The Restoration of Lillo Fortress and the SIGMA flood defence project

Karen Minsaer, Archaeology Department, Antwerp, BE David Verhoestraete, CLUSTER landscape & urbanism, BE Frederick Bruneel, Public Domain Department, Antwerp, BE

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Fortified Heritage and Water - The European Dimension





Content



Historical situtation and opportunities



Masterplan of the Fortress

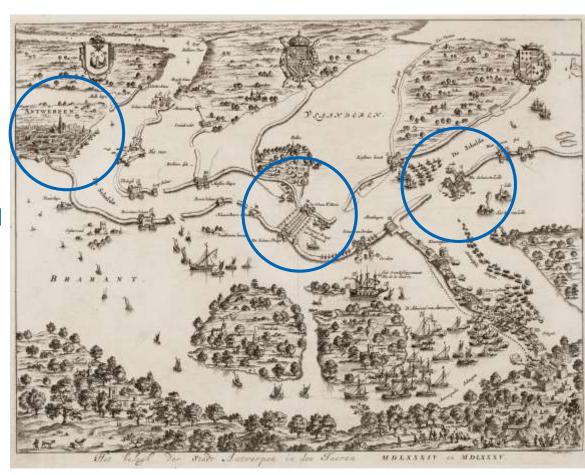


 Implementation of the Masterplan

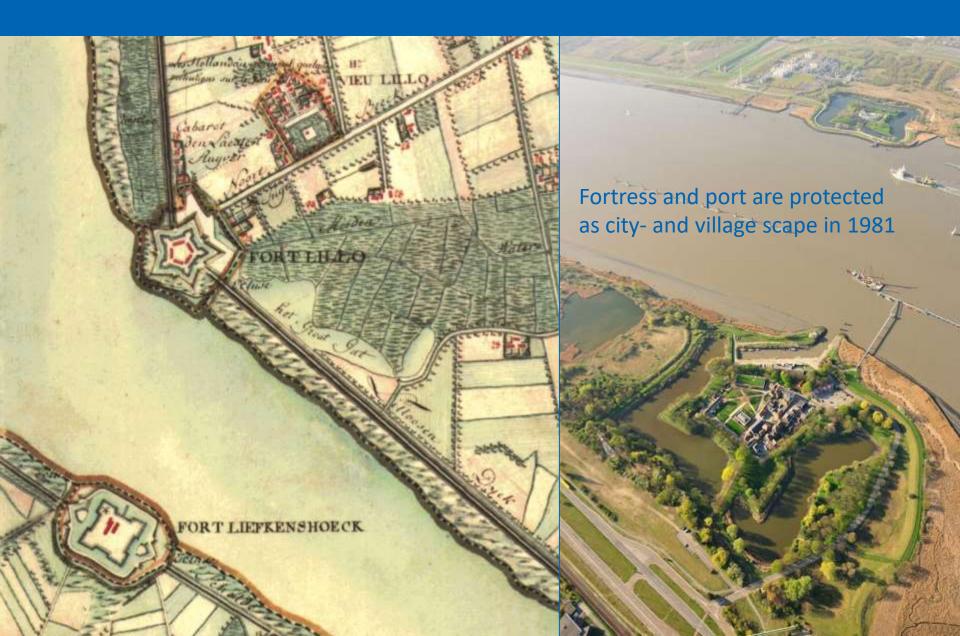
Conclusions and

1. The Scheldt Fortressess

- Antwerp States-Spanisch conflict
- 1579 Lillo built by the Dutch William of Orange, stadtholder of Antwerp
- Lillo and Liefkenshoek, twin fortresses
- 1583 Fortresses St.Mary and St. Phillips, built by the Spanish Duke Alexander Farnese
- 1584-1585: 'Bridge of Farnese'
- 1585: Fall of Antwerp
- Until 1839: Dutch control
- 1894: no military function

