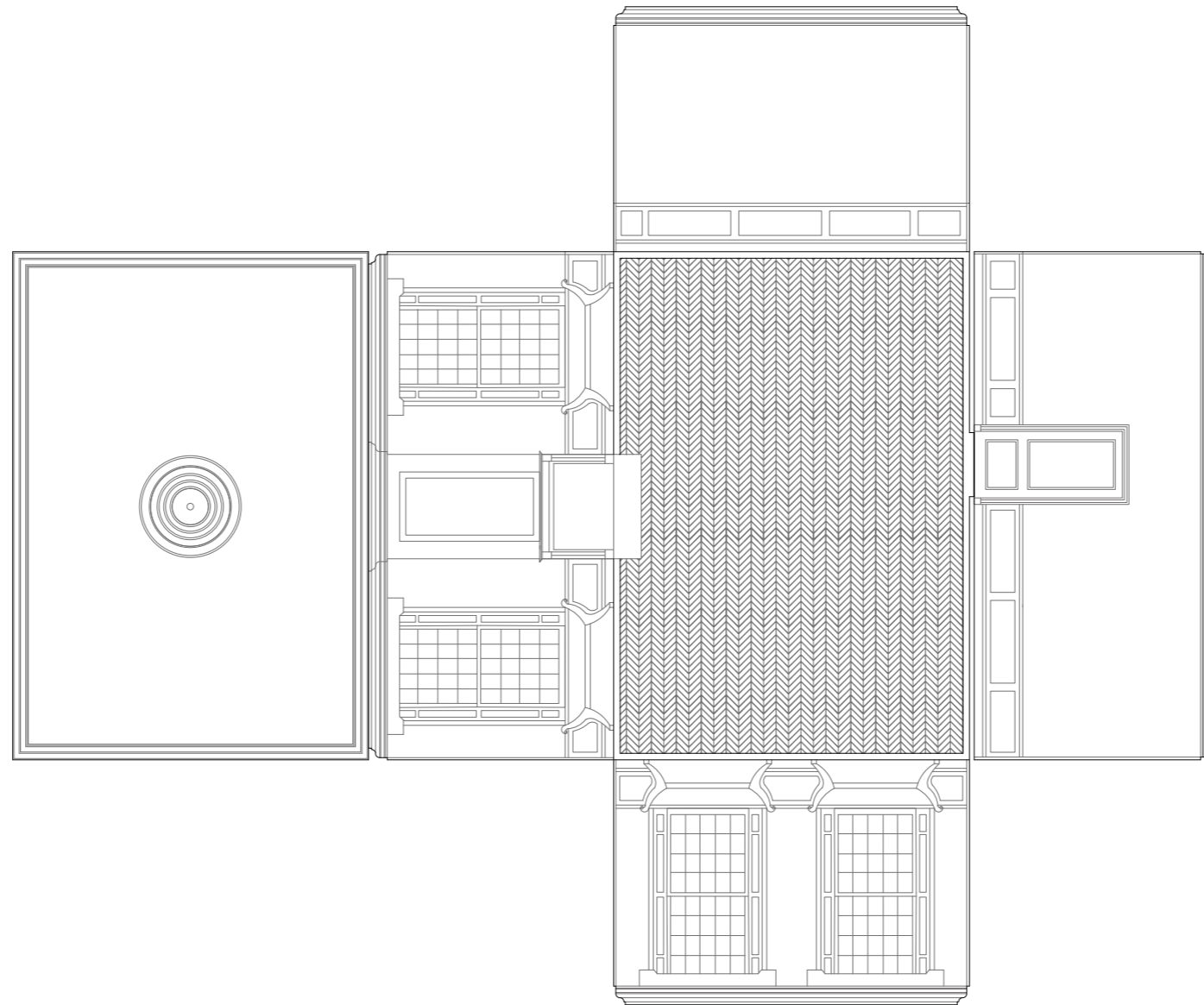




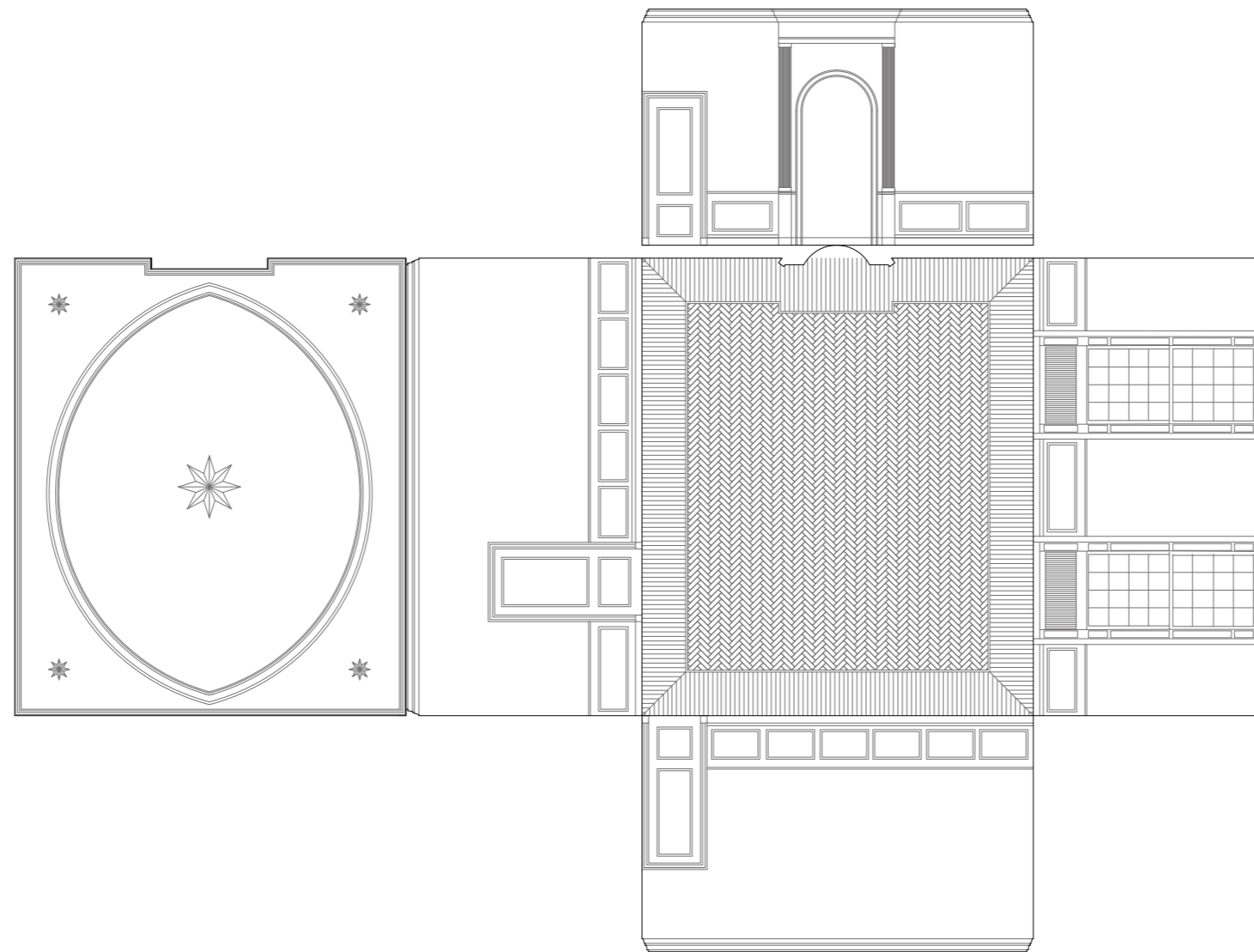
