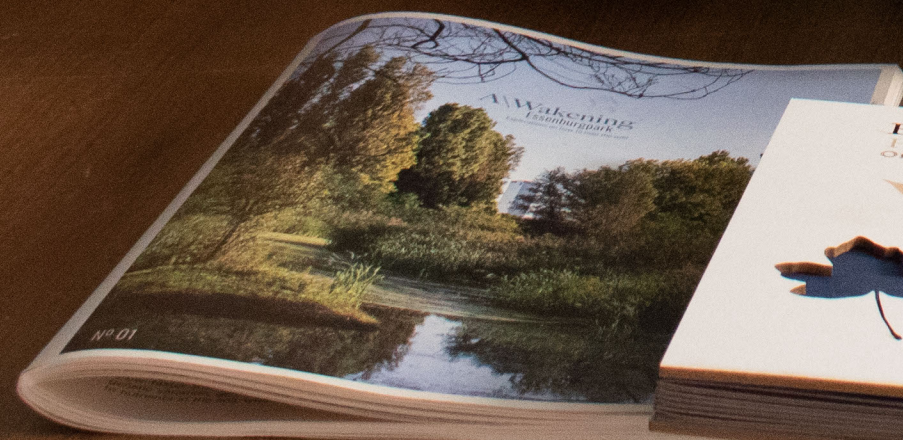
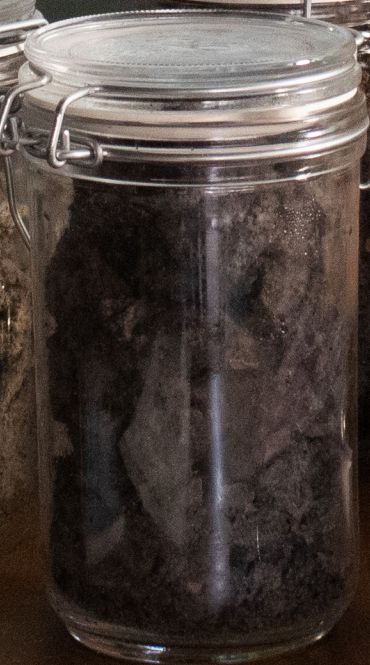
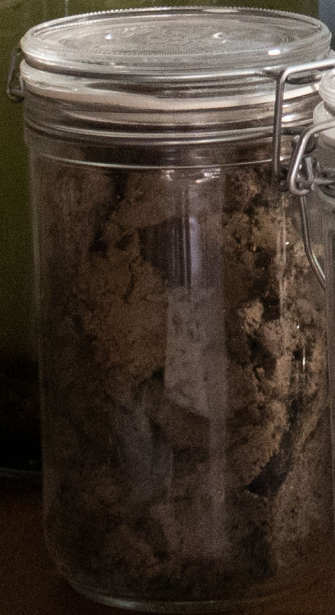