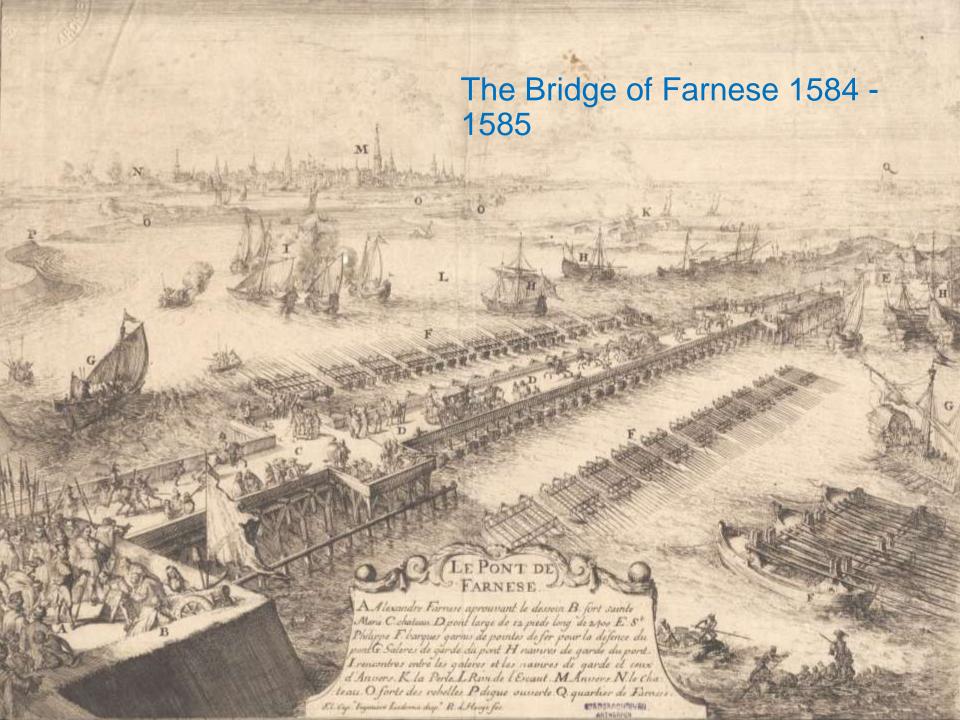


The twins Lillo and Liefkenshoek



Strategical position





Forten en Linies in Grensbreed Perspectief (Interreg IVA)





Part of 2 defence lines

- States-Spanish lines
- Fortress Belts of Antwerp

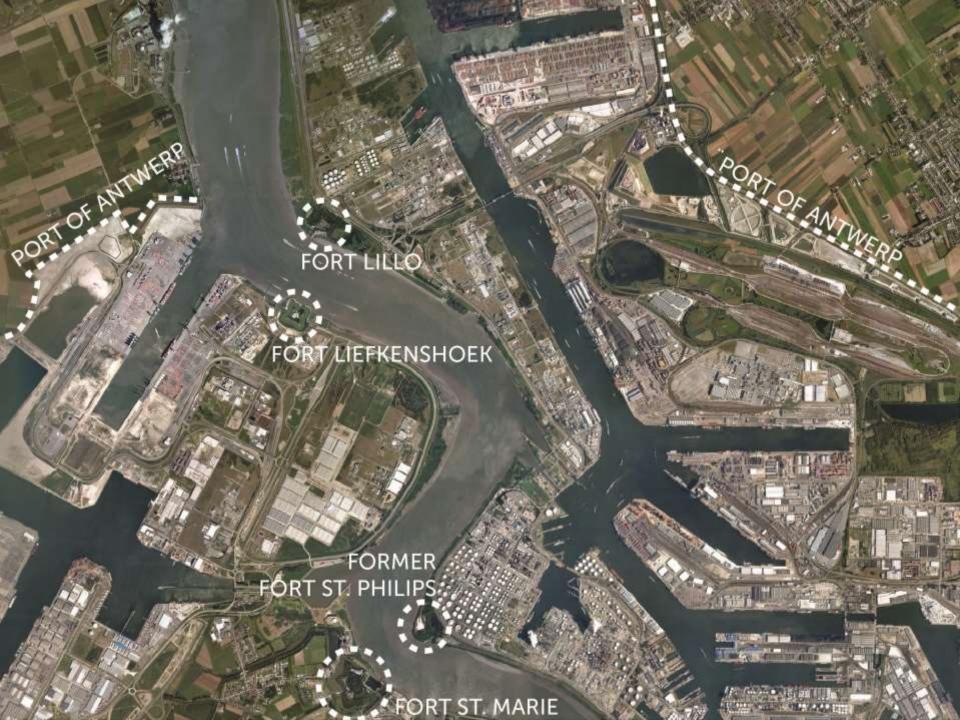
High potential (history, fortification, recreation, nature)

