

RENKUMSE BUITENPLAATSEN IN EEN NIEUW PERSPECTIEF

UITKOMSTEN WORKSHOP



RAPPORT STUDENTENWORKSHOP

in opdracht voor

**Initiatiefgroep 'Visie landgoederenzone',
Renkum
Wetenschapswinkel Landbouw Universiteit
Wageningen,
R. During, P. van der Jagt**

Uitvoering

**TU Delft, leerstoel Landschaps Architectuur
prof. E. Luiten, ir. G. Verschuure**

Design

Hans Gremmen

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INHOUDSOPGAVE

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Landscape Rollercoaster

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The Flowing Landscape



**Water van de buitenplaats de
Oorsprong**
(G. Verschuure)

VOORWOORD

WORKSHOP BUITENPLAATSEN IN RENKUMSE DAL

Een rijk buitenplaatsenlandschap

De zuidelijke Veluwezoom, op de grens van het Veluwemassief en de dalen van de rivieren Rijn en IJssel vormt een zone waarin door de tijd onder meer veel buitenplaatsen en landgoederen zijn aangelegd.¹ De aanleg van deze buitenplaatsen en landgoederen ontwikkelde zich vanaf de 17e eeuw toen rijke burgers uit de steden hier in de zomer een buitenverblijf lieten aanleggen.² Deze buitenplaatsen en landgoederen bestonden uit een aanzienlijk woonhuis met een aangelegde tuin. Maar deze buitenplaatsen en landgoederen waren ook zeer nauw verbonden met het omliggende landschap. Want hoewel de definitie van buitenplaatsen zich meestal richt op het huis en de tuin, ging het belang van deze buitenplaatsen en landgoederen veel verder. De buitenplaatsen en landgoederen werden op de bijzondere overgangen in het landschap aangelegd, zoals op de rand van de stuwwal of aan de rivier (in dit gebied te zien in de positie van –van oorsprong- kastelen). De landschappelijke karakteristieken werden in de tuin gebruikt en juist door die aanleg versterkt en getoond. De fysieke en visuele verbinding tussen landschap en de aanwezige tuinen en huizen, zorgden voor een geheel eigen landschap – een lustlandschap. In de 19e eeuw werd dit gebied dan ook Gelders Arcadië genoemd, een verwijzing naar het utopische landschap van Vergilius; vol bossen, bloemen en helder water. En door hun fysieke en visuele verbondenheid smeedden ze het landschap

tot een geheel aan elkaar en vormden ze een eigen landschap met bepaalde karakteristieke lijnen en structuren.

Ook in Renkum werden op diverse plekken op de overgang van de Veluwemassief buitenplaatsen aangelegd; in het Renkumse beekdal, op de stuwwal/ rand Veluwemassief en in het Bovenland (2). In elk gebied kennen de buitenplaatsen en landgoederen hun eigen karakteristieken en hun met deze karakteristieke lijnen en structuren. Zo kenden de verschillende buitenplaatsen en landgoederen hun eigen relatie tot het water uit de sprengbeken of werden ze op hun eigen positie op de rand van de Veluwezoom geplaatst, vanwaar het majestueuze uitzicht over het naastgelegen rivierenlandschap het beste kon worden benut. Want het gebied kent een opvallend landschap als een landschapstheater met de stuwwal als tribune.

Maar de schoonheid en nut van dit landschap gaat echter veel verder dan alleen de vele buitenplaatsen en landgoederen, die dit gebied rijk is. De bewonersgeschiedenis gaat veel verder terug tot aan de steentijd, laten archeologische sporen zien. En ook later werden dorpsgemeenschappen gevormd, waarbij de schapenhouderij en de papiermolens een onderdeel van uitmaakten. Ook werden en gevormd en kastelen langs de rivier gebouwd. Een gebied met een rijke cultuurhistorie in al zijn facetten.

Verval en verwoesting

In de 20e eeuw zorgden de verwoestingen van de Tweede Wereldoorlog en het dagelijks gebruik voor (soms diepe) sporen.

¹ Over het aantal zijn verschillende getallen te noemen, afhankelijk van de definitie en tijdspanne. Globaal gezegd zijn er

ongeveer 20 buitenplaatsen op het Renkumse grondgebied.

² Over het algemeen worden buitenplaatsen gedefinieerd

als de buitenverblijven van burgers om te genieten van de natuur, landgoederen hebben van oorsprong een meer agrarisch

gerichte functies en werden het heel jaar bewoond en waren daarom veelal groter.



**Het water van de sprengenbeken
levert bijzondere bouwwerken op,
Oorsprong**
(G. Verschuure)

Verschillende huizen van de buitenplaatsen en landgoederen werden verwoest, waardoor het bewoningsaspect verdween. En door het verwijderen van het culturele hart bleef veelal een natuurgebied over, waardoor de tuinen steeds meer het karakter van een openbaar park kregen. Dit leidde ertoe dat de buitenplaatsen- van oorsprong een symbiose van natuur en cultuurwaarden- een deel van hun cultuurhistorische karakteristiek gingen verliezen. De focus is in de voorbije jaren is steeds meer komen te liggen op deze natuurwaarden; de buitenplaatsen worden gezien als (openbaar) park, een wandelgebied binnen de bebouwde kom en minder als een door de mens gecomponeerde wereld met gebouwde elementen. En buiten de bebouwde kom werden ze steeds meer een deel van het natuurschoon. Juist deze cultuurelementen zijn op verschillende plekken verdwenen of ondergeschoven geraakt. Zo hebben enkele buitenplaatsen hebben geen gebouw meer, bij anderen is de landschappelijke stoffering verdwenen en soms vervangen door varianten, die meer naar openbare parken verwijzen, dan naar de verfijning van de objecten op buitenplaatsen. Daarnaast is de algehele zichtbaarheid in en vanuit het gebied in de afgelopen jaren dichtgegroeid door het groter worden van het groen. Overzicht, helderheid en afleesbaarheid zijn hierdoor bemoeilijkt. En dit maakt het voor iemand die het gebied niet goed kent, lastig om dit gebied snel te begrijpen. Uit al deze aspecten vloeien tal van kwesties voort, die zijn impact hebben op de ruimtelijke planning en herstel van cultuurhistorische waarden.

Initiatiefgroep Visie voor landgoederen

In de beleidsvorming van de gemeente³ is in de afgelopen jaren meer aandacht besteed aan de natuurwaarden dan de cultuurwaarden, waardoor een omvangrijk onderzoek is ontwikkeld over de individuele aspecten van de individuele buitenplaatsen en landgoederen. De initiatiefgroep Visie voor de landgoederen, een groep betrokken bewoners uit de omgeving, meende dat de cultuurhistorie van deze landgoederen veel sterker konden worden benut in een samenhangende visie voor de toekomst. Meer nadruk op de grotere aangesloten landschappelijke structuren en de kwaliteiten, waaronder die van de buitenplaatsen en landgoederen, zouden een opstap voor de toekomst kunnen zijn. Niet om te zoeken naar plekken waar nieuwe ontwikkelingen het minst kwaad kunnen, maar juist naar plekken die een inspiratie vormen voor nieuwe ontwikkelingen. Want in de afgelopen jaren heeft het erfgoedbeleid duidelijk gemaakt dat behoud van het bestaande alleen niet voldoende is.⁴ Nieuwe ontwikkelingen kunnen bijdrage om dit gebied een impuls te geven waardoor er ruimte komt voor individuele eigenaren om hun buitenplaats of landgoed op een nieuwe wijze te exploiteren. Een goede communicatie naar verschillende bewoners verzet om ingrepen te doen op de natuurwaarde, ter faveure van de cultuurwaarden.

De initiatiefgroep Visie voor de landgoederen heeft daarom opdracht gegeven aan de Wetenschapswinkel van de Wageningen UR. En zij samen benaderden de afdeling Landschapsarchitectuur van de Technische

Universiteit Delft met de vraag of niet een groep studenten in een workshop hun ideeën over de cultuurhistorische waarden en een nieuwe visie konden neerleggen voor Renkum. Deze workshop en dit rapport is het resultaat van deze vraag.

Heritage Landscapes

In het onderwijsprogramma van de Mastertrack Landschapsarchitectuur (Faculteit Bouwkunde, TU Delft) staat in het vierde kwartaal Erfgoed en ruimte centraal onder de naam 'Heritage Landscapes'. In dit vak (AR2LA090) wordt zowel aan een ontwerpopdracht, een lezingenreeks en een korte workshop gewerkt. Bij het formuleren van de opgave wordt steeds geprobeerd om actuele problematiek centraal te stellen en om bijvoorbeeld een workshop op locatie te volgen. Op deze wijze worden de studenten gestimuleerd om zich als jonge professionals te ontwikkelen.

Omdat het een keuzevak is, is de samenstelling van de groep een zeer divers en heeft het een internationaal karakter. De herkomst van de studenten is van uit de hele wereld (Australië, China, Korea, Taiwan, Colombia, Finland en Nederland (TU Delft en RU Groningen), waarin zowel studenten deelnamen die landschapsarchitectuur, architectuur, stedenbouwkunde of erfgoedstudies (RMIT) volgen. Dit zorgt ervoor dat op een multidisciplinaire wijze naar een opgave wordt gekeken. Aangevuld met een studenten van Van Hall Larenstein werd de opdracht uitgevoerd. Vanwege dit internationale karakter zijn alle presentaties en teksten in het Engels.

³ Deze beleidsvorming heeft geresulteerd in 'Visie landgoederen en buitenplaatsen; behoud en verbinden door beleven,

benutten en beschermen', gemeente Renkum 2013
⁴ Na de invoering van het motto 'behoud door ontwikkeling' in de Nota Belvedere,

hebben tal van projecten en initiatieven getoond hoe nieuwe ontwikkelingen kunnen bijdrage aan het behoud van cultuurhistorische

waarden en het gebied beter worden gebruikt. Zie hiervoor de voorbeeldenbank op www.belvedere.nu.

Onderzoeksvraag

Het onderzoeksproject was gericht op de spanning tussen het behouden en eventueel versterken van de karakteristieken van dit gebied en een nieuwe duurzame toekomstvisie voor het gebied, waarin alle cultuurhistorie een eigen plek krijgt. Uit overleg volgden twee belangrijke onderzoeksvragen:

- Wat zijn de belangrijkste ruimtelijke kenmerken of karakteristieken van dit gebied?
- En ontwikkel een toekomstscenario, waarbij de cultuurhistorie voor het gebied een belangrijke rol speelt?

Na de startbijeenkomst op woensdag 15 juni 2013 waarin verschillende lezingen en een rondleiding in het gebied was gepland, gingen de studenten aan de slag. Zij formuleerde zelf een projectaanpak, waarmee ze zelf in drie groepen in harmonie aan de slag gingen. Vrijdagmiddag 17 juni 2013 was de eindpresentatie op Veld & Beek voor een groep van interne deskundigen van het gebied.

Resultaten en inhoud rapport

Dit rapport bevat de uitkomst van de vier presentaties (introdunctie en drie plannen), die tijdens de eindpresentatie zijn uitgewerkt en gegeven. Na afloop zijn de groepen gevraagd om hun ideeën die ze hebben gepresenteerd, ook op papier te zetten in hun eigen format. Dit heeft geleid tot drie maal een eigen verhaal over de karakteristieken en een eigen visie voor de toekomst en drie maal op een eigen schaalniveau ingezet. Na een algemene introductie de presentaties van de drie plannen, die tijdens de workshop zijn gemaakt en als eindproduct zijn

gepresenteerd.

Drie plannen kennen allen een eigen naam;

- HILL
- Landscape rollercoaster
- Flowing landscapes

Het gemeenschappelijke kenmerk van de drie plannen is dat met deze plannen de verbinding op verschillend schaalniveau wordt voorgesteld- fysiek en visueel. Want het Renkumse gebied vormt vormt een verbinding tussen Wageningen en Arnhem en verbind ook verschillende bijzondere landschappelijke delen. Water speelt een rol hierin. Net al het toevoegen van allerlei nieuwe functies. Zichtbaarheid, doorkijken (vista's), uitzicht en overzicht zijn daarbij cruciaal.

Dankwoord

We willen de Initiatiefgroep en dan met name Rob Aben en Dirk Uiter en de Wetenschapswinkel van de WUR, Pat van der Jagt en Roel During, hartelijk danken voor de opdracht en hun bijdrage of de organisatie van deze workshop en de kans voor onze studenten voor deze geweldige ervaring.

Namens de TU Delft, Gerdy Verschuure, Eric Luiten en de deelnemende studenten



Links, Rechts boven en onder:

Foto's van de studenten aan het werk

(G. Verschuure)

PPT PRESENTATIES WORKSHOP



RI
CATION MA

E ROLL

b
cti
ta

ld & Beel

en, Ruohac

INTRO

Workshop: Estate Zone Renkum

15-17 May, 2013

Organic Farm Veld & Beek,
Doorwerth, Netherlands



WAGENINGENUR
For quality of life



Delft
University of
Technology

Advisors:

Dirk van Uiter
Rob Aben
Roel During
Pat van der Jagt
Ruud Schaafsma
Eric Luiten
Gerdy Verschuure

Participants:

Esti Tichelaar
Eine Fierinck
Caroline Bruens
Marloes Fransen
Yingzhen Chen
Ruohao Wu
Seungmi Lee
Fleur Luca
Lei Wei
Fei Chen
Andres Hernandez W
Tuomo Naranen
Kate Lawrence
Godelief Abhilakh Missier
Pauline Overheul
Talya ten Brink
Erik van der Gaag
Sunna Schiuyt
Leonie Nieuwland
Hannah Prinssen



Wednesday:

Arrival at Organic farm Veld & Beek

Introduction by Rob Aben, landscape architect

Lecture by Gerdy Verschuure

Initial Analysis: learning about individual cluster sites

Excursion and lecture by Ruud Schaafsma to estates

Oorsprong and Hemelseberg

Initial planning: lenses of analysis via spatial, architectural, and functional.



Site Impressions



farm



beautiful
and
diverse
views of
area



fields with flowers

= beautiful natural and cultural landscape

estate views over water



Positive Impressions

- many estates
- contrast open and enclosed view
- river landscape
- hill landscape
- flat landscape
- height
- old castle
- old trees
- green area
- bridges
- waterfalls
- brooks
- areas for camping
- organic farming

