



The Dutch “belvedere” policy



A new vision on the relationship between conservation and spatial design



Central assumptions in the belvedere approach

1. In a world of constant change, an integrated approach of spatial planning and cultural history is essential to maintain a link to the past in developing the city
2. Maintaining a link to the past is essential for the well-being of the citizens of the future
3. Cultural history and urban planning must be friends, not enemies.
4. Use the unique cultural-historical asset of the city to prevent uniformity in city development
5. Conservation through development



Before “Belvedere”: The fortifications in 1995: A bad situation, but nobody was ready to pay for the restoration

Basic assumptions of the “redevelopment plan for the fortifications 1998: inspired by the “Belvedere” policy

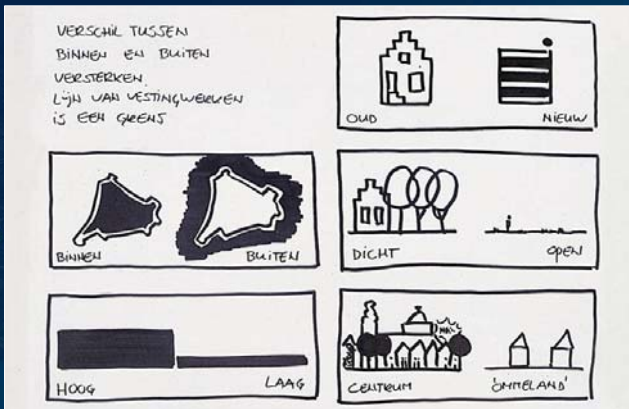
- Reinforcement of cultural-historical value
- Reinforcement of the quality of public space
- Reinforcement of natural and ecological values
- Maximum interlinking with urban development
- Reinforcement of the tourist infrastructure
- Space for innovative architecture



Accept
continuous
change;
Adapt,
but reuse the
existing
building as
much as
possible



