



Entente Florale 2019 Municipality of Voorst

Tuesday, 16 July 2019



Jury-
route

REST POINTS



1 Town hall

The town hall was completed at the start of the eighties and was designed by the architectural firm Van den Broek and Bakema Rotterdam. The building emphasises the distinctive architectural style of Dutch Structuralism in which, often using recurring constructions, the human dimensions was sought. In that sense, it fits the Municipality of Voorst like a glove. At that time, there were significant cutbacks on the installations, which even now still leads to a 'severe changing' working climate. Sustainability-wise, it is no longer of this time. Furthermore, as a result of many minor and major changes down through the years, the purpose was further clouded and the building no longer fulfils the role that the 'house of the Municipality of Voorst' should now and in the future have. We have since opted for the implementation of far reaching redevelopment, whereby the current building should not only be energy neutral but also match the needs of the municipality and the organisation.



2 De Kruidentuin

Modern green centre. Where people with disabilities (the clients) and their carers work together. In addition to working in the shop (cultivated vegetables, plants, bedding plants and fresh herbs), an own artisan candle maker and nursery, it is also a place to meet each other. The elderly from the surroundings also have a place here for daytime activities. According to their needs, the clients participate in the current activities and enjoy the dynamics. All the work is environmentally-friendly. The plants are watered using rainwater, mites are used for biological pest control and the heating is provided in a purely natural way using pellet stoves. Even the ash from this is used as fertilizer for the plants.



3 Nieuw Bellinkhof

The Foundation IJssel landscape (Stichting IJssellandschap) has taken the initiative together with a landowner to set up a new country estate to the east of Twello. The Nieuw Bellinkhof country estate sits on approximately 22 hectares and was used for intensive farming, both agricultural arable and pastureland. The objective was to realise a rough natural landscape with four sleekly designed homes. A new landscape that along with the functional homes and nature also has a place for recreation and water storage.



4 Steam sawmill and clog specialist on the Wilp Dyke

The Steam Sawmill Wilp's Dyke foundation (Stoomhoutzagerij Wilpsche dijk) was set up in 2015. The former sawmill was closed in 1984 and left to ruin. A group of enthusiastic volunteers renovated the run-down sawmill, both the building as well as the machinery. It was given a new lease of life as an experience museum 100 years after its foundation as a sawmill. The sawmill is home to the oldest clog maker in the Netherlands! Clog maker – Bertus Roessink – practices his craft here and trains young clog makers. The complete process from tree trunk to clog can be followed by the public. Customised tree trunk tables are also made and sold.



5 't Nieuwe Diekhuus

The chefs of this restaurant have all cooked for several Michelin star restaurants but now want to do top level cooking in a relaxed atmosphere. This place on the Bandijk is unique. To the south you are afforded views of the side channels of the IJssel that were created to give more room to the river that flows through a narrow strait past the city of Deventer. This development offers plenty of opportunities for nature to thrive, especially the river flora and waterfowl (water birds). To the north of the Diekhuus restaurant is the wastewater treatment plant. This treatment plant is in need of renovation. It is been looked into whether the majority of the sewage water can be conveyed under the IJssel to the treatment plant of Deventer, so that a small, modest sustainable treatment plant can be realised on this side of the IJssel.



6 Kleine Noordijk

Build date: 1856. White-plastered country home with cellars, decorated with neo-classic elements and splendidly detailed carved woodwork. The country home was built at the location of the Kleine Noordijk farm at the instructions of Ms. Van Marle-Van Wijck, owner of the country estate the (Grote) Noordijk. It was meant to be a summer home for her daughter and family. The division of the original Noordijk country estate dates back to about 1670. From the house a sightline was established to the country home the (national listed building) Grote Noordijk. Accompanying monuments: the coach house with horse stables, pigeon loft annex pheasantry (national listed building). The Kleine Noordijk is a complex listed country estate.



