

Towards the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs

-Indicating possibilities with a focus on culture history and nature and landscape-

Thesis

Van Hall Larenstein

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This research has been commissioned by Hogeschool Van Hall Larenstein and Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs in 2010-2011.

Title: Towards the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs

Subtitle: Indicating possibilities with a focus on culture history and nature and landscape



Preface

The finalization assignment of the study *Regional Development and Innovation (RDI)* at *Hogeschool Van Hall-Larenstein*, part of university of Applied Sciences, Wageningen the Netherlands, is to conduct (part of) a research; a thesis. This research could take place anywhere, but had to be related to RDI. In this regard, my search brought me to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs in Barneveld. As they are in the process of developing Landschapshuis 't Paradijs, I accepted to conduct a research on this. In this regard this research acts as my Bachelor thesis.

During this period, I have been supervised by my external supervisor of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs; Joost van den Hee and my internal supervisor from Hogeschool Van Hall Larenstein; Hans Glas. However, due to several constraints which have resulted in a delay in the thesis period; halfway through, Joost van den Hee had left Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs for another job, leaving IJsbrand Snoeij to take over the role as my supervisor.

Niels van den Bosch

Wageningen, 2011

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It has all been noted.

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Terms

- **Design:** In the context of this research, design is NOT specified to the physical appearance of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs, as in; the colouring of the wall, the placing of furniture etc. Rather as in; the content of sorts of information which may be displayed in relation to possible physical appearance.
- **Diffuse landscape:** Due to developments, several landscape types have been growing towards each other. The landscape is slowly fusing. For a large part they are no longer based upon on physical circumstances, but mainly on extreme manipulation done by humans. However, in some aspects, for example allotment, the original landscapes are still visible.
- **Groene en Blauwe Diensten:** Provinces, municipalities, businesses, farmers and individuals join forces to preserve the (unique) landscape for the future. The key of this service is that individuals receive a fair remuneration for the management of the landscape and unpaved hiking trails.
These services are offered per municipality (or groups of municipalities). Municipalities have set their vision of the landscape in the Landscape Development Plan (LOP). Municipalities that want to offer these services make a project proposal, based upon the LOP, complete with the planned deployment and costs. To ensure that funding is guaranteed for 20-30 years a landscape fund is set up. The municipality fills the fund, and the province wil double that amount. The municipality can also look for companies to make a deposit in the fund. With these services municipalities provide compensation to the landowners for the management and maintenance of landscape elements on their ground.

- **Kampenlandschap:** Characterized by numerous narrow sandridges within/between river valleys; a small mosaic-like landscape pattern with irregular shapes and irregular spaces.
- **Landschapshuis:** An informative centre (placed within a building) for a broad public and can be compared with a more commonly known concept such as a 'VVV-office' or a 'bezoekerscentrum' (trans: *visitors centre*).
- **Natuur Schoon Wet:** This law/act from 1928 provides a number of tax reliefs (facilities) for owners to maintain their estate easier. However, the property must meet certain characteristics. Owners, lease holders or beneficiary of an estate, may rank their property under the Natuur Schoon Wet.
- **Stakeholders:** Indicating companies and/or associations and/or institutions and/or projects which have been taken account within this research.
- **Theme:** Subjects with a wide variation of content but which are related to culture history and nature and landscape.

Abbreviations

- **CH:** Culture and History
- **CHE:** Christelijke Hogeschool Ede
- **Cit:** Citizens: Residents in and around Barneveld and customers from Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs
- **EH:** Eemlandhoeve
- **GE:** Gelders Erfgoed
- **Gh:** Groenhorst College, Barneveld
- **GLGK:** Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen
- **GMF:** Gelderse Milieu Federatie
- **HvT:** Hof van Twello
- **H3E:** Het 3e Erf
- **IVN:** IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie
- **LBG:** Landschap Beheer Gelderland
- **LNV:** Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit (AKA ELI)
- **LTO:** Land- en Tuinbouw Organisatie
- **Mun.:** Municipality of Barneveld
- **NL:** Nature and Landscape
- **NVM:** Nairac Veluws Museum
- **PCO:** PCO Gelderse Vallei
- **PM:** Pluimvee Museum
- **RDI:** Regional Development and Innovation
- **SVGv:** Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei
- **Trans:** translation of...
- **WVE:** Waterschap Vallei en Eem

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Abstract

In order to meet the growing demand, care farm Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs in Barneveld is currently developing a *landschapshuis*: Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. This *landschapshuis* is to be seen as an informative centre which mainly focuses on informing a broad target group on cultural history and nature and landscape of the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding. Apart from culture history and nature and landscape, the *landschapshuis* should also be able to provide additional features such as a meeting room, an organic store, and more.

As there is currently no insight in this possible 'design' of the *landschapshuis*, this report is a first attempt/orientation of a qualitative research which has sought to answer the questions: *Which themes, specified in terms of cultural history and nature & landscape within the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding, are of interest for the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs? And: Which future stakeholders (institutions and/or associations and/or projects), with agendas based on cultural history and nature and landscape within Barneveld and its direct surrounding, can be involved within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?*

Based upon the pre-criteria, this research has sketched a background on Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and its surrounding and has introduced several culture history and nature and landscape themes which may be integrated within the design of the *landschapshuis*. Furthermore, the field study, done amongst various stakeholders, has indicated a professional insight in the subject and has created a doorway for possible future cooperations.

However, even though that due to several constraints not all questions have been answered, the outcome of this research, in terms of; results, conclusion and recommendations, have set a strong foundation and act as an orientation for the *landschapshuis* to obtain their future goals with.

In this regard, the research has indicated that themes which seem to be especially interesting to highlight on within the Landschapshuis 't Paradijs,

are: *the agricultural decrease, common agriculture products and animals and the social change.*

In relation to important possible future cooperations, the research has indicated that; *IVN, Waterschap Vallei en Eem, Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen, Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei, Groenhorst College, local citizens and the municipality of Barneveld* are important stakeholders, with which future cooperation is recommended.

Furthermore, the projects; *Ecological network/pathway (EHS), Belvoir (based on the Gelderse Vallei AND the municipality of Barneveld) and Erfbeplanting en landschap* also seem interesting for the *landschapshuis* to take into account regarding the design.



Landscape with cows near Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs

1 Introduction

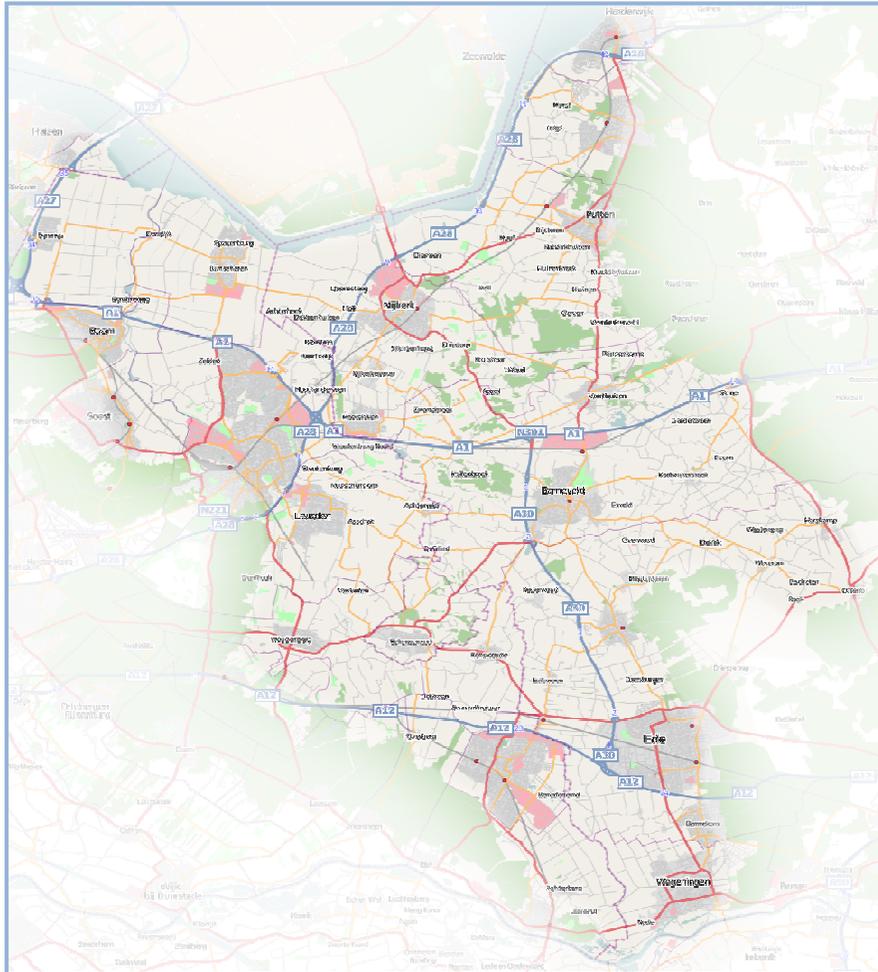


Figure 1 – Map of the Gelderse Vallei, The Netherlands

Care farm Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs, has witnessed that the offer they provide, does not fit their growing demand anymore: There is an increase in demand from care recipients; as with 120 care recipients, the company has currently reached its maximum capacity. The same goes for the demand coming from groups looking for excursions, conferences, meetings etc. In this regard the company is currently extending its possibilities by improving (extending) the sleeping possibilities and the educational offer of the company. One of these main other 'extension projects' is the realization of a *landschapshuis*.

A *landschapshuis*¹ is still a relatively unknown concept in the Netherlands. It is an informative centre (placed within a building) for a broad public, and can be compared with a more commonly known concept such as a 'VVV-office', for example: VVV-Barneveld² or a 'bezoekerscentrum' (trans: *visitors centre*) such as: Bezoekerscentrum De Hoge Veluwe³.

The Landschapshuis, named after the care farm, is to be realized with the financial support of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs itself. As the realization is still in pre-fase, there are, thus far, only speculations concerning size of the building, financing etc. (Due to this, and the missing relevance, there is no elaboration on these aspects within this reserach).

*Currently a design of the building has been made. However it is still under revision. The Landschapshuis will most likely be placed on the same court as the rest of the buildings of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs. With the other buildings and the land already surrounding the court, this will make an harmonic impression.*⁴

¹ As there is no official translation of 'landschapshuis,' this report has used the Dutch naming.

² See: <http://www.vvvbarneveld.nl/>

³ See: <http://www.hogeveluwe.nl/nl/uw-bezoek/bezoekerscentrum/34> or <http://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/bezoekerscentra>

⁴ Due to circumstances, the name of the involved architect company and the date of realization is not known. For clarification, contact Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs.

However, a certain 'pre-criteria' (a vision) has been set up by the care farm, in which the *Landschapshuis* should meet: With a main focus on cultural history (CH) and nature and landscape (NL), it should be an informative reflection of the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding.

This informative aspect should reach out for educational purposes, (for example; school excursions). Furthermore, it should offer some additional features to suit the demand, such as; a meeting room, housing of the farms organic-store and housing of a coffee and tea place.

By providing these services and information, the *landschapshuis* will reach out to their (broad) target group of hikers, cyclists, regular visitors/customers, groups with care recipients and/or school excursion groups. Furthermore, it will stimulate the awareness/market position of the company in general.

However, there is a lack of information (know-how). Therefore, this research has been set up to act as an orientation approach which gives insight in the possibilities on the physical and conceptual development of the decoration of the *landschapshuis*; the 'design' so to say. This includes bringing to light which CH and NL aspects of Barneveld, and its direct surrounding, are of interest to highlight on. And to identify associations and/or institutions (with mutual agendas) with which cooperation may occur.

This report is set up as follows: Chapter 2 provides basic background on Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and its surrounding and introduces the CH and NL terminology. Furthermore, it will present the problem definition, research objectives and main,- and sub-questions. Chapter 3 gives insight in the research methodology and approach, whereas chapter 4 continues on the actual desk study which has been done to conduct this research. This includes several relevant projects and policies, and basic CH and NL aspects which may be of relevance. Chapter 5 gives a quick summary of the field study; the different stakeholders which have been involved; the stakeholder overview. Eventually the outcome of the research has been presented in Chapter 6; results and discussion (and a visualisation of the results), followed by a conclusion and recommendation.



The old windmill: Den Ouden Florus

2 Background

2.1 Background Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs

Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs: As mentioned Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs is a care farm. It lies in the province of Gelderland and the municipality of Barneveld, directly west of the village of Barneveld (Fig. 1, 2 and 3).

This care farm was originally a dairy farm with few care recipients, called; Nieuw Bylaer. When the farm was taken over in 2006 by IJsbrand and Caroline Snoeij, it evolved to one of the biggest (organic) care farms of the Netherlands, with a Christian religion point of view.

In total there are eight (8) care-farms in the Gelderse Vallei: five (5) in Barneveld, one (1) in Scherpenzeel, one (1) in Maarn and one (1) in Woudenberg.

Except for care and a farm, the company houses an organic farm-store, an education room and a sleep arrangement for groups of care recipients and/or students from (agricultural orientated) schools.

The main target group consists of mostly care recipients, cliental institutions which buy the agricultural products, organic farm-store customers, passing hikers and excursion groups.

In this regard the company can be separated in an agricultural sector, a social sector and a knowledge sector.

The company is currently focusing on the social (care) aspect. In the future they would like to extend their focus on agricultural activities to become less dependent on the governmental subsidies they receive for the care recipients.

Apart from IJsbrand and Caroline Snoeij there are approx. 15 fixed employees, 50 volunteers and 20 trainees to run the company. It is safe to say they depend for a large part on these volunteers and trainees in order to stay economically viable.

The farm: The farm consists of mainly horticulture, fruit cultivation, a bee hive, Brand Rode livestock for slaughter, therapeutic horses, poultry and pigs. Most of the land which borders to the court, belongs to 't Paradijs itself. Yet, some plots are leased from private owners such as *Het Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen* (See chapter 5.2). These plots are mainly used as graze land. Most of the different plots are connected by roads and/or walking trails. Most of their own produce is sold in the organic farm-store.

The care branch: As mentioned, this currently consists of 120 care recipients. This varies between 30+ groups, day-care for elderly and day-care for children with autism or autism related affections. There is also the possibility for recipients of the program to stay for the night (sleeping space).

The company often works together with other institutions to optimize the care branch, such as *IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie* (See Chapter 5.1).

Cooperation: Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs is in close cooperation with *Bureau Land-Schap*⁵. This is a consultancy company that advises in projects which specify in rural and green spaces of the Netherlands, and occasionally abroad. Their working field is mainly within the Gelderse Vallei, Utrecht, Veluwe and Overijssel. The projects they work on can consist of governmental orientated building plans and/or recognition research that contribute to livelihood maintenance, or for agricultural entrepreneurs and private landowners who work in the field of agriculture and care, education and/or recreation. In this regard the bureau is in close cooperation with different organizations.

Bureau Land-Schap and Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs are currently taking steps to unite their activities together.

Furthermore, in relation to the *knowledge aspect* of the company, the care farm was, or is, in coopeartion with various other institutions and organizations. Such as: LEI, WUR, Greenchoice, Eostream, BEZIG and the Rabobank.

⁵ Bureau Land-Schap is registerd under IJsbrand Snoeij's name.

Some other institutions which are also in cooperation with Zorgbeorderij 't Paradijs are: (as mentioned) Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen, Groenhorst College, Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit⁶, Waterschap Vallei en Eem, the municipality of Barneveld and the Stichting Vernieuwing Geldersche Vallei. These have also been incorporated with this research.

2.2 Background Location

The specific location where this care farm lies is known as Kallenbroek. The name 'Kallenbroek' is derived from the fact that the water stream; the Esvelderbeek, is colder in comparison to other places. In this regard a literal translation would be 'kouderbroek' (*kalt/koud = cold and broek = stream*). This region is also known as 'Het Paradijs' (trans: *the paradise*). It received this name due to the agricultural/natural, one may say, striking surrounding. (Hence the name Zorgbeorderij 't Paradijs.)

Barneveld itself is part of the Erica-Zuid estate which reaches up to 65 ha. (See Chapter 4.4), and lies in between the wooded edges of the Veluwe and the Utrechtse Heuvelrug; the Gelderse Vallei. (See Fig 1)

Within the Gelderse Vallei lies the municipality of Barneveld. It reaches over 176 km² and has approximately 52.066 inhabitants (CBS, 2010). It consists of 9 centres. These are: Barneveld, Voorthuizen, Garderen, Kootwijk, Kootwijkerbroek, Stroe, De Glind, Zwartebroek and Terschuur. Barneveld is the capital (See Fig. 2 and Annex 10).

This central located municipality lies approximately for 2/3rd in the province of Gelderland and for 1/3rd in the province of Utrecht. On the side of Utrecht, the area lies against the busy 'Randstad'. This is noticeable from the quick development of the living, working and infrastructure sector. Especially in places such as Ede, Barneveld and Nijkerk. Furthermore, it has two mayor highways running through it: A30 and A1. This, and the fact that it is located near the Randstad, makes it an attractive location for new industrialization.

Barneveld has traditionally played an important regional role in the Gelderse Vallei. In the 13th century it was already a significant village and a centre for trade. When currently talking about this village, four aspects come in

mind: The Barnevelder poultry production, a strong protestant religion, Jan van Schaffelaar and a unique flora and fauna. These things are well known and attract a lot of tourists each year. However, there is also a wide range of other aspects in which Barneveld sets its mark on the map such as museums, associations and scenery locations. These will be further elaborated on in chapters 4.4 and 4.5.

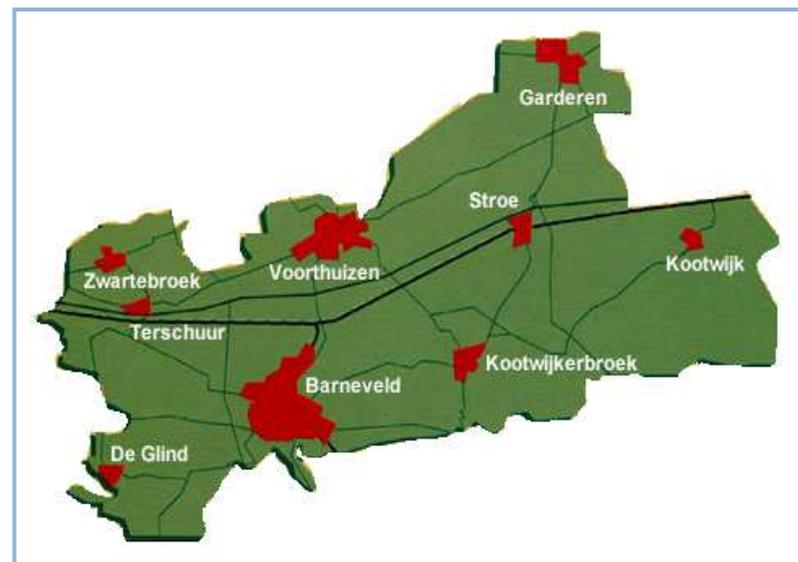


Figure 2 – map of Barneveld municipality, The Netherlands

⁶ LNV is recently been converted to ELI (Economie, Landbouw en Innovatie). For the convenience of the reader, this report will remain using the term LNV.



Figure 3 – Location of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs West of the village Barneveld: Bielderweg 1, 3772 VM, Barneveld

2.3 Introduction culture history

Culture history is a very broad concept: In general it can be described as a civilization. It is the history of culture that has been achieved by people and which has not naturally occurred or been developed. "Cultural-historical landscape elements remind us of the way how our ancestors shaped the landscape for their needs. For example: barrows, church paths, defence lines, agricultural fields, roman roads or mounds." (M.J.B van den Beemt, 1995). It is broader than for example art history; all structures are within that concept. Cultural history also includes aspects of landscape patterns (walls, fences, fields, polders, etc.), (old) political patterns (borders), but also the influence of religion. The patterns of the landscape that are not created or caused by humans, (ex: natural meandering rivers or natural terrain), are normally not included. However, these geomorphologic aspects

of conditions have had such an influence on the cultural development of areas, that they are considered as cultural or historical feature as well.

It is important to note that the cultural history research has a broader dimension than for example; building history research, as it often contains a part of cultural heritage research in it.

As is the case for a lot of places in the Netherlands, the industrial development of Barneveld goes in line with the higher need of preservation of CH and NL aspects. In this regard, many projects have been set up throughout the country (on national and local level) focusing on these themes. (Several of these have been taken into account during this research.)

However, with the industrialization or construction of other buildings, highways, parks etc. many CH aspects are often not taken into account. This often results in these aspects being damaged or completely lost, or that these new constructions do not fit, and therefore disturb the surroundings.

In this regard, landscape architect Berno Strootman advises: "To include cultural history within a new aspect, it is common to make use of old maps, archaeological excavation and old design structures. However, old stories or tails of the region also help to show/inform and or teach."

2.4 Introduction nature & landscape

Nature and landscape are broad terms which need defining. In order to do so, this research has kept the same line of thought for defining these terms as done by: S. de Vries (2009). *Beleving & recreatief gebruik van natuur en landschap, Naar een robuuste en breed gedragen set van indicatoren voor de maatschappelijke waardering van natuur en landschap, Rapport 100. Alterra, Wageningen, the Netherlands.*

Mentioned report also maintains the following description for 'nature' in account: "We understand the term 'nature' as very broad in this

nota. It is the nature from (ex.) front door to the Waddensee. This fits the experience of most people for whom the distinction between nature, biodiversity and landscape is relative. (LNV, 2000, p. 1)"

The same goes for defining the word 'landscape'. The report states: "*Landscape' is defined as a zone or area as perceived by local people or visitors, whose visual features and character are the result of the action of natural and/or cultural (that is, human) factors. This definition reflects the idea that landscapes evolve through time, as a result of being acted upon by natural forces and human beings. It also underlines that a landscape forms a whole, who's natural and cultural components are taken together, not separately. (ETS no 176, Explanatory report).*"

In this regard it may be (bluntly) said that the Netherlands has a varied landscape of dunes and heath fields, forests, meadows with cows and sheep, tulip fields and areas of horticulture. However, these familiar images are gradually disappearing. This is mainly due to the earlier mentioned industrialization and increasing population growth.

2.5 Problem definition

Due to inexperience in setting up a project such as a *landschapshuis*, and the fact that this is still a relatively new concept, Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs is facing stagnation in the design (physically and mentally) development of the decoration of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

This stagnation is to be seen as a lack of information and therefore insight, (specified in terms of culture history and nature and landscape themes⁷) in the immediate surroundings of the village of Barneveld.

This includes bringing to light which culture history and nature and landscape themes of Barneveld, and its direct surrounding, are of interest to highlight on within the *landschapshuis*. And to identify stakeholders⁸ (companies and/or associations and/or institutions and/or projects) with mutual agendas with which cooperation may be established.

⁷ Themes are to be comprehended as subjects with a wide variation of content but which are related to culture history and nature and landscape.