Keep the experience of history alive



Reinforce urban characteristics



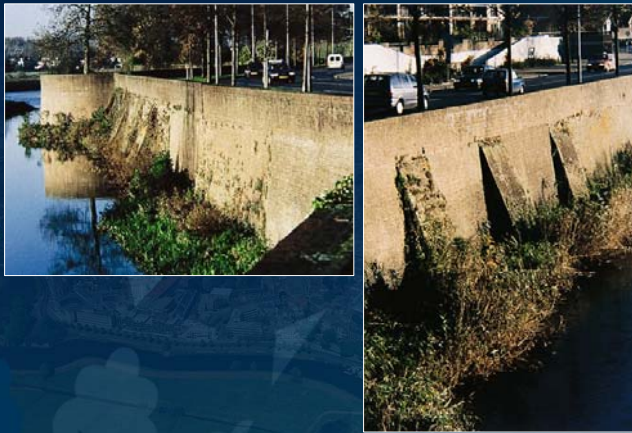
Reinforce the quality of public space



Make new landscape for the future

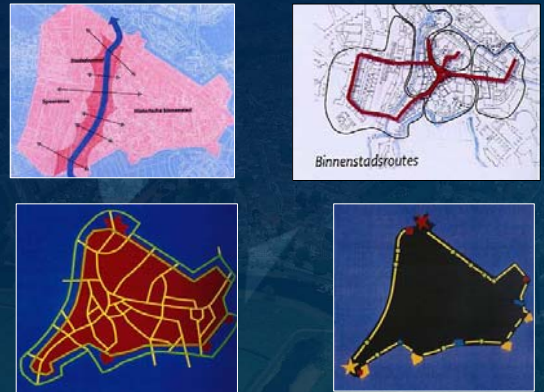


Preservation of natural qualities



Reinforcement of ecological values

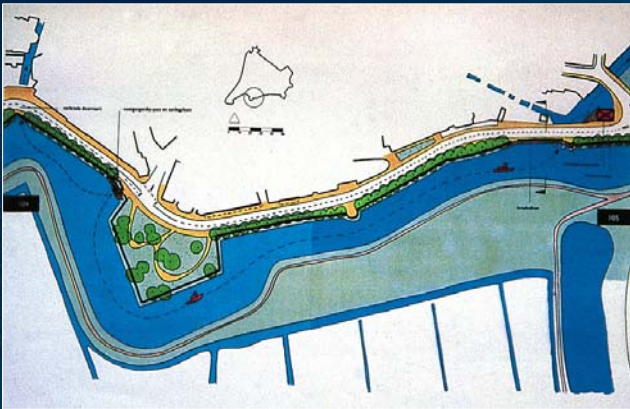
Improve spatial connections



Make new pedestrian zones



Reinforce the city accesses and gates



Reinforce tourism

Reinforce other forms of recreation



Add new architecture to historic layers

Basic assumptions for design

- Integrated planning (Urban planning, cultural history, public space, landscape, tourism, ecology and so on)
- Adaptations supporting new functions and new use must be possible
- New adaptations must be recognized as being new, give new qualities, but their link to the past must remain evident
- Archeological research is not only meant for documentation, but delivers basic guidelines for design.
- New adaptation are always in one way or another linked to the past
- If interests seem conflicting, creativity is used to create win-win-situations

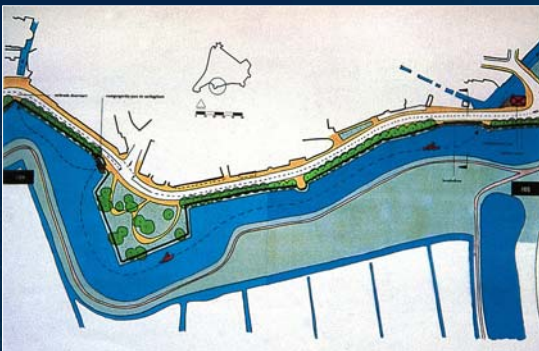
For today:

Focusing on the role of archaeological research in designing the plan, following the principles of the “Belvedere” approach

Four examples

First example

The “kruisbroedershekel” underground waterway

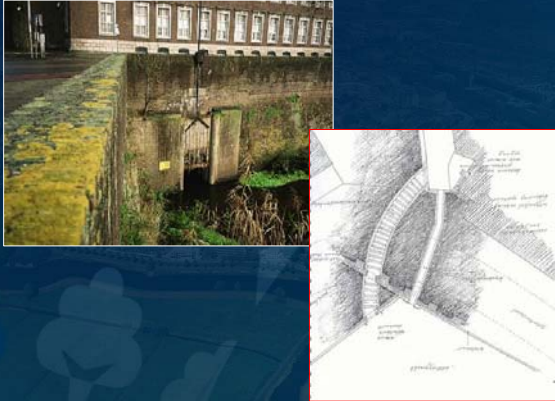


The kruisbroedershekel: a new water connection through the old city wall

The Kruisbroedershekel on the archeological site map



Original entrance and designed layout



Archeological findings



Three-dimensional presentation of the adapted plan



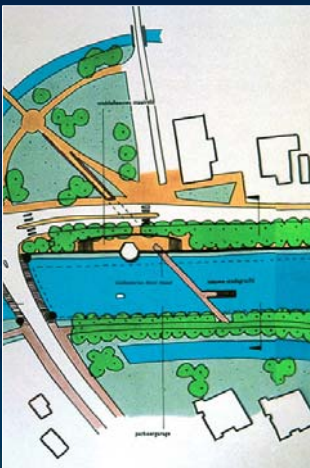
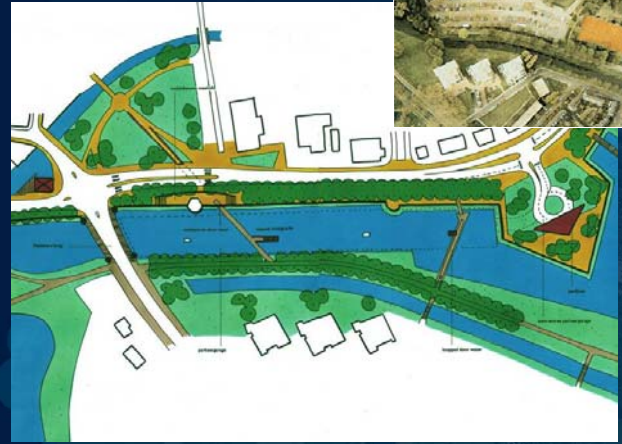
Final result



