



IN-SITE ANALYSIS

The scope of the in-site analysis document is according to the approved AF “to inform participants on problems solved and good practices implemented”. The provided information should be brief, in order participants of the Study Visits to have a clear view of the Fortress and actions, projects and policies which have been developed around it or planned to be developed.

<p>Name of the Fortress, Location</p>	<p>HERENTALS (ANTWERP REGIONAL LANDSCAPES, BELGIUM)</p> <p>Grote Markt, 2200 Herentals https://goo.gl/maps/Pf3A6cNcnYdQBGeA7</p>
<p>Brief Historical Background</p>	<p>Herentals, in the middle of the region Campine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herentals is situated in the Campine (de Kempen), more specific in the middle of the region. • Campine (Kempen) comes from the word Campinia or Campina, which is Latin for open space. In the late Roman period, the region was designated by the name Taxandria. We also know the Taxandrians in the writings of Julius Caesar. • It is said that Herentals is the ‘historical capital’ of the Campine, there are other opinions this als could be Turnhout or Eindhoven (Netherlands). <p>First settlement - first city wall (1147 – end 16th century)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a first mention in 1147-1150 with two city centres in this time. One north (villa nova) and one south of the river ‘Kleine Nete’ around the Sint-Waldetrudiskerk (villam de Hernehals’) • At the beginning of the 13th century Hendrik I Duke of Brabant merges the two centers into one city. (This explains the long ellipse shape of the city). Later in that century there was mainly development in the north of the city (Elisabeth hospital, old Beguinage) • The creation of the city means the right to a to build city walls, this is an important step for the fortifications. It is unknown when this was realized. • The map of Jacob van Deventer from 1550 gives a good image of the oldest urban situation. The first enclosure existed presumably purely from a canal and an earthen wall overgrown with scrub or provided with a wooden structure. • The first real wall of the city comes between 1380 and 1420. In that period appear in the historical literature also the oldest mentions of the stone gate buildings: the Upper Gate (Bovenpoort) first in 1389. In the north of the city there are the



'Sand Gate' (Zandpoort), the 'Forest Gate' (Bospoort) and the Floris Gate (Florispoort).

Second city wall (late 16th century - end 18th century)

- Pushed back city wall towards the river Kleine Nete
- Turbulent period in the area during the Eighty Years' War or Spanish War (Tachtigjarige Oorlog). The Spaniards destroy at the end of the 16th century the old Beguinage (oude Begijnhof) and a lot of buildings in the north (villa nova / Nieuwland) are abandoned or demolished as for example the Floris Gate (Florispoort) and the Forest Gate (Bospoort).
- That is why the northern part of the city was lost and the reinforcement folded back to on the river Kleine Nete, as they appear on map Le Polme. Here is a new reinforcement built with bastions and protruding jumps in earth with a moat in front of it. This reinforcements are in use until the 18th century in use and they are maintained. (clearing the canal and cutting the vegetation).

Third phase: dismantling of the reinforcement and development on top of the city walls (start in the late 18th century and also continuation in 19th – 20th century)

- The enclosure no longer had a military function
- The development of castle domain Le Paige on top of the former city walls is a good example of integration of the fortress structures (canal as pond and bastion as a hill)
- Herentals has a lot of monuments in the historic center. The attention goes mainly to the restoration for the buildings, there is no special attention for the fortress structure as a whole.
- The historical landscapes receive no attention for management or design (situation park Le Paige) with strong naturalization as a result, this makes the fortress structures unrecognizable
- Because the city has grown in this period and expanded the most of damage is done in covering the old structures and development on top of the fortress city.
- A more detailed information of this period is needed.

Period with attention for fortress structures (21st century, current period)

- There are many plans and projects (such as structure plan, master plan, management plan) that indicate a new trend regarding maintenance, repair and strengthening of the old fortress structures.

Herentals immaterial heritage – 'story telling'

- Toponym: Herentals means the hill where hornbeam (hekelteer or haagbeuk) grows
- Inhabitants are called "Kloversververs" and "Peestekers". The city's nickname is 'Keizerstede'. [1] Sint-Waldefrudis is the patron saint of the city.