Aspects Lacking

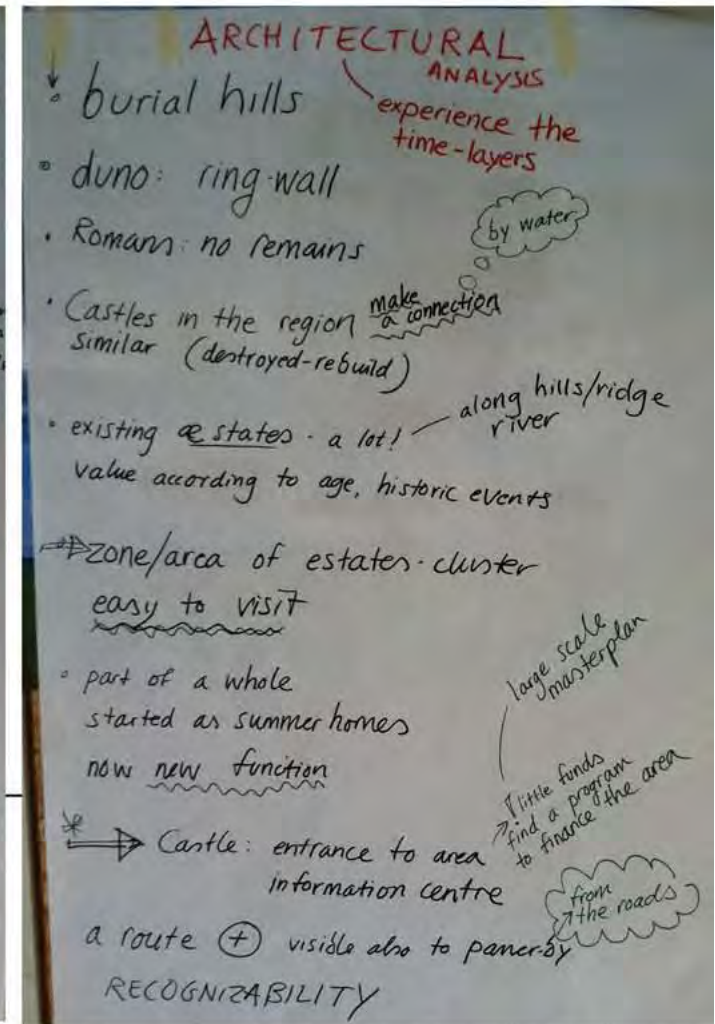
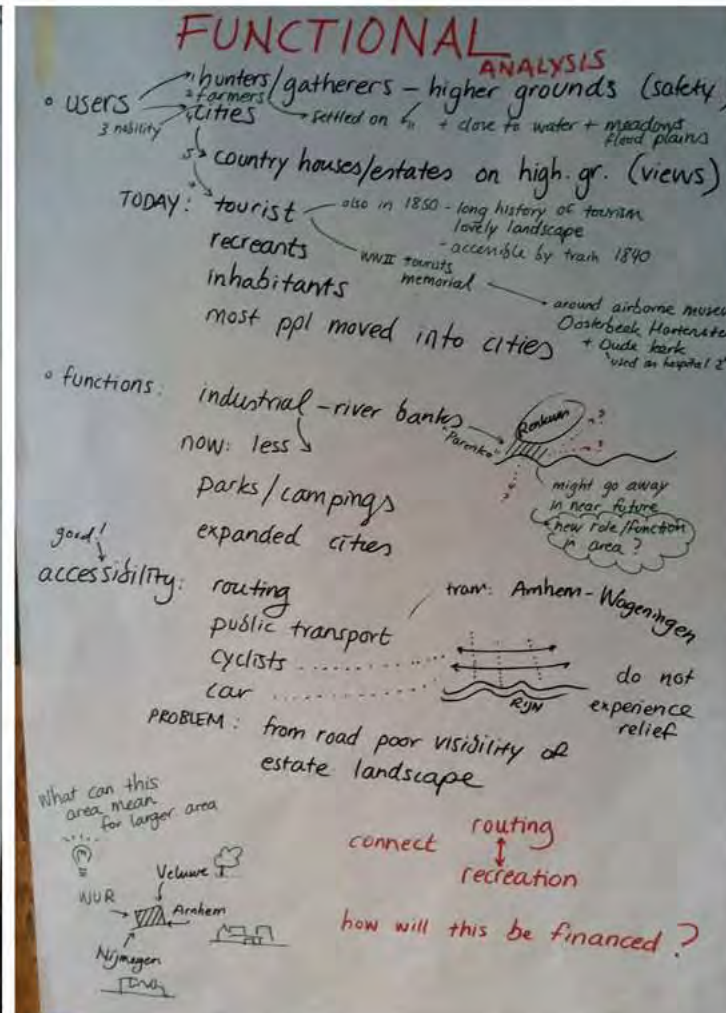
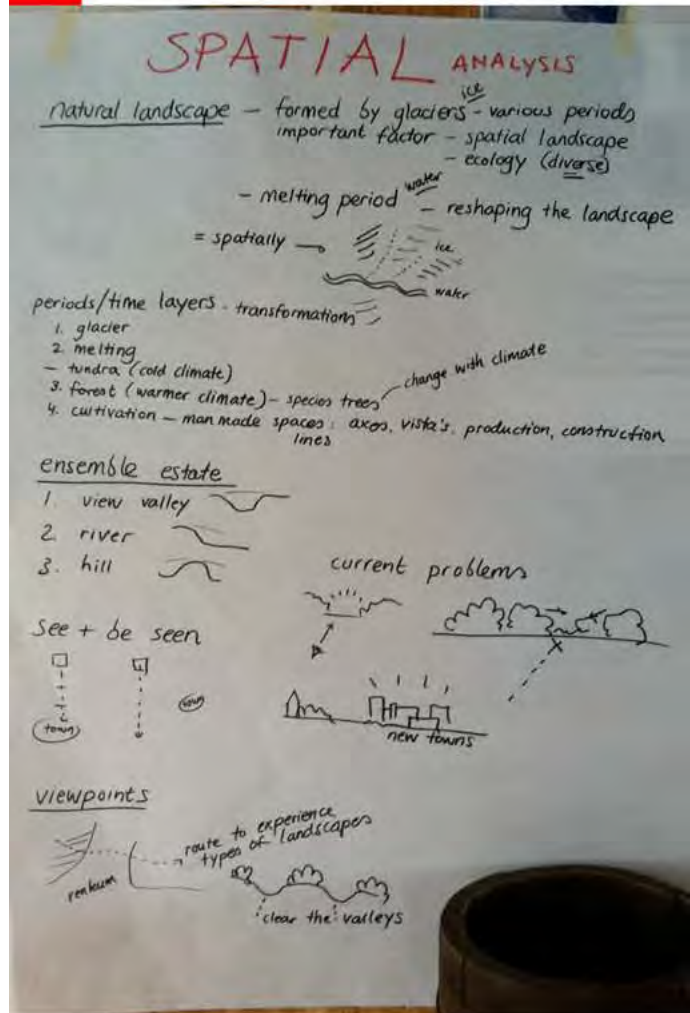
- not using topography
- lack of identity of estates**
- lack of connection between two cities**
- **lack of functions - could be anything!**
- not clear history
- too many trees
- **lack of orientation**
- **clear view lines are rare**

This area is so beautiful
...but where are we?
And how do we get to
the estates and the
castles?

Thursday:

Working on analysis, presenting analysis in small groups. Then working on scenarios brainstormed by each group.

Many new ideas - which visions to pursue?



An aerial photograph of a river valley. A prominent blue line follows the course of a river. Overlaid on the map are several red lines, some forming a network and others as single paths, likely representing different transportation or access routes. The terrain is a mix of green fields and brownish areas. In the bottom right corner, there is a small legend with two entries: a red line segment followed by the text 'foot path' and a blue line segment followed by the text 'river'.

brainstorming...

**routing and access:
boat? car? train? bike? walk?**



brainstorming...

**routing and access:
boat? car? train? bike? walk?**

A hand-drawn map on a light blue background, showing a landscape with various features and labels. The map includes a large green area in the center, a smaller green area on the left, and a large brown area on the right. A dashed line runs across the top, and a solid line runs across the middle. Labels include 'camping' in the top center, 'vacation / health spas?' in the top right, 'diverse nature = ?' in the bottom right, 'estate with facilities' and 'Reading' in the top left, 'Tourist information centre' in the middle left, 'Sports club' in the bottom left, 'Park' in several locations, and 'Camping' in several locations. There are also small icons of a house and a car.

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focus on zones of architectural artifacts

help people find
/identify historic
and special places

Hand-drawn sketch of a landscape. On the left, a green mound labeled 'Burial hill' is surrounded by trees and grass. On the right, a line of trees is labeled 'line of different trees' and 'state'. A red archway is labeled 'entry point'.

Burial hill

- cut trees
- grass

line of different trees
state

entry point

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/identify historic
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Burial hill

- cut trees
- grass

line of different trees
state

entry point

make new connections

UTRECHTSE HEUVELRUG

HOLLER VELD

PARK / FOREST

CITIES

ARRABLE LAND / COUNTRYSIDE

potential connection to Utrechtse heuvelrug

potential connection

make new connections

UTRECHTSE HEUVELRUG

HOLLER VELD

PARK / FOREST

CITIES

ARRABLE LAND / COUNTRYSIDE

potential connection to Utrechtse heuvelrug

potential connection

Three scenarios

main conclusions:

although 'leave it as is,' and 'renovate it,' are two valid choices, we concluded that the best way to respect the area while enhancing the landscape, clarifying connections, and encouraging new funding is to add a new layer.

Here are three different scenarios how this could be done:

1 / The HILL (Heritage/ Innovation/ Landscape/ Leisure)

2 / The Landscape Rollercoaster

3 / The Flowing Landscape



Future Directions... time for your input!

Scenario 1 : HILL

How can we organize the events in the area so that there is an event every season: winter, summer, spring and autumn?

Scenario 2 : Landscape Rollercoaster

How can we get different owners involved in and excited about this route?

Scenario 3 : Flowing Landscape

How can the water design be used not only to connect and create an attractive landscape but also to improve the ecological qualities of the estate landscape?

similarities:

all three scenarios propose defining new functions, views, and routes.

differences:

scenario 1 is very program - focused and user - focused.

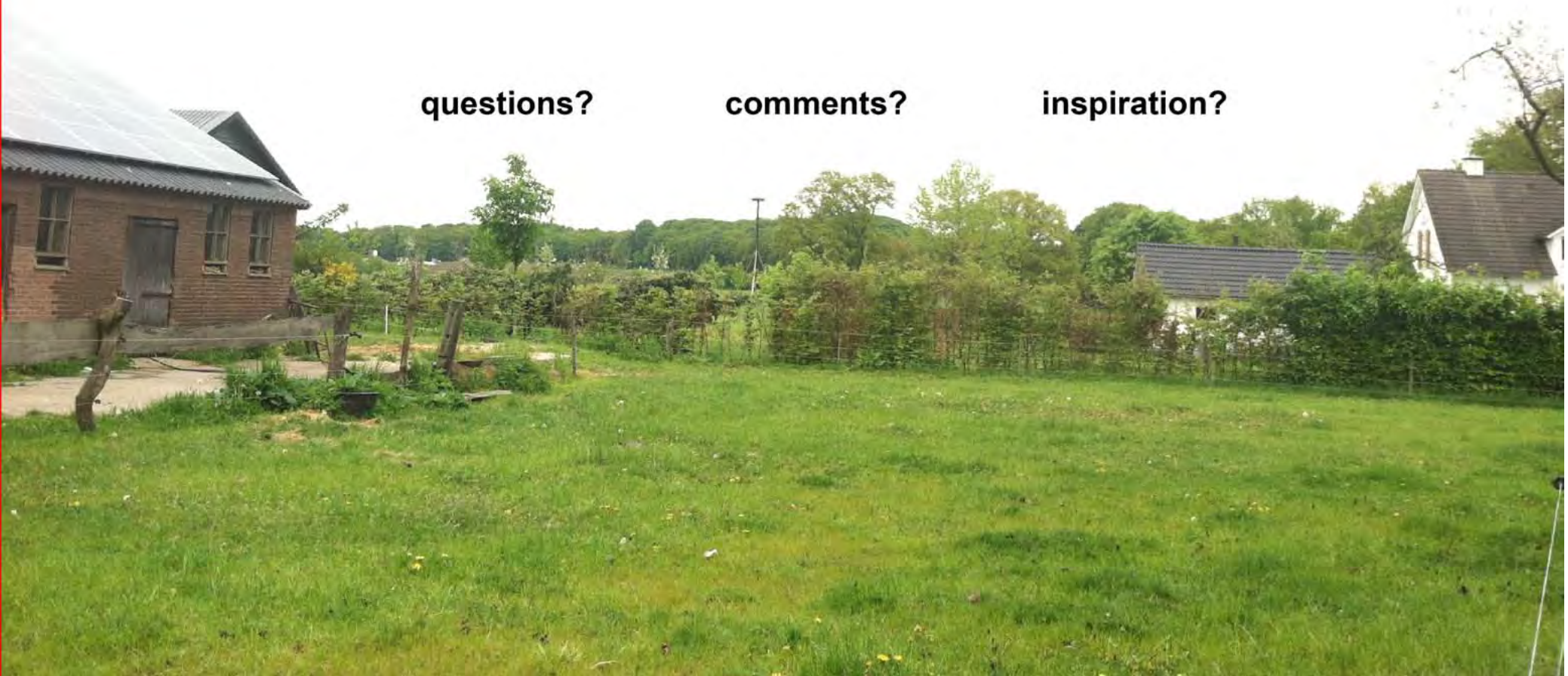
scenario 2 is very focused on heritage route and phased development

scenario 3 is focused on the importance of water elements in the landscape.

questions?

comments?

inspiration?



PLAN 1

THE HILL

HILL – HERITAGE – INNOVATION – LANDSCAPE – LEISURE

Living on a hill has always had a natural attraction of feeling safe and being able to look out over the whole area. But also from a cultural point of view the location on a hilltop has a significant meaning. Therefore, in Renkum area, there used to be many castles and estates for the elites in that time, which gave Renkum area a strong identity.

However during heavy fights in the second world war and the more recent development of the whole area, Renkum area lost parts of its identity. To many people at the moment the area is just a transition zone between two cities. The grandeur of previous times has faded.

What we want to do is to give the Renkum area back its identity and strengthen its characteristics. After analyzing the clear identity of two cities: Wageningen, the city of life science and Arnhem, the city full of creativity, we came up with our idea. We want to revitalize the area around Renkum by combining the strengths of these two cities. By doing this, we stimulate the development of a new identity for the Renkum area. We called our plan the HILL: Heritage, Innovation, Landscape, Leisure. These four aspects of our design proposal are located on different parts of the area.

Heritage

The Heritage around Renkum includes castles, estates, war monuments and oral history. The estates and castles will be given a new function, if possible and oral history

will be given a place to commemorate. For example on the place where a historical event has taken place a monument will be placed or events will be organized where people can gather and share their stories.

Innovation

A lot of houses on the estates have disappeared, but the sightlines and other connections to the landscape still exist in some cases. This can be used as an opportunity to give a new function to these locations. Our solution, fitting in the idea of connecting Wageningen and Arnhem is to use these spots with beautiful views into the valley for research/learning centres, where students and other people that are interested can learn about nature and working with plants. Experimental gardens around the institute will give an opportunity to bring knowledge into practice. In order to generate profits and at the same time give people the possibility to enjoy the nature of the area, we would like to introduce eco-cabins as a sustainable form of recreation. To keep the sightlines intact the cabins will be built in the mountain. This way the eco-cabins will profit from the quietness and views of the valley, while the view from the main building stays unobstructed.

Another way to combine knowledge with nature is organic farming, which we think is very suitable for the area.

Landscape

The Landscape aspect includes an arboretum and a nature reserve. Due to the important ecological function of two valleys in our design area, we propose to protect those areas as nature reserves. Also on the estates

there is a great diversity in plants, collected by previous owners. Those areas could be used as arboretum for visitors.

Leisure

For the part of leisure, a start can be made by getting an interesting program running so that people are attracted to come enjoy the beauty of the surroundings. The river that passes Arnhem, Renkum and Wageningen is an essential element in the environment. However, when the military function resolved, the river lost its clear definition with the estates along it.

The recreational program can be divided into dynamic and static in our opinion. Water could be used as an instrument. Water offers a special way to visit Renkum which could be very attractive. In our case, water is also used as a broadcast tool.

For dynamic, the program should be moving so that the picturesque landscape along river can be showcased. After researching some references and examples, we chose a floating theatre as our dynamic program. A floating theatre could bring the inhabitants from Wageningen and Arnhem to the area. This will enhance the connection between Wageningen and Arnhem while at the same time absorbing more attention to Renkum.

For static, a fashion show is a very charming idea, based on the fashion industry in Arnhem. The estates along the river stand for heritage beauty while the fashion industry stands for a modern beauty. If we combine these two beauties together with the amazing natural view along river, it will bump up with unbelievable social influence. The fashion

shows can be located on the old estates and castles, like Duno and Doorwerth. The river in this area can be used for the floating theatre, bringing the dynamic and static program together.

No matter dynamic or static program, they will both bring more attention and funds to maintain the beauty here, and give the water zone in Renkum a new definition.

Another important aspect in our opinion is passing on knowledge to next generations. Educational playgrounds will help children learn about historical heritage and understand their value. The playgrounds will be built along the slopes of the hills. There will be two types of playgrounds. One will express the meaning of ramparts by building gabions. Playing in the educational playgrounds will lead children's interests into the historical heritages. Another will give the knowledge of water power to children while playing with watermills. Moreover, playing in the educational playgrounds will naturally teach children the pleasure of hill landscapes.

Some questions for further research:

- How can we organize the events in the area so that there is something to do in every season?
- How can we connect the different functions and events we planned for the area: will there be one main path, new routes etc?

2013 05 17



Heritage **I**nnovation **L**andscape **L**eisure

Talya
Fei

Lei
Yingzhen
Seungmi

Fleur
Erik



Natural



Cultural

GELDERS ARCADIE



Pleistocene



Roman period



Castle period 11th - 14th c.