MUST-SEES

7 Start of the Clog trail

A network of clog trails, walking routes through farmland was formed around Twello for walkers. The routes are laid and maintained by groups of volunteers who come from the surrounding areas. A route like the Fliertpad along the ancient stream offers residents and visitors the opportunity to discover the landscape in an active manner. Clog trails draw lots of visitors throughout the year to the village and as such are a vital source income to the community.



8 Jeu-de-boules-pitch (= civilian initiative)

Members of the Twello Jeu de Boules Association decided to get in touch with the Municipality of Voorst at the start of 2015 to request that the jeu de boules pitch be either renovated or replaced. Given the safety issues and the target group (elderly), it was irresponsible to continuing playing on it. They were also short of a pitch because of an increase in their membership. The two pitches in the garden plan 'Statenhoed' were installed in 1999 upon a civilian initiative which felt that there should be a meeting place for the elderly in the heart of Twello, where they could also play a game of jeu de boules. After the Municipality held talks with the board of the VvE (Owner's Association) of the adjacent apartments and the committee of the Twello Jeu De Boules Association, the two pitches were replaced and greenery (shrubs and plants) was included in the plan. With some work carried out by the members and support from the municipality (materials), the spring of 2015 was the opening of the jeu de boules pitch. More than 30 members use these pitches 3 mornings in the week. Moreover, due to its public nature it draws both young and old.



9 Dutch Reformed Village Church (Hervormde Dorpskerk) Twello

Constructed: between 1450–1500. Dutch Reformed Church, originally Roman Catholic and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1298, the already existing church, consisting of a nave and narrow choir, was elevated to a parish church. Around about 1450, this was replaced by the current Gothic with a sacristy up against the north wall, the nave was replaced around 1500. The roof with its cross-ribbed vaults dates from 1528, after a fire caused by acts of war destroyed the old wooden roof. De vault paintings are from Ewolft van Delft from 1542. The church boasts a late-Gothic baptismal font and 16th/17th century gravestones (national listed monuments).

Accompanying monument: church tower. Built out of about 14,000 bricks, decorated with recesses each containing customised natural stone. The upper section of the tower dates from around 1550. The ground level is vaulted in design, the north wall has a stairway that leads to the upper part. A Gerrit Schimmel bell, cast in 1678, and a copy of a Willem Wegewart bell (1601) hangs in the tower. Both bells were taken by the Germans in the Second World War, the one from 1678 was recovered in 1945 (national monument).





10 Redevelopment of the village centre

Together with the entrepreneur association Twello Centrum, the municipality is busy redeveloping the village centre of Twello. This is being done in stages, where the Duistervoordsweg was completed as first stage in 2018. The Stationsstraat was next in 2019. It is vital that the village centre of Twello remains appealing for residents, entrepreneurs and the public. That is why the entrepreneur association Twello Centrum and the municipality of Voorst implemented the plan to redevelop the village centre.



11 De Veldjes (= formerly a municipal nursery), the Stationskwartier and rail zone (area near the train station)

Between the years 2003 and 2013, a new housing estate was realised at the location of the substantially environmentally polluting pig slaughterhouse of Dumeco and the former municipal nursery. Village living has been given 2 entirely different, expressive forms here. In De Veldjes, the former municipal nursery, the individual house is the major component in a very green setting. The loose, but still directed make-up, refers to a swarm of yards around open spaces. The Stationskwartier, the location of the former slaughterhouse, is also informally village-like in nature, varied and harmonious. Here, a great variety of locations have been carefully arranged into a compact whole but still retain the feel of a village residential area. The architecture is very varied but 'coordinated'. It fences off the urban planning set-up and the sequence of village spaces, just like the utilisation of public spaces supports the total image. The area offers space for a great diversity in dwellings and greenery and is comfortably close to the train station.