<p>Current Status</p>	<p>In the municipality Herentals live 28.148 inhabitants in total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.899 in Herentals • 5.116 in Noorderwijk • 2.133 in Morkhoven <p>The remains of the fortress structures are still recognizable today and elements are integrated in both landscape and urban context</p> <p>Urban context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Gate (Bovenpoort) as building structure (infrastructure, conflict heritage values) • Sand Gate (Zandpoort) as a building structure • Molenvest, double row of trees, parking lot (infrastructure, conflict heritage values) <p>Landscape context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonnenvest, wall and dike (12m) • Begijnenvest, wall and dike • Kattenberg • Koetshuis • Le Paige park and garden: remains of the second reinforcement, the pond as remains of the canal and the hill as remains of the bastion <p>The fortress structure is also part of the historic walking tour (see attachment)</p> <p>The historical background mentions the current interest in renewal, strengthening and integration of the fortress structures in many ways. This is translated into new policy plans and projects that for the most part have to be implemented. (see further)</p> <p>There is no plan that covers the fortress structure as a whole, the approach is fragmented and there is no global policy about the fortress structure. Maybe only on spatial / environmental level and only for the north part and this also only makes spatial statements (masterplan Olympiadelaan).</p>
<p>Recent projects implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Domain Le Paige, integrated maintenance plan for heritage and nature. make the fortress structure visible and experienceable. Also toward an 'open heritage', the castle has been recently (summer 2019) transformed to as a regional and open house for a heritage association (re-use and conservation through development) • Masterplan Olympiadelaan will be legally translated into PRUP Olympiadelaan (in approval procedure) these plans are a continuation of the demarcation process of the small-town area Herentals and gives a whole new ambition for the north part of the city with a fortress park, nature corridor, development zones and water infiltration zones.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New park of Beguinage (Begijnhofpark) with play areas, new fruit trees, water infiltration, connection Beguinage.
<p>Projects under implementation or planned to be implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great ambition to integrate the fortress structures in <u>new local policy plans</u> such as the new environmental policy plan, new mobility plan, traffic circulation plan, parking policy plan, rainwater plan, heat plan (this approach is similar with the general project description of RFC with multiple themes) • There are many projects in the planning phase but also some towards implementation and construction (therefore there is a need for the general vision how to integrate the fortress structures) <u>an overview of the 18 ! projects and initiators</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train station surroundings (IMMOSTAR) 2. Cycling path next to train (Province of Antwerp) 3. Masterplan and PRUP Olympiadeaan (Province) 4. Water infiltration research (VMM) 5. Strategic project river Kleine Nete (Regional Landscape Kleine en Grote Nete) 6. Walking paths or 'slow roads' (Regional Landscape) 7. Infrastructure Poederleeseweg (city) 8. Maintenance plan Le Paige (city) 9. Ax Olympiadeaan – Belgiëlaan – Augustijnenlaan, former Campine Canal / Kempisch kanaal (city) 10. Location study new Administrative Centre (city) 11. Parking lot next to library (city) 12. Art Campus and police (city) 13. Molenvest as an outdated parking, renewal related to RFC (city) 14. New development City Gate street (city, IOED) 15. Buffering of 3.200 m³ city water on former fortress and city canal structures (city) 16. Development vision church (Church factory / Kerkfabriek and Flemish master architect) 17. Site 'De Voorzienigheid' (Hestate development) 18. Site 'Nonnenvest' (Zusters Franciscanessen, RE-ST)
<p>Local, regional, national and/or European policies used related to the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p>	<p><u>Preservation:</u> The historic centre is indicated as <u>archaeological zone</u> There are several heritage protections in Herentals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected town or village in contact with fortress structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hof Le Paige with surrounding ○ Sint-Elisabeth guesthouse, river Kleine Nete, houses with gardens and city walls ○ Beguinage with surroundings • Other protected town or villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Millwaterhof with surroundings ○ West side Great Market



