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The Enschede City in the Netherlands

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Abstract

The Author's travels in the Netherlands were organized within the tripartite collaboration of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo with TU Delft, TU Twente (Netherlands) and TU Yildiz (Istanbul, Türkiye). Work was done in student workshops on contemporary architectural topics (sustainability). On the part of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo, the workshops were led by Prof. Dr. Adnan Pasic, from TU Delft and TU Twente Dr. Elma Durmišević, and from TU Yildiz Prof. Dr. Birgul Colakoglu. The workshop at TU Delft was also attended by Prof. Mevludin Zecevic, MSc. The author, as dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo, participated in a workshop organized at TU Delft (April 6-10, 2008) and a workshop organized at TU Twente (June 14-17, 2010). During the workshop at TU Delft, the Author got to know the cities of Delft, The Hague and Rotterdam in detail, and during the workshop at TU Twente the cities of Enschede and Amsterdam.

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1. Introduction

Twente is a region (with about 633,000 inhabitants, 2021) ^[1] in the province of Overijssel, in the east of the Netherlands, near the border with Germany (Figure 1). There are doubts about the name of this region: according to some authors, the region was named after the Tvihanti Germanic tribe that lived there at the time when the Romans conquered the area, while according to other authors, the name of the region dates back to the Middle Ages when the Oversticht state existed there, which included and two neighboring states, Drenthe and Twente, where the term 'Drenthe' derives from the construction of 'thrija-hanti' ('three countries'), and 'Twente' from the construction 'twai-hantija' ('two countries'). Twente is mentioned in written documents under different names: Tuianti (797), Tueanti (799), Thuehenti (851), Tuent (11th century) and finally Twente or Twenthe. Enschede is a city (with about 160,000 inhabitants) located in the province of Overijssel, in the region of Twente, close to the border with Germany. The early history of Enschede is largely unknown. In the early Middle Ages, there was an Old Marketplace in the area of today's city, the backbone of the city's later development. Later, the city is mentioned in written documents under different names: Anescde or Ensced (meaning 'near the border' (with Bentheim). Enschede received city rights around 1300, which was confirmed in 1325 by Bishop Jan III van Diest (to the service 1322–1340) which allowed the city to build defensive walls. Since there was no stone in the wider area of the city, the city built a defensive system of canals and palisades (construction of wooden trunks placed perpendicular to each other so that there is no space between them) the remains of which are still visible in the streets of Noorderhagen and Zuiderhagen. The city escaped destruction during the Eighty Years' War (led by the occupying Spain against the Netherlands, 1568-1648) by surrendering to the Spanish. On that occasion, its palisade ramparts were demolished (1517). Fires also occurred later (1750, 1862). During the 19th century, the textile industry developed in Enschede, where the production of cotton linen was particularly well known. The textile factory Hardick & Seckel Factory is known from that time. Industry stimulated population growth, so the city (1894) had 18,267 inhabitants. During World War II, Enschede was the first Dutch city to come under German occupation.

The city was repeatedly targeted by aerial bombardment, especially its airport Fliegerhorst Twente. After the Second World War, the textile industry of Enschede began to decline, primarily due to its non-competitiveness against the growing influx of this industrial branch from the Far East. The demise of this industry led to the bankruptcy of the city. After the intervention of the Dutch government (when private textile companies came into state hands), the textile industry revived. The production of world-famous beer (Grolsch) and tires (Apollo Vredestein B.V.) employed the largest number

of working-age population. Modern shopping centers and department stores were opened, and thanks to various annual festivals and music concerts, the city was visited by a large number of people. The proximity of Germany proved to be a huge advantage of the city on these occasions. Similar to other Dutch cities, the city of Enschede has a dispersed ethnic and religious population: the most religious (58.8%), Roman Catholics (17.1%), Protestants (11.7%), other Christians (6.1%), Islam (5.0%), Hinduism (0.8%).), Buddhism (0.3 %) and Judaism (0.1 %)^[2].



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 1: Enschede. Location

During the workshop at TU Delft, the Author got to know in detail the cities of Delft, The Hague and Rotterdam, and during the workshop at TU Twente the cities of Enschede and Amsterdam (Figures 2,3). The presentation of the architecture of these cities was done in accordance with the author's theory of Architecturally Defined Space (ADS)

presented in the book: Hadrovic, Ahmet (2007). *Defining Architectural Space on the Model of the Oriental Style CityHouse in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia*, Booksurge, LLC, North Charleston, SC, USA and in a series of his published works ^[3-31].