⁸ Unless mentioned, within the rest of this report, 'stakeholders' indicate companies and/or associations and/or institutions and/or projects which have been taken in account within this research.

These two aspects; identifying themes and cooperations, are closely intertwined with each other.

2.6 Research objectives

To identify the possibilities regarding which *themes*, specified in terms of culture history and nature and landscape within the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding, are of interest for the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. And in this regard, which future stakeholders, with agendas based on culture history and nature and landscape within Barneveld and its direct surrounding⁹, can be involved within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

2.7 Main research questions

- A. Which *themes*, specified in terms of culture history and nature and landscape within the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding, are of interest for the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?
- B. Which future *stakeholders* (companies, institutions and/or associations and/or projects), with agendas based on cultural history and nature and landscape within Barneveld and its direct surrounding, can be involved within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?

2.8 Research sub questions

- A1 Which culture history and nature and landscape themes are there?
- B1 What are the demand and offer possibilities for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs in relation to other stakeholders within Barneveld or the direct surrounding (specified to culture history and nature and landscape themes)?

⁹ During the setup of the resreach, it has been discussed that there is no need to make use of specific distances concerning the location of CH and NL themes and/or the location of stakeholders. The only criteria is that they are involved within the region of Barneveld.

- B1.1 Which companies and/or institutions and/or associations within Barneveld or the direct surrounding are involved in *culture history*, and how?
 - B1.2 Which companies and/or institutions and/or associations within Barneveld or the direct surrounding are involved in *nature and landscape*, and how?
 - B1.3 Which projects are involved in *culture history* and/or *nature & landscape* within Barneveld or the direct surrounding, and how?
- B2 What can be learned from comparable institutions concerning the development of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?
- B2.1 What can be described as a comparable institution?
 - B2.2 What are the comparable institutions within the region of Barneveld?

3 Research setup

3.1 Theoretical framework/Research design

Due to the fact that this topic is still relatively new within the Netherlands, (acting as a first orientation; merely indicating the *possibilities* regarding the design for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs and future cooperations), there is a lack of available references and similar research which may have been used as research model. In this regard this research approach has been of a pioneering status and has not been able to make practical use of a theoretical framework.

Therefore, this research has been approached from the 'perspective' of several categories of sources-of-stakeholders. These stakeholders act as a source of information and experience which may be used to develop the design of the *landschapshuis*.

As mentioned, the two main questions are strongly interlinked with each other: Information on CH and NL themes are often to be found with (local) stakeholders, who are also involved in CH and NL and which therefore may act as cooperations. By identifying possible future relationships/cooperations, the *landschapshuis* will not only be able to get input on CH and NL themes now, but may also be involved in the future, thus creating a healthy and sustainable source of information flow. At the same time the *landschapshuis* may act as a podium of the stakeholders, for the target group; thus creating publicity or other collaborations.

The list of contacted stakeholders, all active within Barneveld and the field of CH and/or NL, has partly been composed on advice of Joost van den Hee (the project supervisor) and partly on 'random' search.

However, there are many companies, organizations etc. active within this field. Due to time and resource constraints, only a selection of stakeholders-

to-contact had to be made.¹⁰ In this regard, a distinction of four (4) sources-of-stakeholders has been made, namely: *The demand source, the supply source, the regional policy source and the field source*.¹¹

The *demand source* is an indication of what is expected from the *landschapshuis*: Which services and/or information would the target group/the customers want? Here the emphasis lies on which information (ex: info on het Klompen pad, info. on landscape architecture, info. on religion, info on Jan van Schaffelaar etc.), and which services (ex: the possibility for giving informative lectures, the possibility to household an x-amount of students, the possibility to be available for groups for x-amount of time etc.), are requested, and from whom. As mentioned before, due to the informative concept of a *landschapshuis*, the logical link with (educational) institutions which are familiar with excursions is quickly made. This information source contains of:

- Groenhorst College, Barneveld (Gh)
- Christelijke Hogeschool Ede (CHE)
- IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie (former: Instituut voor Natuurbeschermingseducatie) (IVN)
- PCO Gelderse Vallei (PCO)
- Citizens: Residents in and around Barneveld and customers from Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs (Cit)

The *supply source* consists of stakeholders with knowledge on CH and NL themes of Barneveld and/or may be familiar with related projects. In addition, they also give insight in what is of interest to fit within the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. The information retrieved from this source is combined with the data retrieved from the desk study. (As this is, thus far, only an orientation research and because there is not much rivalry within this sector, any form of

¹⁰ It must be noted that there are many other networks and/or institutions, also active within this field, but which have not been involved in this research. Such as het NME network (Servicepunt voor Natuur- en Milieu Educatie en recreatie in Gelderland). See Annex 1

¹¹ Chapter 5 gives detailed information on these stakeholders.

opposition during the interviews has not been taken into account.) This information source contains of:

- Geldersch Landschap en Gelderse Kastelen (GLGK)
- Waterschap Vallei en Eem (WVE)
- Landschap Beheer Gelderland (LBG)
- Gelders Erfgoed (GE)
- Pluimvee Museum (PM)
- Nairac Veluws Museum (NVM)

The *regional policy-source* are stakeholders with a view on the historical themes, future plans and/or views of a certain region. They also have insight and/or advice on regulations concerning the design of the *landschapshuis* and/or may be familiar with projects and/or policies which could be of interest for the development. This information source contains of:

- Municipality of Barneveld (Mun.)
- Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei (SVGv)
- Gelderse Milieu Federatie (GMF)
- Land- en Tuinbouw Organisatie (LTO)
- Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit (LNV)

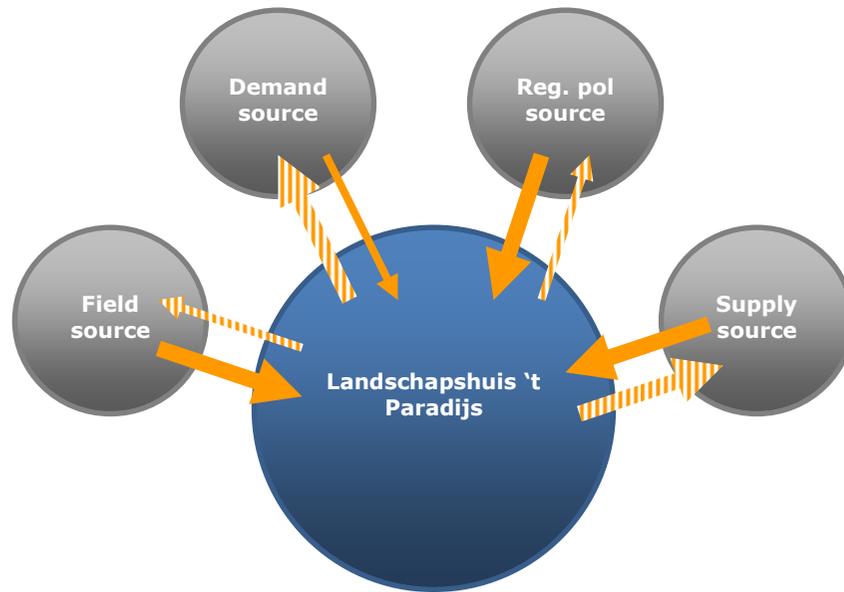
The *field source* is comprised of various stakeholders that have a similar enterprise to that of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs: meaning, they have a similar vision/mission and a similar initiative to that of a *landschapshuis*. These institutions have insight in certain bottlenecks which may occur during the actual design of the *landschapshuis*. Therefore, they are an important 'learning source' This information source contains of:

- Eemlandhoeve (EH)
- Hof van Twello (HvT)
- Het 3e Erf (H3E)

Some of the mentioned stakeholders have a double function, as where, for example, one institution may organize excursions (*demand source*) and at the same time be able to provide information on culture history (*supply source*).

To clarify the research design, *Figure 4* shows a Flow chart indicating the flow of possible cooperations and/or other services between the *landschapshuis* and the different sources. In practise, there is always some sort of exchange going on between these sources and the *landschapshuis*. However, depending on the sort of source-grouping, the thickness of the arrows shows the amount of *pre-expected* interaction with the *landschapshuis*. For example: With the *Regional policy source*, a lot of information will be gained, especially related to politics and policies. However, as these are mostly governmental funded organisations, there will not be much which the *landschapshuis* will be able to offer this source, (as in; information, cooperation and/or other services). However, this is merely a pre-assumption, made to clarify the *Research design*.

Figure 4 – Flow chart indicating (the level of) information and/or possible cooperations and/or services in relation to Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. The thickness of the arrow indicates the pre-expected amount of data flow.



 Possible information, cooperations and/or services from the landschapshuis.

 Possible information source towards the landschapshuis.

By tuning the demand and offer (and other ideas) the information gained from these sources have formed the basis of the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. And with which the given results, conclusion and recommendations set a qualitative and realistic conclusion that meets the practice and which acts as a foundation for the further development of the design of the *landschapshuis*.

3.2 Data collection

Desk research: Given the fact that the concept of a *landschapshuis* is still relatively new in the Netherlands, there is a lack of information on this subject. In this context, the data collection is mainly apportioned to field research. Nevertheless, the theoretical knowledge about CH and NL aspects specified to this region, is gathered through various reports found on the internet and which have been provided by Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and several stakeholders which have been contacted (described above).

Field Research: As the needed information is of a broad perspective, and the research specifically requested 'interesting' inside stories which are relevant, the research has used semi-structured interviews to collect the data.

All used interview formats are set up accordingly to the five (5) separate sources of stakeholders. (See annex 2). In total, the data is collected from nine (9) separate interviews with institutions, and three (3) interviews with residents of Barneveld. Furthermore, in relation to this topic, several excursions within the region and conversations with non-direct actors have taken place.

During the interviews with the institutions, the interviewees were specifically chosen for their function within the institution and have acted as spokesmen of the stakeholder.

In this regard: In the case of the residents in Barneveld, a conscious selection of elderly people (mainly farmers) was made. This is due to the fact that, traditionally, farmers would inherit a farm from family to family. This often goes hand in hand with stories related to CH and NL aspects of the local community region. For example: remarkable stories which occurred during WWII and which are interesting to inform on.

3.3 Data processing

During the interviews, the taken notes have been analysed, summarized and checked for approval by the interviewed persons. They are processed in fact-format. (See Annex 3)

As the research is working with semi-structured interviews and with different sources-of-stakeholders, there are various angles of data input. Furthermore, as it is a qualitative research, it is for a large part based upon personal opinions, thus jeopardising the representative level of the outcome. However, in order to get a representative outcome, the data is processed as follows:

The data for Research Question A, is put in an inventory list/table. Depending on the amount of times a certain theme has come up during the interviews, the level of importance is determined.

The data for Research Question B, is processed with use of a grading system. This grading system determines the *importance level* and the *cooperation level* of the stakeholder.

(This will be elaborated on in Chapter 6.)

3.4 Limitations

Even though there is a clear outcome, the research can, unfortunately, not answer all the questions set out to do. This is due to several limitations which have occurred:

- *Lack of knowledge and know-how:* The fact that a *landschapshuis* is still a relatively new concept within the Netherlands may be the reason that both the involved-stakeholders and *me* have a lack of background information and experience. This expressed itself in the lack of immersion on the subject during the desk and field study. In this regard, certain useful and interesting possibilities may not have come to light.
- *Focus of research:* As was taken into account at the start of this process, this research is proven to be extremely broad. This is due to the fact that there is a focus on two separate main research questions, and a data input flow from different sources-of-stakeholder.

This is noticeable due to the fact that it has been challenging to process the received data in such a way that it can be compared with one another and form an overall outcome.

However, even though it is commonly recommendable to narrow the main research question down, this orientation-based research is set out to identify possibilities. This strategy asks to address many different aspects.

- *Representative data:* The collected data from the field study has been provided by the spokesman of the stakeholders. However, as the given data is prejudice, it does not represent an official statement/approval. (As it has, presumably, not been discussed with higher management.) In this regard it merely acts as an indication.

Furthermore, the gross amount of the assigned spokesmen had trouble understanding and separating the initial terms: *culture history* and *nature and landscape*. The same goes for; *how the landschapshuis could be involved*. This may have resulted in a lack of input as certain possibilities have not been mentioned.

In this regard the approached stakeholders could have been persuaded more to discuss it with management as well. (Instead of a one-hour interview.) However, as this research does not have a high-priority level for the busy agendas of the stakeholders, it could have taken vast amounts of time in order for them to discuss and report back on it. Especially considering the amount of time it already took to organize interviews.

- *Lack of response:* The fact that the stakeholders have trouble understanding and being able to respond on the requested data may have resulted in a lack of interest and poor response.

Furthermore, due to the national holiday periods: The research came to a hold. After the holiday period, new contact had to be established with all the spokesmen, stimulating response. In this regard a record has been held with which person and when

(reminding) contact has been made. (In one case, the spokesperson of *Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit* had quit during the holiday period.)

- *Interviews:* As this open orientating research is made with use of semi-structured interviews, the grading has been done on the basis of the personal opinion of the interviewee and *my* personal insight in the institution and analysis of the interviews. In this regard the outcome of the grading may not be as reliable as when the grading had been done on the basis of opinions of more (qualified) members whom have been involved within this project.

In this regard, to get a more reliable outcome, the semi-structured interviews should in fact have been analysed with use of a 2nd and perhaps even a 3rd party present. It would have also been more reliable to let the interviewee indicate his or her own grade of, for example their level of future cooperation possibilities.

4 Literature review

This chapter gives insight in the certain CH and NL themes that play a role within Barneveld and its direct surrounding, and which may be used within the *landschapshuis*. This includes physical attractions, but also themes such as politics and policies.

Unless indicated, the data used to identify themes and projects is retrieved for a large part from the *Landschaps Ontwikkelings Plan*, the *Streekplan 2005-2015*) and *Belvoir 3 Cultuurhistorisch beleid 2009-2012*. These three separate projects are all in some way connected with each other, making it an informative source.

4.1 Summary Landschaps Ontwikkelings Plan (LOP)

There are many developments going on within the Gelderse Vallei. In this regard, the municipalities of Amerongen, Barneveld, Leersum, Leusden, Maarn, Renswoude, Scherpenzeel and Woudenberg asked to set up the Landschaps Ontwikkelings Plan (trans: *Landscape Development Plan*) in 2004, by Bronze + partners Landscape Architects.

The main purpose of the LOP is to stimulate initiatives for landscape and nature for individuals, communities and agencies. It is to preserve, strengthen and develop the landscape identity. It is based upon mentioned municipalities and is therefore regionally bounded.

4.2 Summary Streekplan 2005-2015

The Streekplan 2005-2015 (trans: *Regional plan*) has been set up by the Provincial States of Utrecht in December 2004. The main purpose of this plan is to stimulate quality, performance and collaboration of nature related organizations within the region of Utrecht.

Within the Regional Plan of Gelderland, the province has established the Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (EHS) (trans: ecological network/gateway). The EHS will run from the Veluwe, partly thru Barneveld and into the Utrechtse Heuvelrug. It is to be seen as a save passing network for wildlife to move

from one region into another. This network consists of three parts: nature perseverance (EHS-natuur), ecological interweaving (EHS-verwerving) and environmental connecting zones. In general the EHS is compiled out of a coherent network of important nature areas. The province decides which areas are/should be part of this.¹²

The new government is saving on nature expenditures with 35%. According to Jan Jaap de Graeff, director of Natuurmonumenten, this means that many current nature recovery projects will be cut off. One of these projects is the realization of the EHS. (This was planned to be finished in 2018)

Source: *Natuurmonumenten, Natuur behoud (2010). Nr. 1, jaargang 41, blz, 10*

The Regional plan also stresses that communication and education can contribute to the enforcement of social cohesion. This is especially the case when this goes together with the collaboration and involvement of residents and/or users of the living area. These activities can be used on different levels. For example with regional orientated projects. With use of education and communication, more awareness, and therefore possibilities, will arise for the natural surroundings.

Based upon this analysis, several main policy strategies have been created. One of them (Hoofdbeleidslijn 5) is to perform a spatial development policy aimed at strengthening the CH identity, the landscape diversity and vitality of the countryside and the quality of nature and ecological coherence.

This identity is narrowly related to the characteristics of the developments history of an area. Therefore, the Streekplan aims to empower this identity, under the motto of; 'conservation through development'.

For a multiple purpose use of the rural area, it is necessary to keep agriculture intact. However, the agricultural entrepreneurs then

¹² Also see chapter 4.5

should be economically, ecologically and environmentally sustainable. The less favourable economic prospects for the agricultural sector makes other sources of income for farmers necessary. In this regard the project will stimulate 'Groene en Blauwe Diensten'.¹³

Also in relation to the Streekplan, in collaboration with other nature-orientated agencies and based upon the Reconstruction law, a Reconstructieplan (trans: *Reconstruction plan*) has been set up by the Provincial States of Gelderland and Utrecht, for the area of the Gelderse Vallei/Utrecht-East. To be precise, the reconstruction area consists of the Gelderse Vallei, the Utrechtse Heuvelrug, Eemland and part of the Langbroekerweteringgebied.

This reconstruction plan has been established over the same period as the regional plan and are therefore carefully aligned with each other. In the reconstruction plan, that must and has been approved by the state, measures have been implemented to improve the spatial structure of the agriculture sector, the quality of nature and landscape, the quality of environment and water and the working and living environment. The implementation of the reconstruction plan is funded by the state, provinces, municipalities and waterschappen (trans: *water planning*).

Furthermore, with five clusters of municipalities, Strategische Gebiedsperspectieven (SGP's) (Trans: *Strategic Field Perspectives*) have been set up. The aim of this initiative is to create future scenarios while tailoring individual inter-municipal issues to be solved. One of the SGP's, which was clustered as the Vallei (Renswoude, Scherpenzeel, Woudenberg, Leusden, *Barneveld* and Nijkerk) was set as such:

"The SGP aims to strengthen the green central area as a buffer between the Randstad and the Veluwe. All cores should receive sufficient development space to maintain their identity and provisioning. In order to prevent imbalance and proliferation a spatial differentiation of functions is desired."

¹³ See: Glossary of terms and abbreviations

4.3 Summary Belvoir 3 Cultuurhistorisch beleid

Belvoir is a nota set up for the municipality of Gelderland. Their main policy/objective is to preserve cultural historical themes by development, named; the Culture heritage policy.

Belvoir is largely dependent on cooperating with various partners (organizations and foundations) in the different provinces. These partnerships consist of: *Private owners, residents, governments, land management agencies and water planning*. But also other organisations such as: *Gelders landschap, Staatsbosbeheer, Stichting Oude Gelderse Kerken, Vereniging Natuurmonumenten, Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche kasteelen, Stichting Monumentenwacht Gelderland, Museum het Valkhof/Gelders Archeologisch Centrum, Gelders Genootschap* etc.

The cooperation can take up many forms. This includes customization as it requires that the various cultural programs set up by municipalities, provincial and site managers are mutually tuned. Belvoir wishes to organize this through the 'Regionale Steunfunctie' (Trans: *Regional Support Function*).

Belvoir 3 '*Cultuurhistorisch beleid 2009-2012 - Investeren in het verleden is werken aan de toekomst*' is an update of the cultural heritage policy program. The nature of this specific nota therefore differs from its predecessors (Belvoir 1 and 2). This nota includes the outlines for the next policy period (2009-2012). In order to reach the overall objective in Gelderland, the province has set up three (3) tasks:

- The realization of sustainable and functional use of cultural history. (Why should I consider cultural history and what can I do?). They strive for sustainable use of care and enjoyment of culture history.
- Based on the targets for 2016¹⁴, the realization of joint culture historical programs and projects.

¹⁴ See: Belvoir 3 '*Cultuurhistorisch beleid 2009-2012*

- The realization of the society's foundations and perseverance of culture history with assurance by prevailing regulations.

Furthermore, in relation to the Gelderse Vallei, an outline of programs and/or projects which will be realized in the year 2010, has been made. This includes:

- To maintain and expose the distinctive historical design, which is associated with the former agricultural, military and water planning activities, within the entire Gelderse Vallei.
- To develop 'Het Binnenveld' with the Grebbelinie and the Kraats15 from the perspective of culture history towards a recreational area for the city, water storage and ecological enhancement.
- To behold the culture historical characteristic of the Arkenheem polder.
- To contribute to a change of function in a dense build part of the outside layer of the urban area with several characteristic buildings and recognizable mining structures.

In order to respond to the rural developments that culture history offers, Belvoir has chosen to focus on area-orientated performance. In this regard, culture historical qualities/aspects have been brought up in the 'Cultuurhistorische Waardekaart'¹⁶. Based on this Cultuurhistorische Waardekaart a culture history approach has been set up: It contains ten (10) defined areas that are characterized by their own specific identity, so called; Gebieds DNA. (Trans: *area DNA*).

More specifically, in the case of the municipality of Barneveld, Belvoir has set up a project in Scherpenzeel concerning the economical survival of the small scale estate landscapes that surround Scherpenzeel, with CH as main focus. The project includes several sub-projects, including the conservation and development of existing sheep pens and other cultural and historical elements and projects.

¹⁵ Nature areas within the region

¹⁶ A digital map, highlighting all culture historical aspects to be registered in a specific region. In this case; Gelderland. Also see: <http://geodata2.prv.gelderland.nl/apps/chw/>

The total investment for the Veluwe would consist of €15.468.149, with Belvoirs contribution of €1.735.000. For this specific project it would be €667.605 with Belvoirs contribution of € 100.000. (Project reg. nr. 2010-09 AR - Belvoir 3)

4.4 Culture history Gelderse Vallei and Barneveld

There is much to be said about Barneveld and its surrounding. Especially in terms of CH. It is self-evident that the CH of the Gelderse Vallei and the Veluwe has had its influence on Barneveld. As there is so much to be said, this chapter will only highlight the themes which appear relevant for the research.

Agriculture: The municipality of Barneveld has a rich Veluwse history. In general the Veluwe is low dynamically forested. It was originally a heath area with large drift complexes. The most important cultural heritage values within this area include the burial mounds, ancient buildings, historical settlements, but also some agricultural enclaves; particularly the old agricultural areas around Garderen and Kootwijk. This is also reflected by the fact that the Gelderse Vallei is known for its agriculture.

Apart from dairy farming, the Gelderse Vallei/Barneveld characterizes itself by the high concentration of pig farms, veal production and poultry; particularly the Barnevelder chicken. In 1928 Barneveld was the main poultry region of the Netherlands. After World War II, the poultry production in Barneveld has grown into an entire industry, with Barneveld as the center.

What few people know is that in the 16th century, the tobacco plant was also very popular in the Netherlands. Until the 20th century, tobacco was grown on the flanks of the Utrecht hills, and also in Barneveld. However, with the arrival of the foreign trade market, competition became too high for the local producers, thus making an end to this industry.

Other local occupations which were more common in this region where the production and processing of wool and honey. (In the 19th century, Barneveld was also known for his bee hive market.)