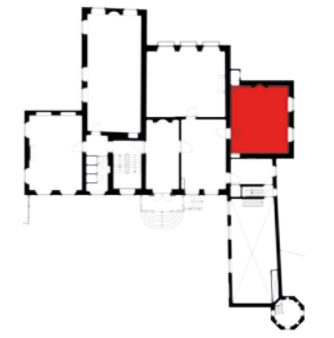




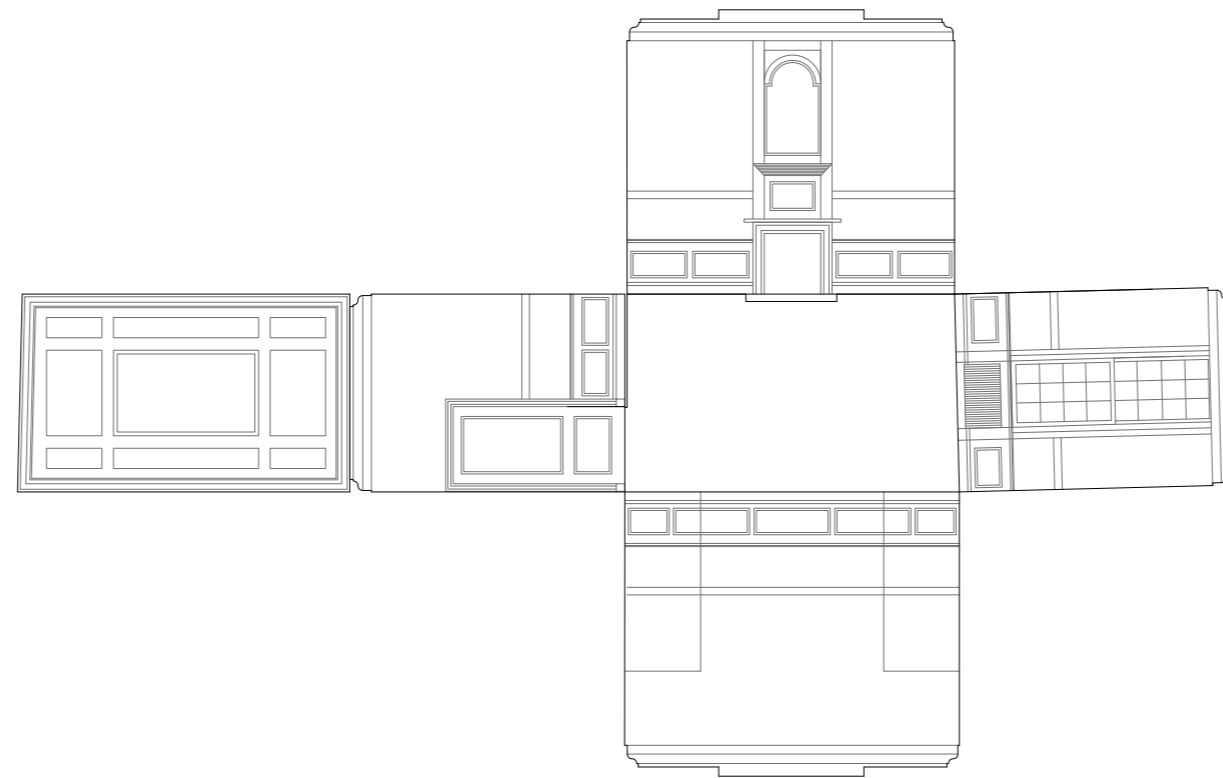