Source: Mevludin Zecevic (April 7, 2008)

Fig 2: The Author gives a lecture at TU Delft as part of a student workshop



Source: Adnan Psic (June 15, 2010.)



Fig 3: Author at TU Twente

2. Natural resources and sights

The climate in Enschede is warm and temperate. The rainfall in Enschede is significant, with rainfall even during the driest month. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification identifies this particular weather pattern as belonging to the Cfb

category^[32]. The average temperature in Enschede is 10.5 °C. About 858 mm of precipitation falls annually. Enschede is located in the northern hemisphere. Summer starts at the end of June and ends in September. The summer months are: June, July, August and September (Figure 4).

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	2.8 °C (37.1) °F	3.1 °C (37.6) °F	5.7 °C (42.3) °F	9.8 °C (49.7) °F	13.7 °C (56.7) °F	16.7 °C (62) °F	18.6 °C (65.5) °F	18.1 °C (64.6) °F	15.2 °C (59.3) °F	11.2 °C (52.1) °F	6.8 °C (44.3) °F	3.7 °C (38.7) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	0.6 °C (33.2) °F	0.5 °C (32.8) °F	2.1 °C (35.8) °F	5.1 °C (41.3) °F	9.1 °C (48.3) °F	12 °C (53.7) °F	14.3 °C (57.7) °F	14 °C (57.3) °F	11.5 °C (52.8) °F	8.3 °C (46.9) °F	4.5 °C (40.1) °F	1.7 °C (35) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	5 °C (41) °F	6 °C (42.8) °F	9.5 °C (49.1) °F	14.3 °C (57.7) °F	18 °C (64.4) °F	20.8 °C (69.5) °F	22.7 °C (72.9) °F	22.1 °C (71.8) °F	18.9 °C (66.1) °F	14.3 °C (57.7) °F	9.1 °C (48.4) °F	5.7 °C (42.2) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	76 (2)	61 (2)	63 (2)	56 (2)	67 (2)	75 (2)	86 (3)	85 (3)	72 (2)	68 (2)	70 (2)	79 (3)
Humidity(%)	85%	82%	77%	70%	68%	68%	70%	73%	77%	81%	87%	86%
Rainy days (d)	10	9	10	9	9	9	11	10	9	9	10	10
avg. Sun hours (hours)	2.9	3.9	5.3	8.0	9.0	9.6	9.8	8.8	6.8	5.1	3.5	2.8

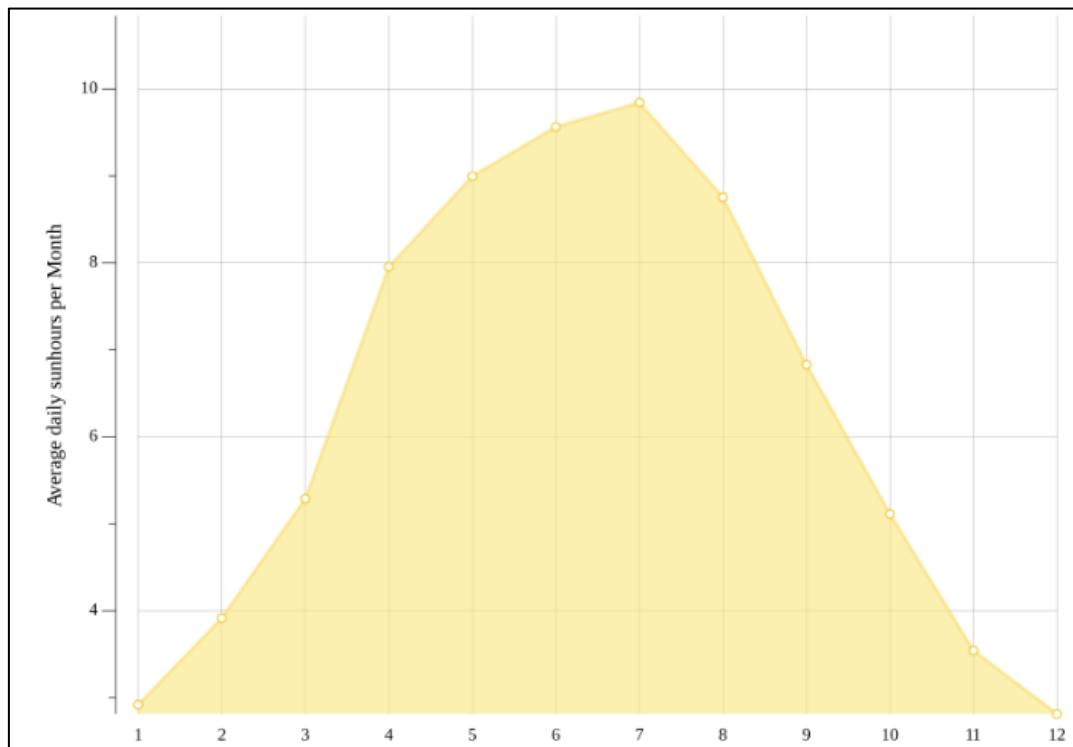
Source: Enschede Climate (The Netherlands)