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected monuments on fortress structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Le Paige castle domain, park ○ Le Paige castle ○ Nonnenvest ○ City Gates: Upper Gate and Sand Gate • Other protected monuments (short list, most important) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sint-Elisabeth hospital: gate, chapel, monastery ○ Millwaterhof ○ Beguinage: parsonage, Sint-Catharina church, infermirie ... ○ Justice of peace ○ Town Hall (Lakenhal) • UNESCO world heritage: Town Hall (Lakenhal) bufferzone • <u>Development</u> • masterplan and PRUP Olympiadelaan (provincial spatial implementation) with city development, environmental and greenblue approach with important part for water storage
<p>Local, regional and/or national stakeholders involved</p>	<p><u>Local</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Herentals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy maker: Mien Van Olmen (mayor) Stefan Verraedt (heritage) ○ civil servants: Emiel Crauwels (spatial planner), Jill Loos (head of spatial planning), Tom Ceusters (head of technical department) • Local guide: Raf Waeyaert • Landscape architect (designer masterplan): Jorryt Braaksma (LAMA landscape architects) • University of Antwerp: Piet Lombaerde (prof. heritage) <p><u>Regional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Landscape Kleine en Grote Nete: Bas Van der Veken (coordinator), Els Oostvogels (landscape and heritage) • Kempens Karakter (heritage cell): Ellen Van De Velde, Jeroen Janssens • Province of Antwerp, heritage: Joke Bungeneers • Flemish region, heritage: Jasmine Michielsens, Dirk Artois <p><u>National</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Stevin stichting: Luc Olyslager • EFFORTS: Raf De Roo
<p>Public consultations (if any)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masterplan and PRUP Olympiadelaan has forseen several public consultations. This project has a great impact on the north part of the city and therefore also for many inhabitants. • Maintenance plan Le Paige, input ideas for the park • Annual event: Nete day
<p>Public opinion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still at a low level in general. There is a lack of experiencing the fortress structure, it is not visible at all. The main reason is there is no continuous connection because of the fragmented property structure.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the other hand there is a certain interest for the fortress structures in new development zones, they could give an extra added value in new housing areas. Developers see the advantage and are in conversation with the city. Therefore the city wants to know how to integrate the heritage structures. • There are many new projects that are situated in or around the former city walls. (at provincial and local level) • In fact it is expected that there are no opponents, the former walls are part of the history and identity of Herentals and therefore people appreciate the projects. • The only thing we should pay attention to and watch out for is that the public opinion might think that the many plans only stick with plans, this should actually be converted into actions and executions in the field.
<p>Existing problems related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffering of 3.200 m³ city water, possibility to integrate in old canals. This needs proper research and modelling • Make a connection between river Kleine Nete and old canals, this needs proper research and modelling. • Property structure is split up, and therefore also the accessibility and experience is fragmented, not continuous
<p>Problems solved related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance plan Le Paige (heritage and nature) is approved, this gives the city a clear framework for management of the park and how to integrate the former fortress structure (pond and hill) in the park (intramuros – extramuros)
<p>Good practices used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance plan Le Paige can play an important role as good practice or example for all other (18 !) projects on the fortress structure. • The new Beguinage Park is also a good practice and inspiration for the renewal of green public spaces on the fortress structures.
<p>Policy instruments related to the Fortress preservation and development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRUP Olympiadelaan (in approval procedure)
<p>Brief evaluation of the status before Study Visit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cities of Herentals and Lier are mentioned as the only fortress cities in the Campine (Kempen) This gives the city of Herentals a unique character. (this is also mentioned in the Atlas of the Campine by prof. Piet Lombaerde). • There is no such plan in Herentals that covers the fortress structure as a whole and there are many questions or possible projects where the fortress structure can give solutions or can be the key to a good and quality project. • The city of Herentals wants to proceed quickly on this matter, the amount of projects (18!) are indicative for the need for proper coordination on this level (certain call for urgency)



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund



Webpages related to the Fortress containing useful information for participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical walking tour city of Herentals link• https://www.herentals.be/monumentenstad (click translate)
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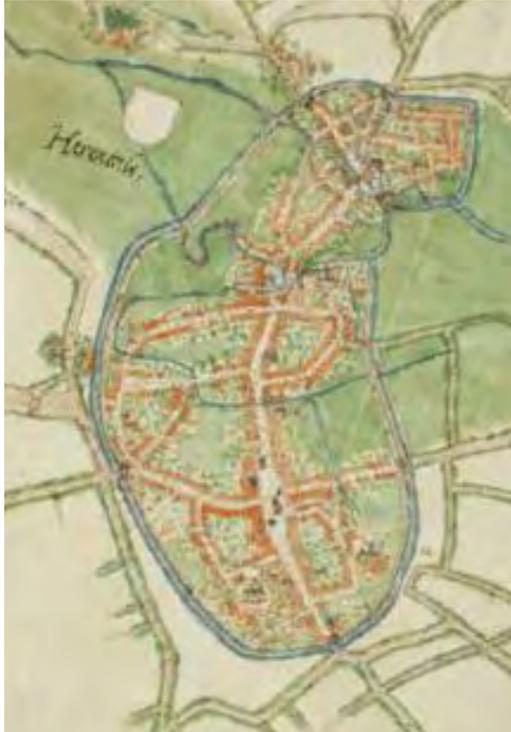


IN-SITE ANALYSIS – ATTACHMENT MAPS & IMAGES

HERENTALS



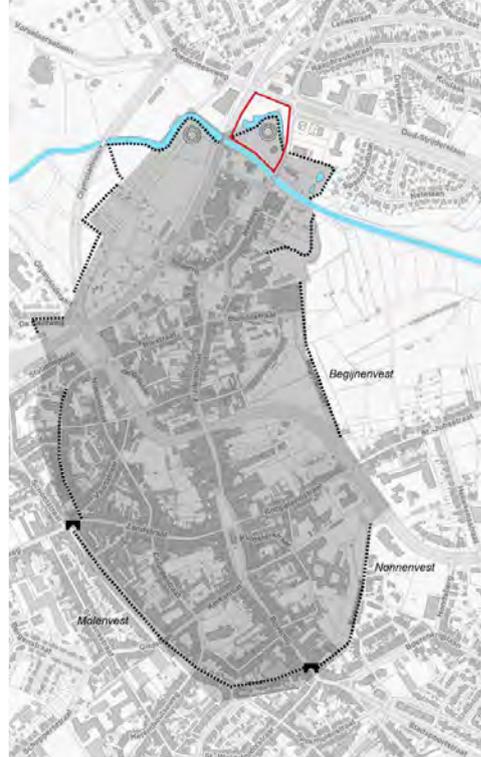
Location of Herentals within the Antwerp region