Furthermore, the mining of the 'broek,- en veengebieden' (Trans: *Water and peatlands*) had a strong influence on the development of Barneveld. Mainly by mining, the settlement was able to grow from a small village to an important central position.

However, in the last 10 years much has been changed. Especially within the agricultural sector. Particularly intensive farms without land and those with less than 20 hectares are decreasing/stopping. This is mainly due to the limited growth potential; there is little (and expensive) land for sale and there is a lack of successors. Furthermore there is an intensive competition from large entrepreneurships.

The decrease in small farms and the growing of larger (mono-cropping) farms has been attracting affined entrepreneurships to settle within the region. (*Streekplan, 2005*). Therefore, the remaining smaller agricultural entrepreneurships step over to cheese and/or farm ice-cream production, farmer campings, care farms and/or organic farming.

Social aspects: It is commonly known, but also witnessed by different residents (See: Annex 3), that the (slow) change/decrease in agriculture has its effect. Not only on CH and NL level, but also on a social perspective: As farms were inherited from family to family, there was not much change within the society's residents. Now there is; as more 'original' residents have passed away and the following generations are moving towards bigger cities, in search of non-agricultural related jobs.¹⁷

Besides, back in the day there was a stronger social cohesion as people were (more) obliged to cooperate with each other in order to run their businesses. The strong(er) religion aspect also contributed to the social cohesion.

In general it can be said that there used to be a stronger social cohesion and this has (partly) declined due to individualisation. However, this 'social change' is relative: In comparison with the rest of the Netherlands, where a mentality change is going on, little has changed in Barneveld.

¹⁷ Also see: the reconstruction map of the region Barneveld:
http://www.gelderland.nl/Documenten/Themas/Landelijk_Gebied/Landbouw/Themakaart%20landbouw%20en%20milieu.pdf

Note: see the Reconstruction map; Nature vs. Agriculture on:
http://www.gelderland.nl/Documenten/Themas/Landelijk_Gebied/Landbouw/Themakaart%20landbouw%20en%20milieu.pdf

The released land from farms which have quit, is being bought up by nature organizations such as *Gelders Landschap*. The buildings/houses are bought by (younger) people from the city that seek their living in this calm rural area.

It has been witnessed by several stakeholders that the increase of younger residents within this region, goes in line with the increase of interest in the historical surroundings (by younger residents).

Infrastructure: In line with development of agriculture was the infrastructure. Especially the 'Hessenwegen' were of high infrastructural value. They arose in the 17th century and were specifically designed for heavy cargo to and from Germany. This transport was in the hands of Hessian carters, who used carts with a much larger axle than those of the local carts. The Hessenwegen often led around the towns and villages. This was most likely done to avoid the toll, but also so that the heavy 'hessen carts' did not damage the unpaved roads. Along the Hessenwegen, various hostels arose. These were called 'Radstake'. Voorthuizen greatly benefited from the Hessen roads. From Voorthuizen the road has a split towards Barneveld and Oosterbeek. Part of this road is still to be seen as a relic.

Estates: Within this region there are several estates which show and inform about the CH of the region. An estate is a spatial unit with or without building, with various land bounding functions and which is generally managed by the municipality. An estate can exist of a forest, nature areas, walking trails and roads. The estates (and country estates) often set the identity and characteristics of the area. Throughout centuries, estates have always responded to the dynamics of society. Where they used to have a function, they now have a more social (often touristic) purpose.

In order to establish or declare a new estate, the municipality of Gelderland requires that the plot at least has a range of 5 ha/forest and it is in balance/fits within the already existing landscape and does not cause conflict with other functions.

"Het Paradijs" currently consists of several estates, (see: Annex 6) which were originally joined in the beginning of the 20th century and made part of a larger estate. This estate extended to the Achterveldse weg and on both sides of the Kallenbroekerweg. This name probably derives from a neighbouring watercourse (Esvelderbeek). (This also included the part of Erica-Noord, which now belongs to Het Gelders Landschap. Together they form estate "Erica".)

The original owner and creator of this "paradise" bought large pieces of heather land (hence the name Erica) with the intention to create a good hunting ground. The heather land was then gradually developed: Forests and wheat fields came, alternated with meadows and way lanes were created. What followed was this so-called 'scenic' landscape.

The two streams in Barneveld (old and new) which flow through Erica, create a variation and also contribute to the natural atmosphere. Just as the wildlife and the many birds.

Within the estate, farms were built and tree groves were constructed. There came a hunting lodge, (now called Groot Bielder), with a golf course, so that friends and family could hunt and enjoy the nature. They also released pheasants in this area for the hunting game.

On the other side of the Kallenbroekerweg they build het "Jachtlust". They did this to house a hunt warden.

The estate Erica-Zuid, almost reaching 60 hectares, is the only part that is still family owned and occupied by one of the owners. (Whose grandfather was the founder of "Erica".) Because Erica-Zuid has since halve way last century, been opened as a NSW (Natuur Schoon Wet¹⁸) country Estate, it has a long tradition of sharing its "Paradise decor". Generations of both neighbours of Kallenbroek as the Barneveld residents and other tourists

¹⁸ See: Glossary of terms and abbreviations

have been biking and hiking here. Erica also recently participated in a Klompen pad route (See: chapter 4.5).

Recreation: In the summer months, tourists are drawn to Barneveld for the Old Markets and the annual Balloon Fiesta. Also, the forests, heathlands, sand drifts, recreation area Zeumeren, the link with the strong religion and the name of Jan van Schaffelaar (whom went down in history as a hero in 1482 as he jumped from the tower to save the lives of his comrades), attract thousands of tourists each year to Barneveld.

Concerning the direct region of Het Paradijs; Kallenbroek, is especially famous for its windmill, Den Ouden Florus, which was formerly known as the Callenbroecker mill. It is unknown how old the mill exactly is: The earliest reference dates from 1403. It was restored in 1584 and has been restored several times after.

With the current economic developments, there is less money for expensive holidays, which lead to shorter holidays and closer (or within) borders. According to CBS (Centraal Bureau voor Statistiek) there was a decrease of 4,7 % for touristic spendures within the Netherlands. This brings opportunities for the (day) tourist sector within the Netherlands. (CBS, 2010)

Projects: As chapters 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 clearly show, the province of Gelderland keeps the history and identity of the Gelderse Vallei in tact with the development of spatial and economical plans, and considers it an important agenda point. This has resulted in various projects and plans. Apart from the projects mentioned, the municipality of Barneveld has also got the following developments set up:

- At the West side of Kootwijkerbroek a new industrial area is planned.
- At the East side of Kootwijkerbroek the *Kulturhus* is realized. This is a location where different functions are provided such as a village house, sports hall, music education, library, senior apartments etc.
- At the South side of Barneveld they are currently working on a new housing location, De Burgt.

Plattelandshuis is a partnership in which governments, research institutions, GOs and business in general participate. They support initiatives with the launching and formulating of projects on the rural area till the point where a set project application can be submitted to the province. (Since the arrival of Bureau Achterhoek en Liemers of the province Gelderland, the Plattelandshuis is in close collaboration with these organizations. They work in line with one another.) For more information: <http://www.plattelandshuis.nl/index.html>

4.5 Nature & landscape Gelderse Vallei and Barneveld

As has been brought up previously, Barneveld has a wide and unique variation of nature and landscape themes. As is the case with the previous chapter, this chapter will only highlight aspects which may be of use for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

Geographical areas: There are several interesting and distinctive geographical areas near Barneveld (See Annex 7). As shown in the annex, geomorphologically the area consists mainly of dekzandruggen (trans: *cover sand areal*), whether or not covered with old 'bouwlanddek'. The dekzandruggen are terrain elevations with mild slopes, which are largely shaped by the wind. Furthermore, there are valley shaped lows without peat. Large height differences occur within this area. They were mainly caused by runoff of melt water on the deep frozen soil (ice age).

The 'dekzandgebied', which includes the Geldersche Vallei, existed around 75.000 to 10.000 years ago, during the last ice age; the Weichselien. During this period especially the wind in conjunction with sparse vegetation and the presence of easily aspirated sand, the landscape forms were determined. The alternation of dekzandruggen and lower areas typifies the dekzandgebied. (*Streekplan, 2005-2015*)

However, according to the LOP, there is not a special geological value within the municipality of Barneveld. Except for Ouwendorp (a doodijsgat: a glacial element which was created by the melting of a large block of ice), which lies under Garderen.

Water: The Veluwe is a well dewatered area. It is therefore an important infiltration area.

The surface water has frequently been adjusted for the purpose of its residence. Due the heavy usage, the water system has been burdened. This led to the fact that on several places, the natural balance fell out of order, resulting in desiccation or water pollution.

For a long time, the marshy Gelderse vallei was a sort of no-mans land, where farmers worked for themselves ('eigen erf' identity). This wetland led towards actions such as dewatering, water flow change and military defence. There are still many remains to be witnessed.

In Barneveld lies de Barneveldse Beek, which is a sub-basin. This system includes the water flow of the Esvelderbeek, the Valkse Beek and the Kleine Barneveldse Beek. This brook has been partly designed as connecting zone by the *Waterschap Vallei en Eem*. It has gradually envolved sloping banks and steep inner curves. Furthermore, along the stream they have constructed hedgerows, wet meadows, ponds and side channels. In some places the old (original) stream outlines has even been dug up. All these measures improve the ecological quality of the stream and its catchment (Also see Annex 3).

Waterschap Vallei & Eem has started a construction of an ecological corridor/gateway along the Barneveldse Beek in Bloeidaal at Stoutenburg. Over a length of 650 meters this stream will get a meandering course and its banks will be flattend. Furthermore, they will create a wildlife passage under the Kopermolenbrug (a bridge). This is a gateway which will allow small animals to pass the road. Through these measures, the nature area Bloeidaal will be connected to the Schammer (*Also see: NL Policies and Projects*).

(Due to the existing flora and fauna, the steep banks of the Barneveldse Beek can currently not function as an Ecological corridor. Therefore a

number of inlets are created in the stream on the side of Stoutenburg (municipality of Leusden). This will later be implanted. Also, on the side of the nature area Bloedaal (municipality of Amersfoort), the banks will be weakened and several flora species will be implanted such as cane roots. This will create save shelters for fish, dragonflies, birds etc. to reproduce. Bigger animals such as badgers will have more ease to cross towards another nature area. These measures are currently being finalized.)

The following interactive map gives insight in the water constructions of Barneveld and its surrounding municipalities:

<http://www2.wve.waterschapshuis.asp4all.nl/intkaart/interactievekaart.html#>

For more information, see:

http://www.wve.nl/actueel/lopende_projecten_0/projectenlijst/lopende_projecten/evz_barneveldsebeek

The care farm lies near the Kleine Barneveldse Beek. This is a branch of the Barneveldse Beek (Annex 8). The original stream course of the Kleine Barneveldse Beek has been dug out in the fifties of the last century. At that time many meandering streams were straightened out for excess water to run off quickly. In that time there was little interest in the natural surrounding with as result that the scenery along the brook was dried up in recent decades. To restore this, *Waterschap Vallei en Eem* has constructed a new dam in 2007. In this new situation the original stream course is back in use. In case of flooding, an overflow has been created.

These measures should ensure that the natural and landscape values will increase again. The bends in the stream result in a height difference in the sand banks and the outer and inner curves. The difference in flow depth attracts many rare plants and animals. The Kingfisher (IJsvogel) for example has hatched again in the steep side along the stream, after an absence of thirty years.

Although the large altitude difference of the area (the height varies between 5-10m to > 20m NAP), the decay is gradually. Largest part of the area knows slight seepage or can be characterized as an intermediary area. Mainly towards the East end on the higher areas the dewatering can be very deep. (LOP)

The Esvelderbeek lies in between Barneveld-North and the industrial area Harselaar. It starts where the Garderbroeksche Beek and the Groote Beek

come together. At Hoevelaken, the stream meets the Barneveldse Beek. Along the stream lies an estate, named after the Esvelderbeek.

This area is classified as a so called wet ecological corridor. In the *Structuurvisie 2009* (trans: *structure vision 2009*) of the municipality of Barneveld, this area is designated as (green) buffer zone between the (future) development of Barneveld-North and the industrial area Harselaar.

Several institutions, including *Waterschap Vallei & Eem*, *Geldersch Landschap* and the *municipality of Barneveld*, want to create a spacial element in this area. In addition, there are also a number of private initiatives such as the development of an estate.

Ecological value: The Veluwe has many ecological values. For example Het Kotwijkerzand is of European importance for its 'stuifzand' (Trans: *driftzand*). Furthermore, it is known for the occurrence of (large) mammals. This can be observed for example on the transition between the Veluwe towards the Vallei: There are several badger holes, deers, hares, rabbits, squirrels and numerous birds which are threatened with extinction (example: the Kingfisher). This, and the fact that there are still large areas of natural woodlands have led to, for example that many nesting boxes for birds have been placed onto the trees within this region. They are been placed and maintained by IVN. (Each year, around breeding season, two (2) to three (3) times, these boxes are checked; how many eggs are laid, from which bird species etc.)

Furthermore, there are more then two-hundred (200) plant species. Especially Kallenbroek is known for its valuable vegetation. It includes high and low peat, wet and dry arid grassland and wet and dry heath land. There are also several cherry species and various flower and herbs such as: *Lavendehei*, *Sterzegge*, *Gevekte orchis*, *Ronde zonnedauw*, *Gagel*, *Beenbreek*, *Hondsviooltje*, *Blonde zegge* and *Zompzegge*.

Landscape: In general, the landscape of the Gelderse Vallei is closely linked to the history of the general occupation; till the end of the

19th century there was a clear distinction between 6 (six) different landscape types: the *heide- en boslandschap*, the *brink- en esdopenlandschap*, the *kampenlandschap*, the *slagenlandschap*, the *broek- en heideontginningslandschap* and the *uiterwaardenlandschap*.

In 1800 the landscape type of the municipality of Barneveld mainly used to be *kampenlandschap* and partly *heide- and bosland*. Due to innovative procedures the landscape underwent a large change in the 19th and 20th century, mainly towards agricultural purpose. This is how the expansion of the village centres occurred. The state and village edges were deliberately incorporated. However, on some places this is still not an issue; such as the case with Renswoude and Barneveld. Due to this change the landscape type of Barneveld expanded to a diffuse landscape¹⁹ in 2004.

There are also so called 'green lobes' which infiltrate the core of the village. The main one is the Schaffelaars Bos. The beekdalen of the Esvelder and the Barneveldse Beek are green lobes in between the centres. The highways A1 and A30 form barriers against any further expansion. Within this region the shape of the landscape and its surface are extremely varied. In the case of the municipality of Barneveld this is undulating cover sand which goes up into a moraine flank.

Recreation: The municipality of Barneveld has several recreational areas. The main ones are a golf course, mini-golf, various museums, associations and scenery locations, recreation camping Zeumeren, a shooting range, some garden complexes, several public swimming pools and a boulder island in Maarn. (See Annex 7)

Due to its location on the edge of the Veluwe, the municipality of Barneveld prefers recreational residence areas, especially in the East of Voorthuizen. The largest of these areas are predominantly small in comparison with the rest of the Netherlands. Currently the offer of recreational areas is one-sided and outdated. However, there is still much potential within the recreational sector, such as: Day and weekend recreation.

¹⁹ See List of terms Abbreviations

As mentioned, many tourists are attracted by the nature and rich culture history of this region. They experience this by visiting the many different museums and/or hiking routes. In this regard the Klompenpaden (hiking tracks) are an interesting option.

Klompenpaden: The Klompenpaden are a network of well-known hiking routes within the agricultural culture landscape. They run through paved and unpaved routes crossing farmers land and estates. One of these routes, 'Het Paradijpad' runs next to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and is 10 km long (See Annex 9).

With the creation and restoration of these old (walking) trails, part of the identity of the landscape is restored. In addition, the combination of nature and cultural history is interesting for hikers. With the development of these Klompenpaden a continues cooperation has, and is occurring with volunteers, landowners and other parties from the region.²⁰

²⁰ For more information of the region and these walking routes, see: <http://klompenpaden.indegeldersevallei.nl/?pagina=paradijpad&provincie=gelderland> and <http://www.mooigelderland.nl/> or: www.pressart.nl/import/assetmanager/4/2434/Paradijpad.pdf for a detailed folder.



't Paradijs characteristics: The rural surrounding of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs typifies itself by the variation of forests, fields, meadows, streams, estates and nature in general. The area, which spreads out over hundreds of hectares, offers rest and space.

The area around Kootwijkerbroek and Stroe has mainly an agricultural characteristic. Whereas the area around Barneveld and Voorthuizen has a more urban/industrial characteristic in comparison with the other areas. This is due to its central location, since the highways A1 and A30 running straight through Barneveld. There are also two train stations.

Provincial historian Michael Gerding characterizes the history of the landscape in and around Erica as; *"a tough area with straight lines, in which, during the austerity, simplicity and pioneers stood central."*

Policies and projects: With the *Project Strategische Visie Barneveld 2030*, the municipality is, together with residents and representatives of society's middleclass, looking for sustainable developments for the coming 20 years. In the report it is stated that: *"In many ways Barneveld still exhibits characteristics of a rural community with a village-like character. The spatial structure, fitting in with the landscape and the large rural area with the nine cores provide the municipality with a rural experience. To sustain this rural*

character of space, rest and social cohesion as much as possible, new spatial developments must reflect and build upon the existing spatial structures."

In this regard the municipality has set up *'Perspectief voor het platteland'* (trans: *Perspective for the rural area*). This is a series of projects focused on renovation and preservation of the countryside. The upcoming year, more projects will be presented. The following three (3) projects of this series may be of value for the development of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.²¹

- *Project 2 – Erfbeplanting en landschap (trans: Courtyard planting and landscape)*

Under 'Vitaal Gelderland', the municipality of Barneveld wishes to stimulate courtyard planting, and the construction of small landscape elements. This will improve (farm) yards and contribute to the overall appearance of the region. Through the funding of the municipality and co-financing, Barneveld wants to start more of such projects.

- *Project 4 - Opzet systeem van groen-blaue diensten voor Barneveld (trans: Set up of system for blue-green services in Barneveld)*

The province of Gelderland is busy working on a funding for natural resources. The intention is to create a system of 'groene-blaue diensten' in which landowners receive an annual fee for maintenance and repair of landscape elements. The idea is that the municipality of Barneveld will finance 50% of the costs and the province the other 50%.

- *Project 9 – Ecopassage Heetweg (trans: Ecological passage Heetweg)*

To promote the passage of amphibians and reptiles beneath the Heetweg (a road crossing the Veluwe towards Kootwijk), the

²¹ The project numbering is the same indicated on the website. For further details on projects see: <http://www.barneveld.nl/index.php?simaction=content&mediumid=4&pagid=2031&fontsize=12>

municipality of Barneveld wishes to create five (5) tunnels and a so called 'guide wall'. This location is an important crossing place for toads, frogs, snakes and salamanders.

*In the Digitaal Loket on the website of the municipality of Barneveld, there is a clear overview on how to arrange subsidises for CH and NL aspects:
http://www.gelderland.nl/?id=10201&product_id=6675&top10=0&smarttags=0&navigation=thema&view=product*

Farm near Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs



5 Stakeholder overview

This chapter will highlight a descriptive analysis of the different stakeholders which have been involved within this research during the field study and the motivation for contact. The interviewed people act as spokesperson for the company and are described as such. The summarized interviews can be found in Annex 3.

5.1 Demand source

Name	Groenhorst College
Description	The Groenhorst College is composed of eleven colleges and five training centers. They are located throughout central Netherlands (among Barneveld) and Flevoland. Their curriculum contains of agriculture (technology), animal husbandry, urban environment, green, flower, food production (such as biodynamic) and food processing. Regular education and training and contract activities offer attractive and practical VMBO education and competence-based MBO-training. Working area: Barneveld
Motivation	The subjects given at this school go in line with that what the <i>landschapshuis</i> wishes to represent. Because they are also situated in Barneveld, a quick connection with possible future education services offered at the <i>Landschapshuis</i> is quickly made. Furthermore, they have cooperated with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	A. J. Bovee
Tel. no.	(0342) 45 55 00
E-mail	a.j.bovee@groenhorstcollege.nl

Name	Christelijke Hogeschool Ede
Description	A Christian learning community and knowledge centre. CHE offers ten higher education colleges, a college master and five lectureships in the fields of nursing, social studies, theology, (basic) education, journalism and communications, and business and personnel services. Working area: Ede
Motivation	As Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and CHE have already been involved with each other, it has been suggested by Joost van de Hee to contact them again.
Contact person	Cristien van Haskamp and Dermieke ?
Tel. no.	0318-696300
E-mail	cvhaskamp@che.nl (Cristien) and ttal@che.nl (Diemeke)

Name	IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie
Description	IVN is an organization for Environmental Education, where about 100 professionals and 18.000 volunteers throughout the Netherlands have a joint mission: 'to contribute to a sustainable society by (re)connecting people with their natural environment.' Working area: Lunteren, Barneveld and a part of Apeldoorn
Motivation	The combination of educational purposes, agriculture and being active within Barneveld go in line with the <i>landschapshuis</i> . Furthermore, they have cooperated with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	Ad Mulder
Tel. no.	(0342) 41 74 15
E-mail	No info.