Estate period 15th - 20th c.

concept



concept



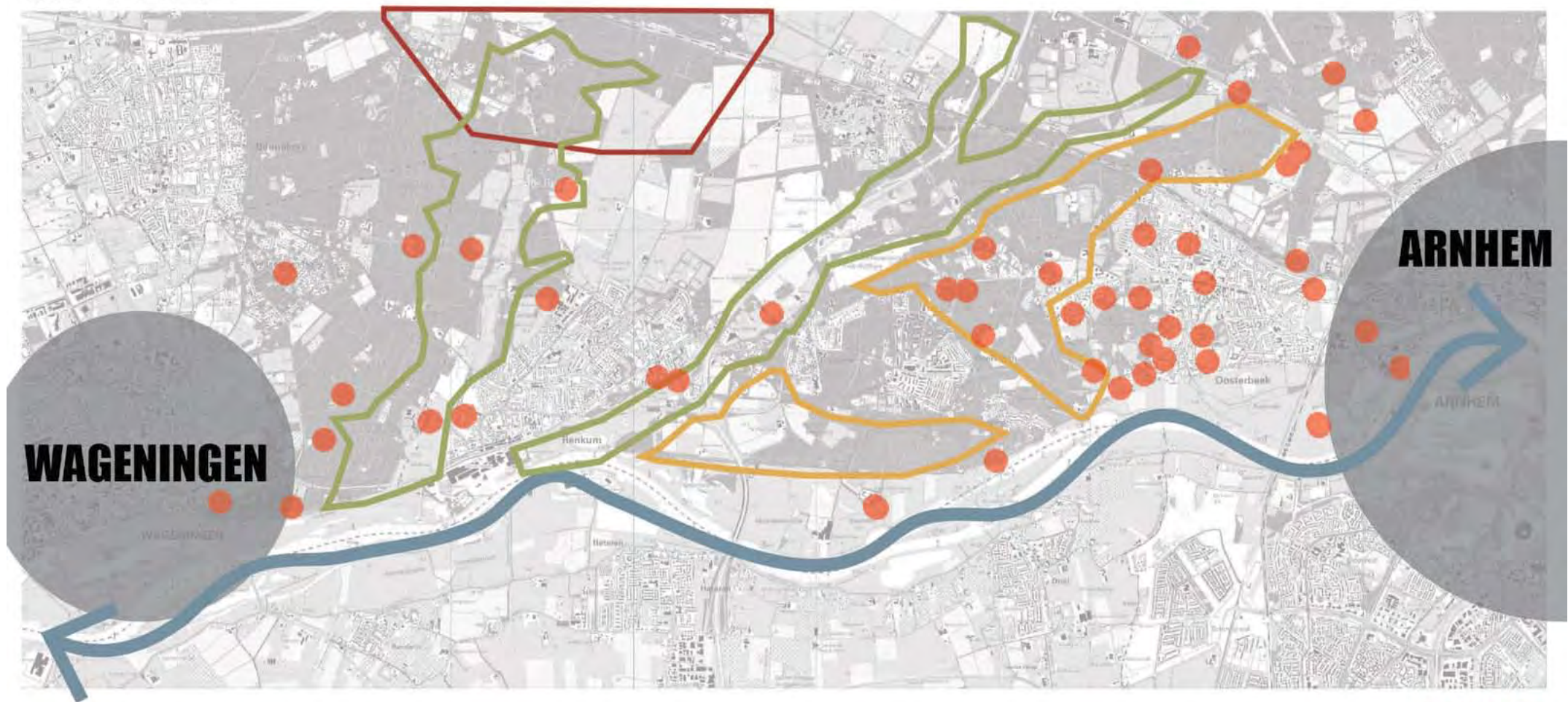
Heritage

Innovation

Landscape

Leisure

the HILL



HERITAGE
INNOVATION
LANDSCAPE
LEISURE

the **HILL**



HERITAGE

- War Monuments
- Oral History Events

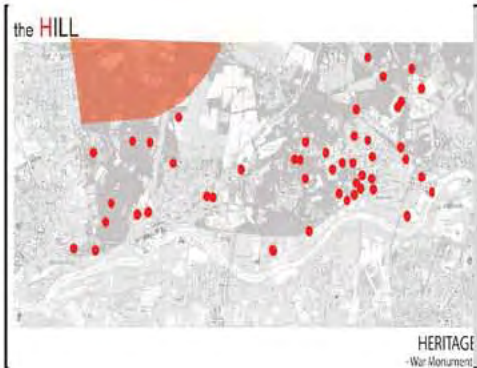
Heritage



- war monuments



Heritage



- oral history events



the HILL



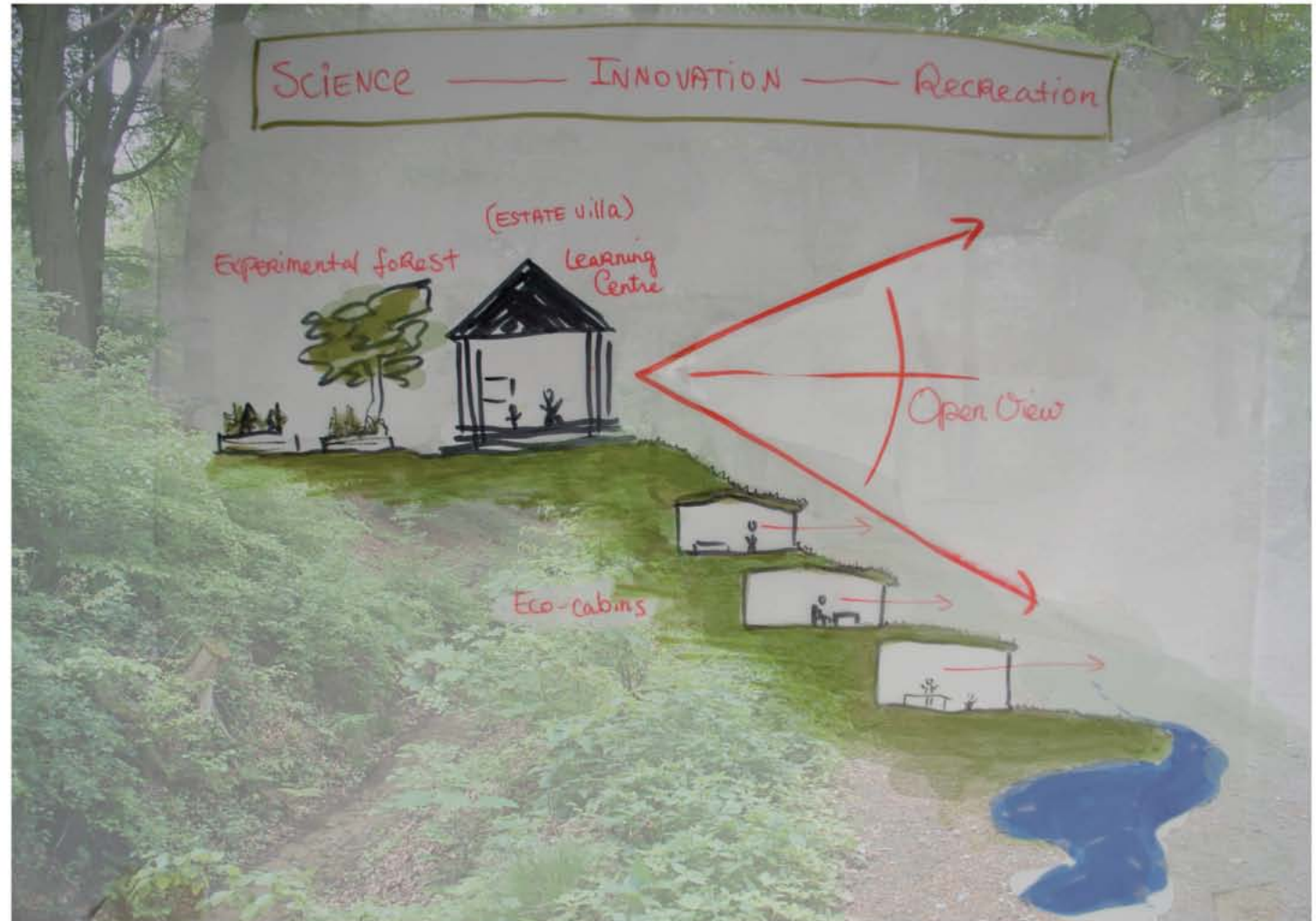
INNOVATION

- Estate becomes research centre
- Organic farming

Innovation



- research center



Innovation



- research center



Innovation



- research center



Innovation



- research center



From estate to research center

Innovation



- organic farming



This aerial map shows the 'Wageningen Oost' area, outlined in green. The area is situated between Wageningen to the west and Arnhem to the east. The map includes labels for various locations: Wageningen, Renkum, Heteren, Elst, and Arnhem. Red dots are placed at several locations within the green boundary, indicating specific points of interest or data collection sites. The map also shows the course of the Rijn river and various roads and infrastructure.

- Nature reserve

-Arboretum

Landscape



- nature reserve



Landscape

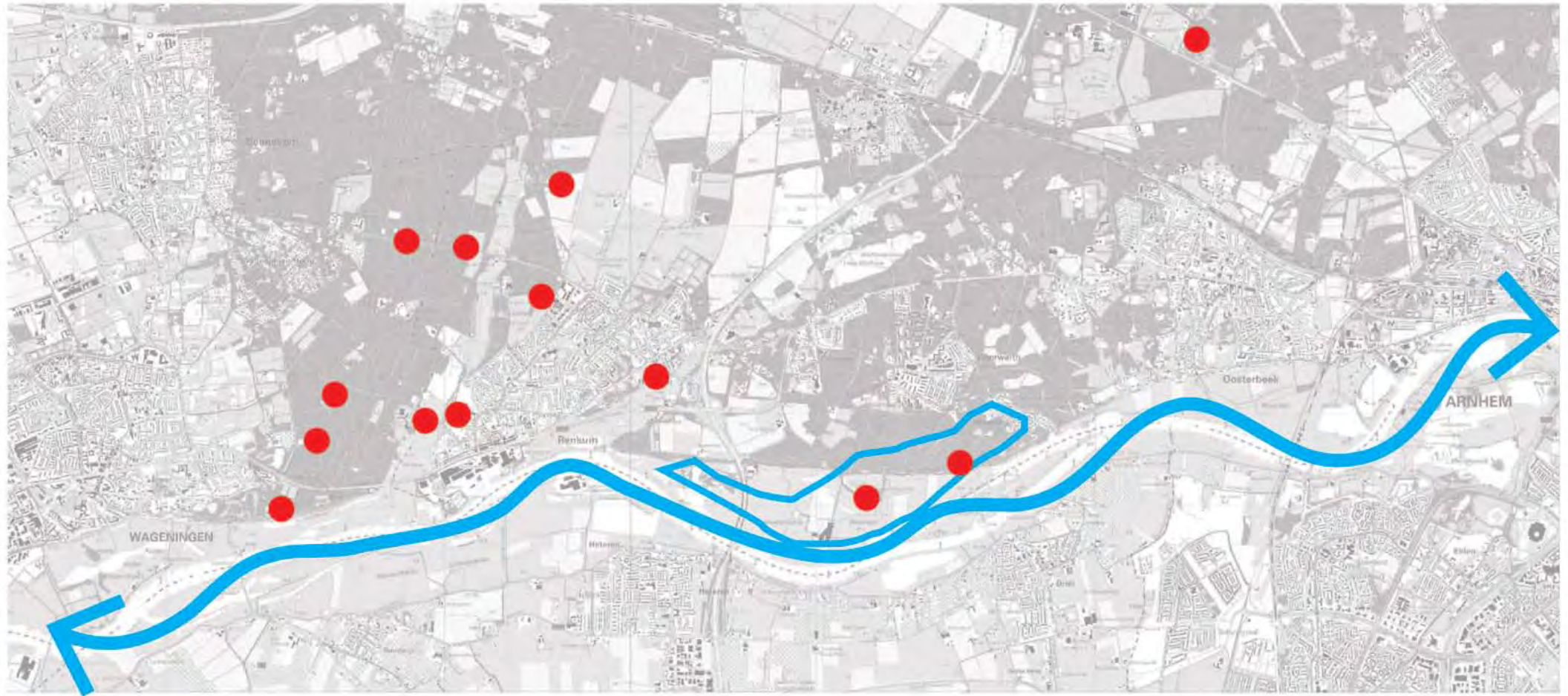


- arboretum



Arboretum
Belmonte

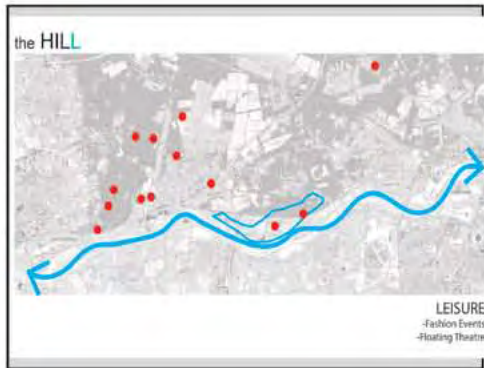
the HILL



LEISURE

- Fashion Events
- Floating Theatre
- Educational playground

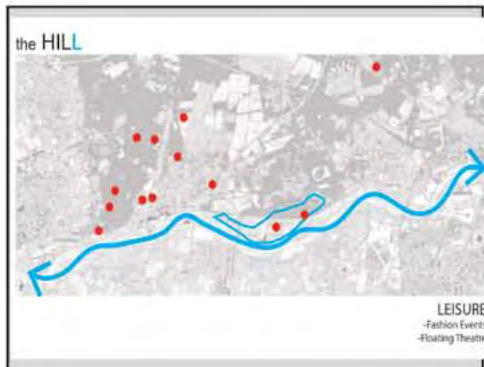
Leisure



- fashion events



Leisure



- fashion events



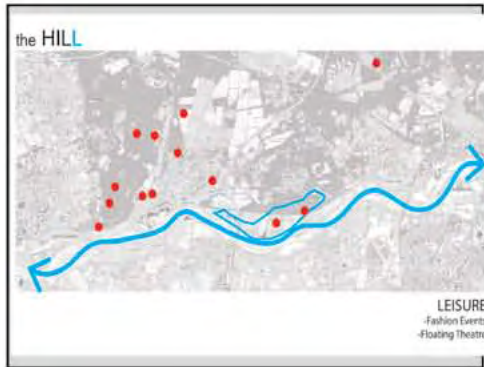
Leisure



- fashion events



Leisure



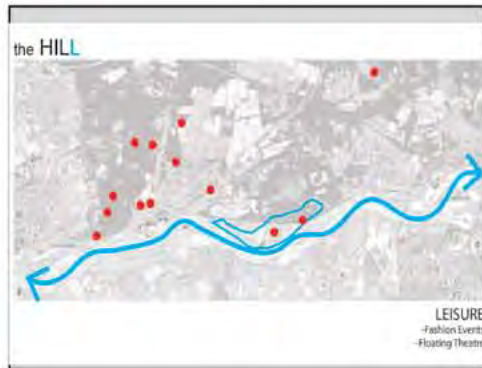
- floating theatre



water research / restaurant/ theatre



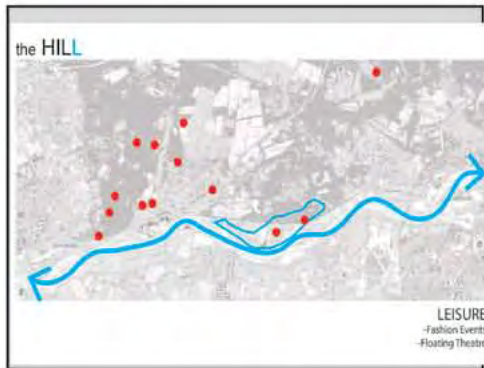
Leisure



- educational playgrounds



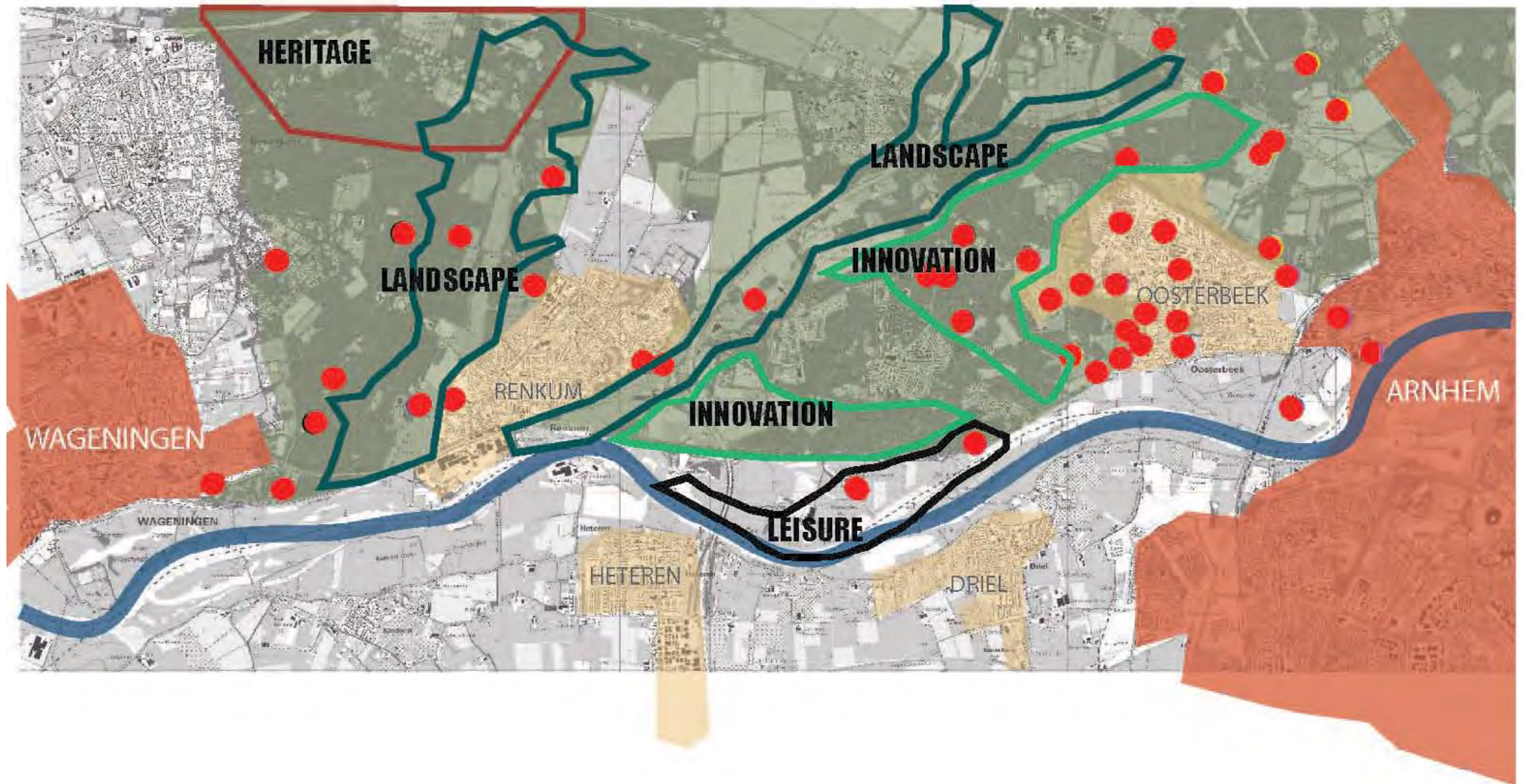
Leisure



- educational playgrounds



Master Plan



PLAN 2

LANDSCAPE ROLLER COASTER

LANDSCAPE ROLLERCOASTER

Analysis, characteristics, problems and opportunities

The historical and unique area in Renkum has a lot of heritage values. Estates, castles and war memorial sites have a special status that gives the site a significant identity. Moreover, the natural situation and landscape values, like height differences, views and vistas and ecological characteristics will enhance the feeling and experience.