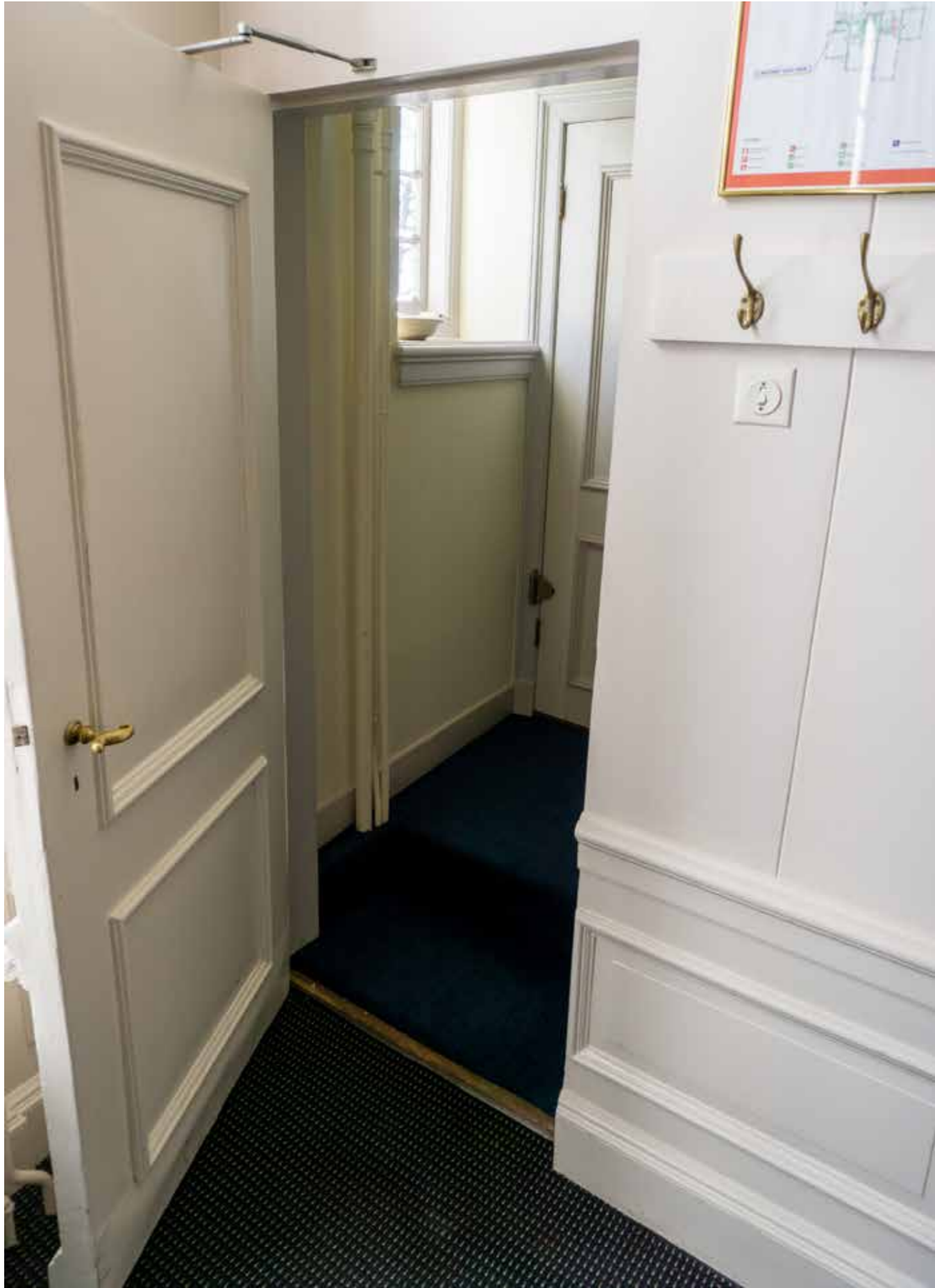


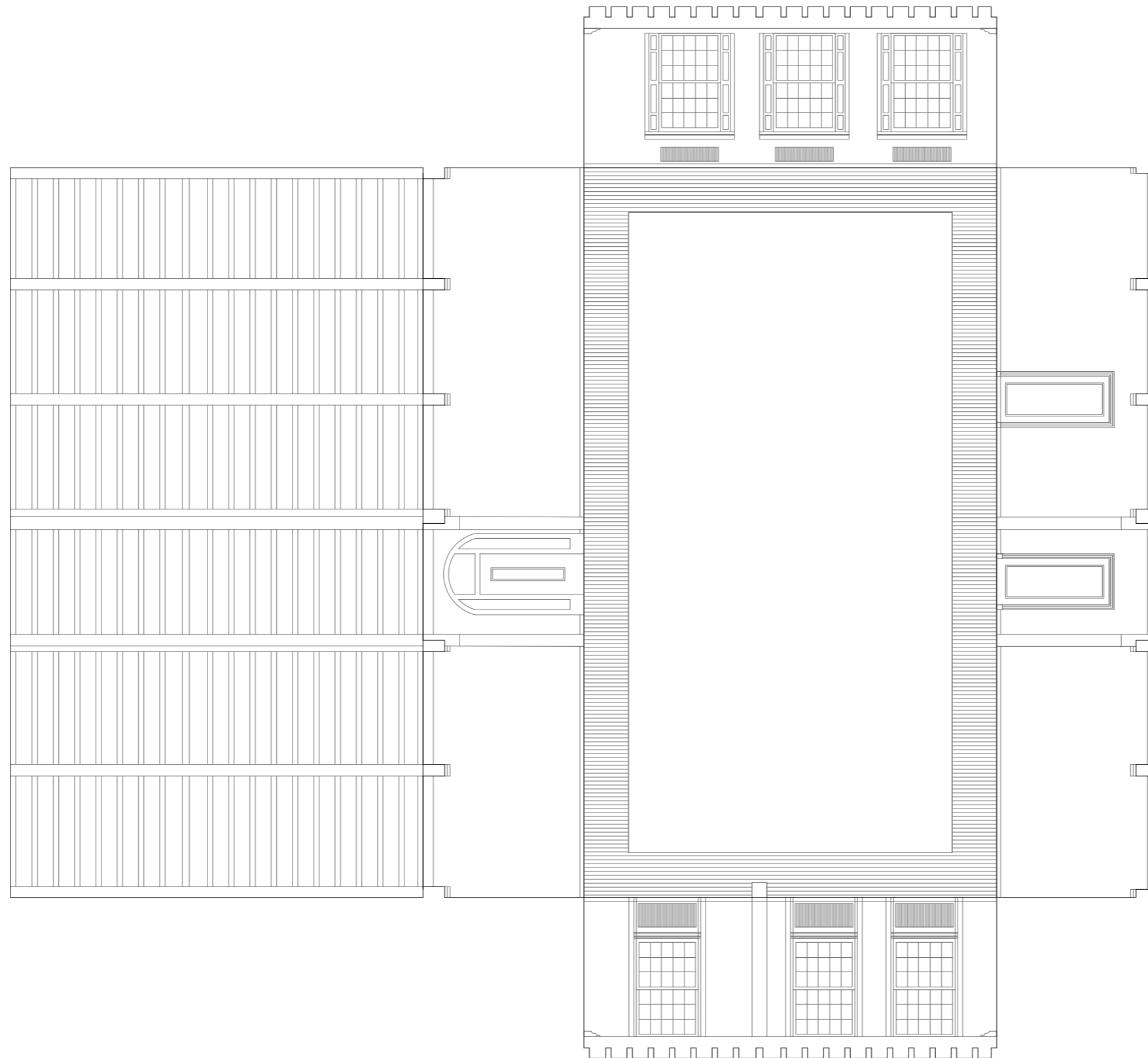
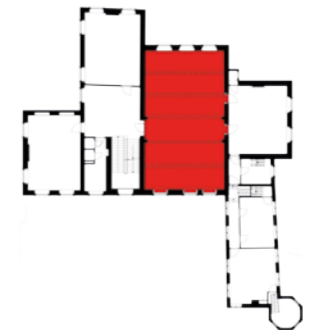