2. Masterplan Lillo Fortress









Characteristic Lillo Fortress



Lillo today



Lillo today



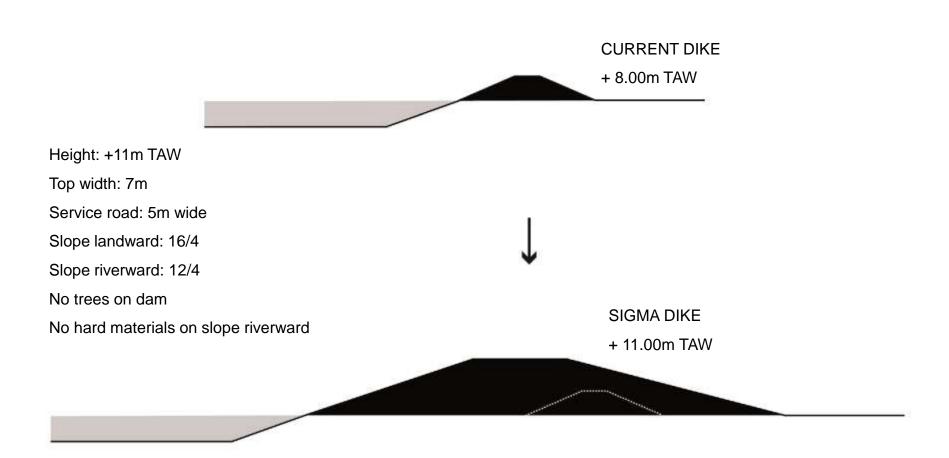




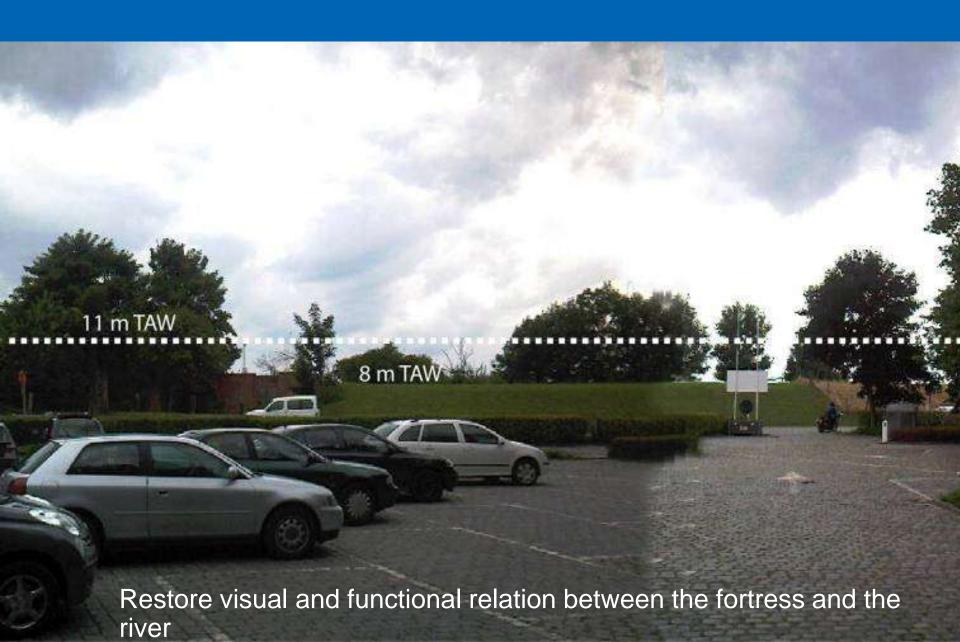




Spatial conditions SIGMA dike

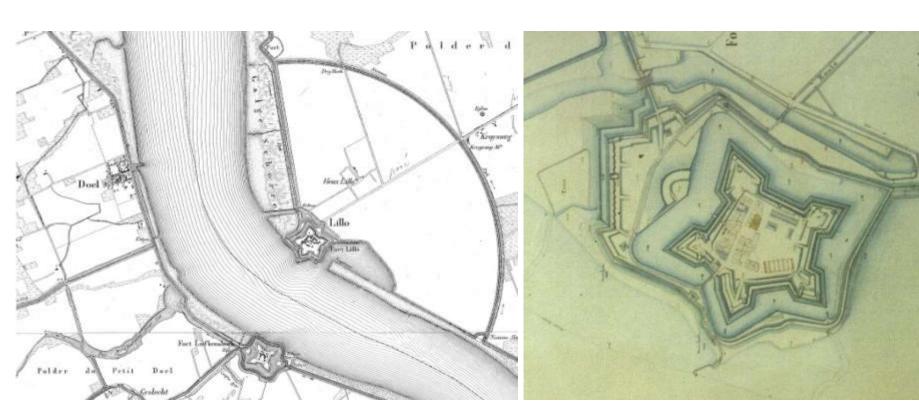


Ambition



Ambition

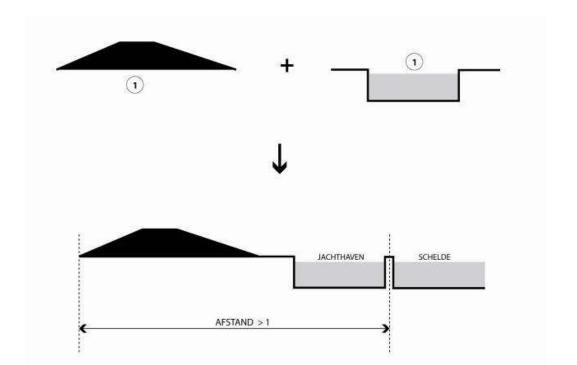
Restore the fortress morphology (pentagonal bastion)





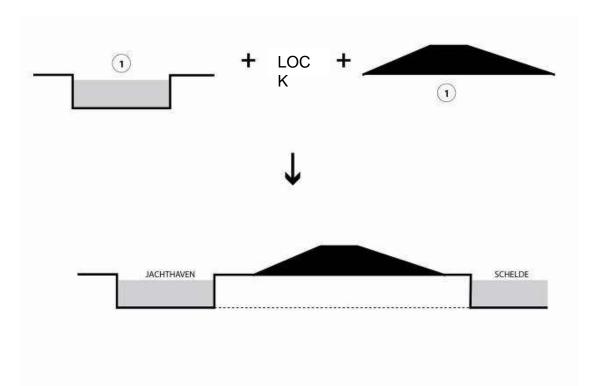
Scenario 2: Marina towards the river

- 1. High cost price because of heavy foundation in tidal current
- 2. Loss of tidal vegetation
- 3. Sigma dike is barrier between Lillo and Scheldt