Name	PCO Gelderse Vallei
Description	This foundation cooperates with 15 different schools. The schools are spread over nine locations in the Gelderse Vallei: Nijkerk, Nijkerkerveen, Hoevelaken, Black Pants, The Glind, Barneveld, Kootwijkerbroek, Voorthuizen and Woudenberg. The foundation uses the metaphor travelling, as in all stakeholders within the foundation are traveling together; building a road of continuous development and change. Along the way there is room to inspire each other and share experiences. From their Christian values they want to give substance to the slogan: 'PCO Gelderse Vallei discovers, develops and meets.' Working area: Gelderse Vallei
Motivation	This is similar to the goals of IVN. Except there has not been any registered cooperation with the Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs yet.
Contact person	Martin van den Brink
Tel. no.	033-2466691
E-mail	martin.vandenbrink@pcogeldersevallei.nl

Name	Citizens
Description	Residents in and around Barneveld. Mainly surrounding Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs. Living area: Barneveld
Motivation	The interviews held with the residents do not act as a reliable indication/voice of what 'the people of Barneveld' think or want. It acts as a tool to identify the sort of ideas/possibilities which can come from the local residents.
Contact person	A. Van Maanen Pater, Van den Berg-Luttink Huizen and P. de Havelaar
Tel. no.	<i>unknown</i>
E-mail	<i>non</i>

5.2 The supply source

Name	Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen
Description	These two foundations manage nature areas castles and estates within the municipality of Gelderland. Over ninety percent of the land is open to the public. In the seven historically furnished castles, visitors can learn about the life, architecture and art of the past. They wish to conserve and protect the characteristic richness, to be enjoyed by everyone in the future. Culture history is an important aspect of their work. Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	They are closely involved with CH aspects. Apart from that they also manage an estate close to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs. One which is mentionable worthy within the <i>landschapshuis</i> . Furthermore, they have been in cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	R. Oosterkamp - Opzichter beheerseenheid West Veluwe/ Gelderse Vallei
Tel. no.	(026) 355 25 55
E-mail	r.oosterkamp@mooigelderland.nl

Name	Waterschap Vallei en Eem
Description	WVE provides secure dikes, optimal water levels and clean water in ditches, streams, canals and ponds. They contribute in several projects related to nature and landscape aspects (in relation to water), such as ecological connection zones. WVE works within the following municipalities: Amersfoort, Barneveld, Baarn, de Bilt (partly), Bunschoten - Spakenburg, Ede, Eemnes, Leusden, Nijkerk, Putten (partly), Renkum, Renswoude, Rhenen (partly), Scherpenzeel, Soest, Utrechtse Heuvelrug, Veenendaal, Wageningen, Woudenberg and Zeist (partly). Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	WVE is involved in many projects and has a high influence on this region. It has also been advised by Joost van den Hee to contact WVE. Furthermore, they have been in cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	Ted de Nijs
Tel. no.	033 - 43 46 000
E-mail	<i>unknown</i>

Name	Landschap Beheer Gelderland
Description	A Gelderse foundation that for more then 20 years has committed to the landscape; the landscape of hedges, orchards, dikes, fields, streams and farmyards. Each province in the Netherlands has a foundation of Landschapsbeheer. The Landelijke Bureau Landschapsbeheer supports the 12 Dutch provinces. Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	This organisation clearly lays its focus on NL aspects. As they have much experience, LBG is a resourceful information source. (In comparison with organisations which have only recently started.)
Contact person	Karen Hinkamp
Tel. no.	026-35 37 444
E-mail	k.hinkamp@landschapsbeheergelderland.nl

Name	Gelders erfgoed
Description	Gelders Erfgoed is the consultancy agency for heritage, museums and historical study in the province of Gelderland. They are committed in strengthening the quality and professionalism through training and advice, projects and publications, networking and monitoring. They also encourage and facilitate collaboration among member archives, museums, historical societies, organizations and other relevant institutions. Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	This organization mainly focuses on CH. They also have experience in collaborating or bringing partner organisations together. This could be useful for the <i>landschapshuis</i> as it seeks partnerships.
Contact person	The Secretariat
Tel. no.	(0)575 51 18 26
E-mail	secretariaat@gelderserfgoed.nl

Name	Pluimvee Museum
Description	A museum based upon the cultural known Barnevelder chicken. Location: Barneveld
Motivation	As Barneveld is widely known for its poultry, it has had an effect on the NL. In this regard it would be recommendable for the <i>landschapshuis</i> to <i>at least</i> refer to the museum. And most likely vica versa.
Contact person	<i>unknown</i>
Tel. no.	+31 342 - 401262
E-mail	info@pluimveemuseum.nl

Name	Nairac Veluws Museum
Description	A museum with archaeological and historical attributes. Location: Barneveld
Motivation	As is the case with the Pluimvee Museum, it is recommendable for the <i>landschapshuis</i> to refer to this museum as it is in line with CH aspects.
Contact person	<i>unknown</i>
Tel. no.	0342 - 415 666
E-mail	museumnairac@introweb.nl

5.3 The regional policy-source

Name	Municipality of Barneveld
Description	The municipality house has a lot to offer on the area of regional policies of Barneveld and the present cultural and historical and landscape and nature aspects. Working area: Barneveld
Motivation	As the building will be placed within the municipality of Barneveld, it is logic to have had contact with the municipality (which has already happened prior to this research). The municipality also has a archive on CH and NL themes, old documents, maps etc. which may be used for the physical decoration of the <i>landschapshuis</i> . Furthermore, they have been in cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	Dhr. Kardol
Tel. no.	14 0342
E-mail	gembar@barneveld.nl

Name	Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei
Description	This organization works in communities on the areas of; water, industry, agriculture, nature, environment, recreation, economy and liveability. Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	This organisation touches many subjects and is specialized within the Geldersche Vallei. Therefore there is a wide range of subjects to focus on. Furthermore, they have been in cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	Rene Tassenhou
Tel. no.	(033) 277 63 90
E-mail	<i>Unknown</i>

Name	Gelderse Milieu Federatie
Description	The GMF was founded in 1972 as the provincial association of nature and environmental organizations in Gelderland. Currently there are over one hundred affiliated groups. Together with other partner organizations they preserve and develop nature and landscape protection and sustainable development. Working area: Gelderland
Motivation	Their focus lies on NL aspects and have a large network within this region. This brings opportunities for the <i>landschapshuis</i> .
Contact person	B. Oosting
Tel. no.	(026) 352 37 40
E-mail	B.oosting@geldersemilieufederatie.nl

Name	Land- en Tuinbouw Organisatie
Description	Entrepreneurial and employers' organizations for agricultural and horticultural aspects. Working area: Netherlands
Motivation	This organizations' agenda is not directly in line with CH and NL aspects. However, it has insight in, and influence on agriculture. As agriculture is an important aspect of Barneveld, influencing the CH and NL, it is of interest.
Contact person	Peter Druijff and Jacob Freeling
Tel. no.	0625246179 (Peter) and 0620613075 (Jacob)
E-mail	pdruijff@agroweb.nl (peter) and <i>unknown</i>

Name	Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit
Description	LNV provides the appropriate intermediate between valuable nature areas and unique pieces of landscape, the different functions of the landscape and others. Working area: The Netherlands
Motivation	In relation to the unique landscape of Barneveld and the estates within the region, this organization is an informative resource. Furthermore, they have been in cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs before. Meaning, a certain foundation for future cooperation has already been set.
Contact person	B. van der Veken (Currently no longer employed at LNV)
Tel. no.	0263781200
E-mail	<i>unknown</i>

5.5 The field source

Name	Eemlandhoeve
Description	This farm is set up by Jan Huigen. Step by step this 'farm' has been extended with cows, bio-store, meeting rooms, a <i>landschapshuis</i> and care branch. Location: Bunschoten
Motivation	This organization has a comparable set up to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs, and has also developed a <i>landschapshuis</i> . In this regard Landschapshuis 't Paradijs can learn from its development. Even though there has not been any registered cooperation between these two institutions, they are in regular contact with each other. A possible partnership is easy to create.
Contact person	J. Huigen
Tel. no.	033 - 299 92 00
E-mail	<i>unknown</i>

Name	Hof van Twello
Description	This organic farm has a large organic country store with many products from own production. There is also the 'blote voetenpad' (trans: bare foot walking path); where you walk barefoot along a path through the area. Furthermore, there is permaculture, a medieval garden and a vineyard. Location: Twello
Motivation	This bare foot path might be something which can also be developed on parts of the Klompendpad which crosses Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs.
Contact person	Gert-Jan Janssen
Tel. no.	06- 51407980
E-mail	info@hofvantwello.nl

Name	Het 3e Erf
Description	This is an organic visitors farm with dairy cows. The company houses a Schaapskooi; a building where visitors can do various activities such as drinking coffee or tea and/or use as a meeting room etc. There is a care branch, farmers golf, a farm store, Klompenpad 'het derde erf' and various massage arrangements. Location: Soest
Motivation	This farm has a similar concept to what the <i>landschapshuis</i> would want to become. Furthermore it is also involved in the Klompendpaden concept.
Contact person	Joop en Corine Wantenaar
Tel. no.	035 - 6090224
E-mail	HetDerdeErf@casema.nl

6 Results and Discussion

This research has been set out as a first attempt/orientation to answer the question: *Which themes, specified in terms of cultural history and nature & landscape within the region of Barneveld and its direct surrounding, are of interest for the design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?* And: *Which future stakeholders (institutions and/or associations and/or projects), with agendas based on cultural history and nature and landscape within Barneveld and its direct surrounding, can be involved within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?*

In this regard the following results have come forward:

A1 Which CH and NL themes are there?

Annex 4 shows a list with several culture history and nature and landscape themes which have come up during the desk study and which may be used/referred to within the *landschapshuis*. As mentioned before; due to the rich culture history and nature and landscape of the region Barneveld, the list excludes some of the more commonly known themes.

Furthermore, Annex 5.1 shows a table with randomly mentioned subjects, also related to culture history and nature and landscape, which may be interesting to show/highlight on within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. These subjects have been retrieved during the field study.

The table indicates that the themes concerning; *the agricultural decrease, common agriculture products and animals* and *the social change* seem to be most interesting to highlight on within the *landschapshuis*. According to the different stakeholders.

B1 What are the demand and offer possibilities for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs in relation to other future stakeholders within Barneveld or the direct surrounding (specified to cultural and historical and landscape and nature themes)?

B1.1 Which companies and/or institutions and/or associations within Barneveld or the direct surrounding are involved in culture history and how?

B1.2 Which companies and/or institutions and/or associations within Barneveld or the direct surrounding are involved in nature & landscape and how?

There are many companies and/or institutions and/or associations which are active within the field of culture history and nature and landscape. However, the field study has showed that these concepts are closely intertwined with one another: Most interviewed companies and/or institutions and/or associations have both concepts on their agenda. Therefore, it is difficult to separate them as such.

To clarify, Table 1 shows the *main* focus(es) of the different stakeholders. Other/related 'focuses' have also been integrated. (The background on *how* these stakeholders are involved within culture history and nature and landscape can be seen in Chapter 5.)

Stakeholder	Culture history	Nature and landscape	Education	Water, museum, industry, policy etc.	Total grade
Demand source					
Gh			X	X	3
CHE			X		2
IVN		X	X	X	6
PCO			X		2
Cit	X	X			6
Supply source					
GLGK	X	X			6
WVE	X	X		X	7
LBG		X			3
GE	X				3
PM		X		X	4
NVM	X			X	4
Regional policy source					
Mun.	X	X		X	7
SVG		X		X	4
GMF		X			3
LTO		X			3
LNV		X			3
Field source					
EH		X	X	X	6
HvT		X		X	4
H3E		X		X	4
Grade	3	3	2	1	

Table 1 – The focus of different organizations related to culture history and/or nature landscape and/or others.

The given grades, marks the level of importance. For example: that a stakeholder is involved in CH and NL, is much more relevant for the *landschapshuis* then that it is involved in museums. The given grade will later be converted into another grading schedule. See: Chapter 6, Leveling importance and cooperation. (The grading has been done on the basis of my personal insight.

The field study has also showed various demand and offer possibilities on how these stakeholders may be of interest for *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs*:

IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie: As IVN has already been working with *Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs* before, a certain cooperative understanding/foundation has already been set. This has great advantage for future cooperation concerning possible (administrative) bottlenecks in the future.

IVN sees possibilities in using the *landschapshuis* as a reinforcement tool for the activities which currently find place in *Het Koetshuis*. However, this would mean an 'adjustment' from both parties, as the demanded curriculum of the students needs to fit the offer of the *landschapshuis*. In general this means that the offered data should be related to biology, interesting, easily presented and varied.

Citizens: In general, citizens living within the region are not so keen on visiting the *landschapshuis* on regular basis. However, one time visits or visits with friends and associations are a liable option.

It is mentioned that making use of (comparing) photographs of then and now, is an informative and interesting way of showing different NL and CH aspects. However, themes which are already widely known, for ex. Jan v. Schaffelaar, do not seem that interesting to highlight on within the *landschapshuis*, as they are already promoted on regular basis. It is logic to refer to though. Furthermore, services such as coffee and tea opportunities are very welcome.

There have been reports from citizens that they are willing to provide information of local happenings, making them a liable and important information source.

Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen: GLGK sees potential (they think it is interesting) in informing the people on the development of the agricultural sector/entrepreneurships within this region. Especially with the focus on Klein Bylaer this may be of interest to integrate or link with the information already displayed within the *landschapshuis*. In this regard it may also be possible for the organization to organize excursions to the *landschapshuis*, and not only Klein Bylaer, as is the case currently.

However, as GLGK is already in cooperation with many volunteers and social work placements, they do not see the urge for any other future cooperation.

Thus is unclear which roll they can play. Nevertheless, GLGK wishes that both organizations keep each other updated. On this base, a future cooperation may find place.

Waterschap Vallei en Eem: WVE is interested in showing people what they are working on and what they have achieved so far. WVE has a large network as they are in cooperation with various institutions. They have also been incorporated with het Streekplan and the municipality of Barneveld (4.2). As WVE is in cooperation with several of such initiatives, such as; the restoration of the Barneveldse beek which runs next to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs, Landschapshuis 't Paradijs would be a liable option to start some sort of cooperation with. For example in which WVE promotes and displays their achievements, projects etc. (which are ofcourse related to the region). This information could be displayed with use of easy and touch-and-learn active. Former experience of WVE learns this is appealing for younger people and or mentally challenged.

Landschapbeheer Beheer Gelderland: LBG is primarily interested in showing the landscape types of the region and its history. They would suggest making use of (old) land maps, (old) photographs and old farmer's tools/equipment. (As also is suggested by the citizens.) As LBG is active within CH and NL, there is a possibility in which the organization could show and/or promote their findings within the *landschapshuis*. This may possibly include the promotion of a project in which volunteers can maintain their own natural surrounding.

Gelders Erfgoed: GE has a large network. However, they do not see how they can be of use for the *landschapshuis* in relation to providing useful data. They are however able to recommend on possible decoration of the *landschapshuis*. Besides, they could advice on possible partnerships related to the care sector of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and the cultural themes of the *landschapshuis*, and perhaps other stakeholders such as IVN.

Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei: SVGV has a large network and works with many differnet related projects. One of these projects was the setup by a preparatory committee of the *Nationaal Landschap* of an area or landscape funding in 2008. Hereby, the existing agrarian nature associations and the Landschapsfonds Vallei en Eem Vallei will be involved. For 2008, the

establishment of a Landschapshuis and Gebiedspoorten are planned and a plan will be made for a local sheep herd. A funding of €0,6 million was set aside for this.²²

They have witnessed that residents (or outsiders) do not seem to be distracted by the fact that a non-agricultural related entrepreneurship is been housed in a (former) agricultural building. As long as it fits within the image of the region, it is accepted. Thus meaning that the *landschapshuis* could also fit within this picture.

Unfortunately it is not clear if they would see a possible cooperation in the furture and in what extends.

Gelderse Milieu Federatie: GMF works together with several other institutions and/or organizations. Some of which have also been contacted throughout this research, such as: WVE and IVN. This gives possibility for cooperation.

It has been stated by GMF that, in consideration of future perspective, it is a strategic play to focus on the promotion of their own activities. In this regard Landschapshuis 't Paradijs is a liable option to show people where they are working on. It was also mentioned to hold (staff) meetings for GMF at the *landschapshuis*.

Land- en Tuindbouw Organisatie: LTO is not in direct relation with culture history and nature and landscape aspects. There focus lies on the interest of farmers.

It is also not likely they would directly organize excursions towards the Landschapshuis as Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs, as it is not directly linked with agricultural.

6.1 Levelling importance and cooperation of stakeholders

As explained in Chapter 3, this is a non-quantative research. Therefore, and due to the fact that the answers gained from the field study are not based on factual agreements with the stakeholders, it is difficult to state the level of importance and possible cooperation which the different stakeholders may have with the *landschapshuis*.

²² For further detail on projects and its costs, see: **Uitvoeringsprogramma Utrecht Gelderse Vallei en Eemland 2008**. *Denken en doen: Op koers naar 2010*

To get a representative result, the retrieved data has been graded. As this research has made use of semi-structured interviews, the grading has been done on basis of the personal opinion of the interviewee and *my* personal insight in the institution and analysis of the interviews and desk study.

The level of importance has been graded on: *the focus of the stakeholder and if it is in line with the vision of the landschapshuis*. The level of cooperation has been graded on: *the willingness to cooperate and if there has been cooperation before*.²³

In this regard, table 2 shows a summary of categories in which the different organizations have been graded.

It is important to clearly distinguish the terms *cooperation* and *importance*: When cooperation can take place (indicated by the stakeholder), the importance level automatically rises. However, in this case the importance level only represents the initial focus of the institution and its relation to the vision of the landschapshuis. Whereas the cooperation level only represents the willingness to cooperate (based upon my personal judgment analysis of the interviews) and if any cooperation has (or is) taken place before, between the stakeholders and Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs.

In line with the results shown in Table 2, Figure 5.1 shows the visualization of the level of importance which these stakeholders have (or can have) for the *landschapshuis* (the size of the circle). And how likely it is for them to start a cooperation with the *landschapshuis* (positioning of the stakeholder to the centre; the *landschapshuis*. The closer to the centre, the more likely a cooperation may occur).

	Cooperation level	Importance level
Stakeholder	Grade category	Grade category
GH	1	2
CHE	1	0
IVN	2	2
PCO	0	0
Cit.	1	1
GLGK	1	1
WVE	2	1
LBG	0	1
GE	0	1
PM	0	1
NVM	0	1
Mun.	1	1
SVG	1	1
GMF	0	1
LTO	0	0
LNV	1	1
EH	0	2
HvT	0	1
H3E	0	1

Table 2 – The importance and cooperation level-categories of the stakeholders: The higher the grade, the more important or cooperative the stakeholders are. See Annex 5.2 for the total calculation and explanation of the table.

²³ See: Annex 5.2 for the total calculation and explanation of the table.

However, as mentioned before, not all stakeholders have been interviewed. Therefore, there are some cases in which data on *willingness to cooperate* is missing (See Annex 5.2). In this regard, the cooperation level of these organizations can only be based on the fact that there is or has been cooperation with *the landschapshuis* before. In this regard, the importance level IS measurable, but less relevant. In order to make a clear distinction, these stakeholders have been shown in the same diagram in Figure 5.2.

Based upon Figure 5.1 and 5.2, the following results can be made:

Importance level:

- Very important (big size):²⁴ **IVN, Gh, EH**
- Important (middle size): **Cit, GE, GLGK, WVE, SVGV, LBG, GMF, HvT, H3E, NVM, PM, Mun, LNV**
- Less important (small size)²⁵: **LTO, PCO, CHE**

Cooperation level:

- Very cooperative (close to centre point): **IVN WVE**
- Cooperative (middle position): **GLGK, SVGV, CHE, Gh, LNV, Mun**
- Less cooperative (furthest from middle point): **Cit, GE, LBG, GMF, LTO, PCO, HvT, H3E, EH, PM, NVM**

²⁴ The stakeholders which have not been interviewed have been indicated in grey; the other organizations in blue.

²⁵ As all stakeholders have been selected on terms of CH and NL themes, none of them are seen as: *not important*, thus the indication: *less important*.

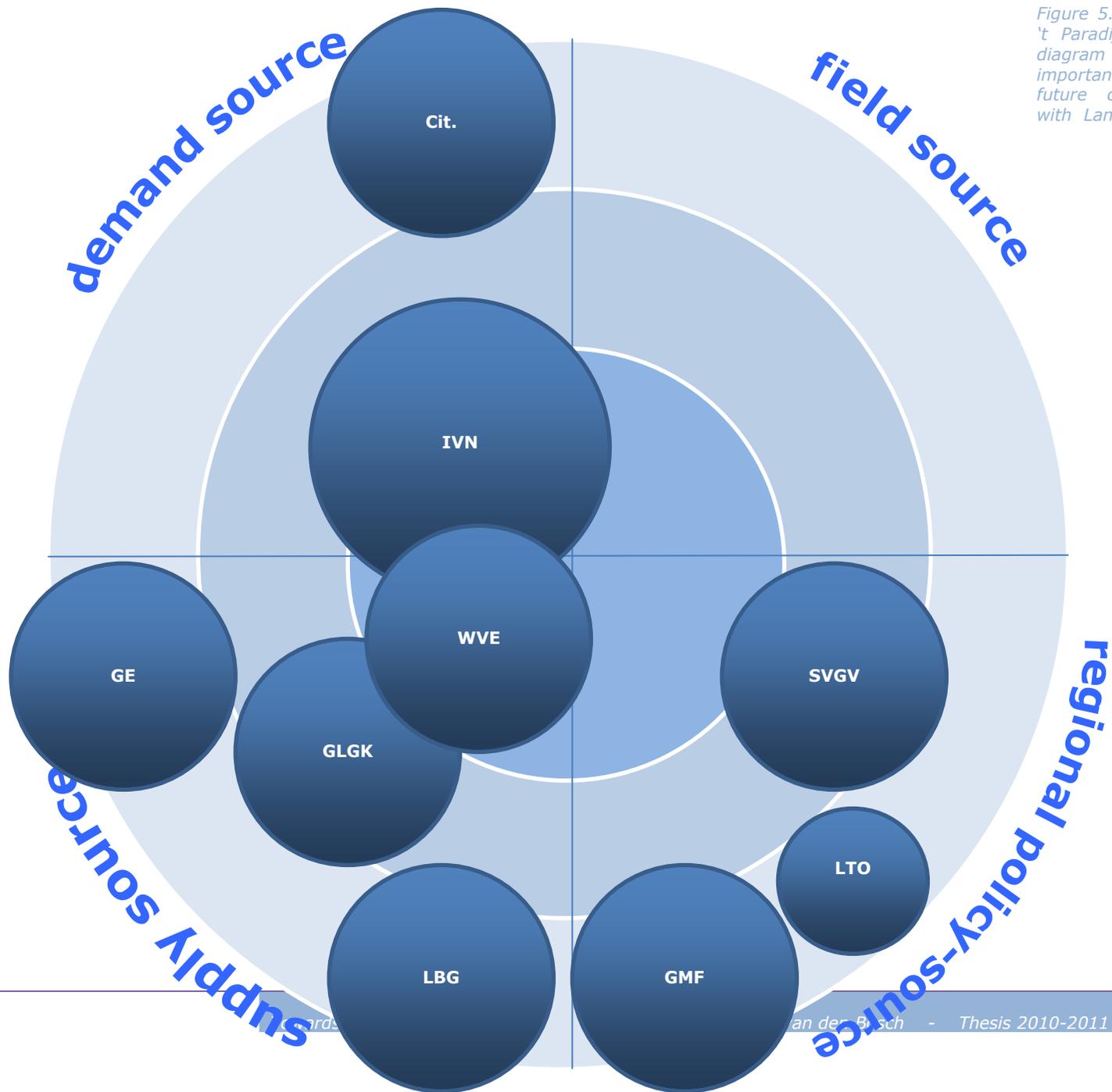


Figure 5.1 – With Landschapshuis 't Paradijs as center point, this diagram shows the level of importance (size) and possible future cooperation (positioning) with Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