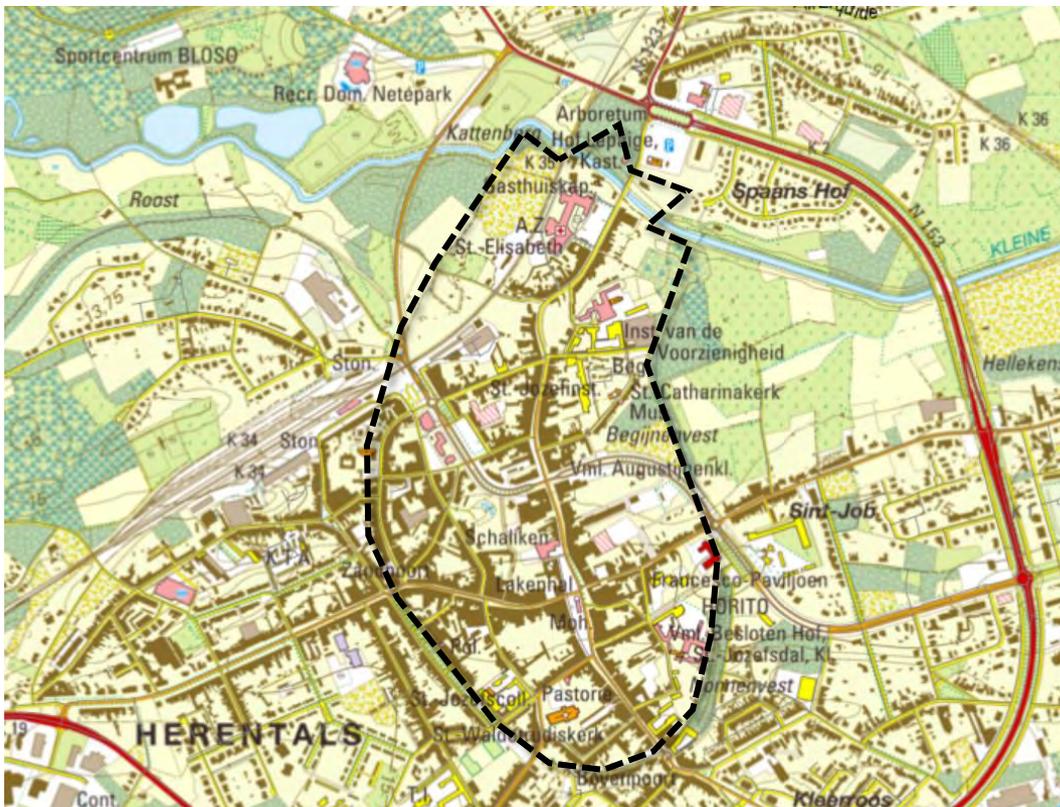
First city wall - map of Jacob van Deventer (1550) Second city wall - map Ferraris (1777)



abstract drawing first city wall (Le Paige in red)



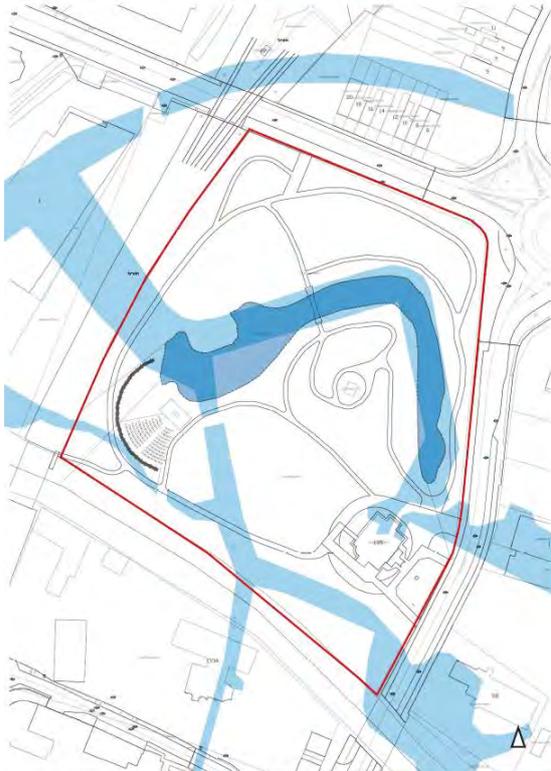
abstract drawing second city wall (Le Paige in red)