12 Zone College (Meester Zwiersweg 4)

The end of 2012 was this modern, sustainable school building being used for the first time to train upper secondary vocational/pre-vocational secondary education (V)MBO students in the agricultural sector. The building was designed by SP-Architecten by Architecten aan de Maas. The idea behind the design is 'getting taught in an open space amongst the trees' that is connected with its green environment. For this purpose, the façade is erected from a wooden frame with vertical strips of sustainable Frake wood. Vertical greenery was added to several places inside and outside the building. The building consists of several small pavilions which are linked by way of glass atriums. These pavilions are home to the various study areas. The atriums are multi-functional in-between spaces that are also used as heat collectors. Bodies of water and ventilation keep it cool in the summer. The beautiful building is a large school and can hold more than 860 students, who also come from outside the municipality. The Zone College is a substantial, big building at this location, between the Hackfort Veenhuis country estate, old lanes and a housing estate. That is why during the development of it, a lot of attention was

given to the design, integration and equipping of the terrain. The architecture refers to a wood and makes the scope of the building less readable. In addition to equipping the terrain to match the function and the surroundings, the layout of the public area next to it was also included in the design.



13 Beehive 'Het Octagon' (Burgemeester van de Feltzweg 1)

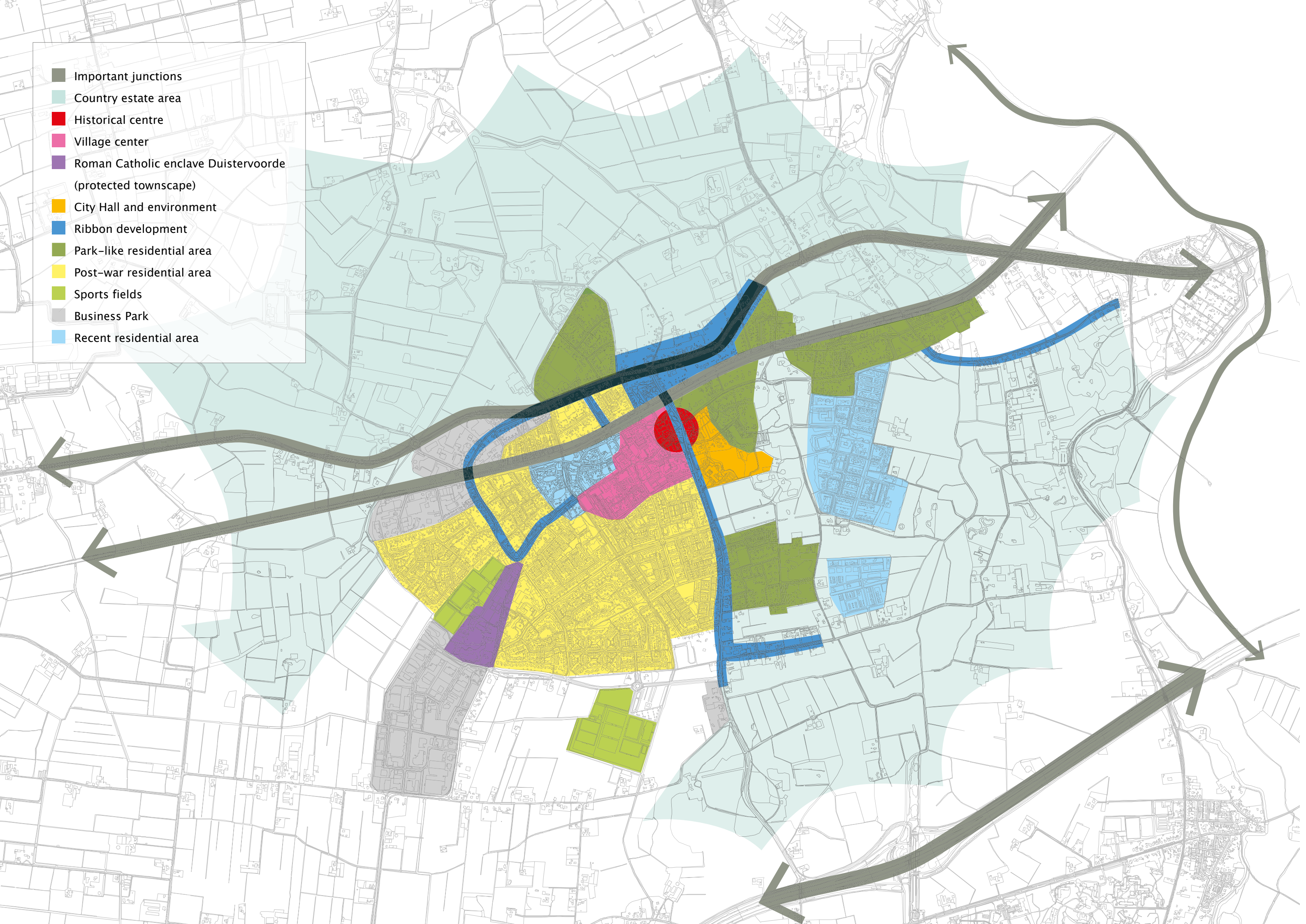
The beehive 'Het Octagon' is the location of the beekeeper's association since 2010. It is housed in a section of a sheep pen. The current sheep pen was built in 1996 and was inspired by the former from 1964, which also had a thatched roof. The name 'Octagon' refers to the eight-sided form of the sheep pen. A garden with pollen providing plants for a range of bee types has been planted in the Octagon. The beekeepers have about 20 members and regularly welcome school classes to tell them about the importance of bees and the beekeeping profession.