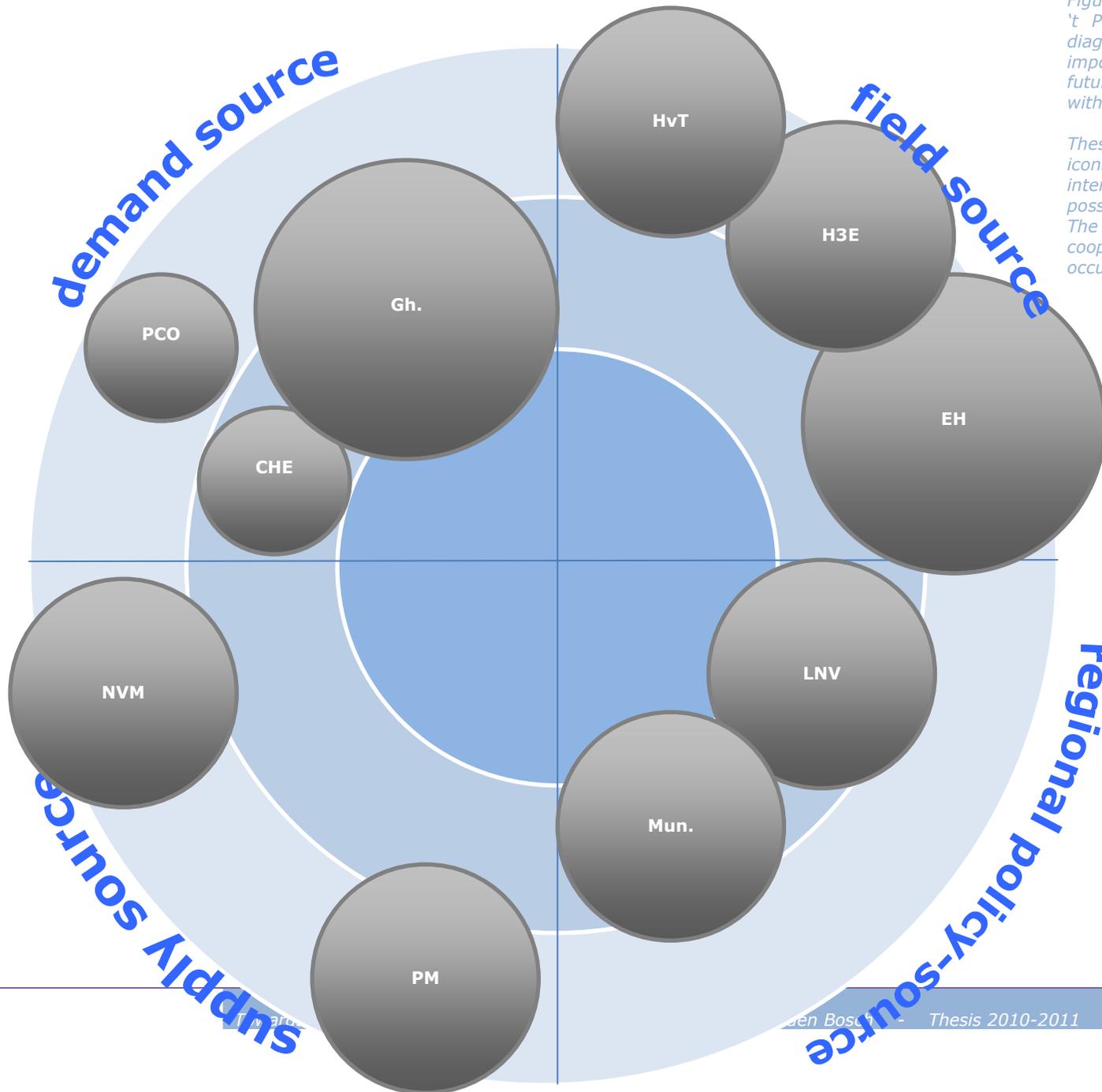


Figure 5.2 – With Landschapshuis 't Paradijs as center point, this diagram shows the level of importance (size) and possible future cooperation (positioning) with Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

These grey colored icons/stakeholders have not been interviewed. Therefore insight in possible cooperation is unknown. The positioning is based upon the cooperations which have or are occurring.

To give a clearer overview, the results have also been placed in Table 3. This overview clearly indicates that IVN is of high importance for the *landschapshuis* and is also very likely to start cooperation. Furthermore, WVE, GLGK and SVGV are organizations which may be of high interest for the *landschapshuis*. The Gh. is also a liable option, even though there is no clear insight in how they would see a future cooperation.

The table also shows that LTO and PCO are organizations which seem less interesting for the *landschapshuis*.

	Very important (big size)	Important (middle size)	Less important (small size)
Very cooperative (closest to centre point)	IVN	WVE	
Cooperative (middle position)	Gh.	GLGK, SVGV, Mun, LNV	CHE
Less cooperative (furthest from middle point)	EH	Cit, GE, LBG, GMF, HvT, H3E, NVM, PM	LTO, PCO

Table 3 – Overview of all organizations in relation with its interest for *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs*

B1.3 Which projects are involved in culture history and/or nature & landscape within Barneveld or its direct surrounding and how?

During the research, there were several projects, related to culture history and nature and landscape, which may be of interest for the *landschapshuis* and which may be integrated:

On national level:

- *Ecological network/pathway (EHS)*: Construction and maintenance of an ecological network. This is a series of modifications for wildlife to

cross from one area to another. (Also see info on Gelderse Millieu Federatie)

On municipality level:

- *Belvoir (based on the Gelderse Vallei)*: Belvoir has one specific outline of programs and/or projects which was planned to be realized in the year 2010:
 - To maintain and expose the distinctive historical design, which is associated with the former agricultural, military and water activities, within the whole of the Gelderse Vallei.
- *Belvoir (based on the municipality of Barneveld)*: More specifically, in the case of the municipality of Barneveld, Belvoir has set up a project in Scherpenzeel concerning:
 - The economic survival of the small scale estate landscapes that surround Scherpenzeel, with culture history as centre.
- Another project of the municipality of Barneveld is the development of a *Kulturhus*. This is a location where different functions are provided such as; village house, sports hall, music education, library, senior apartments etc.
- *SGP (Strategische Gebiedsperspectieven)*: This project is active within Barneveld for the strengthening of the green central area as a buffer between the Randstad and the Veluwe. The Streekplan also stresses that communication and education can contribute to the enforcement of social cohesion. For example with regional orientated projects.
- *Project Strategische Visie Barneveld 2030*: This project series include the following:
 - *Project 2 – Erfbeplanting en landschap* (trans: Courtyard planting and landscape). Under 'Vitaal Gelderland', the municipality of Barneveld wishes to stimulate courtyard planting and the construction of small landscape elements. This will improve (farm) yards and contribute to the overall appearance of the region.

Through the funding of the municipality and co-financing, Barneveld wants to start more of such projects.

- *Project 4 - Opzet systeem van groen-blaauwe diensten voor Barneveld* (trans: Set up of system for blue-green services in Barneveld)

The province of Gelderland is busy working on funds for natural resources. The intention is to create a system of green-blue services (groene-blaauwe diensten) in which landowners receive an annual fee for maintenance and repair of landscape elements. The idea is that the municipality of Barneveld will finance 50% of the costs and the province the other 50%.

- *Project 9 – Ecopassage Heetweg* (trans: *Ecological passage Heetweg*)

To promote the passage of amphibians and reptiles beneath the Heetweg (a road crossing the Veluwe towards Kootwijk), the municipality of Barneveld wishes to create five (5) tunnels and a so called 'guide wall'. This location is an important crossing place for toads, frogs, snakes and salamanders.

6.2 Levelling importance and cooperation of projects

Even though the projects which came out during the research all seem to fit within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs, an indication can be made which of these projects can or may fit the best.

The four (4) projects most likely to fit are:

Ecological network/pathway (EHS): Indications can be made in the landschapshuis on how the EHS will run, and what this may mean for Barneveld and/or the immediate surrounding and its flora and fauna.

Belvoir (based on the Gelderse Vallei AND the municipality of Barneveld): References can be made to the Belvoir project in general, and what the plans and effects there are for the region.

Project 2 – Erfbeplanting en landschap (trans: Courtyard planting and landscape).

This project can be promoted within the landschapshuis. It will be an indication for visitors on what is happening within their region and how they can participate.

B2. What can be learned from comparable institutions concerning the development of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?

Due to limitations within the field study, the research has not been able to identify a clear setup.

B2.1 What can be described as a comparable institution?

This question is answered in chapter 3.1 (field source): The field source is comprised of various institutions that have a similar enterprise with that of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs, meaning, they have a similar vision/mission and a similar initiative to that of a *landschapshuis*.

B2.2 What are the comparable institutions within the region?

Due to the fact that a *landschapshuis* is still a new concept, there are only a few similar initiatives within the region of Barneveld. The ones identified during this research are: *Eemlandhoeve, Hof van Twello* and *Het 3e Erf*.

6.3 Importance of results

The results which have been presented give a clear benchmark for future research and sets a foundation on which Landschapshuis 't Paradijs landschapshuis may base their future development/design.

Furthermore, as the results have been obtained with use of a qualitative AND quantitative approach, the outcome is more reliable. (In comparison when the results have only been obtained from my personal insight.) (*Also see: Limitations, grading system*)

6.4 Other arisen questions

Other points which are not directly in relation with this research, but which have come up during the research are the following:

- As Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs is trying to lay their focus more on agriculture, developing a *landschapshuis* will interfere with this. Thus resulting in another wing for which they need subsidizing.
- The research has showed that most stakeholders are interested in promoting their own activities in the *landschapshuis*. However, by involving and agreeing on cooperation with other stakeholders, *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs* may lose its own voice, or at least be minimized in its own wishes.
- Initiatives such as setting up a *landschapshuis*, will attract too many tourists to this region. However, as can be witnessed in many over-touristic places (ex. Valkenburg, LB), on long term this will negatively affect the natural and agricultural characteristic of the region.
- In order to stay sustainable and self-sufficient, the *landschapshuis* should mainly focus its activities, and therefore using the space, on extending direct services such as housing a meeting room, housing a farm-store and/or sleeping arrangements, as this brings much more profit than possible entry fee for the CH and NL informative aspect.

6.7 Visualization

In order to create a *more* usable outcome of the results, I made a visualization. The visualization of this research is done in such a way that it can be used as an A2-folder. This folder gives a quick overview of certain themes and stakeholders (shown in artikel format), which have come up in the outcome of this research. It can also be used as a hand-out promotion tool for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. (Due to oversize, the original folder is added as attachment to this report.)

Figure 6 – Miniature of A2-poster showing the visualization of the results.



7 Conclusion

As mentioned before; not all the research questions have been answered. Nevertheless, this research has still been able to narrow down on possibilities, setting a strong foundation for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs to continue their development/design on.

Furthermore, based upon the results and discussion, this research has indicated that the region of Barneveld and its immediate surrounding has a rich and interesting culture history and nature and landscape. This can be seen from the amounts of culture history and nature and landscape themes which have come up during the research. But also from the amount of institutions, associations and projects which are involved in these subjects.

In relation to the retrieved culture history and nature and landscape themes, and the amount of institutions, associations and projects which may be involved, the following conclusion can be made:

Themes which seem to be especially interesting to highlight on within the Landschapshuis 't Paradijs, are: *the agricultural decrease, common agriculture products and animals and the social change.*

The research has also indicated that the following associations and/or institutions and/or projects (with mutual agendas) may be suitable to start a possible cooperation with in relation to Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

- *IVN*, as they already have an existing cooperation with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and they wish to set up a programme related to educating on CH and NL aspects.
- *WVE*, as they seem to have a large influence within this region and have a broad network. Furthermore, they are willing to illustrate their projects within the Landschapshuis.

- *GLGK*, as they seem to want to expose *Klein Blear* with the activities of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs and organize excursions.
- *SVGv*, as they have a large network and are involved in various aspects which may be used within *the landschapshuis*. Some examples are: Agriculture, nature, environment, water, recreation, economy and liveability. Furthermore they have had cooperation with the *landschapshuis* before.
- The Gh. is also a liable option as they are an informative source and there has been cooperation before. However, there is no insight if Gh. would feel for any future cooperation and on what level.
- Related to information on both culture history AND nature and landscape themes, *Cit, GLGK, WVE and the Mun.* seem to be the most knowledgeable information source.
- *Project Ecological network/pathway (EHS)*: Indications can be made on how the EHS will run, and what this may mean for Barneveld and/or the immediate surrounding and its flora and fauna.
- *Project Belvoir (based on the Gelderse Vallei AND the municipality of Barneveld)*: References can be made to the Belvoir project in general, and what the plans and effects are for the region of Barneveld.
- *Project Erfbeplanting en landschap* (trans: Courtyard planting and landscape). This project can be promoted within the *landschapshuis*. It will be an indication for visitors on what is happening within their region and how they can participate.

8 Recommendations

Based upon the outcome of this research, the following recommendations have been made for the further development/design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

However, in order for the reader to form a clearer picture, and therefore a better understanding of the given recommendations, it is advisable to analyse the summarized interviews in Annex 3 as well.

8.1 Themes

In order for the Landschapshuis to be informative and interesting for their target group, it is recommendable to do a focussed follow-up research and integrate at least the following themes within their design:

- *Agricultural decrease within this region. (Within Barneveld)*
- *Common agriculture products. (Within Barneveld)*
- *Animals and the social change within this region. (Within Barneveld)*

When analysing these themes, they can easily be linked with each other. For example: First an explanation can be given about the current situation (or in the past) on the agricultural sector within this region. In this regard, the social change (which came due to...) also changed the agricultural setting (which resulted in...) etc.

As the field study has also shown, the information should be shown in an educative and fun way. This can be done with use of touch-and-learn active, old maps, photographs etc. (This will be elaborated on in the chapter *Open ideas*.)

8.2 Stakeholders and projects

Concerning the large amount of companies, institutions, organizations and projects which are involved in cultural history and nature and landscape themes, it is strongly recommendable for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs to

create a network with these different stakeholders. (As the stakeholders always have up-to-date information which may be of interest to show in the *landschapshuis*.) Also, based upon several conversations with stakeholders and the *Suggestions and tips* (see Annex 3), it is necessary to remain seeking contact and learn from similar initiatives such as *the Landschapshuis*; within the municipality of Barneveld. But also outside Barneveld.

In this regard it is recommendable for *the Landchapshuis* to seek cooperation with, at least, the following stakeholders:

- *IVN Vereniging voor Natuur- en Milieueducatie*; have clearly indicated they would approve of cooperation with Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. In line with the former cooperation with the *landschapshuis*, they would especially like to use it as an extension of their 'Koetshuis-project'. This means, an educative factor could be included within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. This could be done especially by incorporating the information provided by other stakeholders with which the *landschapshuis* cooperates. They are also willing to look further towards excursions for elderly people and/or Alzheimer patients.
- *Waterschap Vallei en Eem*; have cooperated with similar initiatives in the past. They see Landschapshuis 't Paradijs as a liable opportunity to inform and educate the target group on their activities. Furthermore, WVE is in cooperation with various institutions and is active within many projects. In the future, this network of WVE can simoustainisly be used by the *landschapshuis* to develop their activities. Even though they are mainly focussed on water board activities and nature and landscape, a large part of this includes the culture history of the region.
- *Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen*; as they seem to be willing to *link*, (in the broadest sense of interpretation) the bordering estate Klein Bylaer to the *landschapshuis*. Furthermore, GLGK is involved in culture history AND nature and landscape aspects, which can be useful information source for *Landschapshuis* 't Paradijs.

- Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei; as they have a large network and are involved within various aspects which may be used within *the landschapshuis*. Some examples are: agriculture, nature, environment, water, recreation, economy and liveability. Furthermore they have had cooperation with *the Landschapshuis* before.
- The Groenhorst is also a liable option as they are an informative source and there has been cooperation before. However, there is no insight if Gh. would feel for any future cooperation and on what level.
- Related to information on both culture history AND nature and landscape themes, Cit, GLGK, WVE and the Mun. seem to be the most knowledgeable information source. In this regard they may be of interest for future (one-time) cooperations.
- *Project Ecological network/pathway (EHS)*: Indications can be made on how the EHS will run, and what this may mean for Barneveld (and/or other regions) and/or the immediate surrounding and its flora and fauna.
- *Project Belvoir (based on the Gelderse Vallei AND the municipality of Barneveld)*: As Belvoir is largely dependent on cooperation with partners, it already cooperates with GLGK. Landschapshuis 't Paradijs also falls under the type of partner they are looking for, meaning this would be optional for future cooperation. In this regard, references can be made to the Belvoir project in general, and what the plans and effects are for the region. Belvoir could provide the *landschapshuis* with up-to-date information.
- *Project Erfbeplanting en landschap* (trans: Courtyard planting and landscape). This project can be promoted within the *landschapshuis*. It will be an indication for visitors on what is happening within their region and how they can participate.

8.3 Open ideas

Even though this did not come forth from the results and conclusion, this research has been an opening for a creative process. Whereas I have come

up with several thoughts and ideas, even though not supported by the factual research questions and results, but which may also be used for the actual design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. As these ideas/interpretations have been thought of by *me* personally, stakeholders are not aware of these ideas.

- The *Gelderse Milieu Federatie* sees the need, in the near future, to start promoting their activities. From the field study it came forward that Landschapshuis 't Paradijs would be a good opportunity/place for them to do so. Unfortunately their limitations lie in the fact that their activities are limited to in NL and not so much in CH. However, GMF works together with IVN and WVE. This gives an opening for the *landschapshuis* to start some sort of 4-way cooperation. Thus creating an opportunity to elaborate and develop the *landschapshuis* even more.
- Even though there has been little research done on the opinions of citizens throughout this research; this group still appears to be a useful information source, as they have much (unregistered) information about the CH and NL aspects of this region. Furthermore, the people who have been interviewed are willing to cooperate with the *landschapshuis* in the form of sharing information.
- Even though the appointed person (Jan Kardol) of the *municipality of Barneveld* did not want to cooperate with an interview, he has useful information regarding the CH and NL of the region Barneveld. It is recommendable to remain seeking contact with the municipality. Also because both institutions can mean much for each other in terms of sharing information and promoting (the CH and NL aspects of) Barneveld.
- *The Koetshuis*: As IVN has indicated to be interested in extending their 'Koethuis-project'. Landschapshuis 't Paradijs could focus on themes which are biology-orientated. Gained from Annex 4, the following subjects come to mind: *Explanation of the term nature and landscape* (How is this referred to biology? Why are nature and landscape development and conservation so important?) This leads to themes such as the *Ecological gateway (EHS)* and the different *Vegetations*

within this region and the *Schaffelaars bos* for example. (Why are these vegetations here? How do they reproduce?)

This can effectually lead towards subjects of *hunting* or how *agriculture* is involved: Landscape and Nature vs. Agriculture (See: the Visualization, named: *Landbouw neemt af!*) In this last aspect, local residents can even be involved, since they can explain how they or their parents used to cut down forests to make it usable agricultural ground. Besides they can explain how this is being given back again to nature due to lack of follow up farmers and by institutions such as *Geldersch Landschap* (and why). There as, excursions can also be made (perhaps with use of the horse-and-wagon of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs), to the farm (of Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs) or towards the *Helweg* in *Achternveld* to the part where several old (farmer) tools are displayed along the road.

In this regard, *LTO* could provide much information: The history of *LTO* is closely related to the history/development of agriculture. In this sense the *landschapshuis* and *LTO* may also be of use for each other, concerning the providing of information.

Furthermore, this combination of education and agriculture could also be integrated within the goals of *Bureau Land-Schap*: *Bureau Land-Schap* works together with several organizations, of which the municipality and the Gelderse Vallei in the field of agriculture and education. This could trigger further cooperation with *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs*.

In this regard, it is recommendable for *IVN*, *LTO*, *Bureau Land-Schap* and *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs* to seek cooperation. *Landschapshuis 't Paradijs* would be the central visualisation of this cooperation.

- *Fish stairs*: A small-scale demonstration of a *fish stairs* can be made within the *landschapshuis*. At the same time information can be given on the species of fish which appears here. Furthermore, information on the streams (the name; *Kallenbroek...*), the development of the streams etc. can be given. The streams can be shown by use of maps. For example the one shown in Annex 8. Logically this should be linked with the information provided by *WVE*.

- *WWII*: Pictures of this region during the war and/or perhaps a movie can be displayed, specified to the region of Barneveld. Occasionally the older residents could even give anecdotes on what they experienced during *WWII*. Personal stories such as the one mentioned by *Van den Berg-Luttink Huizen* can be very interesting and informing. (Also for example, what the effect of the war was, in relation to the NL and CH of this region.)
- *Horse-riding routes and Klompenpad*: There could be a folder which people can take along which provides information on *horse-riding routes* and the *Klompen pad*. (Perhaps in collaboration with the local *VVV*-office in Barneveld.)
This folder could perhaps also be demonstrated with a drawing in bird-view of this region; showing walking routes, *streams*, *churches*, *forests*, *estates* etc. (This has also been done in the *landschapshuis* of the *Eemlandhoeve*.)
- *Urban characteristics*: Even though there is a strong green characteristic surrounding, the area around Barneveld and Voorthuizen has a more urban characteristic in comparison with the other areas. This can be highlighted on.
In this regard it is also interesting to mention the quick development of Barneveld as it lies on the edge of the Randstad and has mayor highways running through it. This can be done by using picture frames which follow each other up; showing the setup of Barneveld throughout time. (Or adding the different stages of development.) By informing on this industrial development, it makes a nice contradiction with the nature and landscape aspect of the *landschapshuis*; clearly indicating the development process.
- *Historical surroundings*: An interesting change has showed that our society, over the past 15 years, has proven to show more interest in their historical surroundings, and is eager to be involved as such. In this regard, the *cultuur historische waardekaart* is an interesting and learn some visual tool that could be used within the *landschapshuis*. (See: <http://geodata2.prv.gelderland.nl/apps/chw/>)

- *Contest:* With the idea that locals know their own environment the best, it may be interesting to set up a project/competition in which everyone can join:

The idea is that participants (varying from local residents, to outsiders, to Alzheimer patients) would have a certain time period which they can make a visualization on how they perceive the surrounding of Barneveld. This can be done for example with use of photographs, paintings, (short) stories/documentations, poems, sculptures, soil analysis or even a play.

At the end of the period, the participators will be able to present their product at *the Landschapshuis*. There would then be a jury (perhaps composed out of different institution bodies (municipality, WVE, LTO etc.), who would select a winner. The winner would be offered a certain prize and their producing would be exposed within the Landschapshuis. (Perhaps even for selling.)

Every year or half year, depending on the time period, a certain theme can be encountered in the contest. For example; spring & fall, wildlife, WWII etc

With this contest, visitors would get a good inside impression of the region Barneveld; as there would be a continues change and variation in the information presented within the *landschapshuis*. Furthermore, it would get locals to be more involved in the *landschapshuis*.

A similar initiative has been taken during Streekplan 2005-2015, in which they set up a photo contest which was organized with the title; *Zet provincie Utrecht te kijk* (trans: *Put the province of Utrecht on display*). This was a huge success. The results have been published in a booklet: *Balans van de dialoog*.