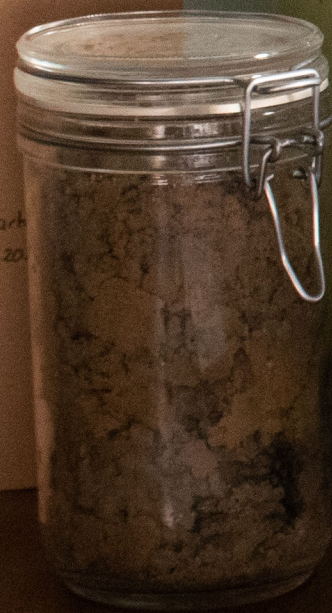
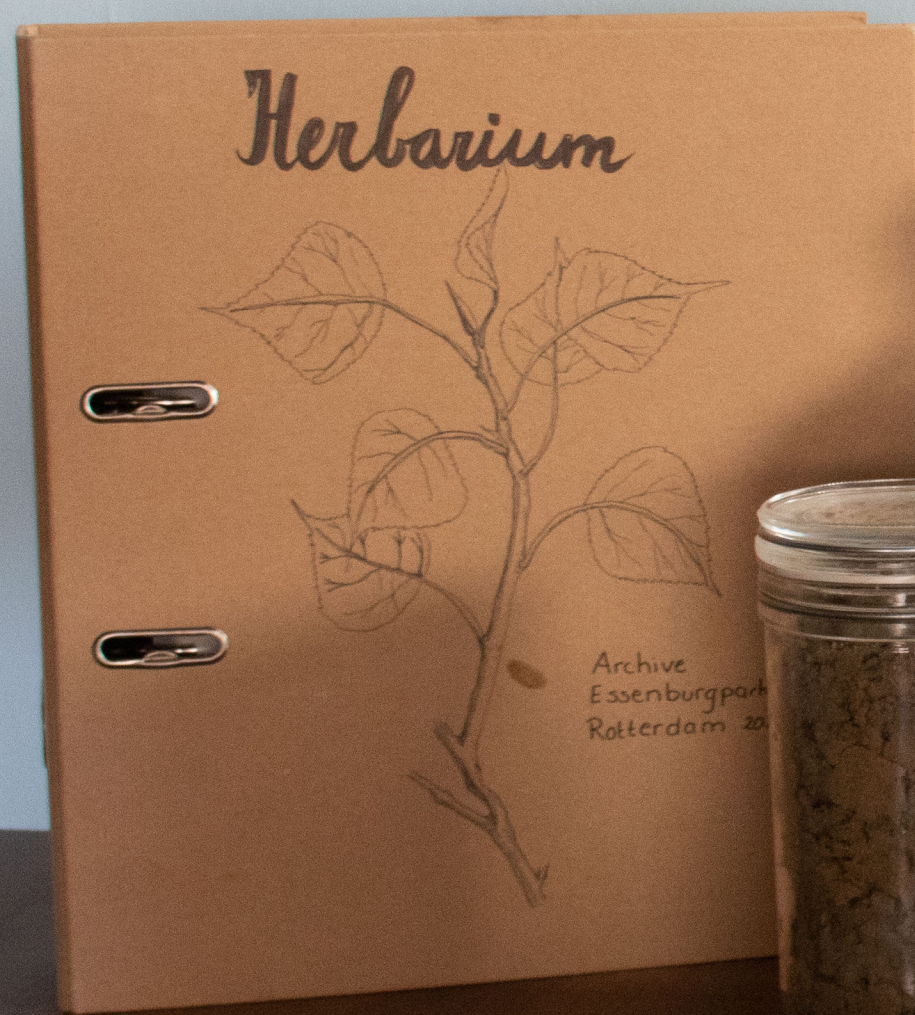