However, recently Renkum is about to lose many of its unique characteristics if the area does not have a clear strategy for the future. For example, some of the estates are abandoned or without use and some of the forest areas are losing its values because of less maintenance and unclear ownership. For instance, the area of Renkum does not have a clear coherence between different elements and estates. Also the borders and wayfinding are not clear which can be confusing to visitors.

The opportunities are still good. By making clear connections between sites, especially the cities of Wageningen and Arnhem, the revitalization is more reasonable. Highlighting interesting and essential aspects in the area, such as differences between high and low, relationship to the river/water and historical elements, the recognizability of the Renkum can be better achieved.

Concept for the Scenario

Our concept is based on making special path through these aspects and characteristics. We tried to figure out that what would be the key to make a difference and positive change by using minimal intervention. We found out that by making a unique main path between the cities of Wageningen and Arnhem would give spatial, sensorial and historical experiences in the landscape of Renkum. One of the main characteristic of the site, various landscapes between valleys and hills, will give visitors a feeling of being on a “landscape rollercoaster”, which goes up and down and gives all the time interesting perception in the view.

Masterplan

The master plan is based on main route, which collects different experiences on the site. The main road tries to make coherent and fast connection between the cities, but at the same time giving view to the main attractions. For instance, view to the open flood plains near to river, open fields on plateau, forest and water streams in the slopes and valleys and historical elements near to the urban structure and the private estates. The idea is to give various spatial experiences and historical reflections on every phase of the road. If visitors have more time and curiosity, along the main road they are also able to take special detours for experiencing other attractions that are not reachable visually from the main road. These detours will guide visitors to expand their visit, which can be different every time they make their journey.

Design Intervention/Activities

We propose a very simple and respectful intervention for the design of the path. Since we believe that the main elements are already there, this path will be a key structure that joins everything together. As explained before, one of the main problems of the site was orientation; consequently the design of the path has to have a unique identity that guides the visitor while routing. As suggestions we presented a series of reference projects that portray how to design the path with vernacular materials, therefore revealing how with minimal design elements you can create and improve the conditions of the existing landscape. Additionally, special lighting was also included in the design to create a new experience by night. Also, by adding new activities along the path, like horseback riding, mountain biking, canopying, tree climbing and kayaking there would be an additional layer of enjoyment that would give different alternatives of interacting with the landscape.

Proces

One of the key points for the design intervention is to construct it as process. For instance, in the first year, the new main path between the cities can be built to give a starting point for the design. In 2-3 years detours to the interesting places, such as estates, manors and unreachable views can be constructed. Later, in approximately 5 years, when the main road and detours are clear and refined, new programs can be added to the abandoned / unused estates to give new historical identity.

Conclusions

As a group we concluded that the area already possesses unique natural and historical values that should be maintained and preserved for future generations; it only needs few and punctual interventions that can help heighte

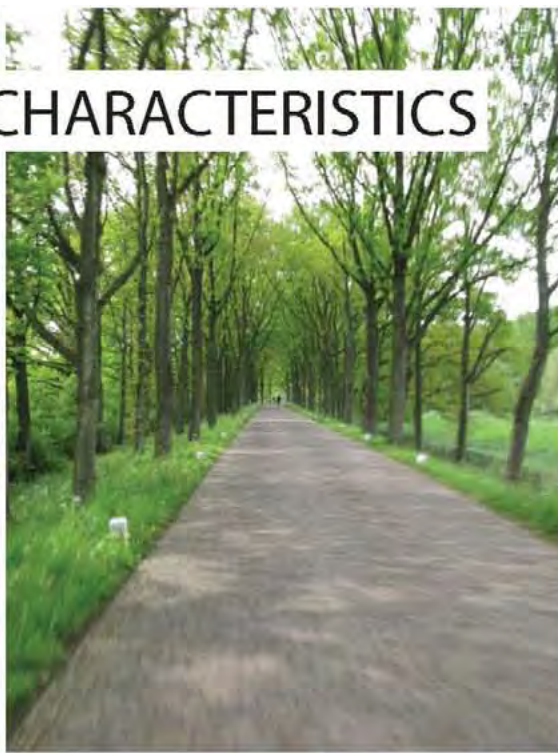
PRESENTATION MASTERPLAN

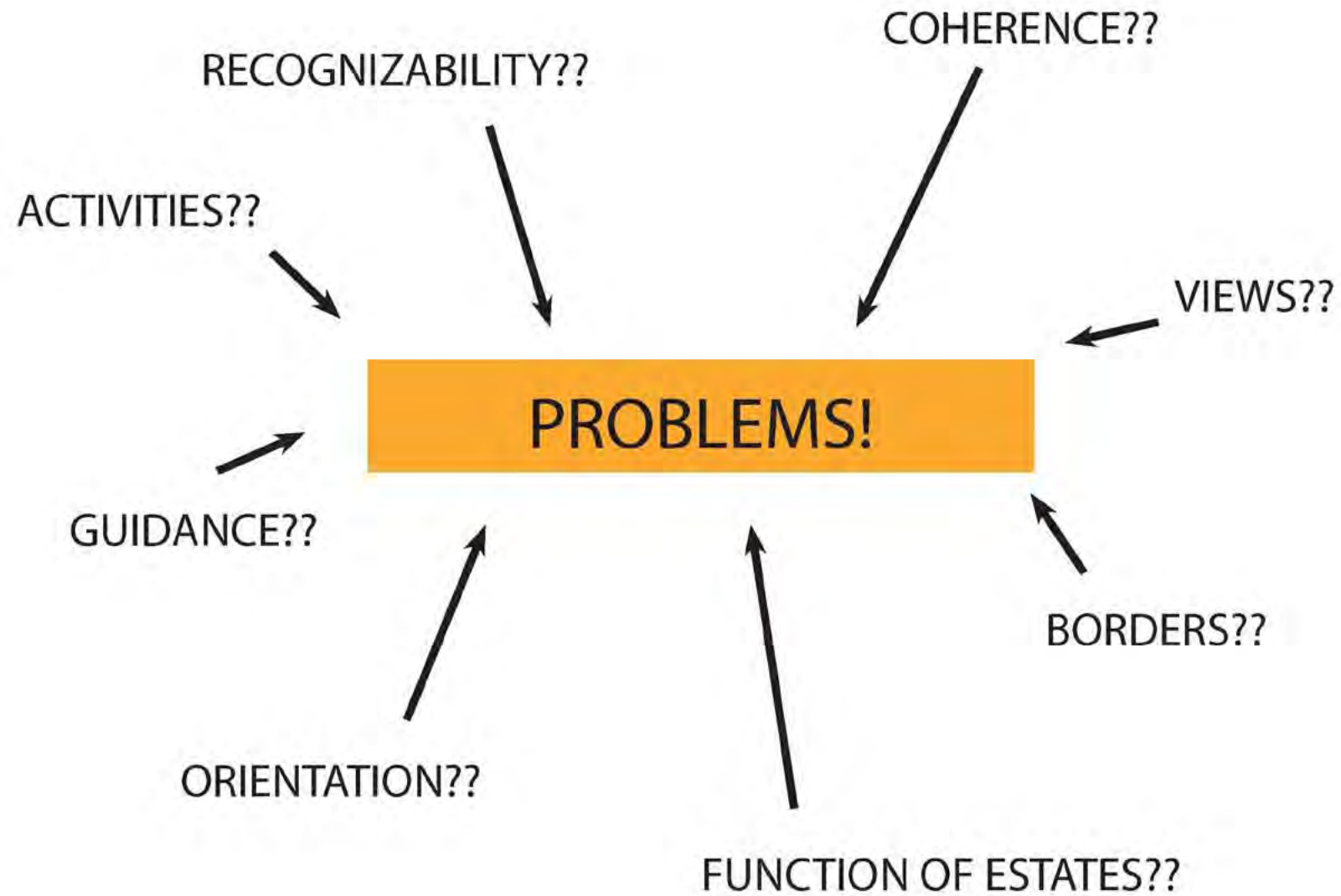
“LANDSCAPE ROLLERCOASTER”

Workshop Veld & Beek 17-05-2013

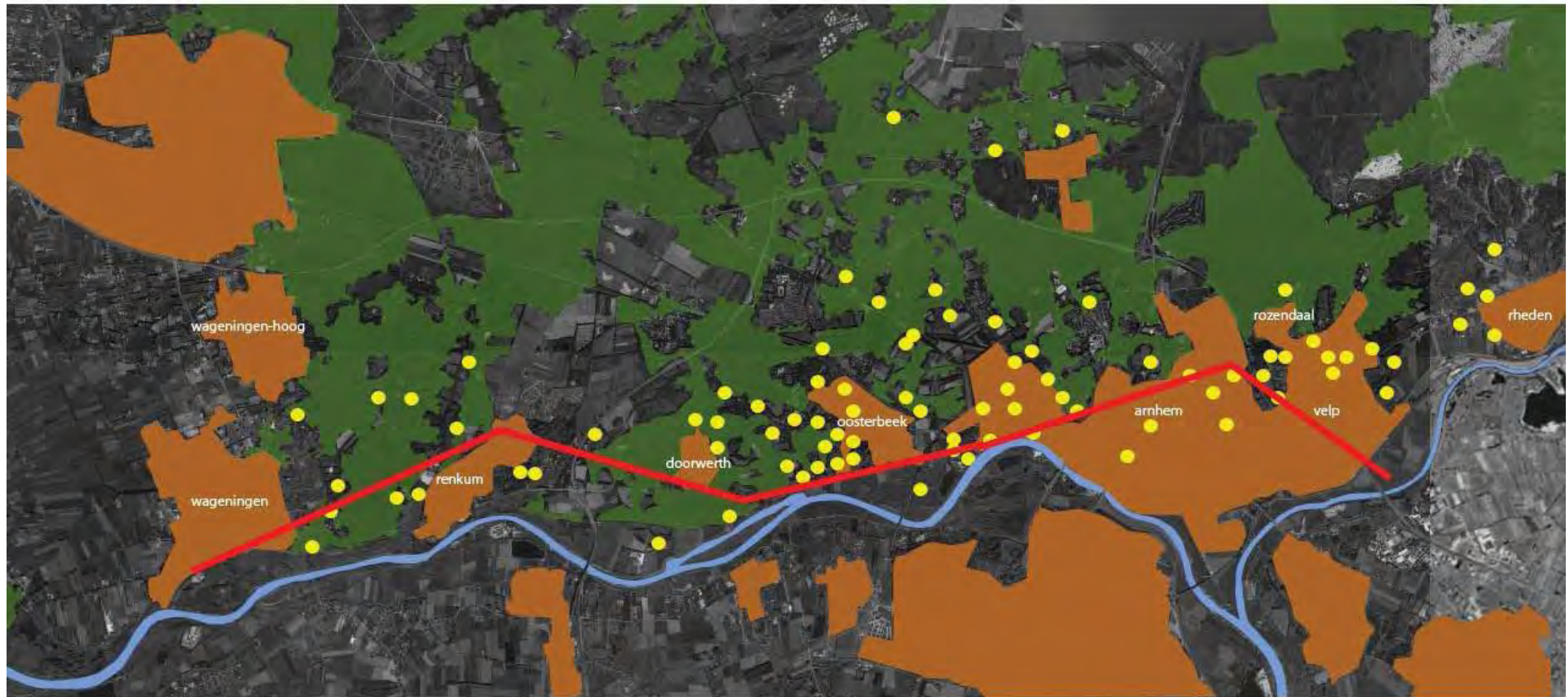
Andrès, Eline, Ruben, Ruohao, Sunna en Tuomo

B-E-A-UTIFUL CHARACTERISTICS





"LANDSCAPE ROLLERCOASTER"



CONNECTIONS

VISTA'S

HIGHLIGHT

HIGH AND LOW

RECOGNIZABILITY

REVITALIZE

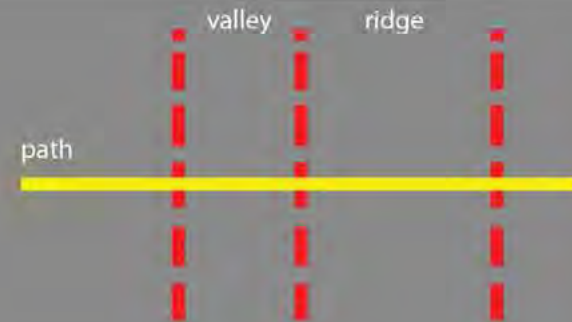
MAINPOINTS:

- To enhance, highlight, restore and protect existing values
- Adding small interventions to make a difference, (path, light, views)

1

1st year

New path between the cities through different spatial/ sensory/ historical experiences



2

2 -3 years

Detours to interesting places
estates, manors, views



3

5 years

New program to the estates
new identity

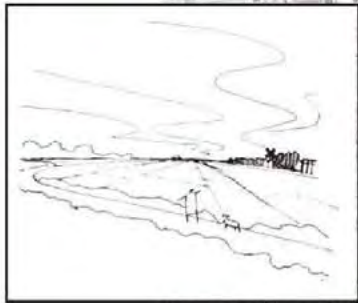


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|------------|-------------------|
| Main path | Main road |
| Forest | Flood plains |
| Valley | River |
| Open field | Urban border |
| Highway | Destination point |

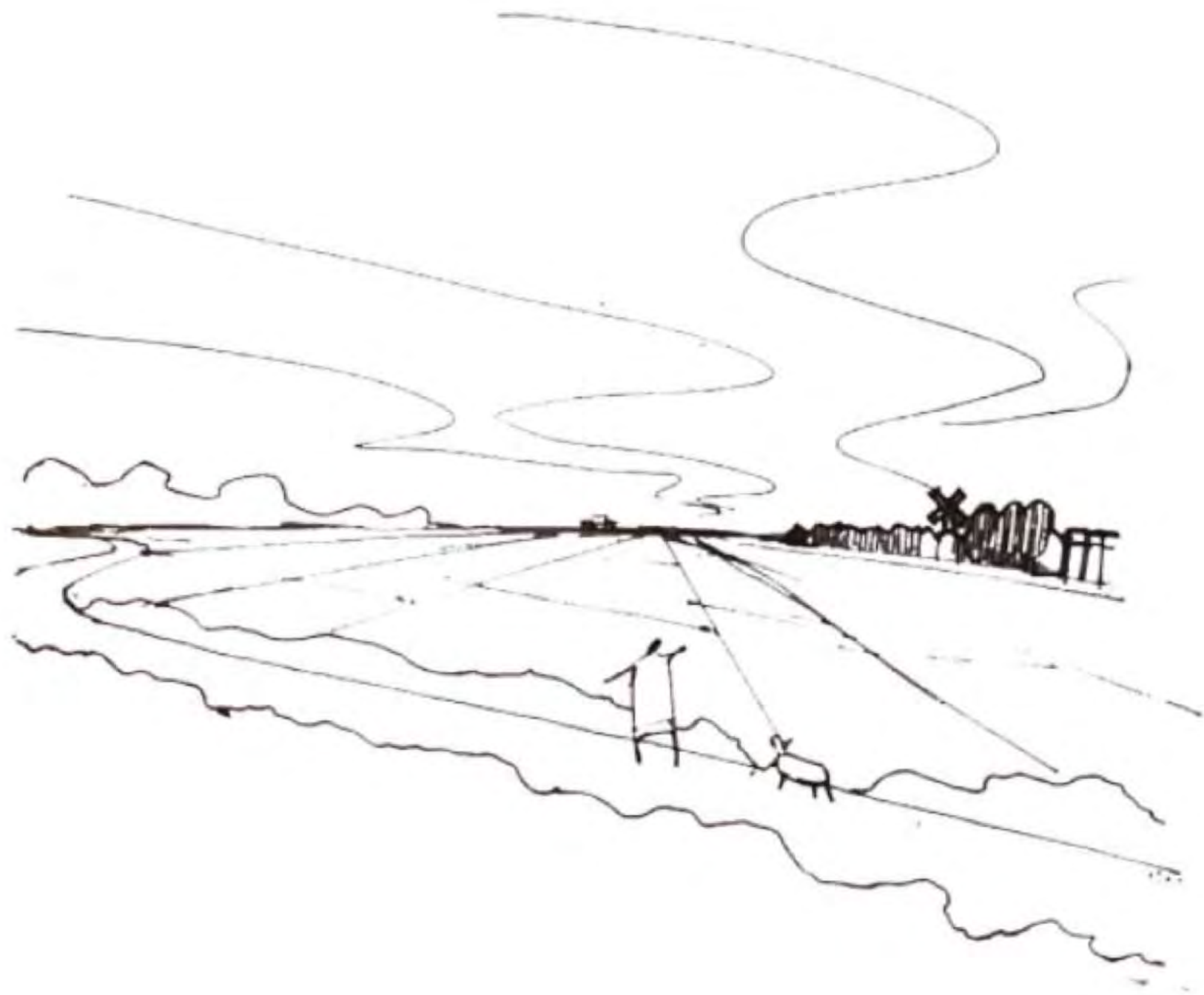


MASTERPLAN

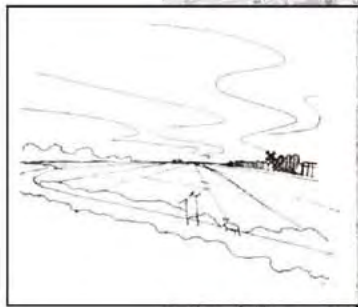
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|  Main path |  Main road |
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|  Valley |  River |
|  Open field |  Urban border |
|  Highway |  Destination point |