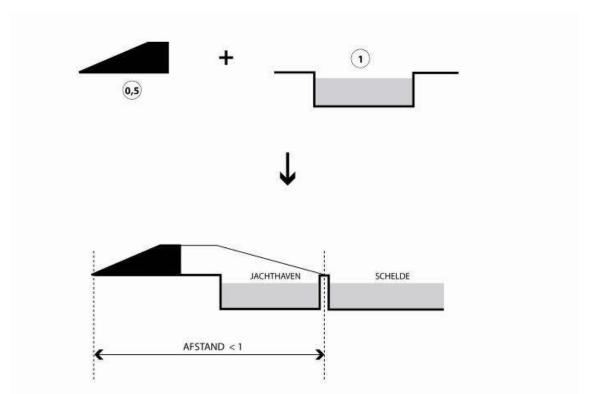
Scenario 3: Inland marina

- 1. Not a tidal habor (cfr. Marina Kallo)
- 2. Very high cost price of lock construction
- 3. High management costs
- 4. Risk of silting



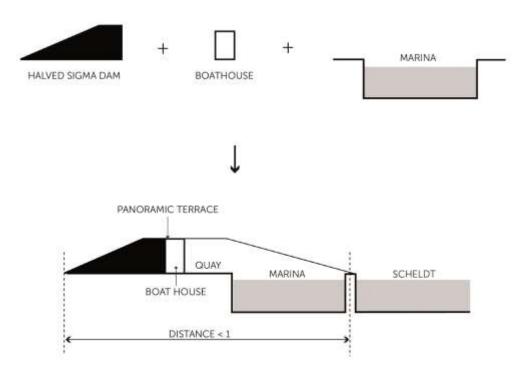
Scenario 4: Inner-dam marina

- 1. Lower cost price as a result of combination quays and dams
- 2. No loss of tidal vegetation
- 3. No disruption of Scheldt current
- 4. Marina is closer to the center of Lillo



Optimization: Boathouse with panoramic terrace

- 1. Lillo gets a 'face' to the river Scheldt
- 2. Quay is loaded with public functions (cafés, terrace, Yacht club Scaldis, ...)
- 3. A new public space in the form of a panoramic terrace