<https://en.climate-data.org/europe/the-netherlands/overijssel/enschede-924/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 4: Enschede Climate (The Netherlands)

The month with the most sunny hours per day in Enschede is July, with an average of 9.84 sunny hours. There are a total of 305.16 sunny hours in July. In Enschede, January is the month with the least amount of sunshine per day. On average, there are only about 2.82 hours of sunlight per day at that

time. The total number of sunny hours in a typical January is approximately 87.31. In Enschede, the annual sum of the sun's rays is estimated at about 2302.73 hours. On average, this equates to a monthly figure of approximately 191.89 hours for each month^[32] (Figure 5).



Source: Enschede Climate (The Netherlands)

<https://en.climate-data.org/europe/the-netherlands/overijssel/enschede-924/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 5: Average daily sunhours per Month

The main natural resources of the Twente region are vast plains and forests (Figures 6-13). Numerous swamps and bogs in the region represented a kind of natural defense belt that protected the cities from invaders. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main occupations of the people in this area, which from the beginning was more open to the East (the German provinces of Westphalia and Münster) than to

the western part of the Netherlands. Agriculture also generated a rich processing industry, where the Grolsch brewery is the most famous and largest brewery in the Netherlands. In the area of Twente there are abundant quarries (in Losser), salt mines (in Hengel and Boekel) and gold deposits (in Nijverdal).



Source: <http://www.freenatureimages.eu/Landscapes%20Geographical/the%20Netherlands/Overijssel/Losser/index.html>
Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 6: Losser



Source: <http://hofteboekelo-traditionalherefords.nl/nl/vers-vlees>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 7: Intensive animal husbandry in Boekelo

The wider area of Twente is, from north to south, divided by a series of hills: Holterberg (geographic coordinates: 52°19'N, 06°25'E), Rijsserberg (geographic coordinates: 52°17'N, 06°32'E), Friezenberg (geographic coordinates: 52°16'N, 06°31'E), Nijverdalse Berg (geographic coordinates: 52°22'N, 06°26'E), Hellendoornse Berg (geographic coordinates: 52°23'N, 06°26'E), in the west, and

Tankenbergh (geographic coordinates: 52°19'N, 06°57'E), in the east. These hills are covered with forests and pastures. The resources of natural materials (stone and wood) have developed a rich construction tradition in the wider area of Twente (especially in the city of Rijssen), and today as many as twenty construction companies operate there.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/22/Aerial_Twente_%286775428330%29.jpg, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.holtenextra.nl/cultuur-snuiven-op-de-holterberg/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.sallandseheuvrug.com/about-the-area/surroundings/holterberg/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 8: Holterberg



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.davevanbrenk.nl/rijsserberg-de-borkeld/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 9: Rijsserberg

Germany, a developed country in the neighborhood of Enschede, is a favorable circumstance for generating the

city's economy and a better life for its population (Figures 10,11,12,13).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jwolverink/2130334727/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 10: Friezenberg



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.spiegel.de/fotostrecke/photo-gallery-mountain-of-madness-fotostrecke-72402.html>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 11: Hellendoornse Berg



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/alettaveld/5866411242/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 12: Tankenberg

In the wider area of the city of Enschede, there are several river courses, the most famous and largest of which are the Roombeek (geographic coordinates: 52°14'N, 06°54'E) and

the Glanerbeek (geographic coordinates: 52°14'16"N, 7°00'26"E), (Figure 13).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.beleeflosserindiediepte.nl/overige-plekken/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 13: Glanerbeek

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

One of the cultural characteristics of Twente is the traditionally developed neighborhood (noaberskop), which implies mutual respect and helping people in the community, in all aspects of their lives (preparations for birthdays, weddings, funerals, work on estates, celebrating Christmas, building houses...). This tradition has been developed to such an extent that it is considered the duty and obligation of every individual, whose absence in collective actions is considered a serious offense. Twente is a region where a large population of Assyrians who settled there from the vast area of Mesopotamia found their refuge.