- *Uitvoeringsprogramma:* Even though, it has not been elaborated on, there may be a possibility in which Landschapshuis 't Paradijs could be involved within Uitvoeringsprogramma Utrecht Gelderse Vallei en Eemland 2008. *Denken en doen: Op koers naar 2010*.

- *The Plattelandshuis:* It is recommended to establish contact with the Plattelandshuis, to see if they are able to be involved the initiative of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. For more information: <http://www.plattelandshuis.nl/index.html>
- *Eemlandhoeve:* Strengthen the contact with the Eemlandhoeve, as they have experience with setting up a landschapshuis. This may be useful for Landschapshuis 't Paradijs as their goals and region is similar.



10 Final word

As has mentioned before, and as can be witnessed from the amount of time it took me to complete my thesis, it is clear that I have come across many constraints throughout this research. However, even though it has been a struggle in times, I look back at an interesting and learn some period. I have become more aware of the sorts of issues and problems one may come across during such research; especially considering this pioneering fase. Furthermore, I have become more aware of Barneveld and all the aspects one should take into account when thinking of setting up a project such as Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. And most of all, I have become more aware of my limitations, strong points and the consequences of certain decisions and actions that I took, or did not take.

All in all, I am happy to have done my thesis for Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and I genuatly hope that my efforts can and will be used for the further design of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

Thank you,

Niels van den Bosch

Wageningen, 2011

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Annex 1 - Institutions and organizations

This overview shows several institutions and/or organizations which are active within Gelderland, and which focus on nature, environment and landscape. They are all in some way connected to the NME network (Servicepunt voor Natuur- en Milieu Educatie en recreatie in Gelderland), and may be of great (future) value of Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

Gelderse bezoekerscentra - Arnhem

A Visitors centre in Gelderland is an ideal base for exploring the nature and culture in the surrounding area. In addition to information you can also get a cup of coffee or tea and participate in activities.

<http://www.geldersebezoekerscentra.nl/>

NME Centraal in Gelderland - Gelderland

The Centre for nature and environmental education (NME-centre) has more than 18 locations in Gelderland. They provide education for primary schools in their region and sometimes for secondary education. They are also often a home base for green organizations.

<http://www.nme-gelderland.nl/>

COS Gelderland - Nijmegen

COS Gelderland, Centre for International Cooperation, is an independent regional project and consultancy bureau. They are specialized in education on global issues.

COS Gelderland supports and initiates activities that motivate people to take into account the effects of their actions and behaviour of people and environment here in Gelderland and elsewhere in the world.

<http://www.cosgelderland.nl/>

Dijkmagazijn - Bemmelen

The Dijkmagazijn is an old building that used to store material which was used to quickly intervene in case of imminent flooding. It is now decorated as a child-friendly nature museum.

It is also the starting point of the practise lessons which are given to the Lingewaarden primary schools.

It is also a meeting place for various groups that deal with nature. Short, a unique location in the Gelderse Poort, in the middle of an ancient swamp forest, meadows and Wielenpark de Ward.

<http://www.lingewaardnatuurlijk.nl/dijkmagazijn.php>

Jac. Gazenbeek Stichting "Gazenbeek Centrum" - Lunteren

The goal of the Foundation is: paying attention to the locality of the Veluwe region and also to commit to preserving it. By highlighting the beauty and value of the Veluwe, the Foundation wishes to provoke the experience and protect it. The relationship between man and his environment stands central.

<http://www.gazenbeekstichting.nl/>

KNNV – Apeldoorn and Oost-Achterhoek

The KNNV is the association for field biology with members engaged in nature study, nature experience and nature conservation. The core of the activities take place within four specialized groups: insects, birds, plants and mushrooms. These groups arrange study evenings, lectures, excursions, assessments and seminars

<http://www.knnv.nl/apeldoorn/> and <http://www.knnv.nl/oost-achterhoek/>

Nederlands Watermuseum - Arnhem

The Nederlands Watermuseum is a modern and interactive museum about all aspects of fresh water in the Netherlands but also in the rest of the world.

info@watermuseum.nl

Scouting in Gelderland - Gelderland

A free time leisure program with a variety of (theme) programs, in which exploring, experimenting, learning and development are central. Tailored to the development of the child.

<http://www.scoutinggelderland.nl/>

SOM onderwijs en Milieu projecten - Nijmegen

SOM inspires and challenges to have respect and responsibility for the own physical and social environment. They are committed to a sustainable use of soil and landscape, air, water and energy and environmental planning.

Within these areas, they often focus on current events that deal with: cultural history, geography, environmental studies, teaching methods, setting up playgrounds and public parks.

<http://www.somnijmegen.nl/>

St. Ark / Het Wilderniscafé 'de Waard van Kekerdom'

Kekerdom (Millingerwaard)

In Wilderness Café de Waard van Kekerdom, the Ark foundation wants to inform visitors about developments in the areas in Limburg, Gelderland and Zuid-Holland where Ark is working. Central to this is of course the spectacular natural wilderness where the cafe is the gateway to: the Millingerwaard.

<http://www.ark.eu/>

Staatsbosbeheer - <http://www.staatsbosbeheer.nl/>

For over 100 years, Staatsbosbeheer took care of the dunes near Schoorl, Wassenaar and Texel, the sand dunes at Kootwijk, the Haagse Bos, the Mastbos and the Ulvenhout forest. Together, these areas were around 13,316 hectares. Now the areal managed by Staatsbosbeheer covers over 246,000 hectares of reserves.

Stichting Edumat

This Foundation was born from the IVN department Lochem Department (now North Central Achterhoek). The goal is it to bring simple and cheap materials based on nature and the environment to the people.

hinkedeklerck@concepts.nl

Stichting tot Behoud van de Veluwe Sprengen en Beken - Vorchten

This Foundation provides information on the Veluwe Spring landscape and various activities. They inform on the world of, example; the kingfisher and river lamprey, fish ladders and the Wijerd.

<http://www.sprengenbeken.nl/>

Stichting Veldwerk Nederland - Apeldoorn

The adding together of the scientific knowledge and practical experience creates Veldwerk Nederland, appealing learning experiences and forms of nature education.

<http://www.veldwerknederland.nl/>

Stichting voor Natuur- en Milieubescherming Putten - Putten

The objective of the Foundation is to protect nature, the environment and the countryside.

<http://www.natuurenmilieuputten.nl/>

Ver. Natuurmonumenten

This is an independent association that secures nature, landscape and cultural history by buying, managing and protecting, for now and for the future.

www.natuurmonumenten.nl

Vereniging agrarisch- natuur en landschapsbeheer Bommelwaard

Their overall aim is to make farmers and local residents in the Bommel Waard aware and responsible for the management and development of wildlife and scenic values.

They mainly concentrate on the nature of the land owned by farmers. Apart form a board, they also have various working groups.

<http://www.capreton.nl/>

Vrienden van de Veluwe - Arnhem

This association is formed by fanatacits of the Veluwe. The organization is committed to a sustainable preservation and development of this unique area in the Netherlands. An important objective of the association is to bring interested people together and give the Veluwe a voice in the national debate, politics and the media.

And: Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen, Gelderse Milieu Federatie – Arnhem, IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie and Landschapsbeheer Gelderland (See Annex 3)

Annex 2 – Semi-structured interview formats

Name interviewee and function:.....

Name company:.....

Place and date:.....

Time interview: +/- 45 minutes

Pre-study

- Do background check on missions, vision, history, etc. of organization

Introduction

- Personal introduction (background, education etc.)
- Explanation employer and research assignment: Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs
- Explain the build, use and reasoning of the *landschapshuis*. (Verify its clear what a *Landschapshuis* is)
- Explain which information is needed and why. (Incl. the role of CH and NL, education etc.)
- Explain the format of the interview and what will be done with the given answers. (Ask permission for using quotations in the report)

Opening

Format used for the demand source:

- *Waar specificeert de instelling zich op, wat betreft het leerprogramma?*
- *Organiseert de instelling wel eens (informatieve) excursies voor studenten/medewerkers?*
 - *Zo ja, waar naartoe?*
 - *Waarom daar naartoe?*
 - *Zo nee, waarom niet?*
 - *Zou hier in de toekomst plaats voor kunnen zijn?*
- *Heeft de instelling (naast excursies) behoefte aan grotere integratie van praktijk- en/of theorielessen op een praktijklocatie waar, vanuit de instelling, ook toegang is tot het gebied?*

(Voorbeeld 1: VMBO wil regelmatig (elke twee weken een dagdeel) praktijklessen uitvoeren op een locatie op fietsafstand van de opleiding en zoekt daarvoor de juiste randvoorwaarden.)

(Voorbeeld 2: VO scholen willen een aantal theorielessen vormgeven in het buitengebied en daarin een combi zoeken van geschiedenis en aardrijkskunde (cultuurhistorie), biologie, (landschap, natuur) etc en dat willen ze doen door bijv 5 keer een dag op een praktijklocatie te zijn of bijv een hele week.)

- *Wat zijn die randvoorwaarden? (Kunnen zaken als snuffelstages en/of maatschappelijke stages beter geïntegreerd worden tussen opleiding en praktijklocatie. Voor welk type leerlingen is dit interessant?)*
 - *In dit verband, heeft de instelling behoefte aan excursies naar een landschapshuis?*
 - *Zo ja, waarom wel?*
 - *Zo nee, waarom niet?*
- *Wat voor diensten/kwaliteiten zou een landschapshuis moeten kunnen aanbieden voor de studenten/medewerkers van de instelling? Hoe zou een taakdeling tussen de onderwijsinstelling en de praktijklocatie zien?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Wat voor soort informatieve data (cultuurhistorisch en natuur & landschap), materialen en middelen zouden beschikbaar moeten worden gemaakt voor de studenten/medewerkers van de instelling? (Wat is interessant voor de studenten/medewerkers)*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Zijn er nog andere dingen van belang?*

Format used for the supply source:

- *Welke cultuurhistorische waarden worden interessant geacht door ? met betrekking tot Barneveld of directe omgeving?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke van deze waarden zijn volgens de instelling de moeite waard om weer te geven binnen het landschapshuis?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke natuur & landschap waarden worden interessant geacht door ? met betrekking tot Barneveld of directe omgeving?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke van deze waarden zijn volgens de instelling de moeite waard om weer te geven binnen het landschapshuis?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Organiseert het ? wel eens (informatieve) excursies voor klanten/medewerkers?*
 - *Zo ja, waar naartoe?*
 - *Waarom daar naartoe?*
 - *Zo nee, waarom niet?*
 - *Zou hier in de toekomst plaats voor kunnen zijn?*
 - *Wat zouden die randvoorwaarden moeten zijn?*
- *In dit verband, wat voor soort informatieve data (cultuurhistorische en natuur & landschap), materialen en middelen zouden beschikbaar moeten worden gemaakt voor de klanten/medewerkers van de instelling?*
 - *Waarom deze?*

- *Zijn er andere samenwerkingsverbanden mogelijkheden tussen Gelders landschap en Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?*
 - *Zo ja, welke? (Algemeen)*
- *Zijn er nog andere dingen die van belang (kunnen) zijn?*

Format used for the regional policy source:

- *Welke cultuurhistorische waarden worden interessant geacht door GMF met betrekking tot Barneveld of directe omgeving?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke van deze waarden zijn de moeite waard om weer te geven binnen het landschapshuis?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke natuur & landschap waarden worden interessant geacht door GMF met betrekking tot Barneveld of directe omgeving?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Welke van deze waarden zijn de moeite waard om weer te geven binnen het landschapshuis?*
 - *Waarom deze?*
- *Organiseert de instelling wel eens (informatieve) excursies voor klanten/medewerkers?*
 - *Zo ja, waar naartoe?*
 - *Waarom daar naartoe?*
 - *Zo nee, waarom niet?*
 - *Zou hier in de toekomst plaats voor kunnen zijn?*
 - *Wat zouden die randvoorwaarden moeten zijn?*
- *In dit verband, wat voor soort informatieve data (cultuurhistorische en natuur & landschap), materialen en middelen zouden beschikbaar moeten worden gemaakt voor de klanten/medewerkers van de instelling?*
- *Waarom deze?*
- *Zijn er andere samenwerkingsverbanden mogelijkheden tussen de gemeente en Landschapshuis 't Paradijs?*
 - *Zo ja, welke? (Algemeen)*
- *Zijn er bepaalde regelgevingen waar het landschapshuis rekening mee moet houden? Welke beleidsdoelen heeft de organisatie voor het specifieke gebied en/of de bredere omgeving? Hoe past een functie als een landschapshuis binnen deze beleidskaders? (Algemeen)*
 - *Wat betreft inrichting*
 - *Wat betreft het informeren van cultuurhistorische aspecten*
 - *Wat betreft het informeren over natuur & landschaps aspecten*
 - *Wat zijn de toekomst plannen wat betreft regelgeving en beleid van het opzetten van een landschapshuis?*
- *Wat zijn de toekomst plannen wat betreft bestemmingsplannen van het rurale gebied van Barneveld? (Met name Kallenbroek).*
- *Zijn er nog andere dingen die van belang (kunnen) zijn?*

Format used for *the field source*:

- Hoe lang bestaat het landschapshuis al?
- Wie is de doelgroep van het landschapshuis en waar komen ze vandaan?
- Wat wouden jullie bereiken met het landschapshuis en waarom?
- Met welke instellingen heeft u contact gehad om de inrichting van het landschapshuis te realliseren?
 - Waarom deze?
- Wat was de algemene criteria waar u rekening mee hebt moeten houden wat betreft de inrichting van het landschapshuis?
- Wat wordt er tentoongesteld in het landschapshuis mbt cultuurhistorie van de omgeving?
 - Waarom dit? (wat was de criteria)
- Wat wordt er tentoongesteld in het landschapshuis wat betreft natuur & landschap van de omgeving?
 - Waarom dit? (wat was de criteria)
- Wat wordt er aan diensten beschikbaar gesteld binnen het landschapshuis? (Vergaderzalen, eet gelegenheid, excursie mogelijkheden/samenwerkingsverbanden etc.)
 - Waarom dit? (wat was de criteria?)
- Is er een samenwerkingsverband met onderwijs en/of andere instellingen?
 - Zo ja, wat voor een samenwerking vindt er plaats?
 - Zo nee, waarom niet?
- Wat zijn (mogelijke) knelpunten geweest bij de inrichting van het landschapshuis?
- Zijn er bepaalde regelgevingen waar het landschapshuis rekening mee moest houden bij het opzetten?
 - Wat betreft inrichting?
 - Wat betreft adviteren en informeren van cultuurhistorische aspecten?
 - Wat betreft het adviteren en informeren over natuur & landschaps aspecten?
- Wat zijn de toekomst plannen voor het landschapshuis?
- Zijn er nog andere dingen die van belang zijn?

Closing

- Zijn er overage vragen?
- Vraag voor eventuele publicatie van termen en/of quotes.

Annex 3 – Summary of field study

Demand source

Christelijke Hogeschool Ede

No info

Groenhorst College

No info

IVN Vereniging voor natuur- en milieueducatie

IVN is the only organization that organizes different excursions related to landscape and nature. They do this for different sorts of target groups. These consist of; the general public, Stichting Welzijn Ouderen Barneveld (SWOB), 40 primary schools (in Barneveld), special schools and Alzheimer patients. Most of the demand comes from the 40 primary schools. (During excursions, IVN has a policy of groups of max. 10 students or max. 25 grownups per teacher/guide.)

The general public target group consists of mostly local inhabitants. It is noticeable that, in general, the older generation is much more focused on their own life and not that much on the environment they live in. The younger generation shows much more interest in their surroundings.

IVN has already been working together with Zorgboederij 't Paradijs before. They have a program running with Alzheimer patients. In this regard IVN is open for further cooperation.

In Barneveld lies Het Koetshuis. This is located beside Kasteel de Schaffelaar. It functions as the educational biology centre of Barneveld: All students of all primary schools receive biology lessons here. The lessons mainly consist of practical exercises and are given by qualified volunteers.

Due the high demand, the Koetshuis is occupied like this 5 days a week, throughout the whole year.

If there is a possibility, IVN wishes to supplement the activities which are going on in Het Koetshuis with the *landschapshuis*: The problem with Het Koetshuis is that everything happens inside. For practical biology this is not always preferred. When combining this with excursions to het *landschapshuis*, children, or any other group for that matter, have the opportunity to go outside and experience possible relations between theory and practice. Apart from that, in case of bad weather for example, the *landschapshuis* also offers (or should offer) a meeting room: When such a group of students or Alzheimer patients would arrive; a possible set up of the afternoon could be as follows: Short introduction with use of beamer in the meeting room → Each pupil (or group) gets a list with questions → The answers can be found by analysing the exhibited information in the *landschapshuis* and/or on the farm and/or surrounding. (A possible cycle or hiking route could be included in this).

However, IVN foresees one mayor issue; how to get subject such as CH and NL interesting? When focusing on nature & landscape and cultural historical aspects, it is expected that Alzheimer patients would be more interested with NL (more practical), and CH would be more suitable for older people (more theoretical).

As the information should be interesting for children, it has to be displayed in an interesting (perhaps playful) manner. Such as; small amounts of easy to understand texts, lots of images, noises, statues etc.

However, IVN does not organize excursions based purely on agriculture. They can bring a group in contact with a farmer. But due to the lack of knowledge, the farmer should inform himself.

Another possible issue could be that, in the case of practical information, the *landschapshuis* should be able to offer different information each time. Unless of course, IVN would show up with a different group each time. Or, by focusing and excavating on one certain subject each excursion.

According to IVN, other interesting aspects to inform on are:

- How the water streams used to run,
- The upcoming of dekzandruggen (back to the ice age),
- That the agricultural grounds are been 'given' back to nature nowadays and that farmers actually prefer agricultural ground above nature area; as with agriculture they can actually make money,
- Anecdotes from WWII.
- Development of the wildlife, for example; there used to be much more wild boars in this region then now.

PCO Gelderse Vallei

No info

Citizens

A. van Maanen Pater (A) has been living in Barneveld for over 40 years. Together with her husband she has run a dairy farm, which they inherited from their family.

A is familiar with Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs. She has been there a couple of times. She has even received a tour once with some friends when they paused there during a cycle trip.

She is not familiar with the principle of a *landschapshuis*. After my explanation she decided she would visit het *landschapshuis* perhaps once or twice out of curiosity. But as she is from this region and already knows a lot about it, she does not have an urge to visit it more often. Or she would pass by with her friends of the cycle club.

In regard to show other people the uniqueness of this region, A. would like to highlight the following items within the *landschapshuis*:

Information about the fact that a lot of farms are disappearing due to the high costs. A lot of farms (especially the houses) are been bought by younger people from the city, seeking for rest. A lot of them also keep hobby horses.

The remaining pieces of (former agriculture) land is been bought up by companies such as Gelders Landschap. They then turn it into a nature area.

For a farmer such as A. this is not a good thing. As most farmers within the region, she prefers to see agriculture ground remain agriculture ground and not turn into nature area (as it was before). Her main argument is the shortage of food production within the Netherlands. For example grain. This can better be produced ourselves, then import it from abroad. This way you also maintain the farmers. Due to the disappearance of farmers, the landscape is also slowly changing; fewer cows in the field and more heath land with horses.

It is also interesting to report on the social change which occurred throughout time: Barneveld used to be very social, where everyone knew each other and went to visit each other. This was a social community with mutual neighbourhood control. A large part of this also had to do with the fact that farms were given on from family to family, and therefore a tight network remains. With so many farmers whom are forced to stop, a lot of new and young faces appear.

Furthermore, other more common things about Barneveld are the strong religion expression, the Barnevelder chicken and Jan van Schaffelaar. However, as this is information which is commonly known already, A. wonders if it is interesting enough for het *landschapshuis*.

A. also talks about the Bielderweg (the road Zorgboerderij't Paradijs lies on) is currently used as a shortcut for cars, as another road (Dokkelaarse weg) is commonly closed down for passing schoolchildren.

Concerning N&L aspects, A. would recommend showing a lot of (comparing) photographs and other information on the environment then and now. Or; information on the sorts and species of flora and fauna which appear here. For example; deer, foxes, nightingales etc. (This region is extremely suited for predatory birds, which are protected by law. However, natural prey such as pheasants, rabbits and hares are strongly declining, thus bringing nature out of balance). But also production animals which are common for this region, such as; sheep, cows and horses.

Furthermore, it would be interesting to inform on different avenues/walking trails, such as De Beukenlaan and De Klompenroute. And inform on 'de Groene Poort' at the Kallenbroekse weg. (This is a winding road which is over bridged by overhanging trees and branches and gives a unique and rustic emanating.)

Van den Berg-Luttink Huizen (vdB), is born in the Valk, which lies besides Barneveld and later moved to Barneveld self. As she is of older age, she does not come outside her house often. This is also the reason why she has never heard about the principle of a *landschapshuis*, nor would she pay a regular visit to here as she is well known with the region already.

However, for other people (people from outside the region), it may be interesting to inform them on the Barnevelder chicken and Jan van Schaffelaar. (Even thou there is already enough information about this and therefore not original.)

Other interesting aspects of Barneveld are; the strong religion (why religion is still so important here), the different hiking routes (Klompenroute), the immense change in modernization (There was a time where there only used to be two telephones in the whole village) and the old church.

Furthermore, it might be interesting to dedicate a part to WWII. As vdB has been living in this area her whole life and she was witness of the war, she has a lot of (inside) facts and stories to distribute and may therefore be a vital information source. For example:

On 16 April '45 the Valken was freed.

On 17 April '45 Barneveld and Voorthuizen were freed.

On 18 April '45 Putten was freed.

From 17th April '45 till 5th May '45, this region was no ones land. Nobody knew what was supposed to happen and from whom was what.

During the war, around 20 farms where destroyed, among one which belonged to her uncle.

Food stamps had to be collected all the way in Ede and Lunteren by bicycle.

During the war, the Valk and Barneveld where as good as empty, expect for 4-5 persons still living there.

One inhabitant; Hendrik Pul, was shot down because he was mistaken for a soldier as he was wearing a green jacket. (He did survive).

vdB remembers standing with her father looking out over the field and seeing a line of soldiers and artillery heading towards Barneveld.

vdB and her family sheltered 26 refugees for 3 days in their house.

vdB remembers a conversation she had with a German soldier, which gave an insight in how a lot of Germans thought about the war, simply with words; "it's not me doing this, its Hitler".

She remembers that the opposite was firing from Het Schaffelse Bos towards the water line.

She remembers how valuable dairy products where. As they had a dairy farm, she once received a silver watch for milking 2 cows.

Concerning N&L aspects, it is interesting to mention that there seems to be more forest now than that there used to be; there is higher spawning. This is due to the fact that there is less wood needed for heating. (There is more use of electricity nowadays).

There was one case where they accidently pruned away too much trees and branches. This was because they used air pictures to figure out where to prune, and they saw the shades of the trees also as tree.