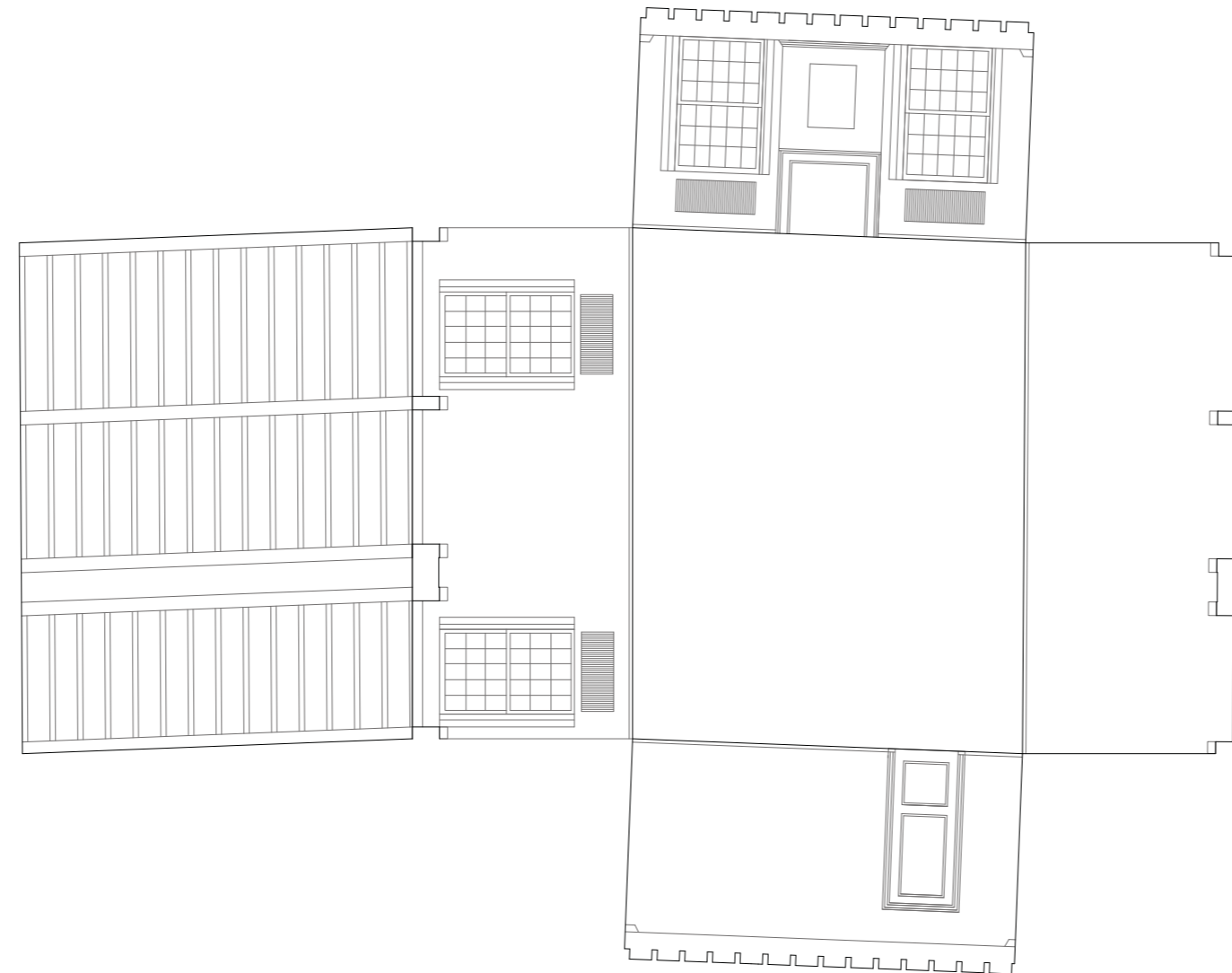
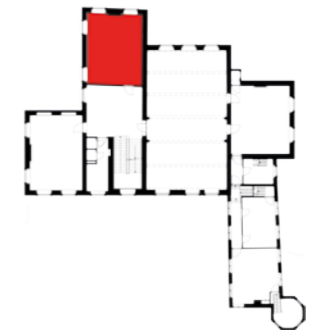