Loose House (Dutch: Loose House) is a type of traditional house, characteristic of the area of the eastern part of the Netherlands and the western part of Germany (Figure 14). It is an example of a special symbiosis between the habitation of man and his livestock. In the town of Goor, a construction company built its headquarters in the style of Friedensreich Hundertwasser, known for its vivid colors and natural forms. The cities of Ootmarsum (geographic coordinates: 52°24'26"N, 06°53'58"E) and Oldenzaal (geographic coordinates: 52°18'00"N, 06°55'00"E) are known for their historical buildings (Figure 15).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: http://www.kuiperberg.nl/ootmarsum/dinkelland/bezienswaardigheden/stadje_ootmarsum/, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 14: Ootmarsum





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://oldenzaal.pvda.nl/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 15: Oldenzaal

Old Gray Church (Dutch: Oal'n Griezen), (geographic coordinates: 52°18'45"N, 06°55'42"E) is the oldest Romanesque church in the Netherlands, located in the town of Oldenzaal, near the border with Germany. The construction of the church was started (954) during the time

of Bishop Balderik, and it was built of stone of a characteristic gray color, which gave it its local name. Its tower is particularly impressive due to its massiveness (Figure 16).



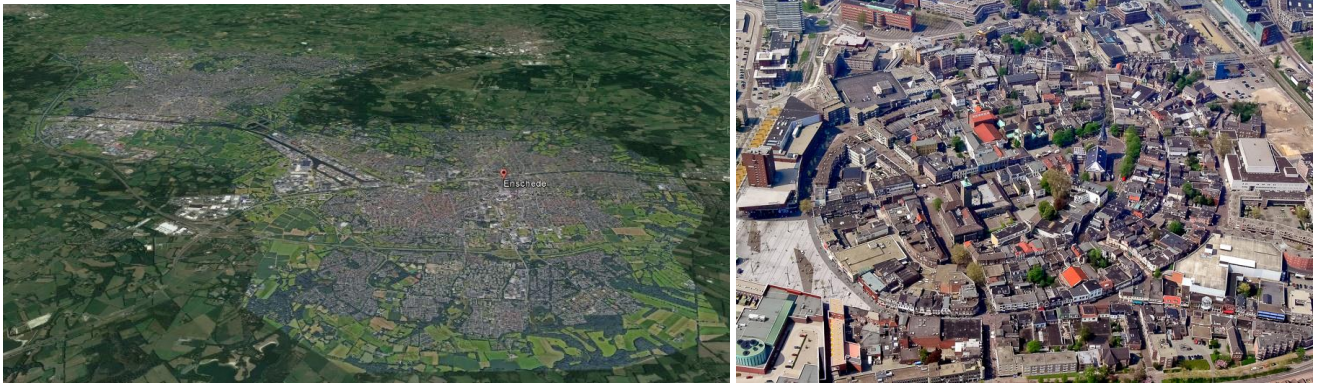
Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://ps.pskovadmin.ru/Holland/Oldenzaal>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 16: Old Grey Church (Oal'n Griezen),

Enschede (geographic coordinates: 52°13'N, 06°54'E) is administratively divided into five city districts (Stadsdelen) which have their own settlements: Stadsdeel Centrum (Binnenstad, Boddenkamp, De Bothoven, 'Getfert, Hogeland Noord, Horstlanden- Veldkamp, Laares, Lasonder-'t Zeggelt), Stadsdeel Noord (for example: Lonneker, Deppenbroek, Bolhaar, Mekkelholt, Roombeek,

Twekkelveld), Stadsdeel Oost (for example: Wooldrik, Velve-Lindenhof, De Eschmarke, Ribbelt, Stokhorst, Dolphia, Hogeland and Glanerbrug), Stadsdeel Zuid (Wesselerbrink, Helmerhoek and Stroinkslanden), Stadsdeel West (Boswinkel, Ruwenbos, Pathmos, Stadsveld, Bruggert, 'T Zwering', 'Havengebied', De Marssteden, Boekelo, Usselo and Twekkelo), (Figures 17).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://educalingo.com/en/dic-en/enschede>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 17: Enschede