14 Achter 't Holthuis

The housing estate Achter 't Holthuis together with the Hackforts Veenhuis and 't Holthuis country estates next to it form one large parkland landscape. The design of this housing estate took the lines and elements in the existing landscape into account. Old and new are interwoven with each other through landscaping. The estate has been designed to offer plenty of space. Long lanes lined with trees form distinctive image elements, the residential areas connected to these are interchanged with ribbons of bushes. The green fields that lie throughout act as filter fields for rainwater. This rainwater runs via ditches to the fields, giving you an interchanging image with a small scale character.





Important junctions

Country estate area

Historical centre

Village center

Roman Catholic enclave Duistervoorde
(protected townscape)

City Hall and environment

Ribbon development

Park-like residential area

Post-war residential area

Sports fields

Business Park

Recent residential area

15 Het Schol and Lazaruskolken

Build date: 1851. This country estate, designed by M. van Harte, was built on a hill that was heaped up with soil from an old IJssel pool that was transformed into a pond with two branches. It is a red-brown plastered country house with a symmetric façade and two levels. The façade crest is in the new-Louis XV style. The country estate is a listed building because of its age and special and distinctive architecture. Accompanying monuments: park landscape (English landscape style, design of Samuel A. van Lunteren), gardener's lodge, wooden house and wooden nursery boxes and greenhouses. On the other side of the Bandijk is the Lazaruskolken, which just like the original pond were formed during a break in the dyke.



16 Project Bandijk

The heritage showpiece of the Municipality of Voorst is the Bandijk. It is a kilometres long dyke running past many listed buildings and farms. They form a harmonious whole with the spectacular IJssel landscape. In addition to the floodplains, the magnificent old yard shrubbery and orchards with their tall standard fruit trees grab your attention. To safeguard and enhance the character of this unique area, the Bandijk project was started a number of years back. This project sees old farms returned to their former glory and given a new lease of life. An integrated, area-targeted approach ensured landscape, heritage, economic activity and tourism were jointly tackled. The motto 'retaining through redevelopment' can be fully seen and appreciated here!