Furthermore it's interesting to inform on the different forest within this shrouding. Thereby make a slideshow of. Showing how it looks here during the different seasons.

vdB also wishes to enable a coffee and tea place and a lot of related literature.

P. de Havelaar (P), has been living in Barneveld since 1960. Before he retired, he has been working as forest manager.

As he knows the region well, he would not be a regular visitor of the *landschapshuis*. However he could imagine it being attractive for people outside the city.

As this region is known for its agriculture, P would find it interesting to report on this: The development (or better said; the decline) of the agriculture sector within this region. For example when the dairy farmers were obliged to milk in the tank, a lot of the (small) farmers were unable to withstand the pressure. Therefore a lot of them had to stop. This was the cause of a lot of small farms which have been overtaken by larger farms. (Which often specialize in mono cropping.) When they started working with quota milking, a lot of middleclass dairy farmers also had to quit. Due to the leave of these farms, a lot of the agriculture ground is being taken over by institutions such as Het Gelders landschap.

P. believes that, even thou it is better, it is impossible to turn back to how it used to be; small mixed farms. This century is passed.

In general there is a mentality change going on in the Netherlands. However, Barneveld does not follow the rest of the country. The mentality stays true to certain aspects, such as religion and nature conservation. He phrases this with the proverb. "Armoë brengt band en weelde brengt hoeveelheid" (trans: Poverty brings unity and wealth brings quantity).

Nevertheless, P. finds that the nature policy is too high. This goes to cost from the agricultural sector and the environment as it is made impossible for them to economically survive. He finds that nature was more untouched in the old days.

More common things which may be interesting to mention within the *landschapshuis* are; Jan van Schaffelaar, the Pluimvee museum and the Nairac museum.

Furthermore, he would find it interesting to highlight on hunting within this region. It used to be possible to hunt in excess. However, these days there are more wild predators than normal predators. This is a downfall for the hunting business. This can also be witnessed as there is a decrease on game keepers.

Also, as ex-forest manager, he would find it of common interest to highlight on the forest management. (Also, as this region is known for its forests.)

The supply source

Geldersch Landschap en Gelderse Kastelen

In relation to culture historical themes within Barneveld and surrounding, the foundation wishes to focus on agricultural entrepreneurs. It is important that the situation and interests of the farmer community is being implemented within the 'new nature projects'. If not, this would result for example in a decline of cows in the field.

On Klein Bylaer; an old farmland with farm fields and meadows, fens and wet heaths with forests etc. there are several interesting cultural historical themes.²⁶

²⁶ see: <http://www.natuurkaart.nl/kvn.landschappen/natuurkaart.nl/i001256.html>

As they are also currently busy with mapping these themes, and describing its functions and possibly re-introducing them, it may be interesting to integrate this within the *landschapshuis*; there is a good mix to be found between recreant, nature and landscape. When highlighting and showing these themes which may be displayed within their position and to mention why Klein Bylaer is such an important 'stepping stone' within the area, there will be greater awareness of the uniqueness of this area.

Another interesting aspect to highlight on is for example the desertion of Brandrode runderren.

Concerning pure nature and landscape themes, it may be interesting to mention the current situation of Barneveld, where the municipality, especially the centre, is been overloaded with industrialization and houses. It is important to create a big enough buffer around the nature; otherwise the pressure will be too high for these nature areas to cope with.

The foundation occasionally organizes (informative) excursions for staff and clientele to Klein Bylaer. They choose this location because it is own property. (Possible excursions in the future towards the *landschapshuis* is not clear)

As the foundation is already in cooperation with a lot of volunteers and social work placements, they see the possibility of cooperation in the future, relatively small. However, updating each other in the form of communication is still important.

Waterschap Vallei en Eem

There are various things in which WVE is involved. As this institution is in fact financed by and for the people, they consider it important to involve and show the people what they have and are doing.

There are three main aspects in which they participate; save dikes, clean water thru sewer purification (for example in Belgium there is still a lot of open sewers ending into a stream) and optimal water management.

WVE participates in initiatives such as the *landschapshuis* more often. However, they prefer not to participate in such initiatives which are located

within the same area. In the case of the *landschapshuis* of the Eemlandhoeve, they will not participate, as they are already involved in a visitors Centrum nearby. As Zorgboerij 't Paradijs still lies remote, as in there are not a lot of other similar initiatives nearby in which they participate, WVE sees possibilities to work together with Landschapshuis 't Paradijs.

In this regard here are several projects which may be interesting to highlight within 't Landschapshuis. Such as: The existence and use of the old stream (clauses), the two main streams within the region and the fact that there used to be problems with drying out of streams in this areas and why and how they solved this.

In regard of the future, WVE is planning to make the Barneveldse Beek as an Ecologische Verbindingszone (EVZ). For example several brooks will be adjusted in order to make it a passing route for fish. Within these various canals, they have also constructed so called 'fish stairs' which allow fish to pass upwards strong flowing streams. Research showed that thru these adjustments there is a higher variation of fish species then there used to be.

Another interesting aspect to mention is the fact that there is a mayor height difference within Gelderland of 90 meter. Het Valeikanaal lies on the lowest point of Gelderland. Therefore there is a high risk of flooding. (If the dike brakes, Veenendaal could be standing under water within 6 hours).

The municipality has also come with a proposal to create a riders route. This route is supposed to cross several streams. For walkers this is not preferred, but for horses this is not a problem and it adds up to the enjoyment experience.

Apart from items related to WVE, it is also interesting to mention why Het Paradijs is actually called Het Paradijs. This says a lot about the region.

This information may be shown with use of touch-and-learn active. Out of experience in other initiatives, such way of presenting is much more appealing for younger people and or mentally challenged.

Landschap Beheer Gelderland

LBG is divided in several regions. They primarily work supportive towards municipalities. It originally arose as consultancy entrepreneurship which gave advice on yard decoration of (mostly) farms. Now they are more focused on advice for walking trails, bicycle routes, culture history etc.

LBG has also set up a project in which volunteers can rent free tools to improve and maintain their natural surrounding; weeding, planting trees and bushes etc. The renting of the tools and the required planting material is subsidized for 75% by the government. LBG does however decide what is planted and where.

Furthermore LBG would find it interesting to show a map with the different landscape types within the region. And in general inform on the history of the landscape.

The large amount of 'city people' buying empty farm houses within this region seem well aware of the natural surrounding and its appearance and seek to keep it like that. In this regard a lot of them ask for advice concerning decoration of the yard to LBG.

It may be concluded out of this, that local people are less attached to their surrounding as they seem to do less for the decoration of their yard as in how it fits in the landscape. They seem to care more for the practicality.

However, in relation to Kallenbroek, it can be witnessed that the decoration has not changed a lot throughout time. It is almost still identical as it was 60 years ago.

A lot of the empty plots belonging to the farms at first are bought up by Gelders Landschap. This goes to the expense of agriculture, as they become nature areas. (No agriculture). For example; hay field which have existed thru farming have a high cultural value as it is unique for some regions. (Hay fields where sown in the lower areas as this was often too wet to plant anything else and the hay could be harvest in the dry season.) This will be lost eventually when they plant a forest for example.

Basically it is fair to say that the reason why this region is so unique is thanks to the farming.

(As shown in the example above it is difficult to combine nature and agriculture with each other without having to loose on one of these aspects.) It is interesting to zoom in on the development of landscape and agriculture.

Furthermore, it may be of interest to show other unique features within this region, such as the Brinkdoprjes, the Bossne heideveldjes (there used to be more heidevelden, but these have mined for agriculture) and grafheuvels, elzen singels (which for a large part have disappeared now).

To give an interesting picture of the atmosphere, one can make use of land cards, (old) photographs, old farmers equipment etc.

The future is sensitive for reconstruction plans. People are tired of the rapidly increasing amount of 'regulations' in which, especially farmers, have to take notice.

However, LBG is willing to show something within the *landschapshuis*.

The Klompenpaden attract a lot of hikers. These walking paths cross several farms. The farmers get a compensation for this. However, dogs are not allowed as they form a too high risk for the crops and/or farm animals.

Gelders erfgoed

Gelders Erfgoed, is a support organization for cultural heritage institutions. They have a lot of contact with institutions such as the Nairac Museum, but also with the archive, historical associations and the library. This contact is mainly focussed on how to take care of the collection, the organizational setup and attracting public. In this regard it is not in knowledge of specific cultural historical and/or nature and landscape themes.

The theme, cultural heritage and care are one of their agenda points. But again, this is something they mostly advice on how a possible partnership can occur. They also have advice experience on how to decorate a museum. Perhaps GE could play a role within this function.

Pluimvee Museum

No info

Nairac Veluws Museum

No info

The regional policy-source

Municipality of Barneveld

No info

Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei

As SVGV is incorporated with many different projects and work with many partners, it cannot narrow down to one particular item which may be most interesting within the *landschapshuis* and within Barneveld specifically.

However, looking at Gelderland in general, which includes Barneveld, it has been suggested that it may be interesting to look back to the ice age and how this area was shaped. This can then be linked to aspects which are still to be witnessed today.

Part of that includes giving insight in the Stuwwallen Veluwe and the Utrechtse Heuvelrug. It is interesting to inform on how this particular soil type has arisen and how agriculture reacted on that: the development of the allotment of this area.

Furthermore, it is interesting to inform on the current situation, such as; the living, working and traffic occupation of the area, in comparison with years ago. This includes urban architecture and the LOP: what is planned to happen with this area and why? (Also the development of the allotment within this area.)

Critical aspects within this area may also be highlighted. Such as the clashes which occur between rural and urban areas; the reduction of farms and the preservation of nature from the always extending urban area. To avoid this cluttering of landscape, the 'beeld/kwaliteitsplan' was set up: this describes a new usage for agricultural entrepreneurs which stand free (which means they lose value). Basically the document describes the allowance of agricultural destination to be set into residential or company space; for

example; an old farm building will be reused as office space while keeping the appearance of a farm intact.

A large part of the land however stays agricultural ground or is maintained by institutions such as Gelders Landschap.

During observations done by SVGV, those outsiders (residents, tourists etc.) claimed they did not mind the empty farm to be occupied by offices or by non-farmers. It is about the quality of the space, not only the landscape.

Especially the reduction of agricultural entrepreneurship seems to be noticeable and mentionable worthy. From the approximately 4000 farmers, 2000 tend to stop. This is mainly due to a lack of follow up and high rivalry rates.

On further note; SVGV has set up the uitvoeringsprogramma Utrecht Gelderse Vallei en Eemland 2008. Within this program, which runs up to 2010, there are several projects to be realized.

One of the projects was the setup of a preparatory committee of the *Nationaal Landschap* of an area or landscape funding in 2008. Hereby, the existing agrarian nature associations and the Landschapsfonds Vallei en Eem Vallei will be involved. For 2008, the establishment of a Landschapshuis and Gebiedspoorten are planned and a plan will be made for a local sheep herd. A funding of €0,6 million was set aside for this.²⁷

Gelderse Milieu Federatie

In general the Gelderse Milieu Federatie is more focused on Nature and landscape aspects than on Culture history aspects. Within the region of Barneveld, they work together with several cooperations/clubs, such as; ground maintenance, local nature maintenance clubs, the Province, Waterschappen (WVE), IVN, Bewonersgroep Steenderen, SVBG, Milieu Defensie Club, Reconstructie Commissie etc.

²⁷ For further detail on projects and its costs, see: **Uitvoeringsprogramma Utrecht Gelderse Vallei en Eemland 2008**. *Denken en doen: Op koers naar 2010*

As GMF is already known within this circle, they do not spend so much focus on promotion of their mission and vision, apart from the occasional workshop they give. However, with the eye on the future, in which organizations such as GMF may be affected by the economic crisis, it is a strategic move to do more promoting. In this regard, organizations such as Landschapshuis 't Paradijs may be of interest: by promoting projects they are working on or planned to do, in relation to culture history and nature and landscape aspects, an interesting trade off may occur.

GMF also organizes annual visits with cooperating companies such as IVN, in which they visit and/or discuss on a possible theme at a certain place. Landschapshuis 't Paradijs could well be an option.

Concerning interesting aspects, specifically for Barneveld and the surrounding region, to mention within the Landschapshuis, GMF would suggest too focus on: The history-development of agriculture (which includes for example crops which are not cultivated anymore such as tobacco), the transition from moraines (stuwwallen) to the valley, the intensive livestock farming, the level of organic farming, poultry, local wildlife such as; badgers, owls, the Barneveldse Beek and its restoration, (new) estates and especially the development of the 'Ecological gateway' which will run from the Veluwe, partly thru Barneveld and into the Utrechtse Heuvelrug. It is to be seen as a save passing network for wildlife to move from one region into another.

Land- en Tuinbouw Organisatie

Due to circumstances, the retained information got from LTO has been conceived from two individuals (Peter Druijff, whom is **????** of LTO and Jacob Freeling, whom is **????** of LTO)

As an interests organization they mostly focus on agriculture and horticulture entrepreneurship.

In relation to het Landschapshuis LTO is not in direct relation with culture history as their main focus lies on the interests of these farmers. In this regard it would be interesting to highlight on agricultural aspects such as the poultry and livestock. But also the development of small mixed (local) farms towards bigger mono-cropping entrepreneurship (agricultural development). And for example the gap between nature and landscape and

agriculture, (how this conflicts with each other) and the policies concerning estates in the region.

It would also be recommended to inform on future policies and/or projects: what is going to happen and/or what will become an issue within the surrounding of Barneveld, concerning nature and landscape. Several references to the LOP have been made.

LTO organizes annual excursions for the municipality council and/or the employees. These excursions usually end up going to (innovative) agriculture related farms. It is not likely they would organize an excursion towards the Landschapshuis as Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs as it is not directly linked with agricultural high standards. However, it is possible.

Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

No info

The field source

Eemlandhoeve

No info

Hof van Twello

No info

Het 3e Erf

No info

Suggestions and tips:

Throughout the research and mainly during the field study, several suggestions were given which may be a useful link for the (possible) continuation of this research:

Cit. (A. van Maanen Pater)

- The Barneveldse newspaper did a report once (most likely in 2009) on the most extraordinary spots of Barneveld. This included the Groene Poort, a small stream which runs through Barneveld and the deer's within the forests. This article or these items may be integrated within the *landschapshuis*.

Cit. (P. de Havelaar)

- Along the Helweg in Achterveld, there is a part where several old (farmer) tools are displayed. This gives a remarkable insight on how people used to live and work and how this developed. It would be informing to make a reference to this spot. Especially for educational purpose.
- In this regard there is also the Oude Ambacht Museum in Terschuur, which would be an interesting and informing addition to the information already provided in the *landschapshuis*.

Waterschap Vallei en Eem

- Henk Nobben and Mathijs v/d Brink of WVE have a lot of inside information on CH aspects.

Landschap Beheer Gelderland

- It is advised to watch: <http://www.omroep gelderland.nl/web/Programmas/TV/BuitenGewoon-8.htm>. This gives a lot of insight in (especially) NL aspects.
- In relation to Het Klompenpad, there is also a Paardenpad (horse trail). This trail will pass by the Glind. In this regard it might be interesting to involve this within the *landschapshuis*. Hans Veurink from Vallei Horstee is involved in the setup of this trail.
- It is advised to contact Jan Kardoel, whom is the landscape coordinator of the municipality of Barneveld.

Gelders erfgoed

- It is advised to listen carefully to neighbouring municipalities and see how they have tackled certain problems.

Stichting Vernieuwing Gelderse Vallei

- It is advised to contact: Vereniging Vallei en Boerderij at Ravenhorst and the Maria Hoeve in Putten.
- Furthermore, in Arkenheem lies a unique monument, a steam mill pumping: Hertog Reijnout
- In regards of the (possible) continuation of this research, contact should be made with the Rijksdienst voor Archeologie, Cultuur & Monumentenzorg (Especially the education department)
- Arjan Bossenbrood and Gerard de Kruis from the municipality of Barneveld have a lot of inside information regarding (amounts of) agricultural related entrepreneurship.

Land- en Tuinbouw Organisatie

- It is advised to contact Nederland Bloeit (PR): They organise the publicity of LTO and may therefore be of more use. (088888 9000)

Annex 4 – Culture history and nature and landscape themes

The following table shows culture history and nature and landscape themes which have been brought to light during the making of this research. These randomly mentioned subjects have been retrieved during the desk study and may be presented within the *landschapshuis*.

Common aspects	Chapter
Explanation of the name Kallebroek	2.2
Explanation of the name 't Paradijs	2.2
Basic geographical explanation Gelderse Vallei, Veluwe and Barneveld	2.2
Basic history Barneveld	2.2, 4.4
Explanation term culture history	2.3
Explanation term nature and landscape	2.4
Info on het LOP	4.1
Info on Streekplan 2005-2015	4.2
Info on Belvoir (3)	4.3
Social aspects	4.4, Annex 3
Information on projects	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.4, 4.5
Culture history aspects	Chapter
Forests	4.4
Heathlands	4.4
Sand shifts	4.4
Jan van Schaffelaar	4.4
Religion	4.4
Veluwse history	4.4
Agriculture	4.4
-wooded	4.4
-originally heath area	4.4
-large drift sand areas	4.4
-barrows	4.4
-ancient buildings	4.4
-monumental settlements	4.4

-old agri. Areas in Kootwijk	4.4
-old agri. Areas in Garderen	4.4
-dairy farming	4.4
-poultry	4.4
-tobacco cultivation in 20 th century	4.4
-social aspect agriculture	4.4
-settled entrepreneurs related to agri.	4.4
-mining of the broek- en veengebieden	4.4
Infrastructure	4.4
-Hessenwegen	4.4
-Relict split road Voorthuizen-Barneveld/Oosterbeek	4.4
Estates	4.4, Annex 6
-Basic explanation estate	4.4
-info on estates within the region	Annex 6
Recreation	4.4
-Old markets	4.4
-Ballon Fiesta	4.4
-Recreation area Zeumeren	4.4
-Windmill Den Ouden FLorus	4.4
Nature and Landscape Aspects	Chapter
Geographical areas	4.5, Annex 7
-Basic explanation Dekzandrug	4.5
-Ouwendorp (glacial element)	4.5
Water	4.5
-explanation 'eigen erf mentaliteit' projects	4.5
-Barneveldse Beek	4.5
-Kleine Barneveldse Beek	4.5, Annex 8
-Ecological gateway	4.5
Ecological Values	4.5
-vegetation's	4.5
Landscape types	4.5
-explanation Kampenlandcshap	4.5
-explanation difuus landscape	4.5
-Green lobbes	4.5
-Schaffelaars bos	4.5

Recreation	4.5
-golf course	4.5
-mini-golf	4.5
-museums	4.5, Annex 7
-associations	4.5, Annex 7
-scenery locations	4.5, Annex 7
-camping Zeumeren	4.5
-shooting range	4.5
-some garden complexes,	4.5
-several public swimming pools	4.5
-boulder island in Maarn	4.5
-Klompepad	4.5, Annex 9

Annex 5.1 – Subjects of interest

The following table shows different subjects which seem to be interesting to show/highlight on within Landschapshuis 't Paradijs. These randomly mentioned subjects have been retrieved during the field study. Based upon the amount of times it has come up during the interviews, the importance can be determined. The table indicates that subjects concerning; *the agricultural decrease, common agriculture products and animals* and *the social change* seem to be most interesting to highlight on within the *landschapshuis*, according to the different institutions.

Mentioned themes/subjects	Stakeholders																		Total	
	CHE	Gh	IVN	PCO	Cit	GLGK	WVE	LBG	Ge	PM	NVM	MoB	SVG	GMF	LTO	LNV	EH	HvT		H3E
Introduction																				
Analysis of the name Paradijs							X													1
Water																				
(history/use)Water streams/canals			X				X													2
Fish stairs							X													1
History																				
Ice-age			X										X	X						3
WWII			X		X															2
Agriculture																				
Agricultural decrease			X		X(X) ²⁸			X					X							4
Agricultural entrepreneurship (develp.)						X								X	X					3
Agr. Ground been bought up					X(X)			X												2
Poultry					X(X)									X	X					3
Common agri. Prod. and animals					X(X)			X						X	X					4
Projects/policies																				

²⁸ Crosses, indicated between () are the amount of times a certain subject has been mentioned during an interview. They will be counted as one (1) but indicates the level of importance for the interviewee.

Geography																			
Landscape types								X											1
Altitude diff. GL							X												1
Infrastructure					X														1
Social aspects																			
Social change					X(XX)	X		X					X						4
Religion					X(X)														1

Annex 5.2 – Levels of cooperation and importance

Stakeholder	Cooperation level				Importance level			
	<i>Willingness to cooperate</i>	<i>Has had cooperation before</i>	Total grade	Grade category	<i>Focus of institutions</i>	<i>In line with vision landschapshuis</i>	Total grade	Grade category
Gh.	/	2	2	1	1	3	4	2
CHE	/	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
IVN	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2
PCO	/	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cit.	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
GLGK	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	1
WVE	2	2	4	2	2	0	2	1
LBG	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1
GE	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1
PM	/	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
NVM	/	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Mun.	/	2	2	1	2	1	3	1
SVG	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
GMF	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1
LTO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
LNV	/	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
EH	/	1	1	0	2	2	4	2
HvT	/	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
H3E	/	0	0	0	1	1	2	1

Willingness to cooperate: This category indicates the level of willingness that the institution would like to start a future cooperation with the landschapshuis. As this open orientating research has made use of a semi-structured interviews, the grading has been done on basis of the personal opinion of the interviewee and my personal insight in the institution and analysis of the interviews. As this method does not come accurate, the grading has been done with use of (only) three (3) levels: 0 = *No*, 1 = *Perhaps* and 2 = *Most likely*. The institution which have not been interviewed have been indicated with: /

Has had cooperation before: This category indicates if there is/has been a cooperation between Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs and the institution before. As this has not become very clear throughout the research, it has been indicated as such: 0 = No, 1 = Possibly and 2 = Yes. (Assuming that the cooperation which has occurred with the *landschapshuis* was to satisfaction.)

Grade category: This category samples the Total grades into three (3) separate categories. This has been done to create a quick and dirty overview of the possible cooperation level. This is graded as such: Total grade 0-1 = Grade category 0, Total grade 2-3 = Grade category 1 and Total Grade 4 and higher = Grade category 2. The same goes for the Importance level.

Focus of institutions: This category indicates the focus of the institutions. In contradiction to the other categories, this category has been graded on its own level. When analysing *Table 1*, the given grades mark the level of importance for the *landschapshuis*. For example: that an organization is involved in CH and NL, is much more relevant for the *landschapshuis* than that it is involved in museums, and is therefore graded higher. The given grades, indicated in *Table 1* have afterwards been converted in another grading schedule: grade 1-2 = grade 0, grades 3-5 = grade 1 and grades 6-7 = grade 2.