Second example

An integrated underground carpark

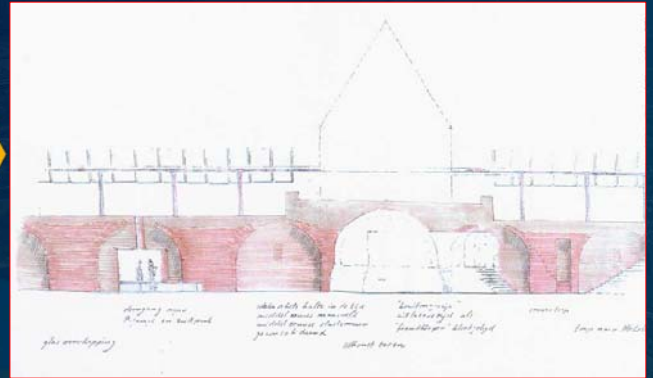
Present and future



Archeological findings integrated in the plan



View from behind the wall after realisation



Third example

A new St Jans Bastion

Archeological expectations



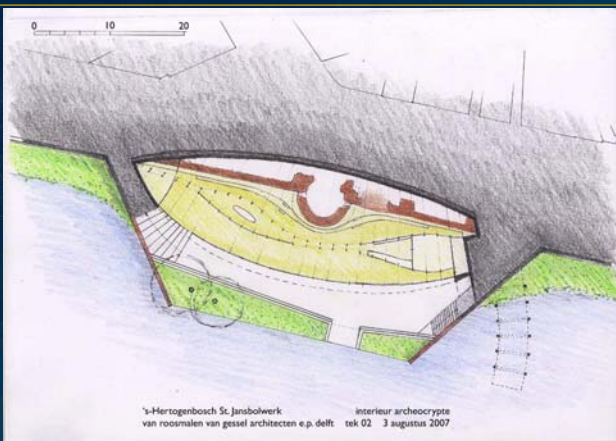


The lost St Jan citygate in the past

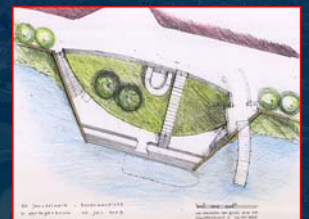
Remains found of different stages



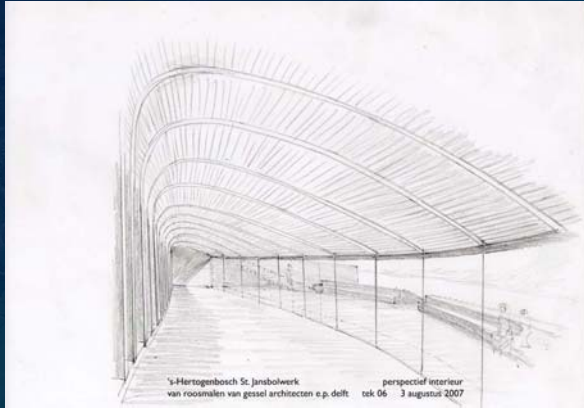
Remains integrated in a new design



St Jan Information centre: Outside view



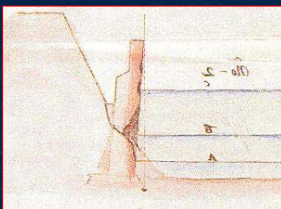
Impression of the interior



Fourth example

Found march 2008:
A torn-down medieval wall

A wall that was torn in the canal in 1612



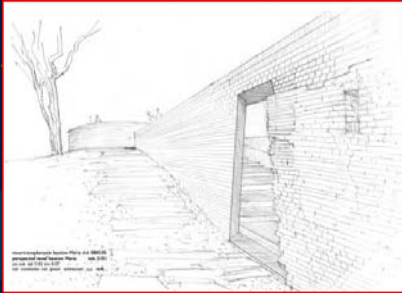
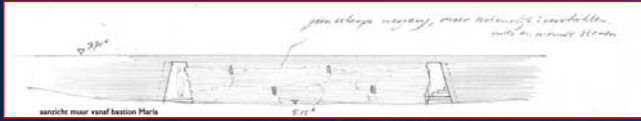
Drawings from an
inspection in 1612



The torn-down wall found
in 2008

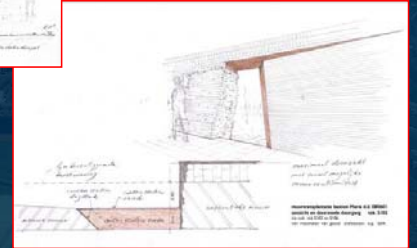
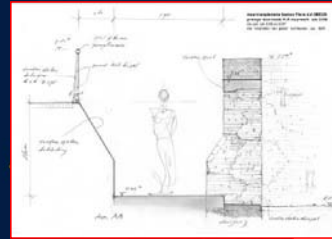
Transplantation of the old wall to a place where it once stood





Transplantation
of the old wall in
the new one

The wall partly re-used in a twenty-first century design



Thank you for
your attention