Topographic map of Herentals (current and existing situation) + projection of the second city wall



Plan Le Polme (1600-1700), never fully executed (only the northern part has received reinforcements with bastions / ramparts)



3.1.2.2.1 Gracht

De parkvijver (zie ook 3.2.2.5.1) is een relict van de gracht omheen één van de noordelijke bastions. Uit historische stadsdocumenten blijkt dat meermalen opdracht is gegeven om de grachten te ruimen (zoals bijvoorbeeld in 1621). De gracht van de vesten werd gevoerd door de Kleine Nete, de andere stadgrachten en het grondwater. Door het hoogteverschil in de stad was het nodig om verschillende constructies te realiseren zodat de grachten niet droog vielen. Fluis vermeldt in zijn onderzoek een sluis op de Kleine Nete ter hoogte van de waterval en de vistrap die het water kon omleiden langs het huidige koetshuis, onder de Nederpoortbrug naar het bastion ter hoogte van domein Le Paige. Via een daudaeome of dwarsdijk werd het water afgeremd en sloot het weer aan op de Kleine Nete. Over de Kleine Nete lag op die plek een brug om de wallen aan weerszijden van de rivier te verbinden. Op termijn is de gracht afgesneden geraakt van de rest van de vesten en uiteindelijk ook van de wateraanvoer vanuit de Kleine Nete en is er de vijver zoals we hem vandaag kennen.



figuur 47: Le Polme (1601-1700) steuring van domein Le Paige

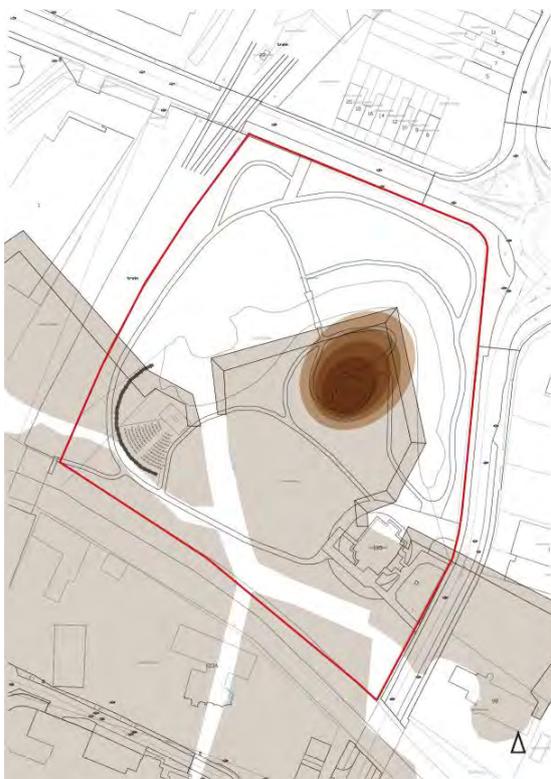


figuur 45: vijver (foto's 20/11/2017)

figuur 46: projectie grachten volgens kaart Le Polme (1601-1700) en huidige situatie (schaal 1/1.000)

architect Herman Adriaenssens om Regionale Landschap Kleine en Grote Nete en Kempen Karakter - in: stad Herentals

41



3.1.2.2.2 Bastion

De heuvel waarop nu het paviljoen staat is een relict van het vooruitspringende bastion dat op het eind van de 16^e eeuw, vermoedelijk tussen 1572 en 1575, op deze locatie werd aangelegd. In de omgeving van het Elisabethgasthuis heeft een kanon gestaan op één van de bolwerken. Of dit het bastion aan Le Paige is, weten wij op dit moment niet met zekerheid. Het verval van het bastion als verdedigingselement werd al ingezet in de 18^e eeuw. Het weiderecht op de gronden werd verwacht. Begroting gebeurde er met schapen en eventueel ook koeien en paarden. Het bastion heeft lang niet meer het vijfhoekig volume uit die tijd en is vermoedelijk bij de aanleg van de tuin en de bouw van het paviljoen sterk aangepast.



figuur 49: Le Polme (1601-1700) steuring van domein Le Paige

In de middeleeuwen en de nieuwe tijd onderhield men deze constructies om hun verdedigende functie en werden ze doorgaans vrijgemaakt van begroeiing. Maar na het in onbruik raken van de vesten werden ze meer en meer opgeslorpt in het landschap totdat ze in de 19^e eeuw opgingen in de landschapstuin van domein Le Paige. De link met andere delen van de vesten is niet meer op het terrein waarneembaar. Vandaag is er wel de historisch gegroeide interactie tussen de aanwezige bebouwing en vegetatie enerzijds en de oude verdedigingsstructuren anderzijds. Beiden met hun eigen erfgoedwaarde.