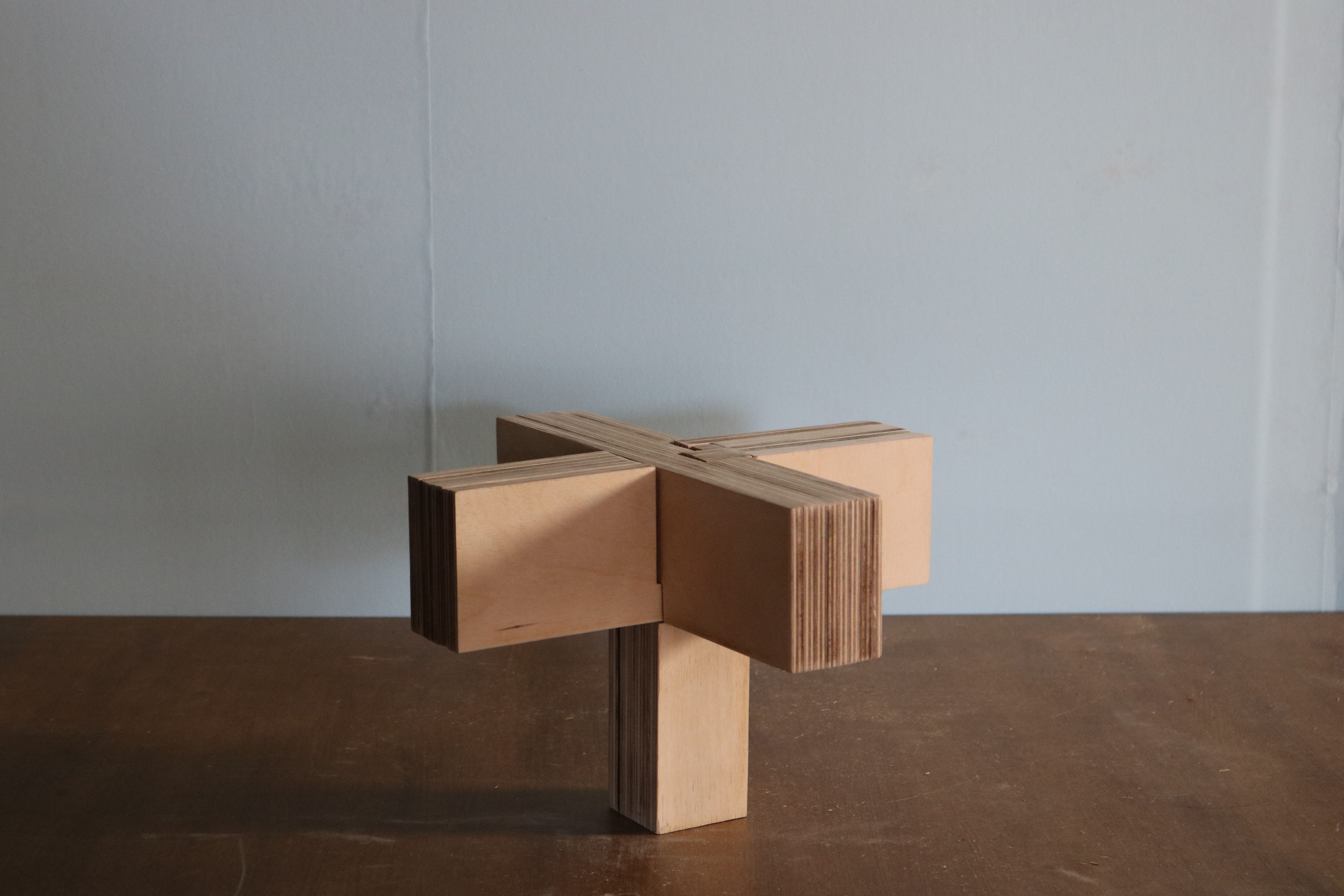


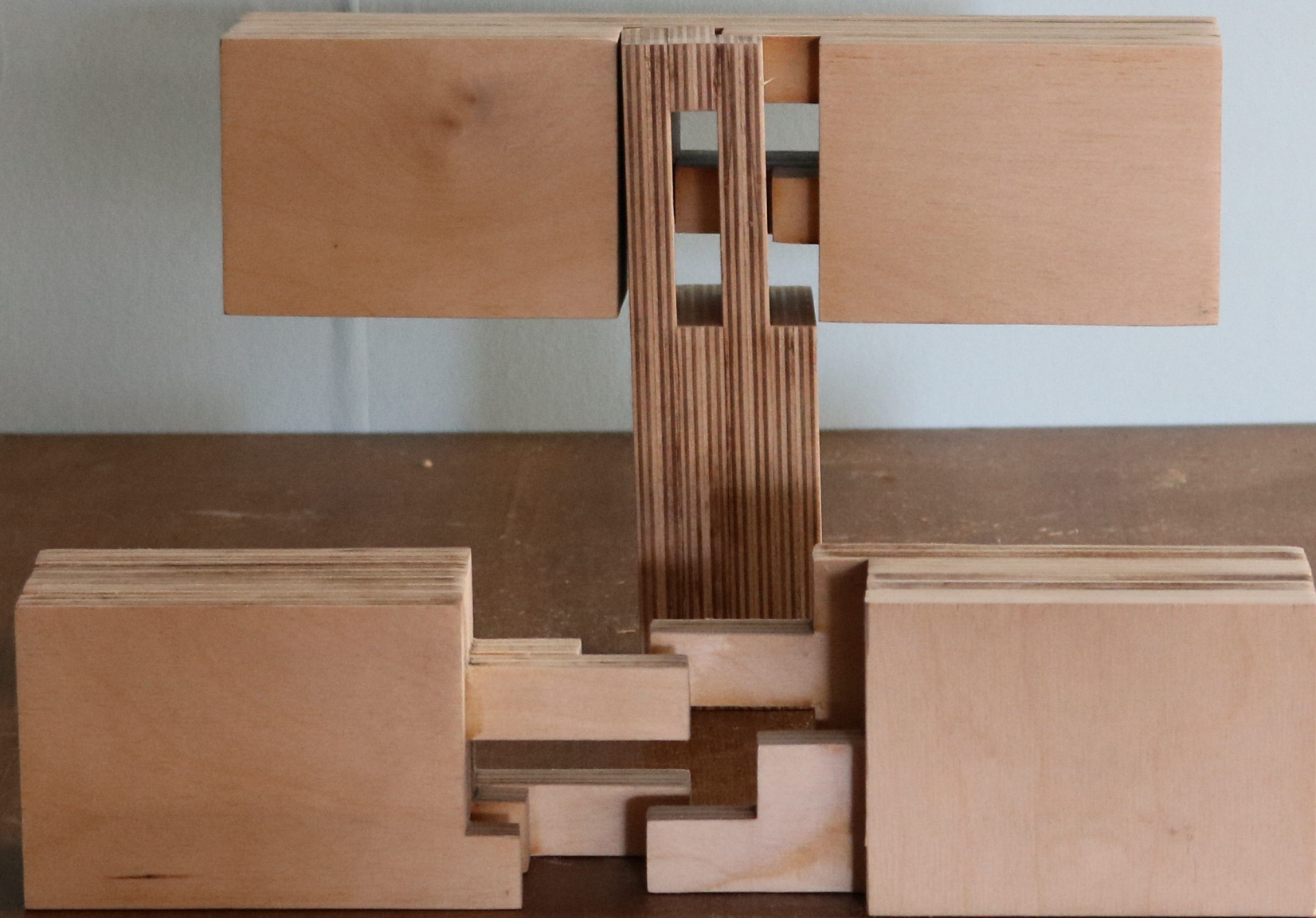














Herbarium

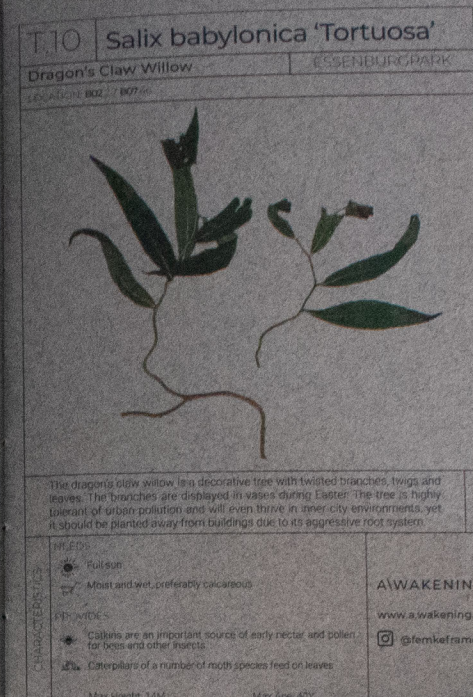
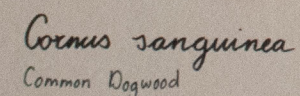
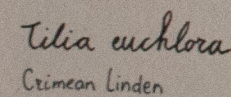
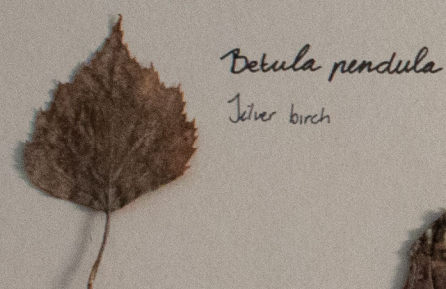
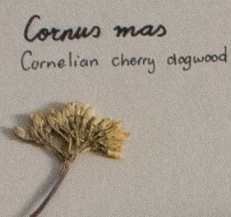
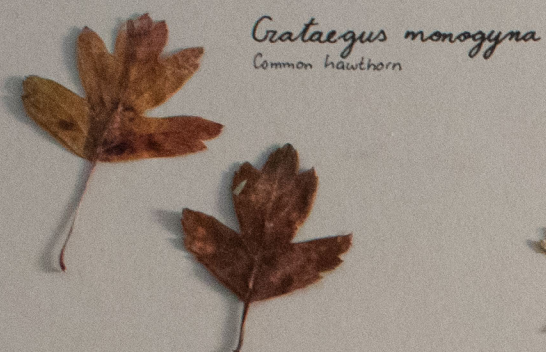


Archive
Essenburgpark
Rotterdam 2022



Essenburgpark
HERBARIUM
Of Trees and Bushes





History*

History

In 1902 Rotterdam annexed the Blijdorpse polder. All farms were demolished in 1914 to build the city. Until 2017 the Essenburg area has been in ownership of the Dutch railway company.

In 2000 a part of the park served as parking spaces for the sport fields. The rest were allotments which NS had to clean up in 2015 by order of the municipality.