In line with vision landschapshuis: This category indicates if the institution is in line with the vision of the *landschapshuis*, concerning future perspectives and possible information sharing. The grading has been done on basis of the background and desk study of the different institutions. Also see Chapter 5. As the selected stakeholders all have some sort of importance for the *landschapshuis*, the grading is done as such: 0 = Not really, 1 = Partly and 2 = Yes.

(The diagram in *Figure 5* shows the final grade category.)

Annex 6 – Estates and country houses

The following estates and country houses are located within Barneveld or the direct surrounding:²⁹

Name and Location	Short description
Castle Woudenberg - Woudenberg	It was founded in the 14th century. The current position of the house is an office and is not accessible for public. Castle / estate associated with Ridderhofstad boerderijen and characteristic, which Klein Geerenstein (with neo-Gothic church) is the most special. Castle in the 19th century used modernized and became a landscape added.
Estate Henschoten Den Trek - Woudenberg	The house was founded in mid 14th century. It is now a hotel / restaurant and open to the public. This house with land in the 19th and 20th century sale of land and estates become company with approximately 2000 ha corporate area of woods, water (and Trekermeer Henschotermeer) and farms.
The Property Boom - Leusden, Woudenberg	The house is set in the 19th century. To the current function is an office. It is an English style estate with 950 acres. This consists of 1/3rd and 2/3rd forest lands. It is very varied, with hedgerows and small woods comfortable.
Castle Renswoude - Renswoude	The house was built in the 17th century. Currently it will be home as normal use. The park is accessible for all. Castle / Knight Hofstad landscape from 1654 to JD Zocher based on original Hollands-classicistisch/barokke garden. A special grand canal.
Estate Stoutenburg - Leusden	The building dates from the 13th century and was created around the castle bischoppleijke Stoutenburg on site of an older tower (donjon) from the 11th century. To the current function is a meeting-Franciscan religious order Franciscan. This is not accessible for public. It is owned by landgoed Utrecht landscape consists of a belnagrijk part deciduous.
Heiligenberg - Leusden	The house originated as a monastery in the 11th century. Then it became a grange of St. Paul's Abbey. From the 16th century mansion. A house with classicistisch landschapsgarden. Now it is a cursuscenrum. It is not a public space.
Lockhorst - Leusden	The building is also created as the court of St. Paul's Abbey, which it did as loan rider Hague. In 1928, a new house built and Lockhorsterbos (about 8 yes) is property of the Landschap Utrecht. It is not accessible.
More Field - Barneveld	This old estate stands between Terschuur and Appel and consists mainly of farmlands, forests, farms. There is no central house. There is a supervisor's house.
The Estate Schaffelaar - Barneveld	Dates from the 15th century. The current functions of the house are for horeca, entertainment and as a wedding hall. The park is accessible. Neo-Tudor house from the 19th century landscape park and woodland estate of approximately 79 hectares. The measured Barneveld is the owner and leased to the Geldersch landscape. It underwent a major estate renewal. The Orangery is rebuilt and the restoration of the site is done according to the plan of JD and L.P. Zocher. The Coach House has long been used as

²⁹ Source: Brons + partners landschapsarchitecten (2005). Landschapontwikkelingsplan Gelderse Vallei: Hoofdrapport Inventarisatie, analyse en visie. Culemborg, Nederland, © Brons + partners.

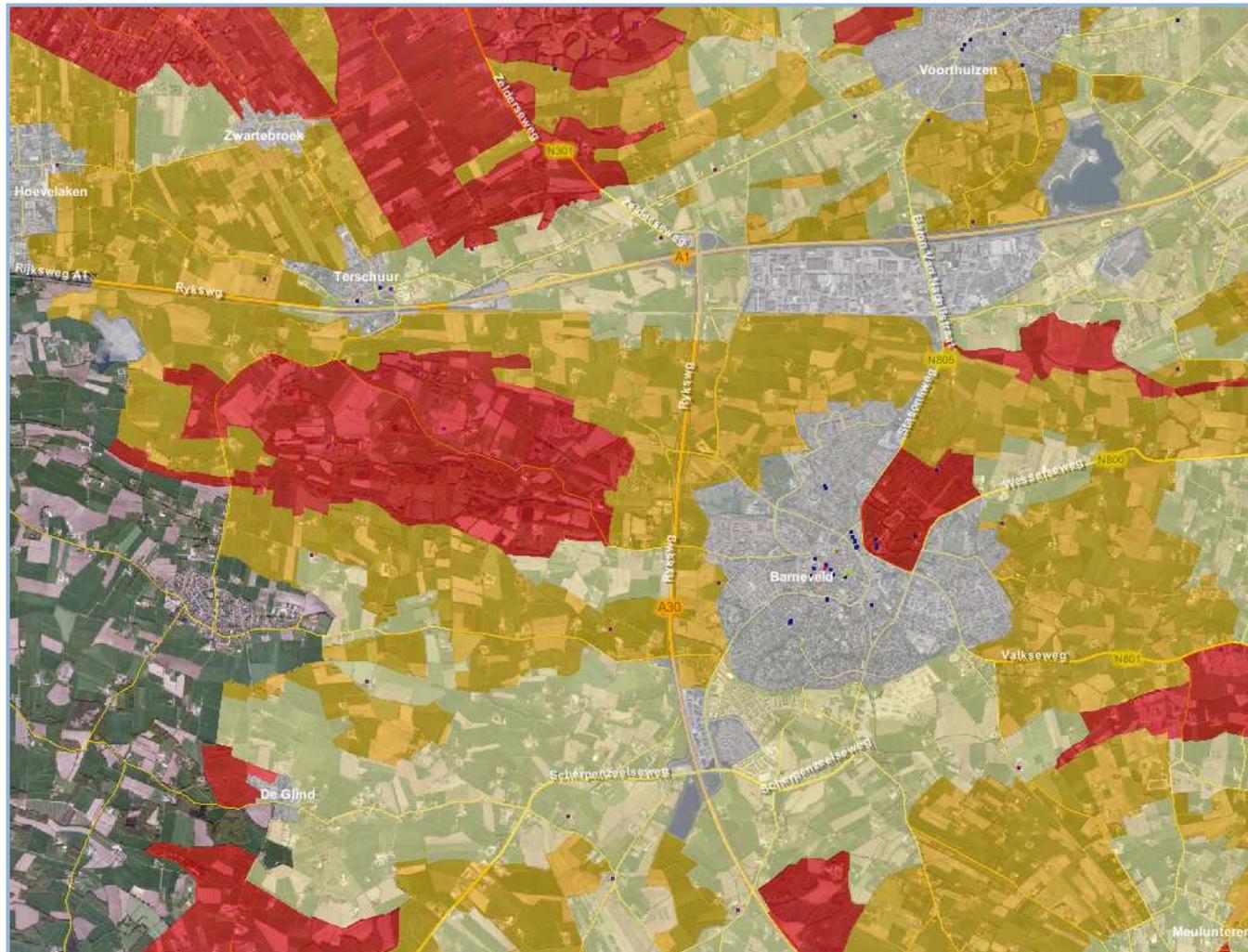
	biological centre.
Estate Bylaer, Kallenbroek and Erica - Barneveld	An old farmer's estate of approximately 84 hectares.
Estate Wilbrinkbos (Zandbergen) - Barneveld	An estate from the 19th century land house, park-style landscape, forests, moors and sandy embankment. Approximately 123 hectares.
Huize Scherpenzeel - Scherpenzeel	The house was a fortress. Over the centuries the house was rebuilt and improved. In 1856 a needed restoration took place on the architecture of Van Lunteren. When the house got its present neo-Gothic form. After purchase, the municipality conducted a rigorous renovation, after which the building was even taken in use by them.

The following estates which lie within the municipality of Barneveld and are NSW declared:³⁰

- Erica-Noord
- Erica-Zuid
- Groot bijlaer
- Meerveld-Oost
- Meerveld-West
- Het Paradijs
- De Schaffelaar
- Scherpenzeel-Langelaar
- Scherpenzeel-Oliemolen
- De Tweel I
- Wilbrinkbos

³⁰ Source: http://landgoederen.net/landgoed_bestaand/

Annex 7.1 – Map of geographic importance



Map of Barneveld and its surrounding, showing historical monuments and geographic importance within Barneveld and its direct surrounding. This map indicates that Zorgboerderij 't Pardijs lies in an area with high (red) geographic importance.

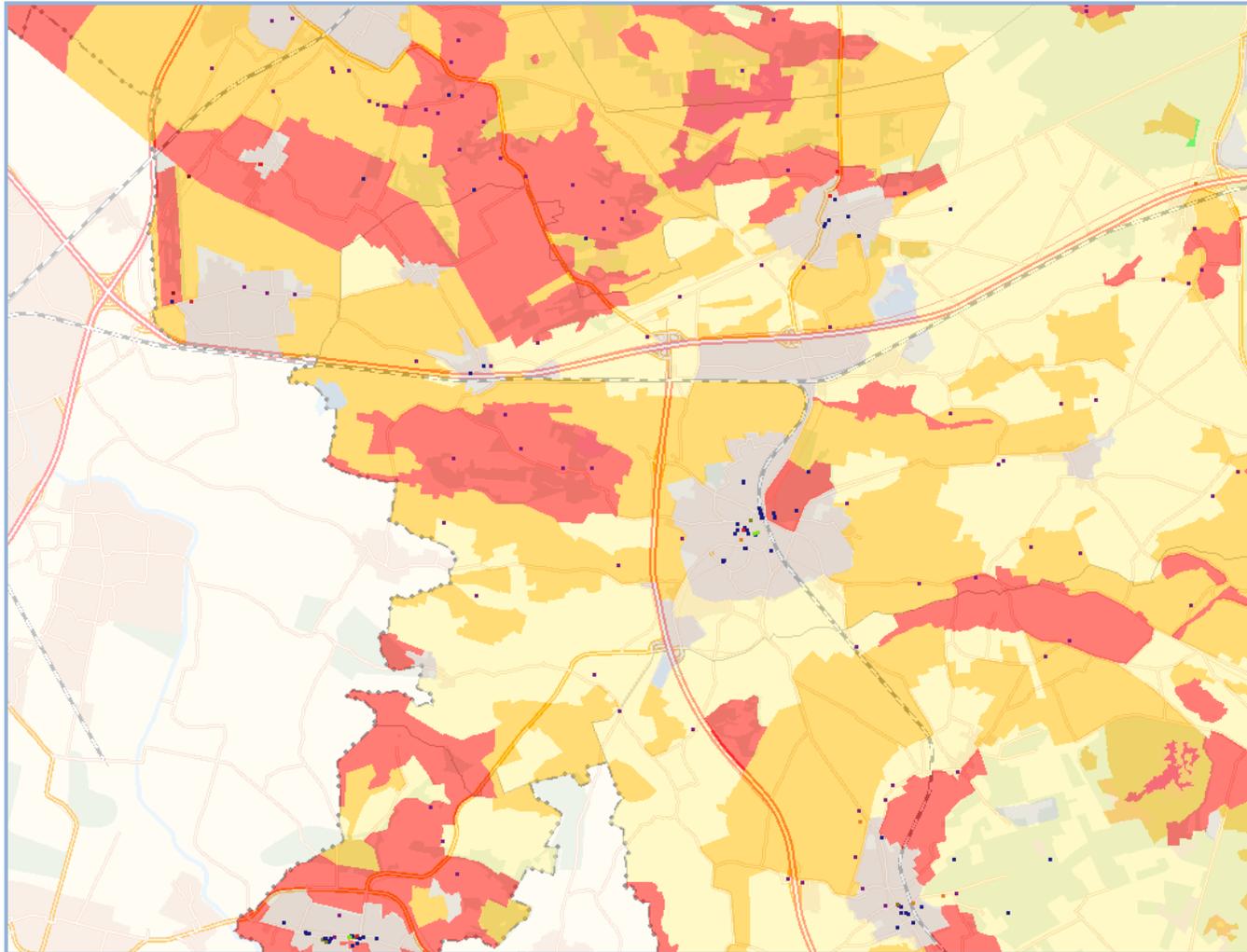
Historic geographic importance



The following list shows several interesting and distinctive geographical areas near Barneveld:

Name geographical area	Type
Het Nederwoudchse Beek	(beekdal, dekzandrug)
Stoutenburg	(dekzandrug, beekdal)
Barneveld stream	(dekzandrug, beekdal)
Kieftkamp	(dekzandrug)
Daatselaar	(dekzandrug)
Achternveld	(dekzandrug)
Modderbeek	(beekdal)
Moorsterbeek	(beekdal)
Kouwenhoven	(dekzandrug)

Annex 7.2 – Map of historical monuments



Map of Barneveld and its surrounding, showing historical monuments and geographic importance within Barneveld and its direct surrounding. This map, in addition to the map in Annex 7.1, highlights the historic monumnets within Barneveld and its direct surrouding.

Historical monuments

- **Agricultural function**
- **Defence function**
- **Business services (dienstverlenende functie)**
- **Social function (maatschappelijke functie)**
- **Industrial function (nijverheids- en industriële functie)**
- **Utility function**
- **unknown function**
- **Public space and infrastructural function**
- **Government's function**
- **Recreative function**
- **Religious function**
- **Territorial function**
- **Waterboards function**
- **Residential function**

Annex 7.3 – Museums in/near Barneveld

The following lists show several museums, associations and scenery locations:

Museums in/near Barneveld:

Name and Location	Short description
Oude Ambachten- en Speelgoedmuseum in Terschuur	This museum shows different jobs and crafts that were used in the past. This gives an insight in the culture and history of the region. Furthermore there is a collection of old toys. http://www.ambachtenmuseum.nl/
Kootkazerne in Stroe	This shows an insight in the historical collection of acquisition and disposal forces of the Dutch military. It gives partly insight in the strategy of the liberation in 1944. http://www.defensie.nl/landmacht/cultureel/musea_en_verzamelingen/historische_verzameling_aan-_en_afvoertroepen
Nairac in Barneveld	This museum is a collection of ancient archaeological and historical objects. Besides the permanent collection there are three temporary exhibitions annually to see. http://www.nairac.nl/
Nederlands Pluimveemuseum in Barneveld	As mentioned, Barneveld is known as the birthplace of the Dutch Poultry. Past and present of poultry run like a thread through the museum. http://www.pluimveemuseum.nl/

Annex 7.4 – Associations in/near Barneveld

Associations in/near Barneveld:

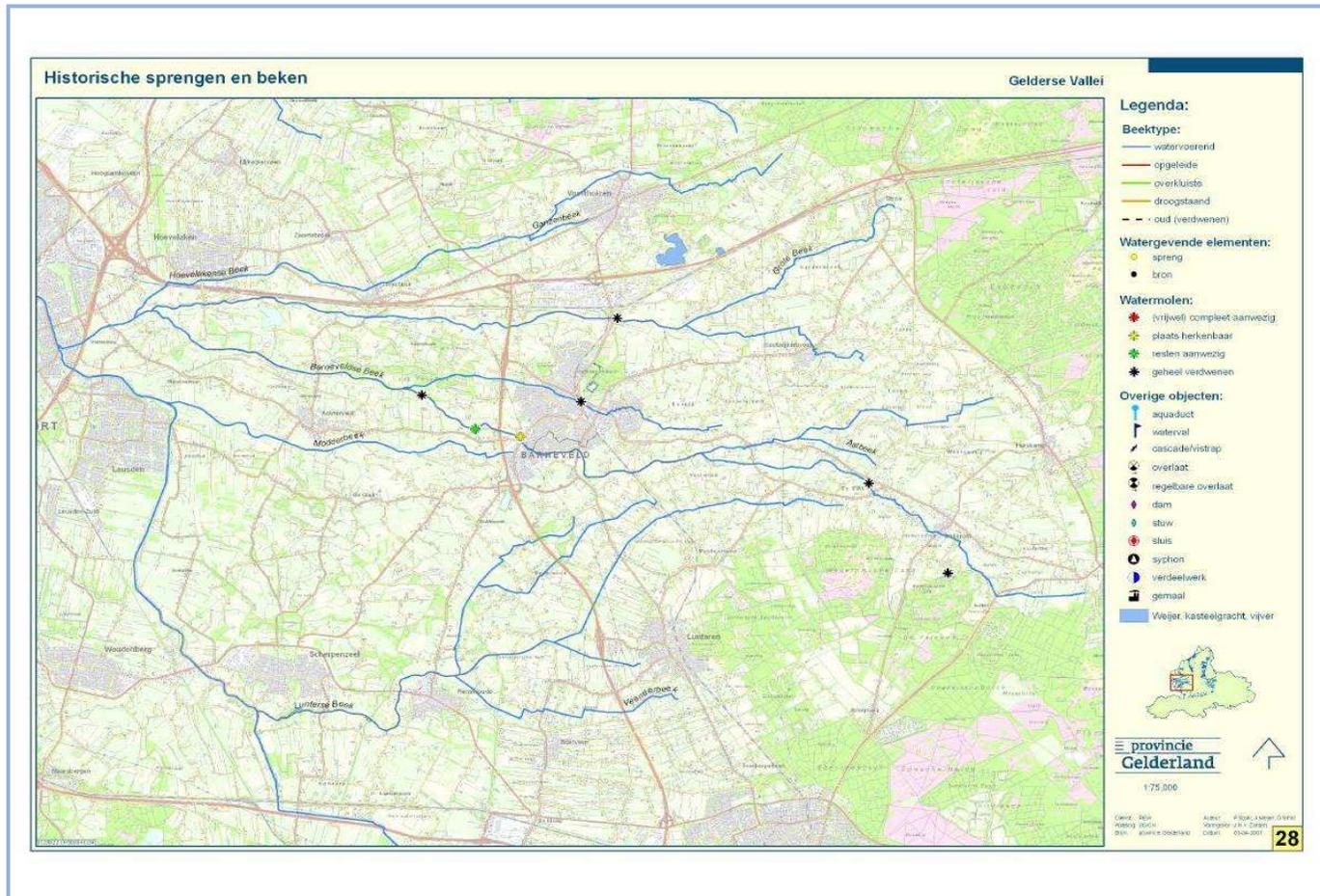
Name and Location	Short description
Oudheidkundige en historische vereniging "Oud Barneveld" in Barneveld	This association aims to promote the knowledge of the history of the country and its people, especially the town of Barneveld. By collecting historical data and objects related to Barneveld they contribute to the preservation of historic monuments and typical places. http://www.oudbarneveld.nl/
"Veluwse Geslachten" in Barneveld	The Association aim to support research by persons interested in genealogy and family history. These meetings offer people interested in genealogy an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and information. Barneveld is part of a rich local history and there is still much to be discovered. Research for ancestors is very important for understanding the history of this area and contributes to general knowledge. The Association does not execute genealogical research on demand. http://veluwsegeslachten.nl/
Geldersch Landschap en Geldersche Kastelen in Arnhem	This association has been protecting and managing for over 80 years natural and cultural heritage with an expert eye on the past and a realistic ear for the present. Furthermore they provide various touristic attractions. http://www.mooigelderland.nl/

Annex 7.5 – Scenery locations in/near Barneveld

Scenery location in/near Barneveld:

Name and Location	Short description
Den Olden Florus in Kallenbroek (Translation: The old Florus)	This windmill is a "postmill." It is one of the oldest kind of mills. It is situated in Kallenbroek. No one knows the exact age of the mill. In the year 1403 it's known to be part of the estate of the Court of Kallenbroek and therefore is part of the rich history of the region. http://www.denoldenflorus.nl/

Annex 8 – Map of springs and streams



Map of the Gelderse Vallei showing different springs and streams.³¹

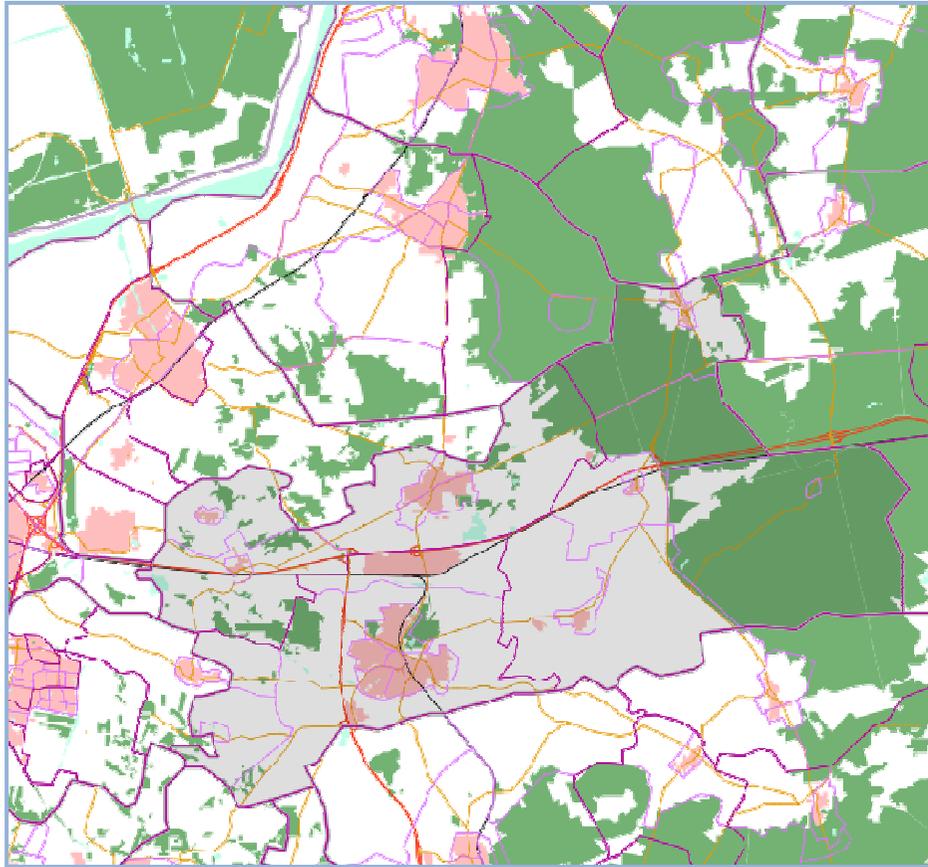
³¹ Source: <http://www.sprengenbeken.nl/images/28geldvallei.jpg>

Annex 9 – Map of Paradijs Pad



Map of het Paradijs Pad (10km), one of the Klompenpaden which runs next to Zorgboerderij 't Paradijs in Barneveld. For detailed description see: <http://www.pressart.nl/import/assetmanager/4/2434/Paradijsspad.pdf>

Annex 10 – Map of municipality boundary



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Map of Barneveld showing the municipality boundary, statistical district and neighbourhood boundaries, built up areas, main roads, railway lines, forest and water bodies.³²

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ▣ Municipality border (cbs) | ▣ district border (cbs) |
| ▣ Neighbourhood border (cbs) | ▣ Highway |
| ▣ Secondary road | ▣ Railroad |
| ▣ Selected municipality | ▣ Built up area |
| ▣ Forrest or park | ▣ Inland water, river or canal |

³² Source: 2008, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek / Kadaster, Emmen