MASTERPLAN



- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
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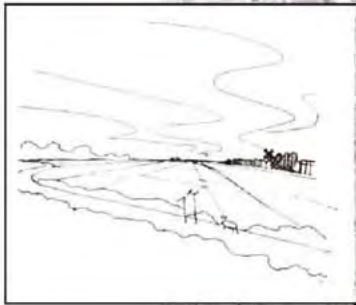
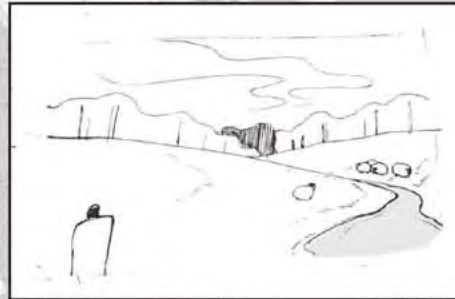


MASTERPLAN

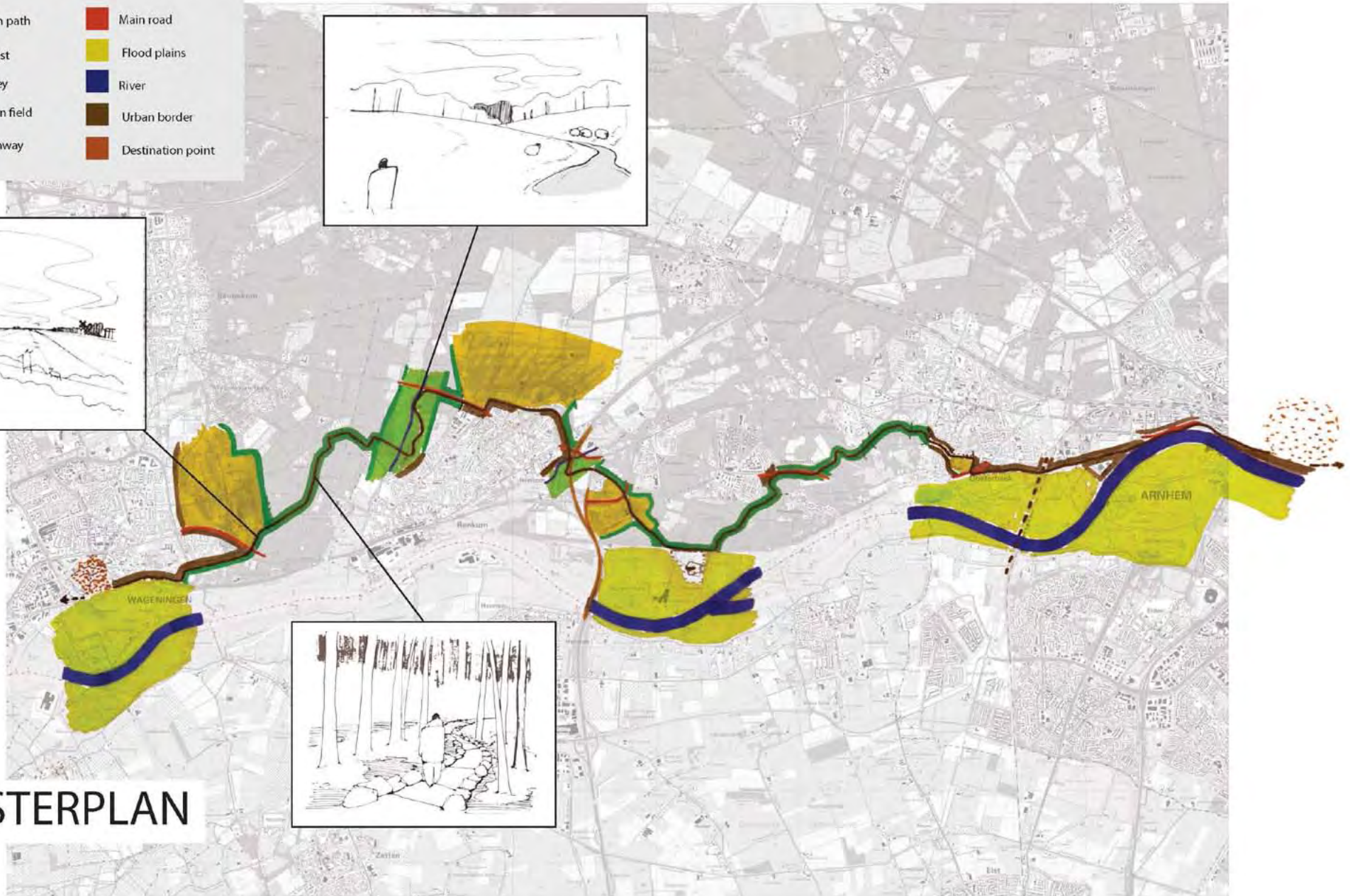




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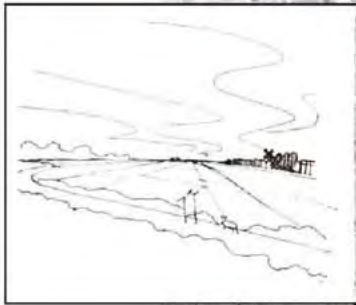
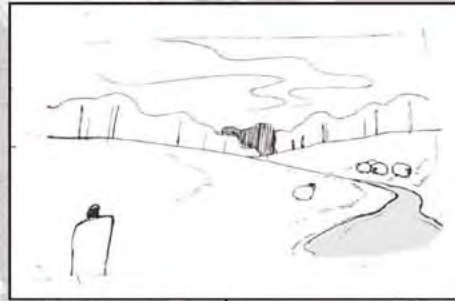


MASTERPLAN

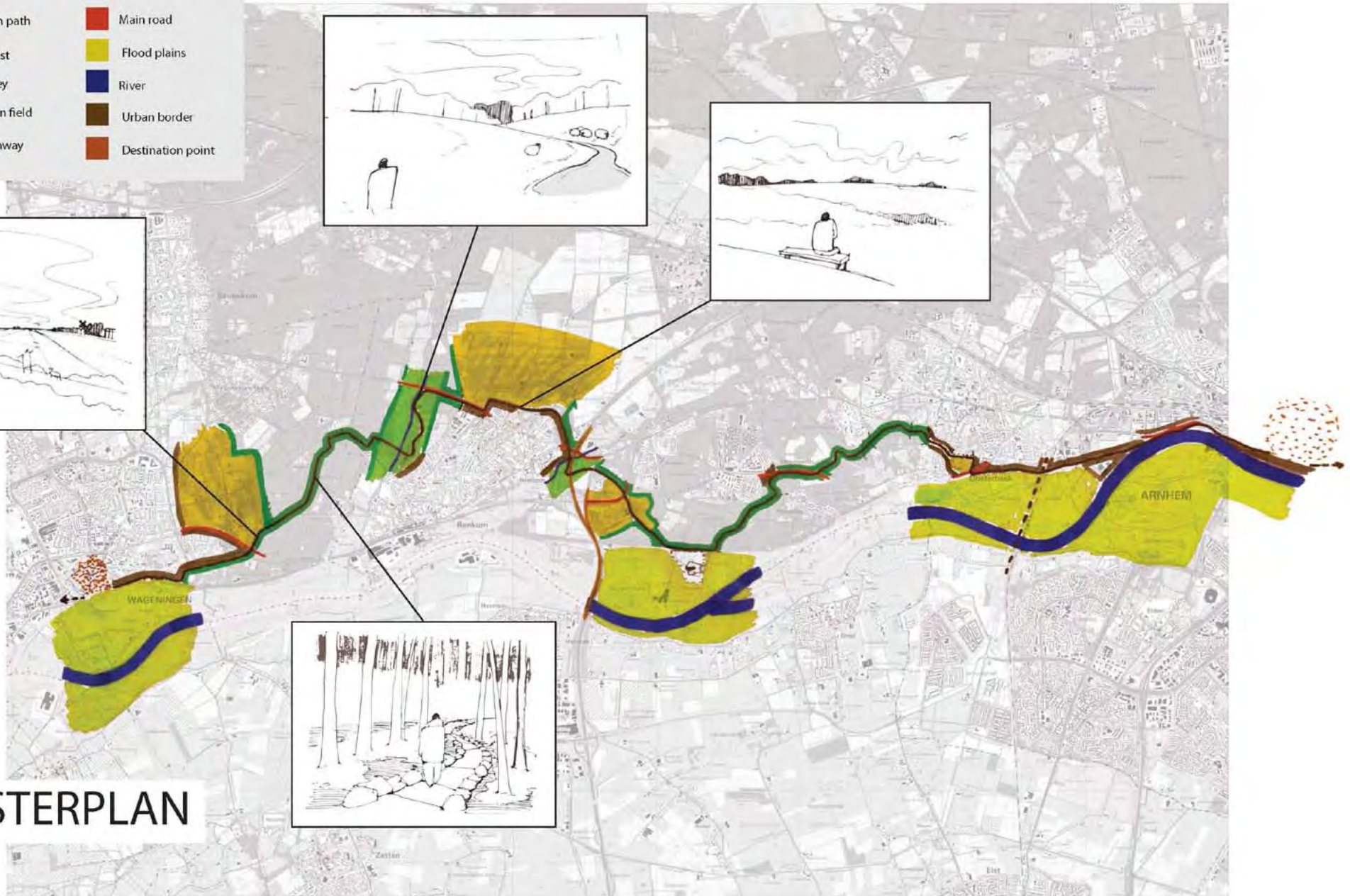




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|  Valley |  River |
|  Open field |  Urban border |
|  Highway |  Destination point |

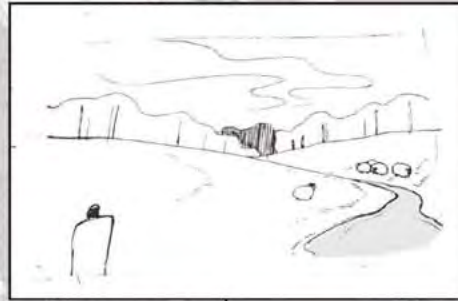
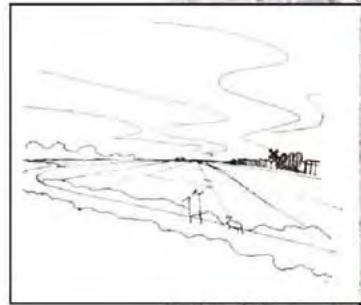


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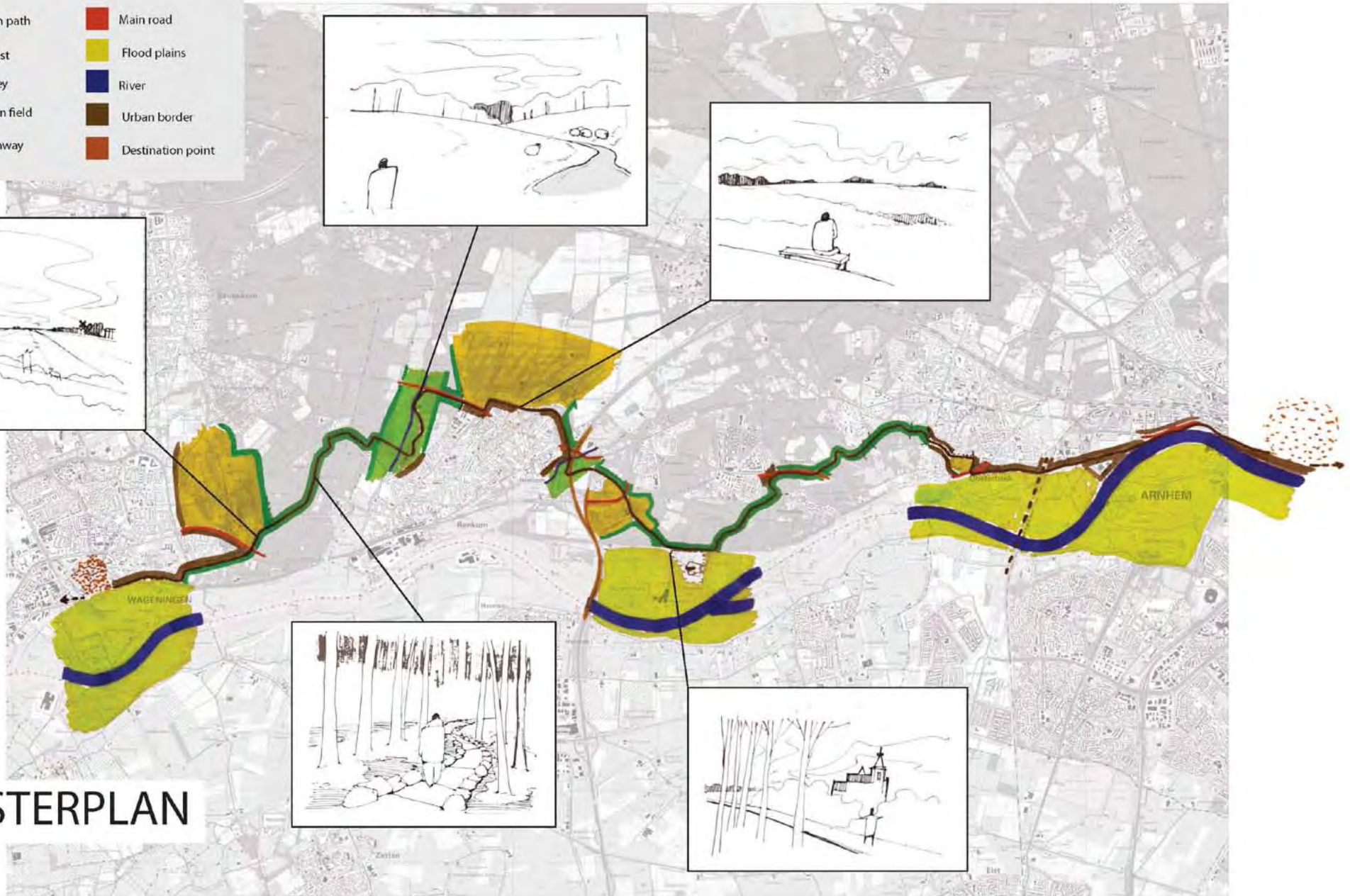




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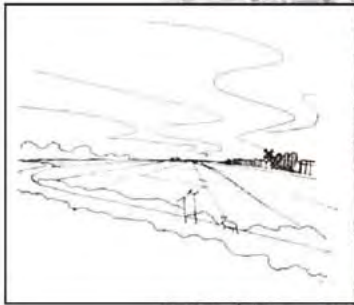
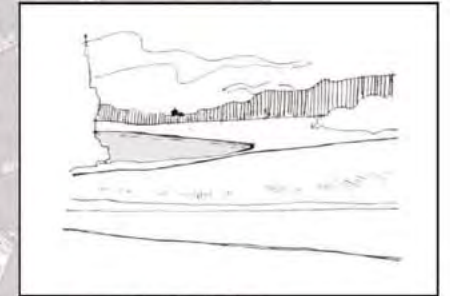
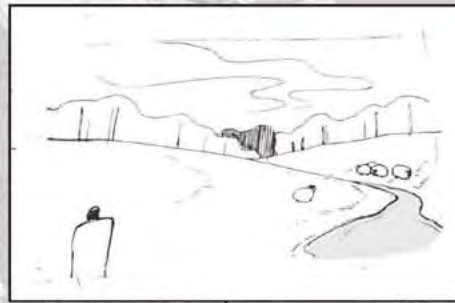


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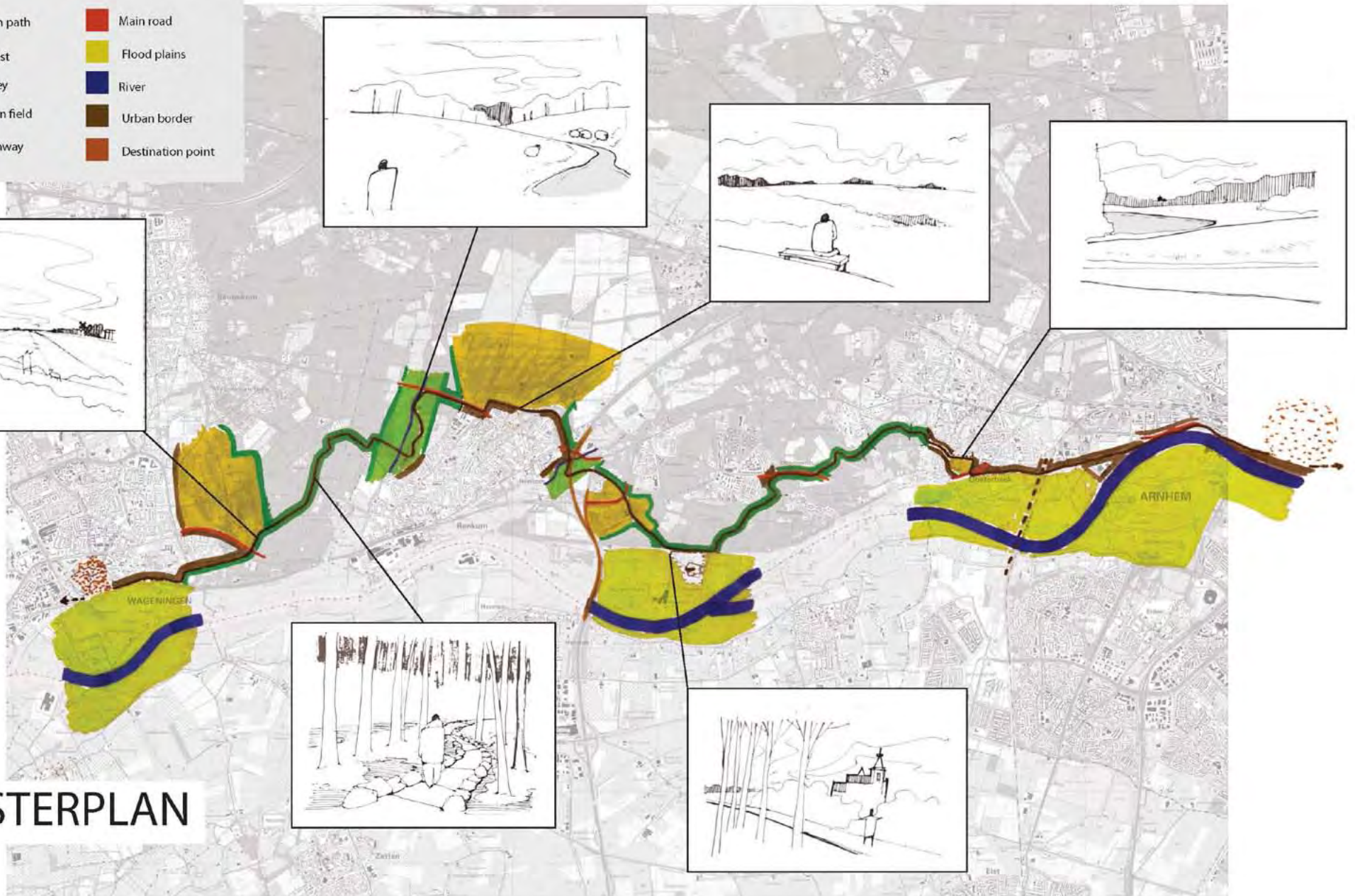