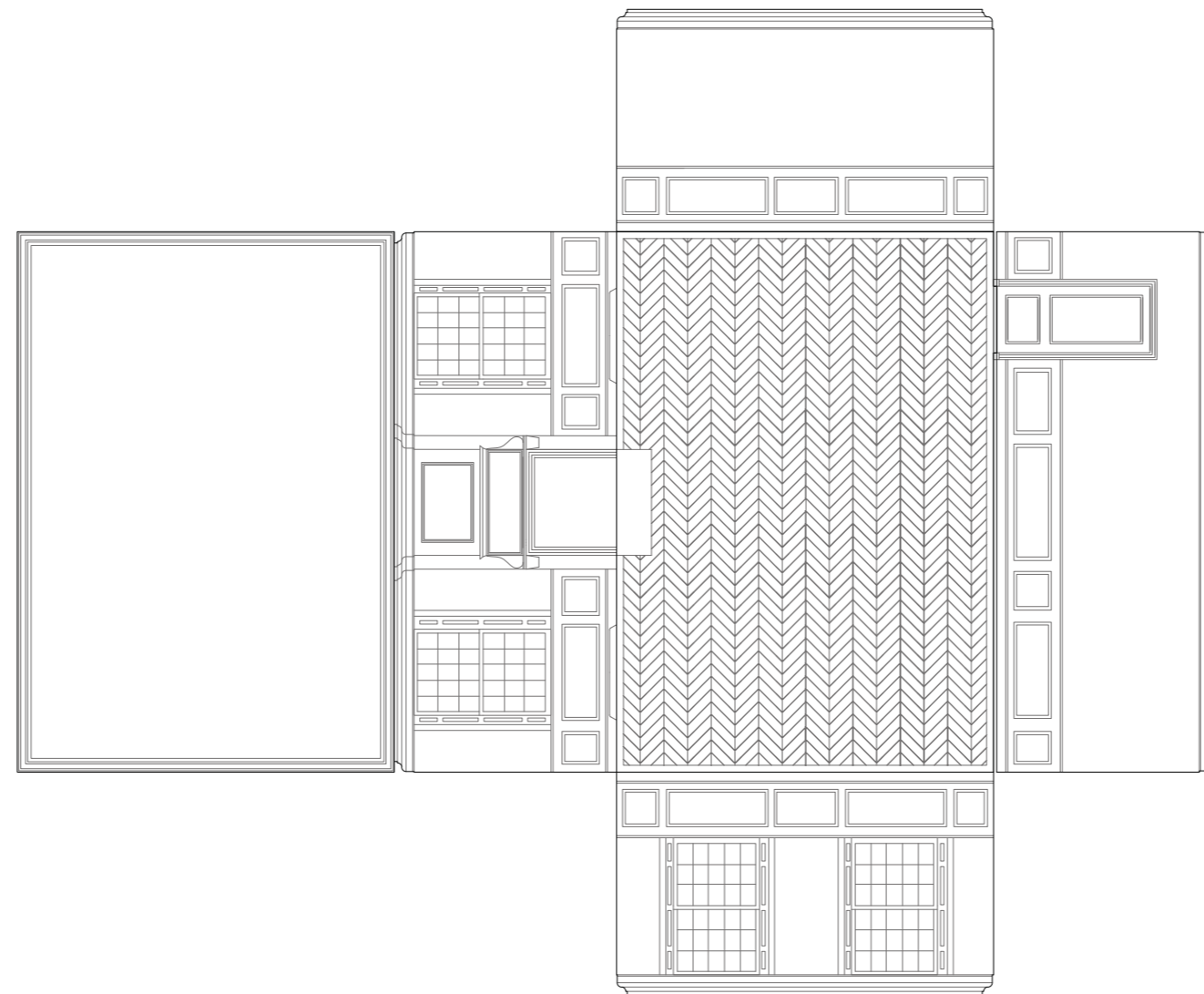
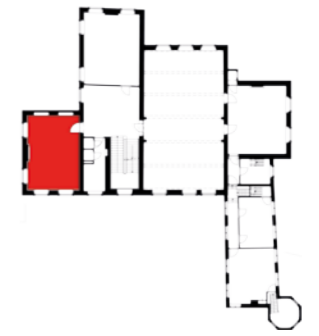