In 2008 the Pluktuin is initiated by local residents to obtain a negotiating position in the attempt to make the whole area into a park.

In 2012 Spoortuin, Iederstuin and Pluktuin form an alliance as the 'Essenburgparkgroep'.

The NS has been trying to develop the land since 2008. In 2016 it almost gets sold to a developer who intends to build the countries longest building. He eventually gives up, due to high sanitation costs.

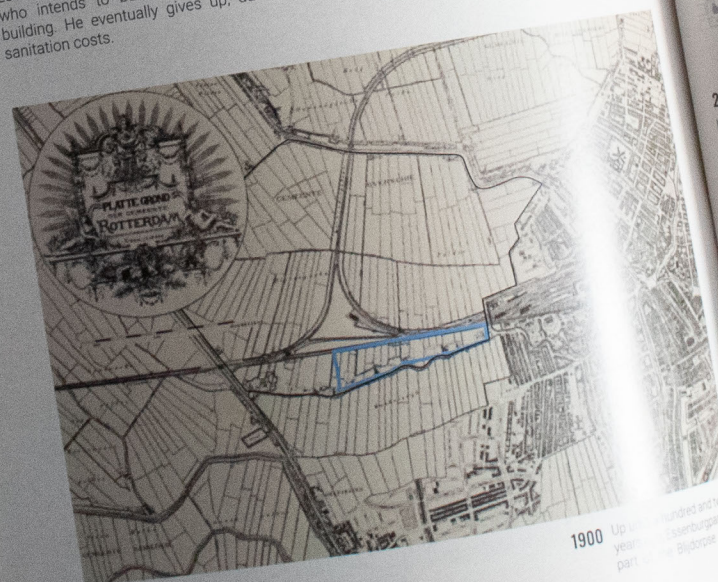
In 2015 Essenburgparkgroep reaches out to Hoogheemraadschap. They happen to have a 2020 water resilience plan, with an unrealized water buffer drawn into this neighbourhood, laying around. Essenburgpark turns out to be the only viable location for it.

In 2017 the municipality pressures NS to sell the land to them for one million Euros, including the sanction that NS needs to sanitize it. Essenburgparkgroep is officially considered to have the responsibility over the park.

In 2018 the water buffer is realized Essenburg and its official opening in March.

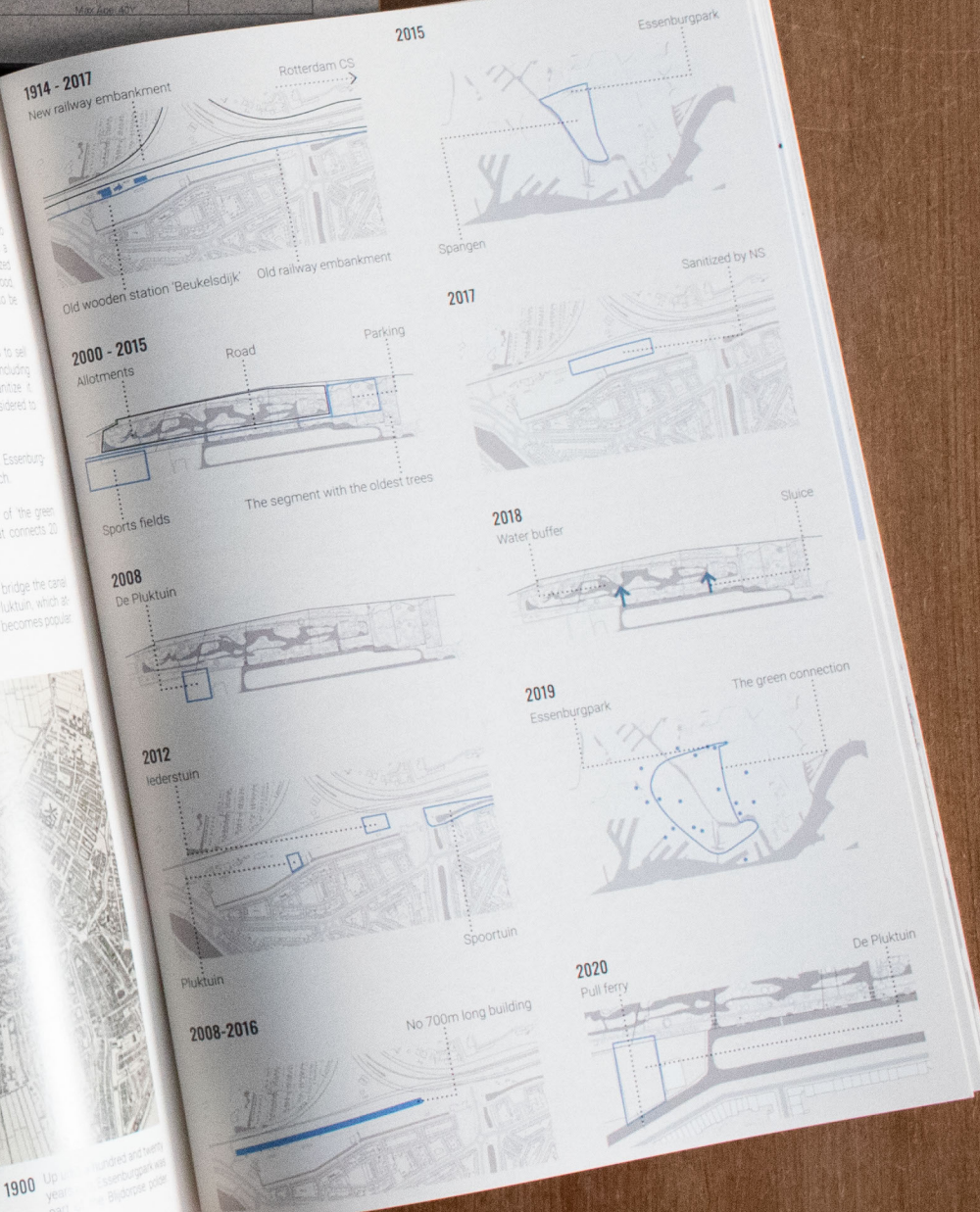
In 2019 the park becomes part of the green connection: a walking route that connects 20 green locations in the city.