Naar deze relikten, gracht en bastion, is nog geen archeologisch onderzoek gedaan.



figuur 47: heuvel met Paviljoen (foto 20/11/2017)

figuur 48: projectie kastion volgens kaart Le Polme (1601-1700) en huidige situatie (schaal 1/1.000)

architect Herman Adriaenssens om Regionale Landschap Kleine en Grote Nete en Kempen Karakter - in: stad Herentals

43

Le Paige as part of the fortress structure, projection of plan Le Polme in combination with existing situations - above: remains of former canal, now pond / under: remains of bastion, now hill – elements integrated in castle domain Le Paige in English landscape style.



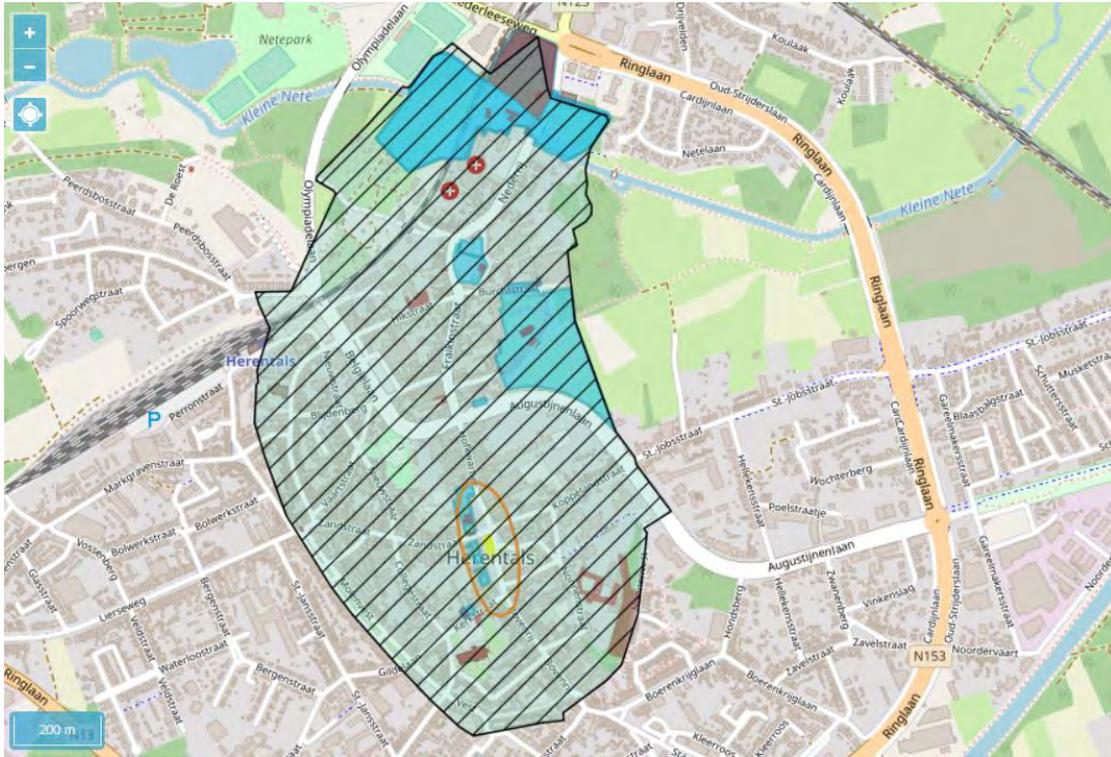
Le Paige: early 20th century image with hill, park pond and bridge



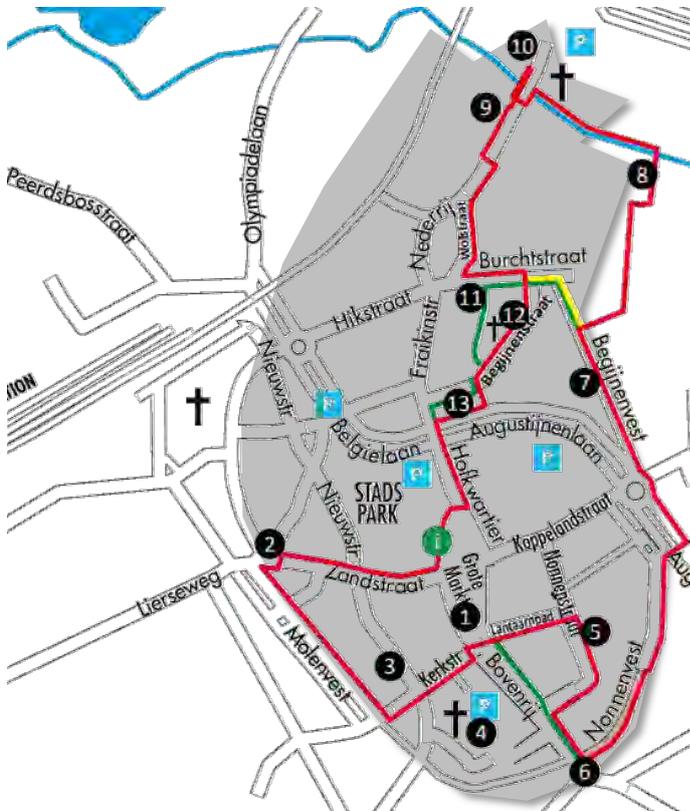
Le Paige: current image: hill, park pond and bridge