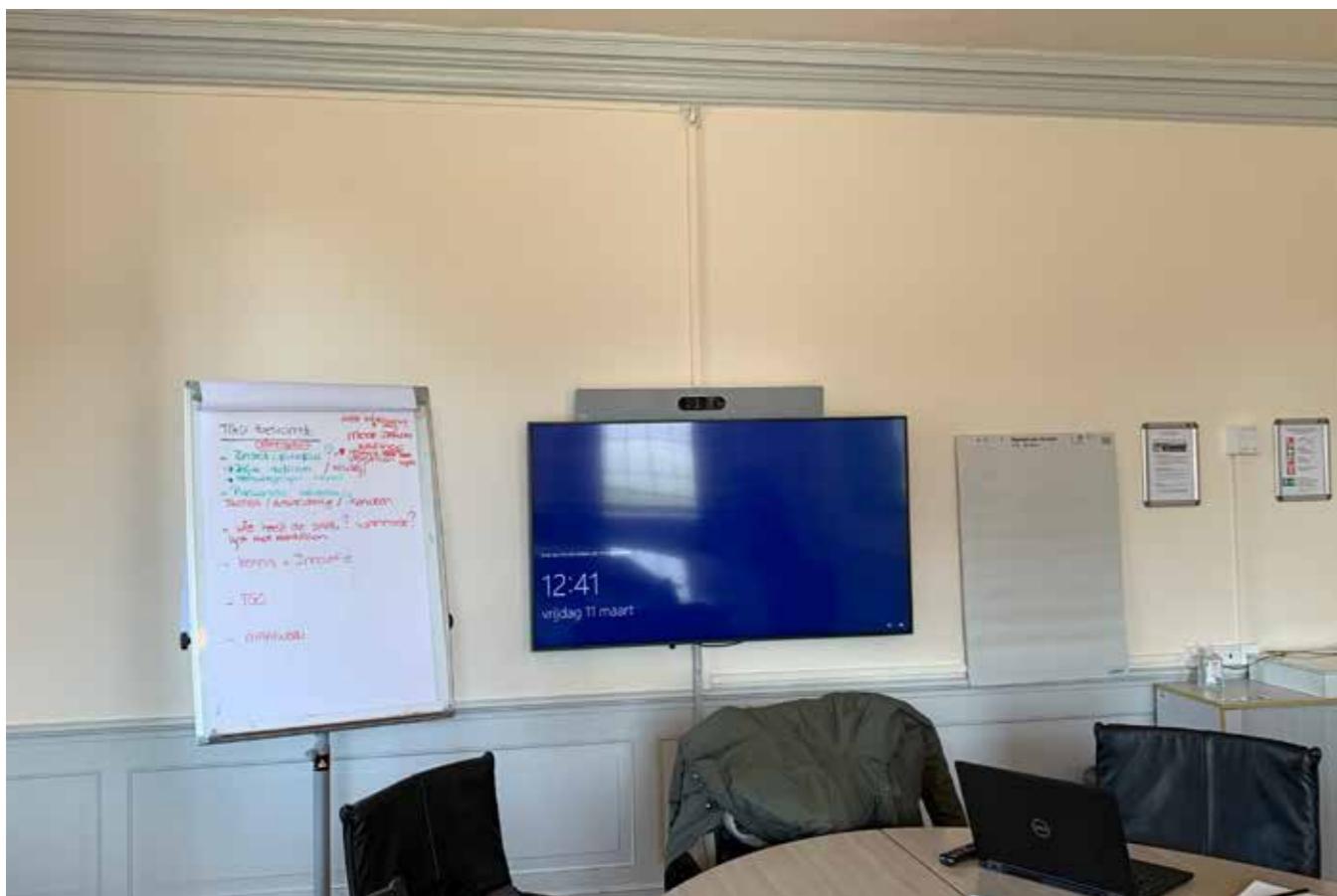


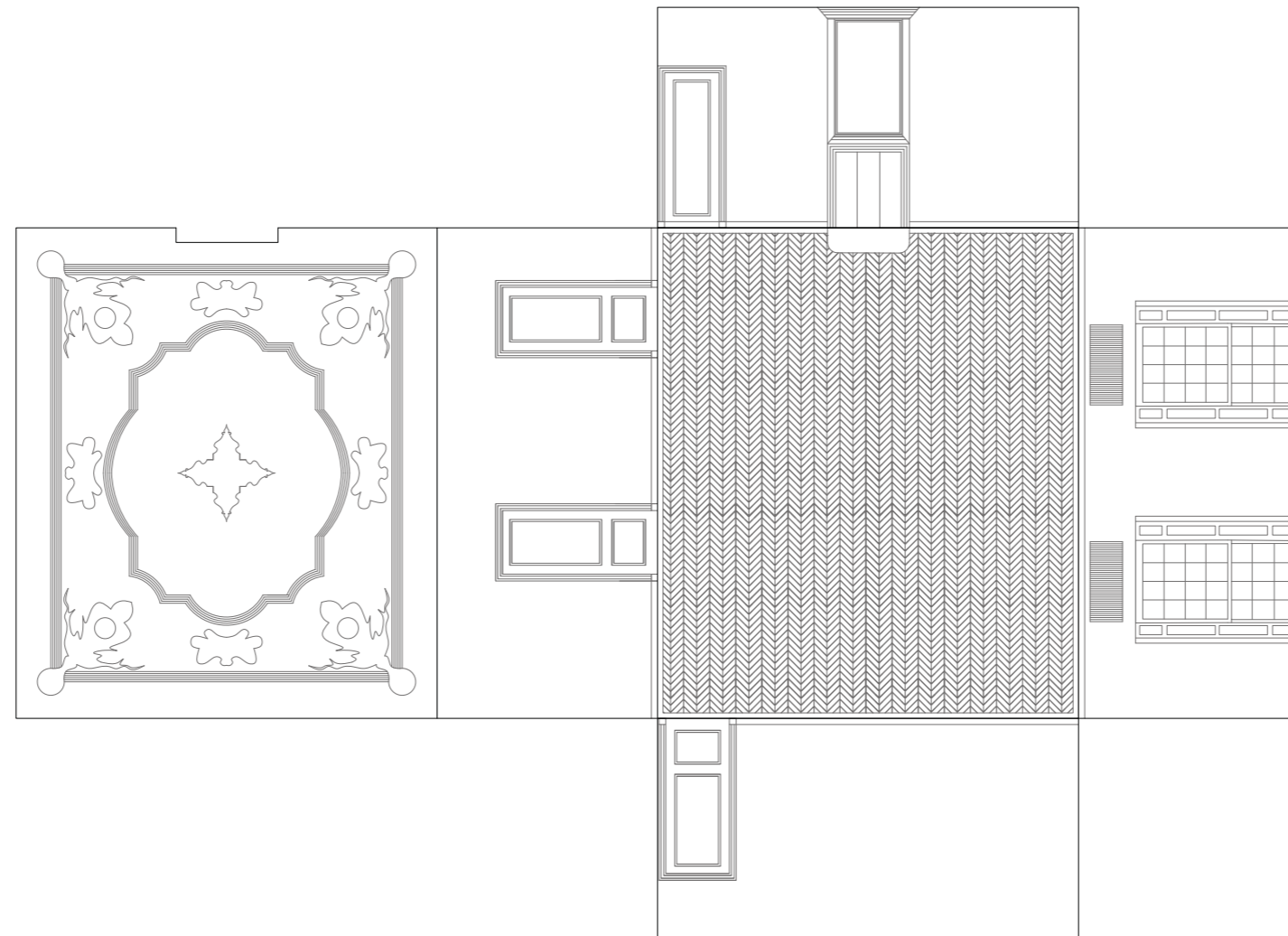
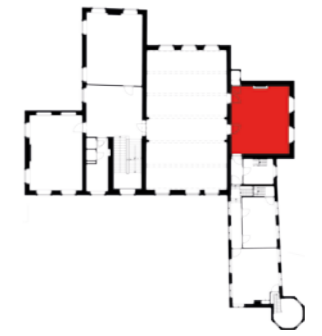