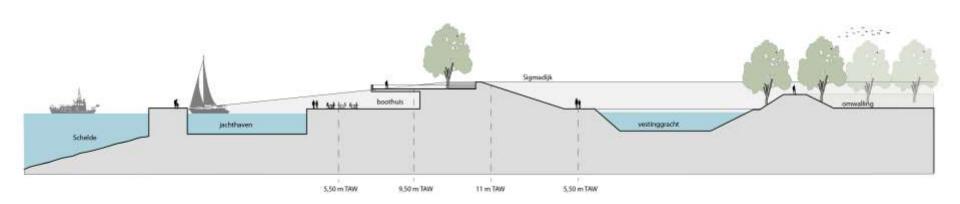


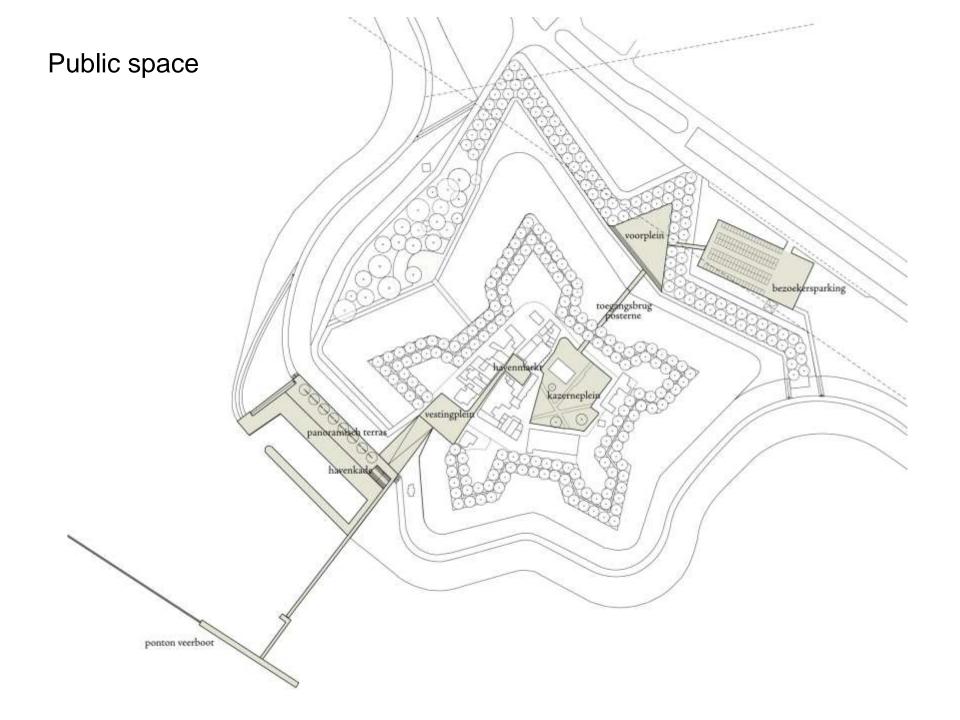




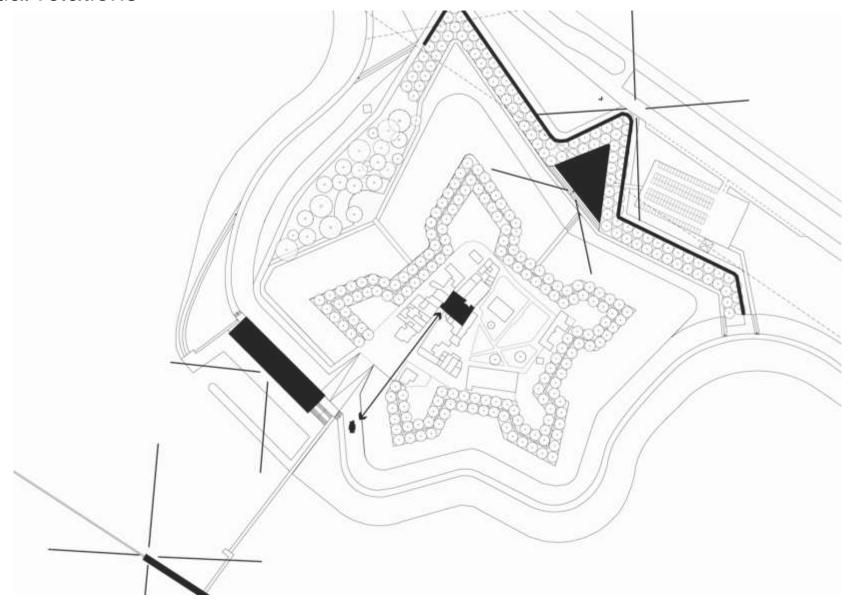






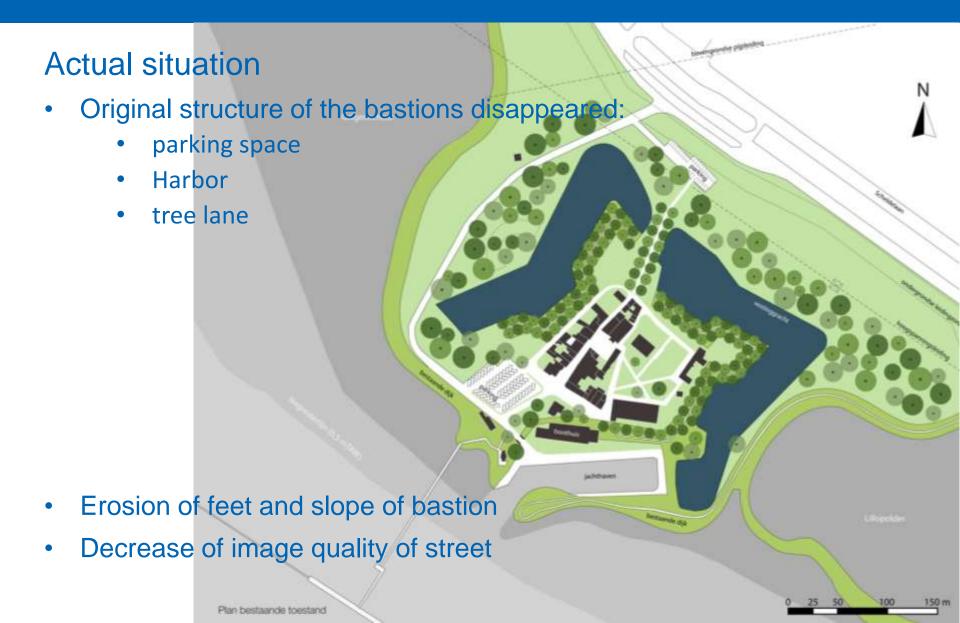


Visual relations





3. Implementation of the Masterplan



Actual situation

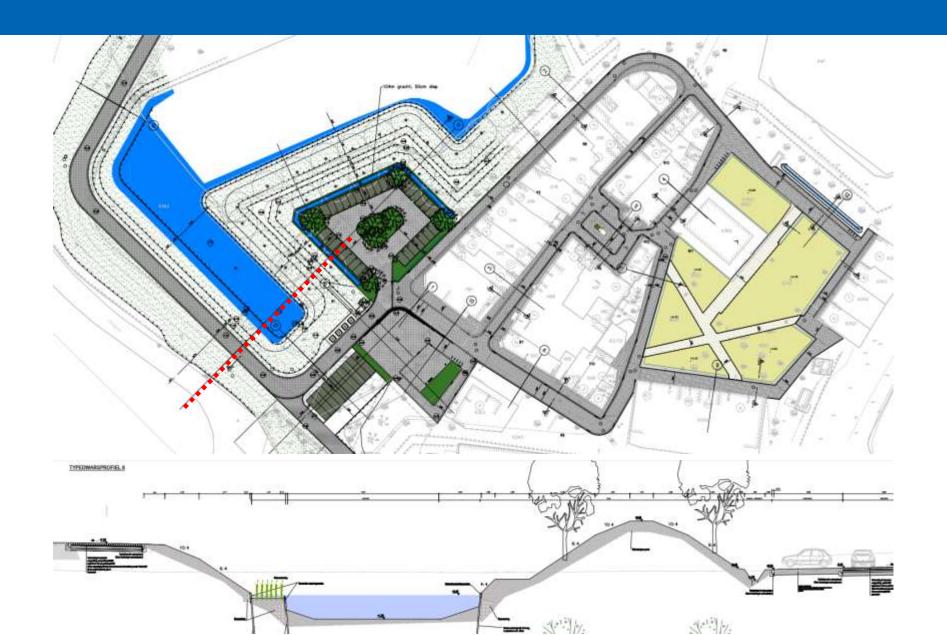




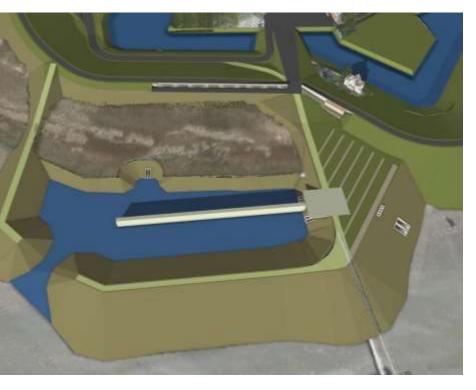






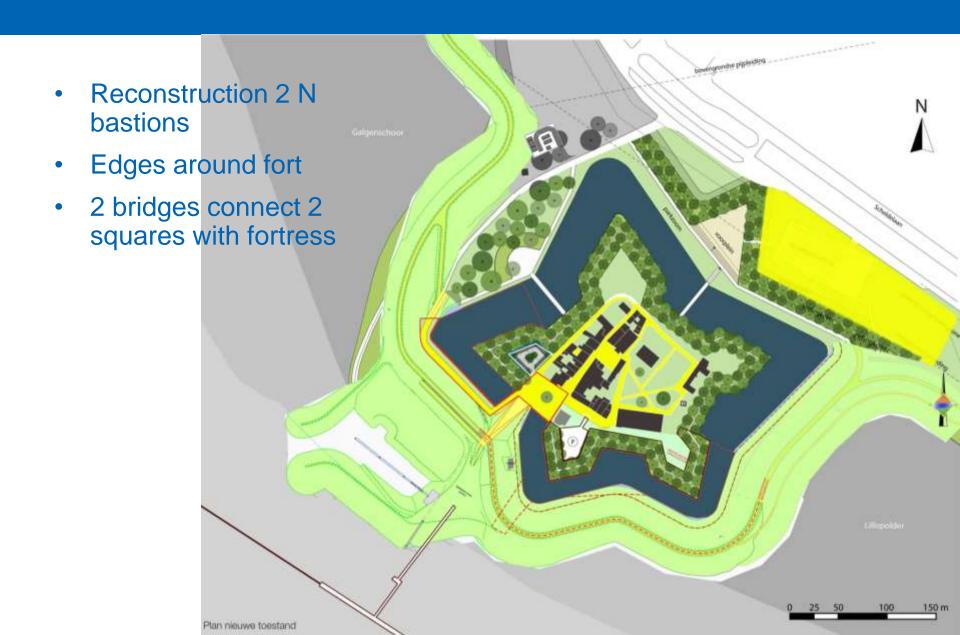








Complete realisation of the masterplan



Contradictions between vision and reality

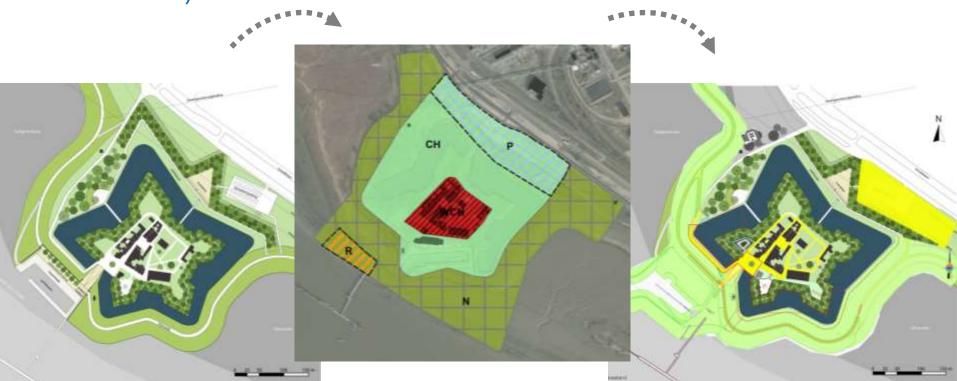
- Administration vs political vision (allocated budget)
- Dimensions of the visitors parking zone
- Realisation without entrance bridges
- Harbor with large clubhouse and panoramic terrace modified
- Boundaries road in proporty of Flemish Region
- No building permit possible within current zoning in regional plan





Spatial implementation plan (Flemish Region)

- Adaptation of the zoning to execute masterplan
 - visitors parking place in natural reserve as overlay
 - harbor in natural reserve -> recreation zone
- Harbor as part of protected heritage site -> relocate
- European protected mudflats and salt marches (Habitat Directive Site)



Further research and questions

The momentum

We are looking for expertise and collaboration in a European project How can fortifications contribute to present-day water management?

- Final image of the Masterplan
 How would a partial exucation look like (heritage, nature)?
 What final image do we want? How to get the max out of budget?
- Location for the harbor
 Is this the ideal location?
 Is there experience on European regulations of protected mudflats











www.antwerpenmorgen.be archeologie@antwerpen.be