In 2020 a pull ferry is built to connect the park from Essenburgsingel to de Pluutuin, which attracts many visitors. The park becomes popular



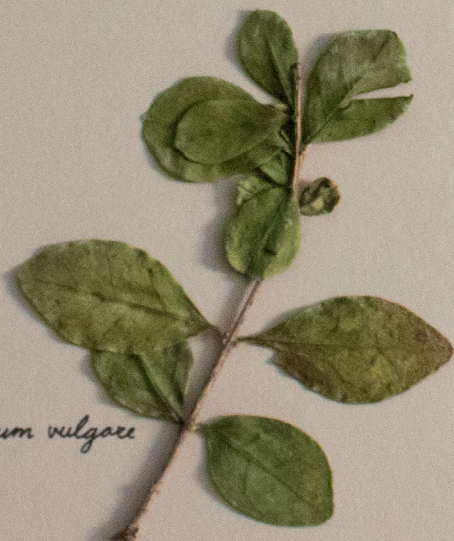
1900 Up until 1900, the city of Blydenburgh was part of the Blydenburgh police district.

* The information on this page was acquired through an interview with one of the main initiators of the park from Essenburg parkgroep.



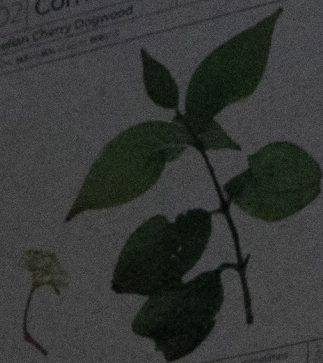


Clematis vitalba
Traveller's-joy



Ligustrum vulgare
Wild privet

S.O.2 Cornus mas
Common Cherry Dogwood

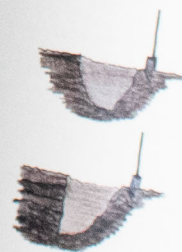


AWAKENING
Wake a sleeping plant
@GardenFairy



Method

When a biologist needs to research the soil of a site, they commonly make a soil sample. To make a soil sample, you dig hole with a 1 meter diameter, 1 meter deep into the earth. This reveals how the earth 1 meter below the surface is layered and can tell you a lot about a site's past, present and potentially even its future. To save time, it is also possible to dig a hole sloped to one side only and straight on the other. This makes it easy to collect samples of equal proportions along the depth of the hole.



Top Layer

The top layer sample contains a characteristic element of vegetation or ground covering.