17 Mill de Ooievaar (Wijkseweg 3)

The listed corn mill 'de Ooievaar' dates back to 1854. It is an eight-sided thatched mill. De Ooievaar has suffered a lot of misfortune and has been lost to fire three times. In 1896, 1973 and the last time was after a lightning strike in 2015. The tower mill has been rebuilt on the foundation from 1987. The mill was officially opened on 12 May 2018, National Mill day, and the blades are running again.



18 Het Hunderen Country estate (Hunderenslaan 7)

Build date: 1624. White-plastered country home. Already in 960, a large moated farm, called Hunderi, probably stood here. The nobleman Johan van Heerdt purchased the property in 1624 and commissioned the building of a manor. This was doubled in size at the back in the 18th Century and the stepped towers were replaced by a middle avant-corps (pavilion). Around 1850, the country estate was given a neo-classic appearance and an extra level was added. However, at the end of the 19th Century, this was removed except for the central window and columns. The back wing was also torn down (National listed building).



19 Fruit tree orchard Klomp (Kruisvoorderweg 4)

This is a family run business and has been in the hands of the family Klomp since 1971. Father Gerrit owns the company since 1971, when he took over from the Birnie family after the fruit crisis. The business was at that time 8 hectares in size and supplied apples, pears and plums to the auction in Twello. Gerrit decided to also target private individuals and shops. His son, Henk, also opted for the fruit cultivation profession and took over the company in 1992 together with his wife Hanny. Since then the company has grown into a modern business with about 15 hectares of fruit trees. In 2005, cherry trees were planted and the first cherries were harvested with success in 2008! Currently, a lot of fruit lovers know about the company.



20 Country Estate De Parckelaer (Blikkenweg 8)

Build date: between 1600-1700. A somewhat elevated country house. The estate was first mentioned in a letter dating from 1434. At the end of the 18th Century, the country estate was home to Baron Frederik Godert van Reede, in his official capacity of magistrate the highest authority of the Veluwe in his time. Around 1870, the front façade was renovated. Around the country home at the start of the 19th



Century, a landscape style park was created. The park with its panoramas in a northerly direction across the pasturelands forms a beautiful landscape composition together with the centrally located house on higher ground. Accompanying monuments: historic garden and park, gazebo (National listed building). De Parckelaer is a complex listed country estate.



21 Het Nieuwe Wezeveld (Rijksstraatweg 150)

Build date: 1869. Country estate in the neo-classic style, consisting of a main building with towers and extensions. It was built to replace the nearby run-down country estate 'Het Wezeveld'. The new country home, strategically and characteristically situated on the Rijksstraatweg, was home to the baronial family Van Hövell van Westerflie until 1947. After that it served, amongst others, as an orthopaedic-therapeutic institution. The extended entrance hall dates from 1911 (Municipal listed building).



22 Molenveld

The western part of the Molenveld housing estate was built at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. The estate is located beside the Hartelaar country estate, mentioned for the first time in the 14th Century. The estate is distinctive because of its rows of houses, homes with large windows and residential areas with no pavements. Two large green areas run through the housing estate. This public green space is used a lot as a playing area by the young people on the estate.



23 Business park Engelenburg Noord

The business park Engelenburg was developed in stages from the eighties. It is made up of three parts: Engelenburg, West and North. The area forms the outskirts of the village and as such is a link to the surrounding landscape. This requires a lot of attention for landscape integration of the park, to retain the views. The buildings have a representative appearance and the area a green character. Green belts that also function as a catchment for the rainwater from the roofs, water courses and broad green banks along the roads can be found within this area. Retention basins for rainwater that are quite often used by walkers are located on the north side.



24 Doornweerd

The eastern part of the Doornweerd housing estate dates from the mid-eighties. The western part was realised in the nineties. This housing estate is distinctive due to its semi-detached houses. A green belt runs through the entire housing estate that is completely accessible and forms the hub of the estate. This green zone contains a great variety of trees like the hornbeam, oak, maple and ash, that were given the opportunity here to reach their full growth. The housing estate is bordered to the east by the Twellose Beek (stream).



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