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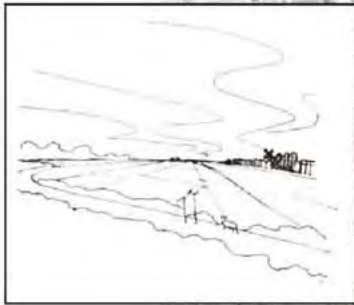
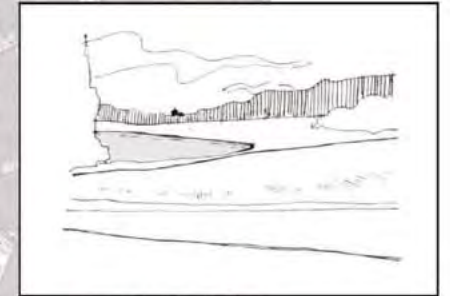
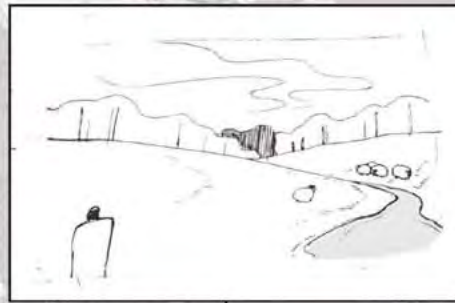


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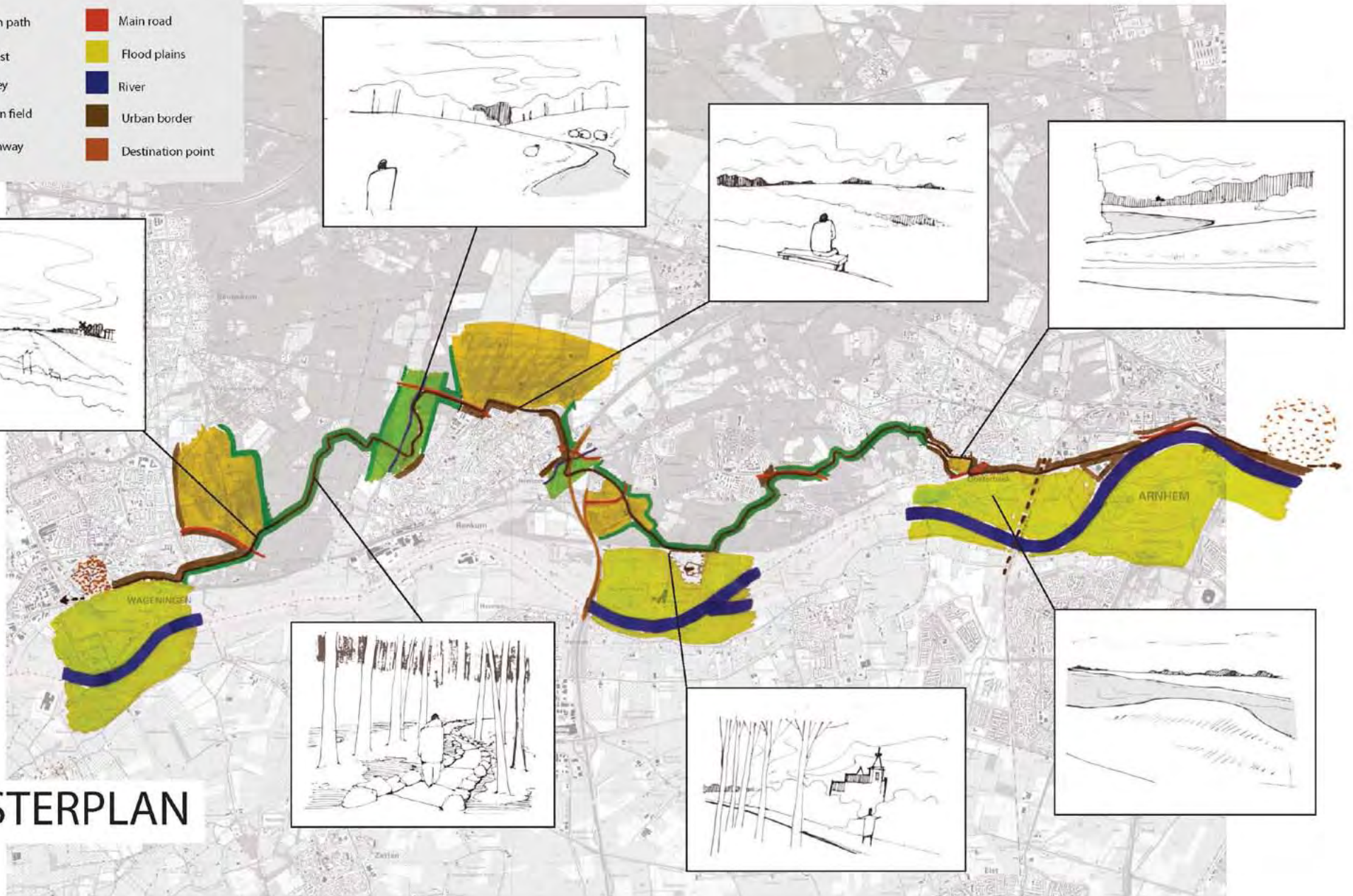




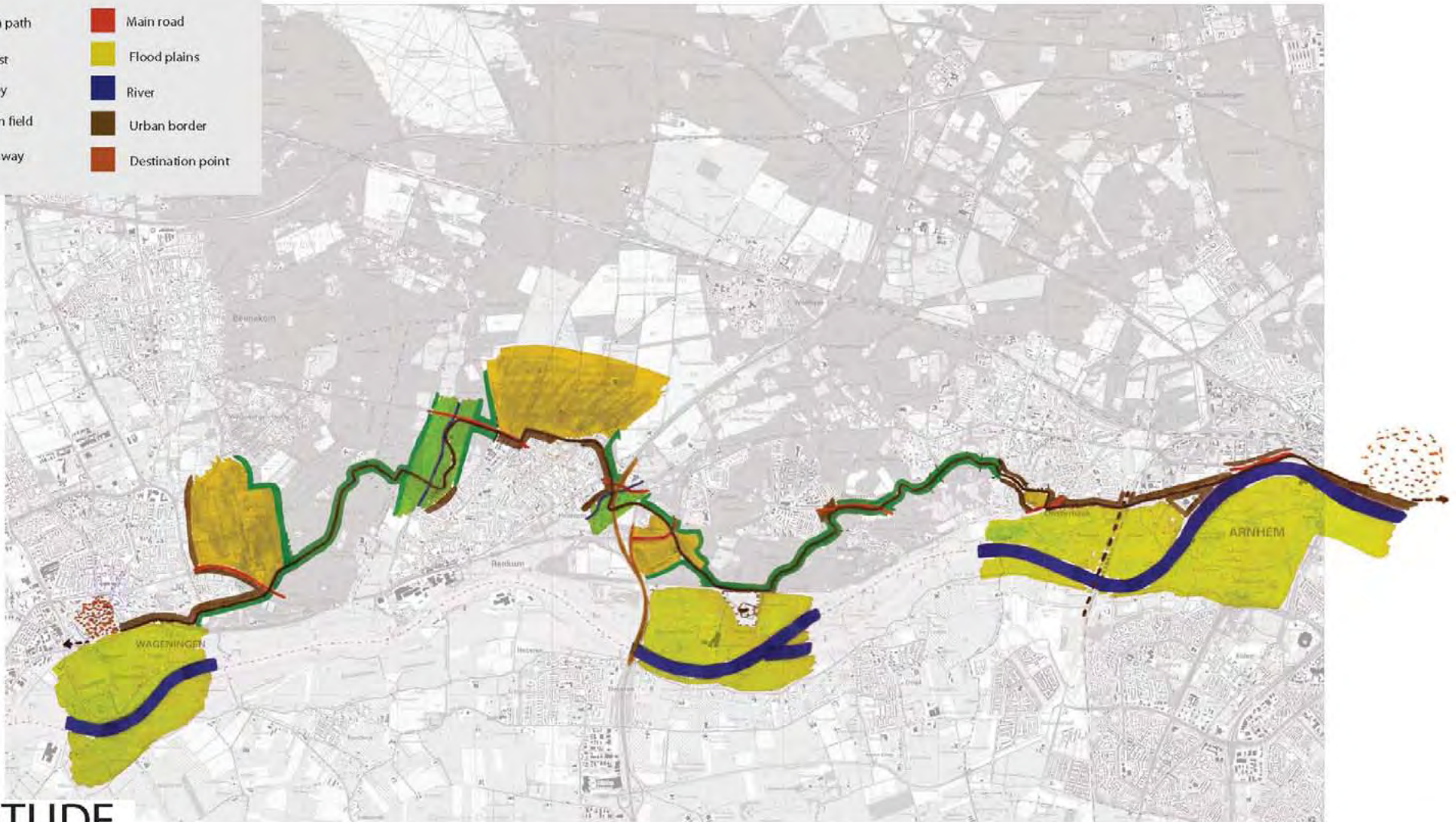
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MASTERPLAN