Le Paige: future image with a hill (pavilion), park pond (bridge) as remains of the fortified city, accessible open park zone, re-use (castle as regional and open house)

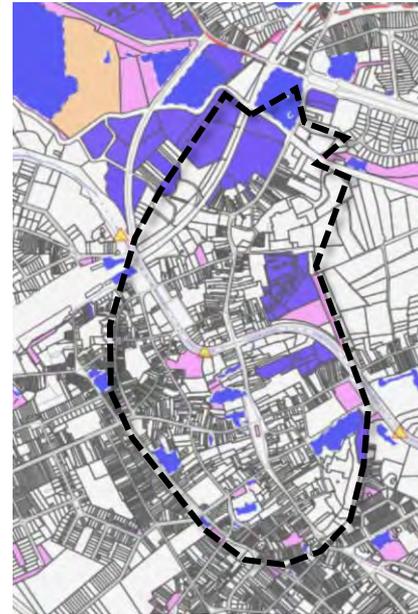
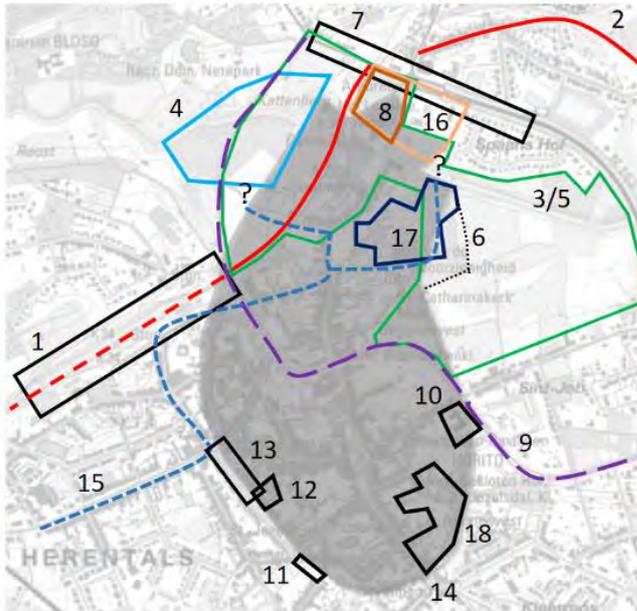


Preservations: archeological zone (hatch), protected town or village (blue zones), protected monuments (red), UNESCO heritage (orange circle)



the historical city walking tour is indicated with symbols (sign of Herentals = tree hornbeam: hekelteer or haagbeuk)