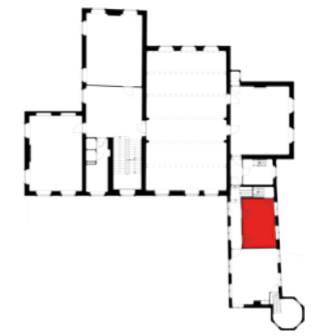


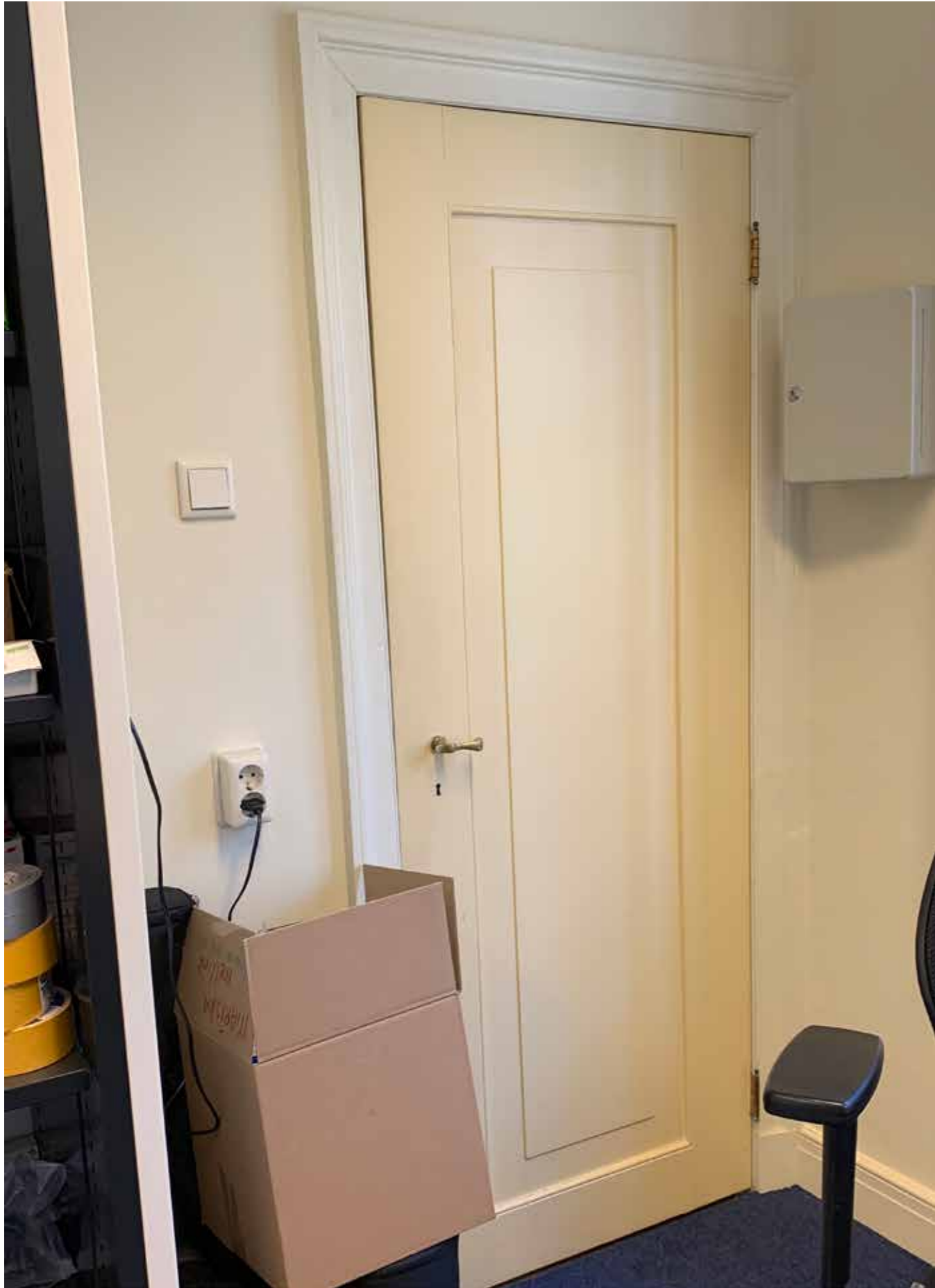












Huis 't Velde - Warnsveld



Story-based adaptive reuse of an estate - 105