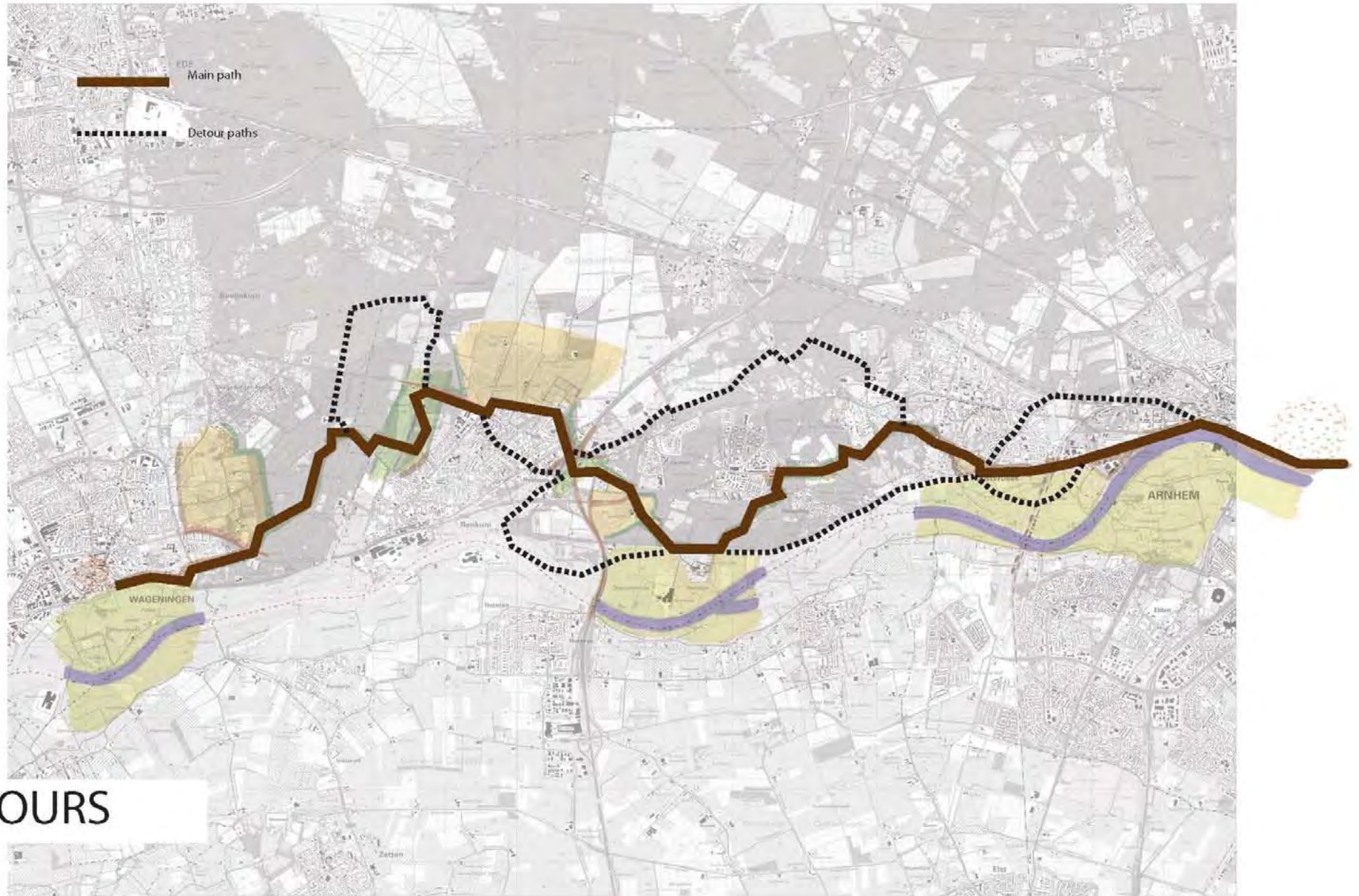






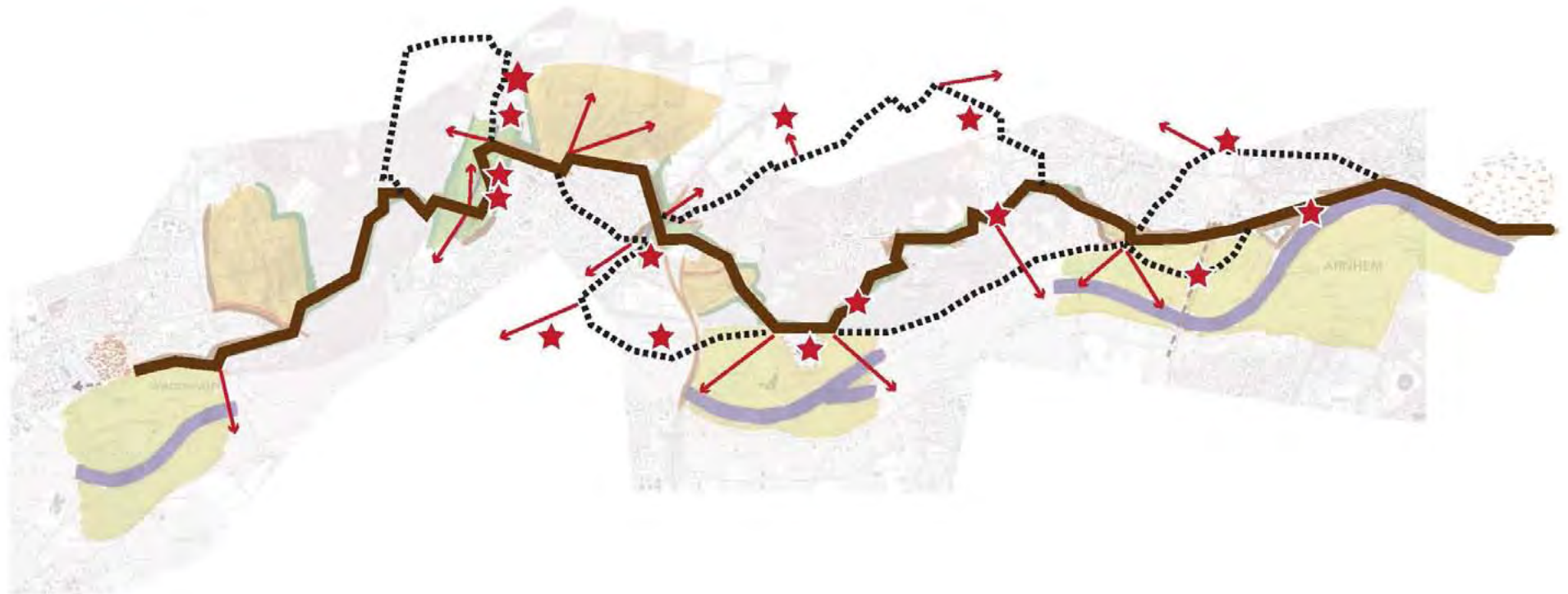
ALTITUDE





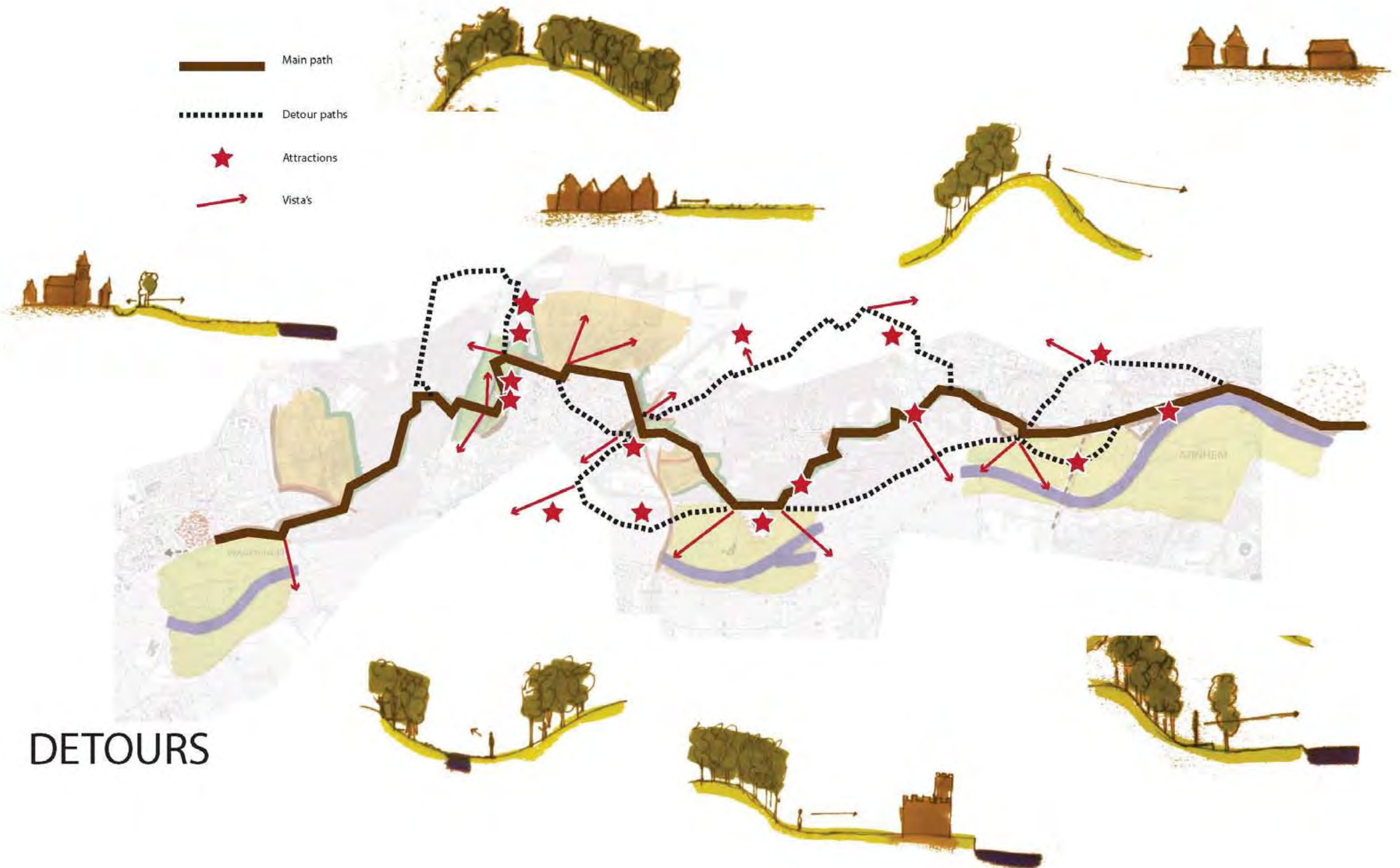
DETOURS

- Main path
- Detour paths
- ★ Attractions
- Vista's



DETOURS

- Main path
- - - Detour paths
- ★ Attractions
- Vista's





Activities

adventure in the
rollercoaster
enjoying nature



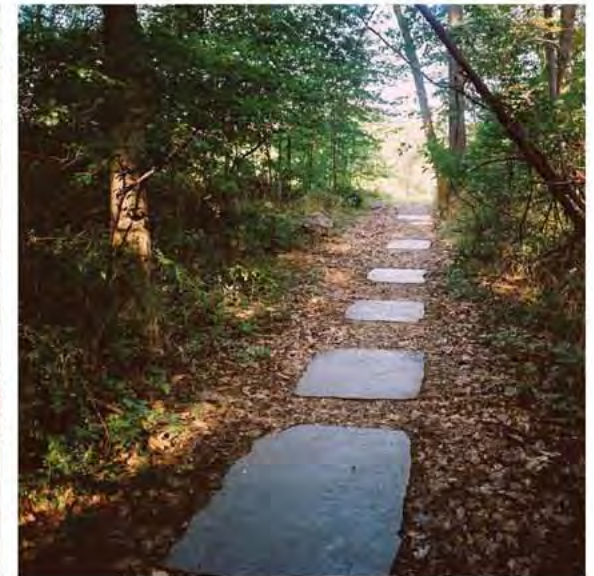
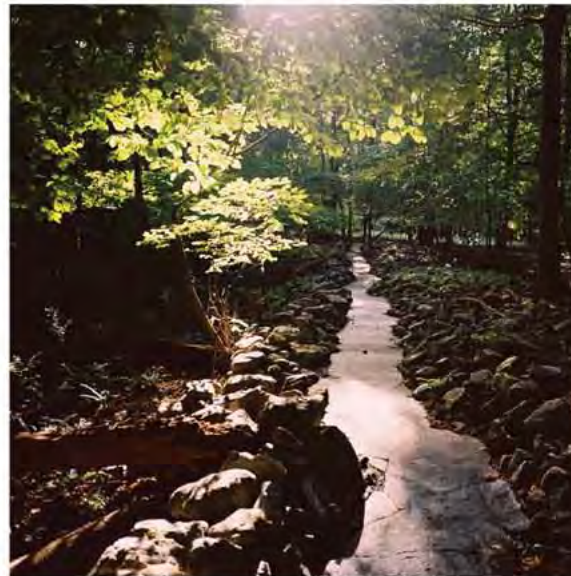
canopying
cycling
horse backriding
tree climbing
mountain biking
kayaking
boerengolf



REFERENCES

Path strategies:

Using materials from the region to create a natural pathway that integrates harmoniously with the pre-existing landscape. The idea is not to compete, but enhance the natural and cultural values of the place.



Path strategies:

It is necessary to create a unique language along the path to generate integration. Water elements and furniture can be a possible solution and also provide singular experiences while routing.



Path strategies:

Subtle examples on path designs can prove to be very successful and respectful with the surroundings. It is also important to include architectural elements that can become resting/ information points in the routing experience. These pit stops can be placed in areas where the view is valuable or certain historic events occurred.

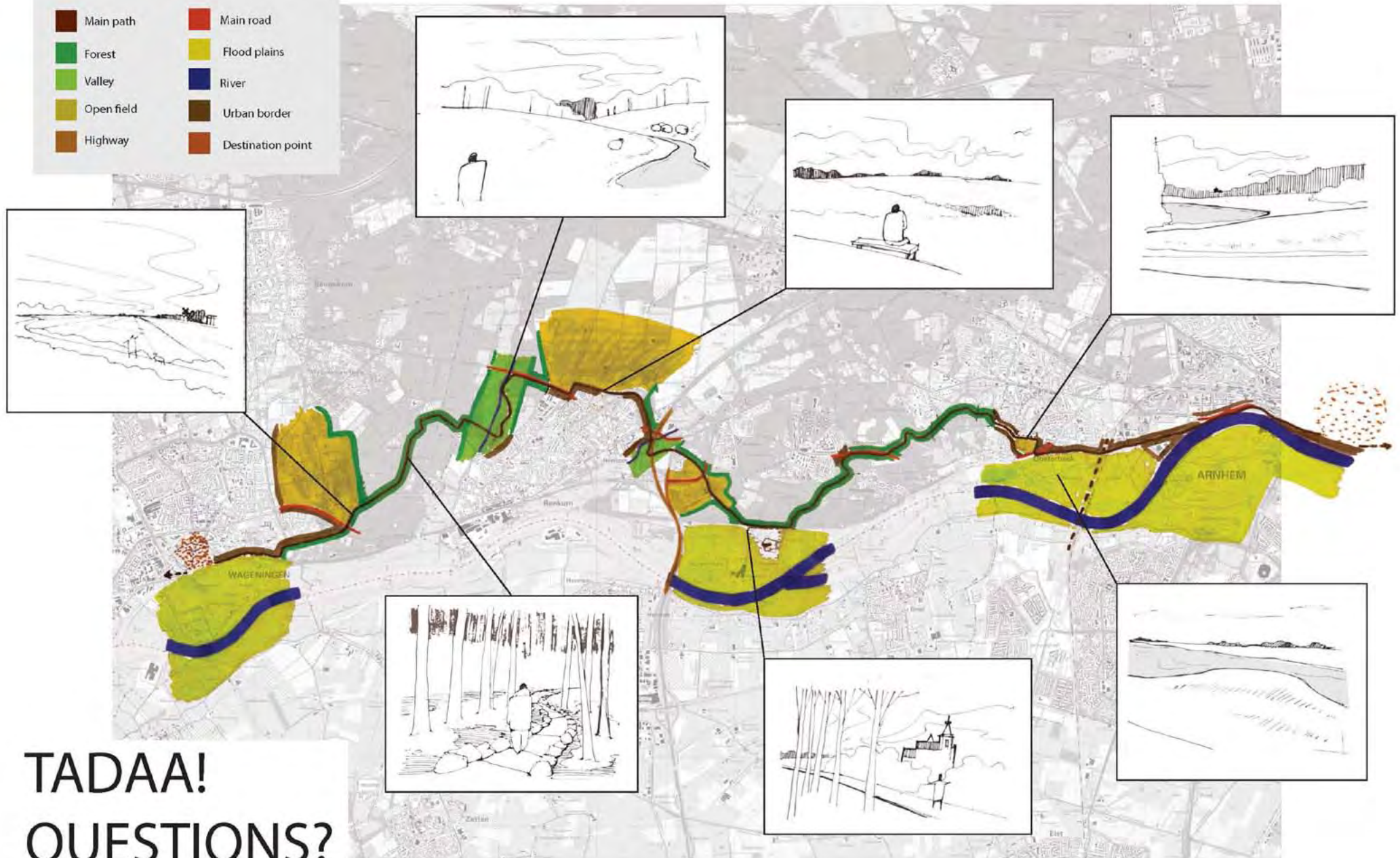


Path strategies:

To include light as a design element can also aid in the search for a singular identity as well as providing an interesting feature that can attract more people to use the path and learn from the history of the different places.



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|  Main path |  Main road |
|  Forest |  Flood plains |
|  Valley |  River |
|  Open field |  Urban border |
|  Highway |  Destination point |



TADAA!
QUESTIONS?

PLAN 3

THE FLOWING LANDSCAPE

THE FLOWING LANDSCAPE

For our scenario, the flowing landscape, water is the main theme. We want to use the existing water bodies as a connective and attractive element that creates unity in the estate landscape.

Conclusion analysis

The main problems in the estate zone were the unclear borders between the estates. Also a point of orientation, a clear routing system and explanation about the estates and manors were not recognizable or missing.

Concept

We started our scenario by dividing the estate area in two different zones based on their orientation and placing in the landscape. One zone has more to do with the economy of the landscape, the other zone was more a pleasure landscape. Our concept is: by emphasizing the existing water, the estates will be connected and linked together. They form a point of orientation, remind of the history of the site and a new routing can be formed in the area.

Why water?

Water is of importance in the area because of the:

- **History:** the glaciers in the ice age, when melted became rivers. The sand pushed upwards by the glaciers, became the 'high' hill the Veluwe.
- **Economic potential:** water as transport measure formed a reason for industries to settle along the river Rhine.
- **Vistas,** the estate in the landscape were built towards the Rhine

The landscape can be experienced through the water in many ways:

- water can be used as a connection to other areas around the estate area, by following the water in the valleys to the origin of the springs, other areas can be explored
- water can be used as an orientation point, a recognizable element
- water as a spatial element
- water as border
- water as experience, going up- or downstream.

Masterplan explanation

Our masterplan scenario exists out of five different interventions. Water is added to the brooks in the two valleys to make the area as it used to be. The first four interventions are about restoring the area; the last intervention is about adding a new layer.

Intervention 1

Is about experiencing how the water shaped the landscape, the morphology of the landscape. Looking up towards the estate landscape, looking down towards the Rhine. To experience this, the vista's need to be restored. The overgrown shrubs and trees need maintenance to clear the visual lines.

Intervention 2

Refers to the industrial landscape. Therefore, former factories and other industrial buildings can be redeveloped into buildings with a cultural-educational function. The Parenco paperfactory situated in Renkum,

which maybe will lose its function in the future, can be the entrance for the estate landscape. Also, the former industrial landscape can be changed into an ecological area.

Intervention 3

Focuses on existing or former water elements. Most of the manors are gone, the existing water elements found in the formal gardens can be used to remind of the once existing manors. The water elements, as fountains and ponds, can also be used or restored as a landmark in the area.

Intervention 4

Reintroduces landscape architecture. The existing brooks in the area, that were once used for the mills, can be used to define the borders between the landscape. Also, new vista's along the brooks can be made to make the area more spatial interesting and to emphasize the water as orientation point. Cascades can be added to emphasize height differences.

Intervention 5

Is about adding a new routing alongside the water. The path could, for instance, start at the valleys, go along the flood plains of the Rhine, follow the brooks in the hills and forest area and go through the estate area further into the Veluwe.

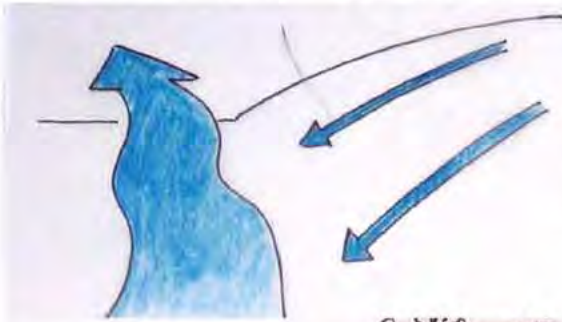
MASTER PLAN SCENARIO 3 FLOWING LANDSCAPE

*using existing water bodies
as a connective and attractive element
that creates unity in the estate landscape*

Caroline Bruens
Esti Tichelaar
Godelief Abhilakh Missier
Kate Lawrence
Marloes Fransen
Pauline Overheul