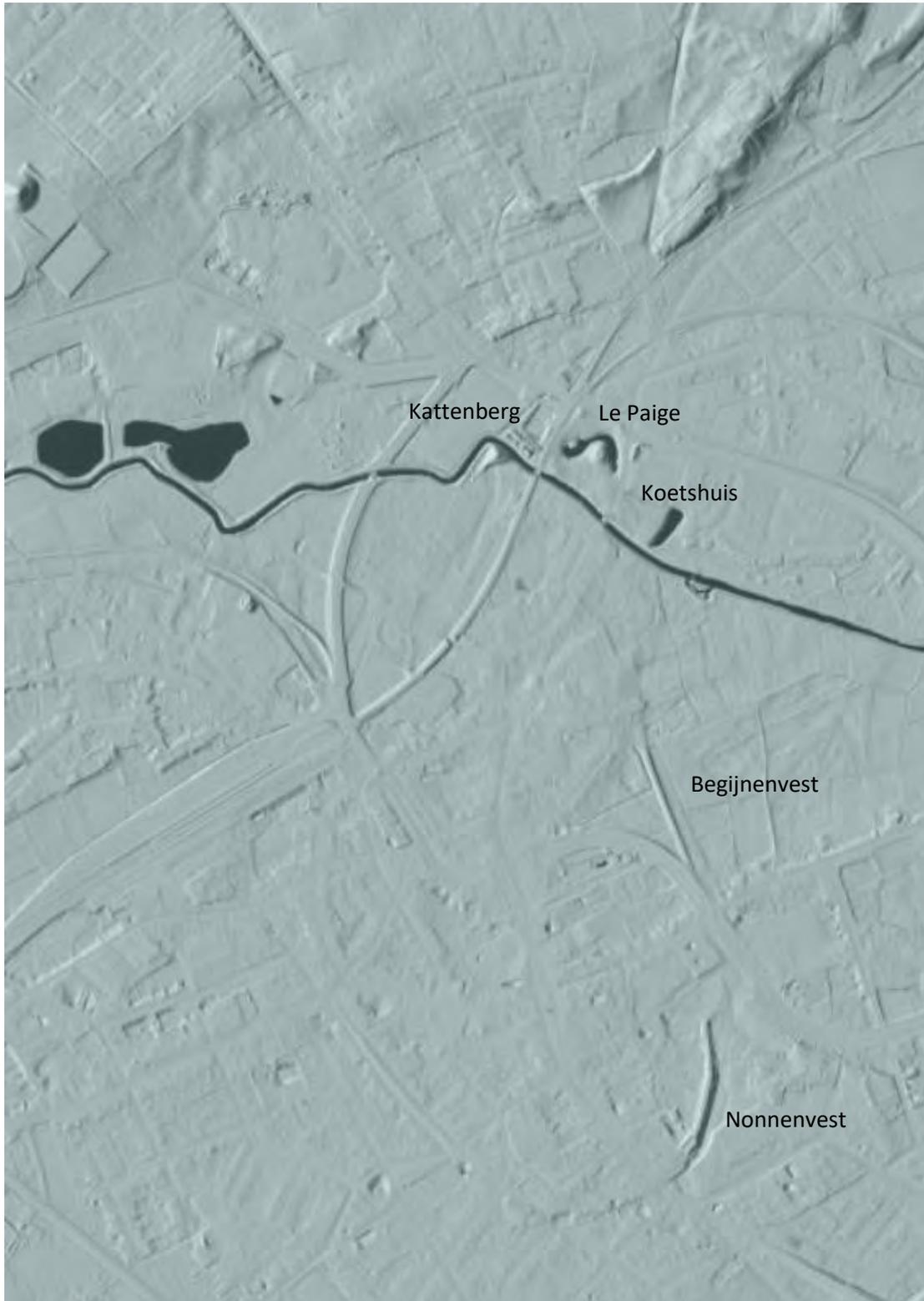
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Lakenhal | 7 City Walls |
| 2 Sand Gate | 8 Fish step |
| 3 School | 9 Hospital |
| 4 Church | 10 Le Paige |
| 5 Hof | 11 School |
| 6 Upper Gate | 12 Beguinage |
| | 13 Monastery |



18 projects ! connected with the fortress structure

property situation (rough view):
OCMW (blue), city (rose)

1. Train station surroundings (IMMOSTAR)
2. Cycling path next to train (Province of Antwerp)
3. Masterplan and PRUP Olympiadelaan (Province of Antwerp)
4. Water infiltration research (VMM)
5. Strategic project river Kleine Nete (Regional Landscape Kleine en Grote Nete)
6. Walking paths or 'slow roads' (Regional Landscape)
7. Infrastructure Poederleeseweg (city)
8. Maintenance plan Le Paige (city)
9. Ax Olympiadelaan – Belgiëlaan – Augustijnenlaan, former Campine Canal (city)
10. Location study new Administrative Centre (city)
11. Parking lot next to library (city)
12. Art Campus and police (city)
13. Molenvest as an outdated parking lot, renewal related to RFC (city)
14. New development City Gate street (city, IOED)
15. Buffering of 3.200 m³ city water on former fortress and city canal structures (city)
16. Development vision church (Kerkfabriek and Flemish master architect)
17. Site 'De Voorzienigheid' (Hestate development)
18. Site 'Nonnenvest' (Zusters Franciscanessen, RE-ST)



Digital Height Model, north part of Kleine Nete (area Le Paige, Koetshuis, Kattenberg) are clearly visible and also Begijnvest and Nonnvest on the eastside. In the north of the map the Kempische Heuvelrug (Hill of sand) is clearly visible



Molenvest



Nonnenvest



Nonnenvest



Upper Gate (Bovenpoort)



Sand Gate (Zandpoort)



Beguinage park (Begijnhofpark)



Atlas of the Campine (Kempenatlas) – military map. Lier and Herentals are the only cities with enclosure



Great Market and Town Hall (Lakenhal) in city centre, UNESCO Heritage



View Herentals (end 16th - begin 17th century)