ANALYSIS

VALUE OF WATER IN THE ESTATE LANDSCAPE



Forming the landscape
glaciers, melting water, rivers



Experiencing and
navigating the landscape



Economic potential
industries and transport



going down- or up-stream,
experiencing seasonal
changes



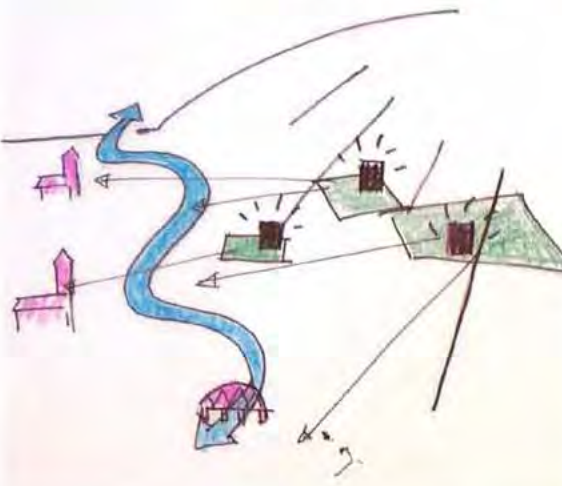
connections, routes,
guidelines



orientations, spatial
relations, visual relations,
recognition



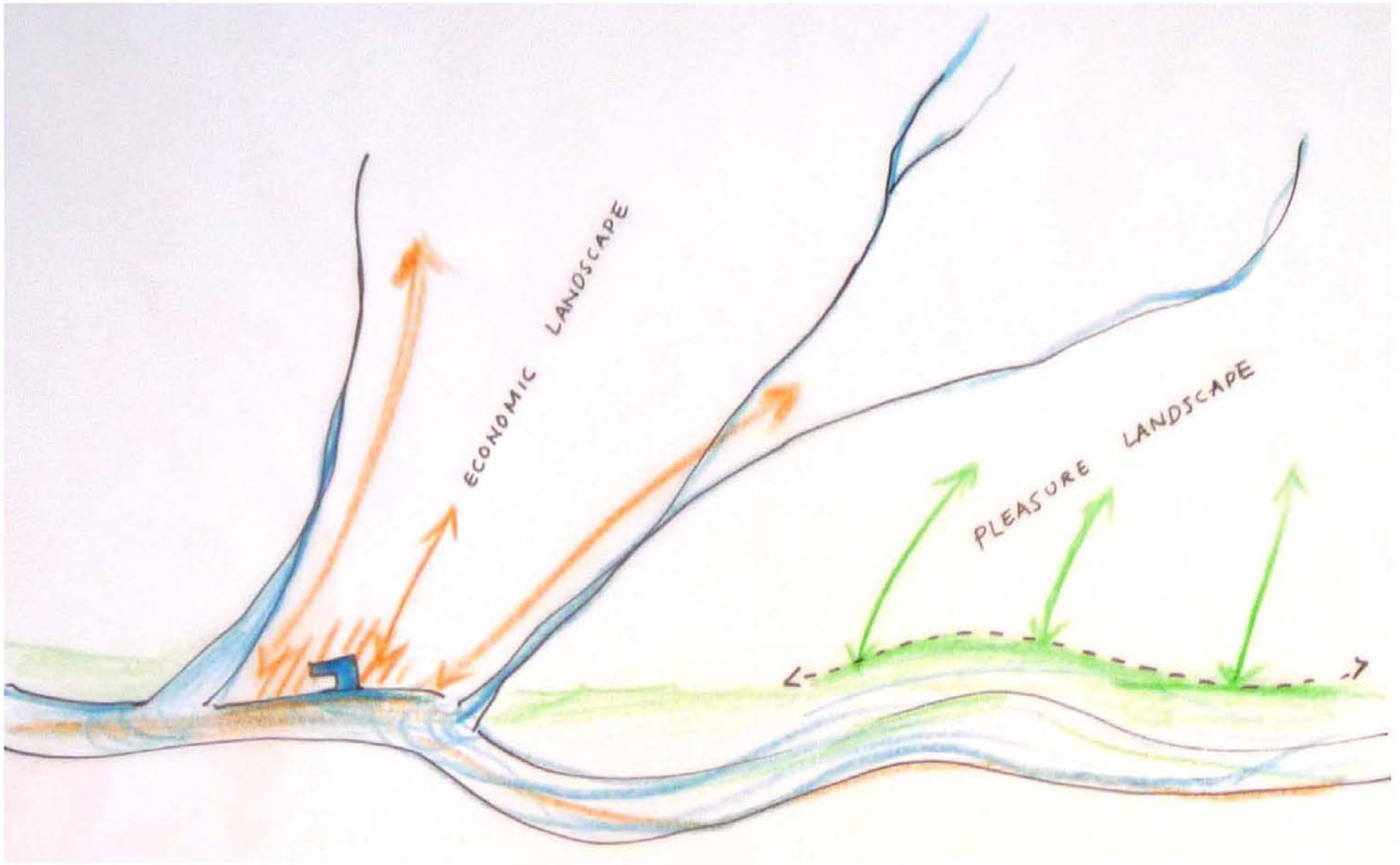
borders, crossing between
areas



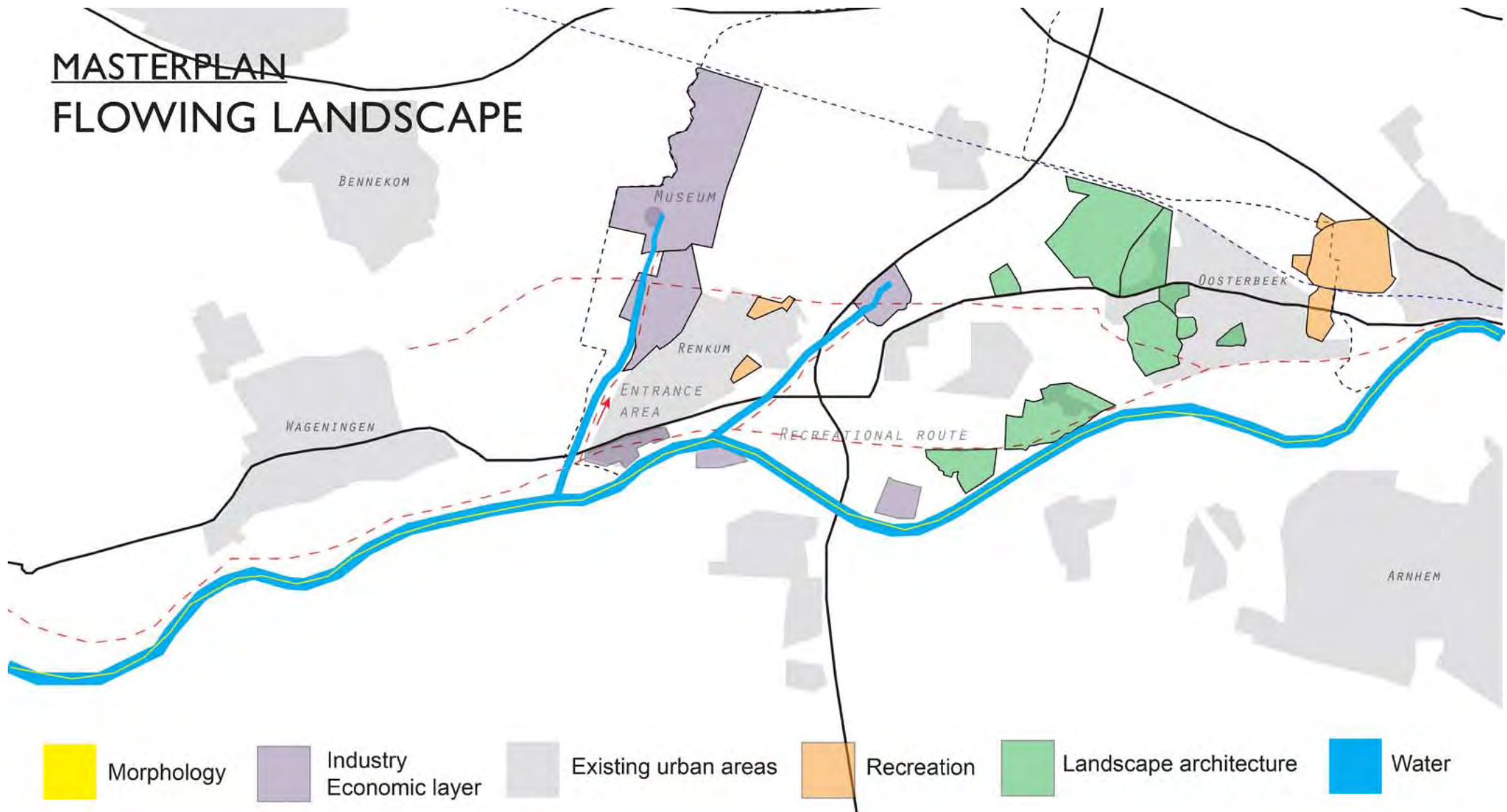
Arcadic landscape
estates and their vista's

ANALYSIS CONCLUSION

TWO TYPES OF ESTATE LANDSCAPES

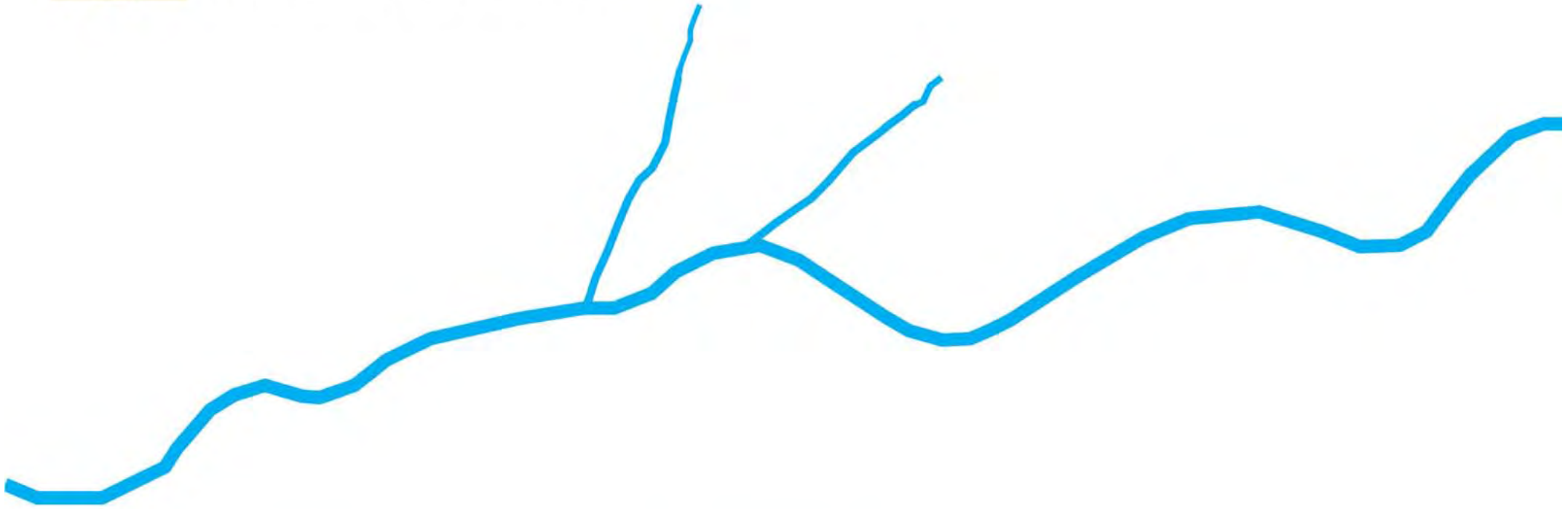


MASTERPLAN FLOWING LANDSCAPE





INTERVENTION I RESTORING VIEWS



Looking up towards the estate landscape

Looking down towards the rhine delta

experiencing how the water shaped the landscape

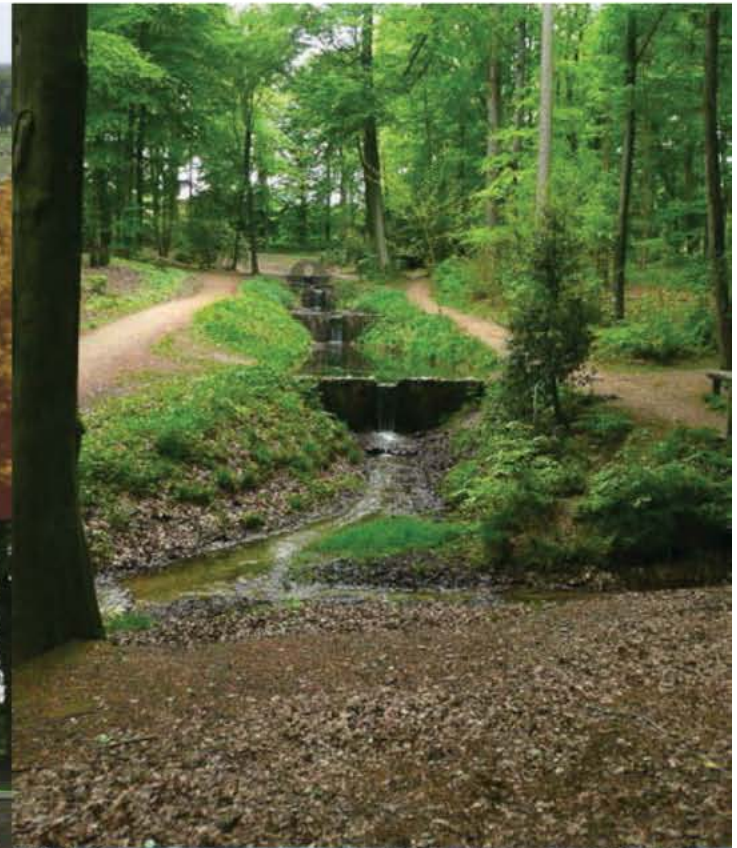


INTERVENTION I RESTORING VIEWS



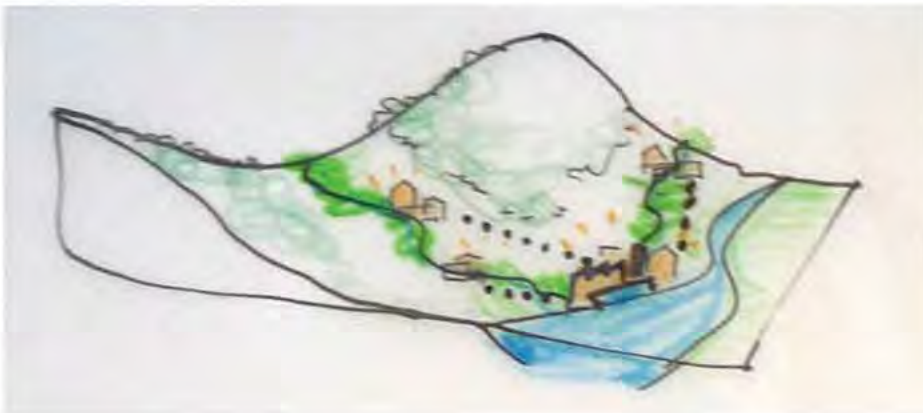


INTERVENTION I RESTORING VIEWS





INTERVENTION 2 REFERING TO THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE



A. Redevelop former industrial buildings for a new cultural-educational function

B. Change the former industrial landscape into an ecological area



INTERVENTION 2 REFERING TO THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE





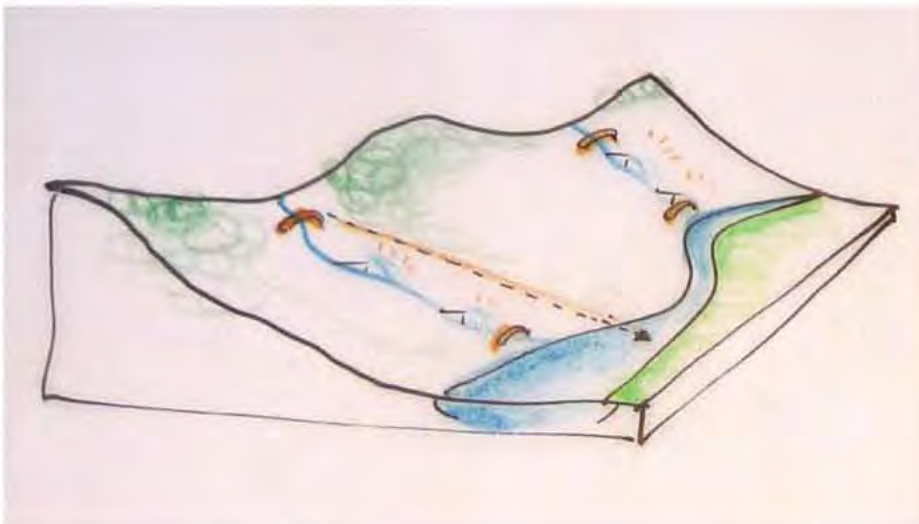
INTERVENTION 3

ARCHITECTURAL WATER-GARDEN ELEMENTS REPRESENTING ONCE EXISTING MANORS





INTERVENTION 4 REINTRODUCING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE ON A LARGE SCALE



Vista's along brooks

Using cascades to emphasize height differences

Crossing brooks between areas

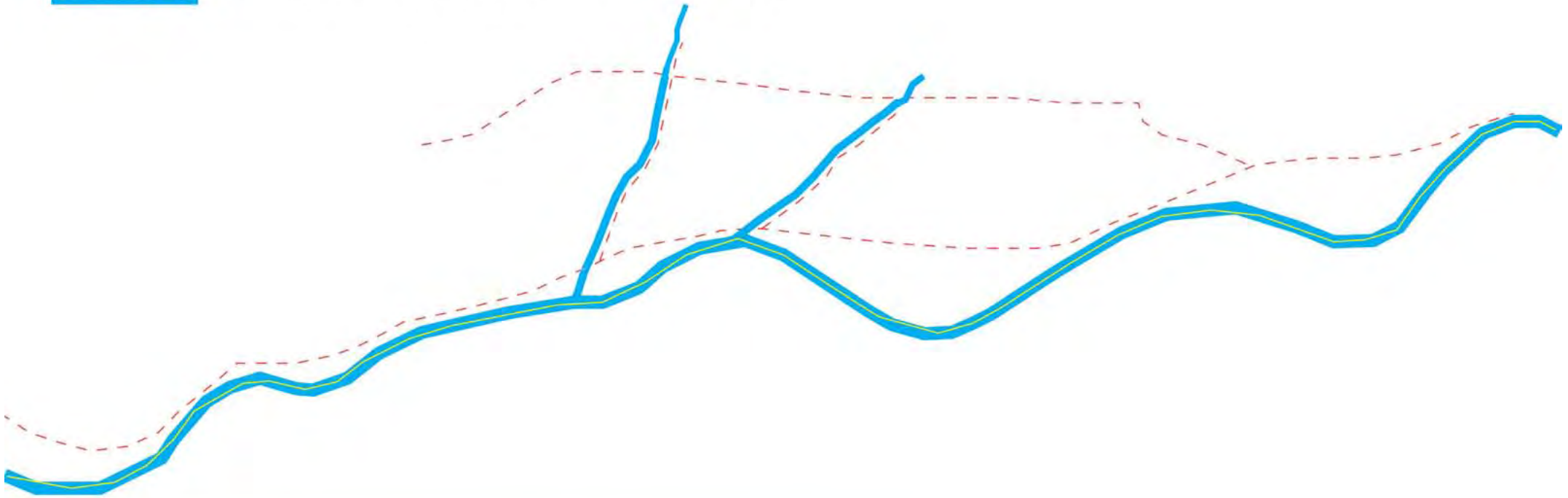


INTERVENTION 4 REINTRODUCING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE ON A LARGE SCALE





INTERVENTION 5 ROUTES ALONG THE WATER



A. Paths crossing the wet brook valleys, moving along the flood plains

B. Paths crossing the forrest brooks, moving through the hills and the forest

C. Paths following the brooks up through the estate landscape and into the areas lying beyond



INTERVENTION 5 ROUTES ALONG THE WATER