Ko's egg fountain (Dutch: Het ei van Ko (Ei van Ko) fountain), (geographic coordinates: $52^{\circ}13'09.24''\text{N}$, $06^{\circ}53'46.12''\text{E}$) is a famous fountain in the city of Enschede that was built (1985) according to the design of the Dutch sculptor Joop Hekman (1921-2013). The fountain is located in front of the town hall (Figure 18). The composition of the

fountain has a basis in the form of an ellipse (whose combined diameters are 22 m and 12 m), and its main motif is a family (man, woman, children and dog). It is one of the central gathering points of the city, where people relax in the cafe gardens and children play with the fountain water.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

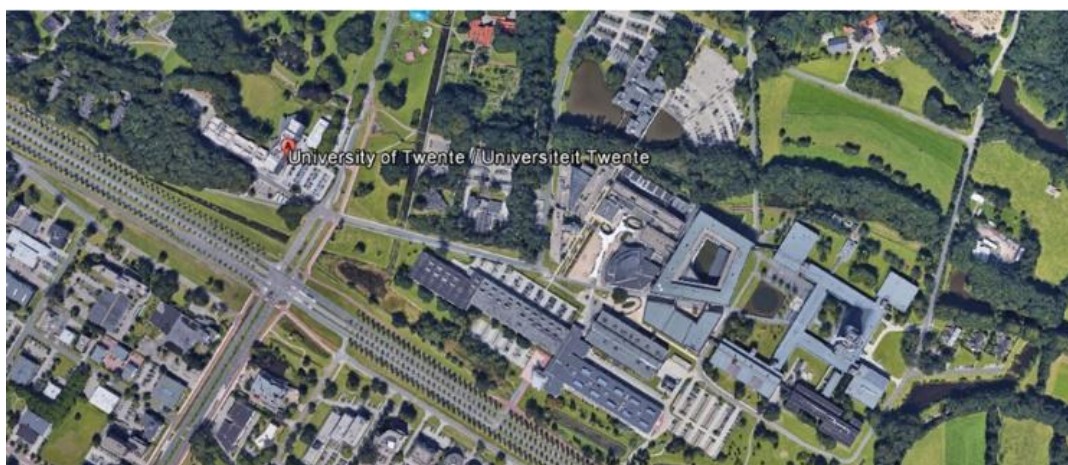
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Enschede_Ei_van_Ko.JPG, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://jomela.punt.nl/content/2009/01/weblog-enschede>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 18: Ko's egg fontana (Het ei van Ko (Ei van Ko) fountain)

The University of Twente (Dutch: Universiteit Twente), (geographic coordinates: $52^{\circ}14'34''\text{N}$, $06^{\circ}51'12''\text{E}$) is a public university founded in 1961 in Enschede, where most of the faculties are technical (Figure 19). It is one of four technical universities in the Netherlands (along with Delft University of Technology, Eindhoven University of Technology and Wageningen University and Research Center). The university offers study programs in applied physics, applied mathematics, mechanical engineering,

electrical engineering, chemical engineering, informatics and industrial engineering, communication and other study programs such as psychology, economic sciences, international business administration, public administration, applied medicine and biomedical technology. Since 2006, new study programs have been introduced at the university: Advanced Technology, Creative Technology. Today, over 10,000 students study at this university.





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.leorobotics.nl/members/university-twente-design-production-and-management>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: Author (June 15, 2010.)

Fig 19: The University of Twente (Universiteit Twente)

Saxion University of Applied Sciences (Dutch: Saxion Hogeschool Enschede), (geographic coordinates: 52°13'14.35"N, 06°53'10.58"E) is a university where disciplines of applied sciences are studied (Figure 20). Some faculties located in Enschede (engineering, economics, health care and social work) while others are located in Deventer and Apeldoorn. The university was founded in 1875 when

two educational institutions, Hogeschool Enschede and Hogeschool IJsselmeer, merged. In its current form, the university has existed since 1998. Today, this is one of the largest higher education institutions where over 27,000 students acquire education and skills. Saxion University of Applied Sciences is located on three campuses in Deventer, Enschede and Apeldoorn.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.eurogates.nl/universities/saxion-university-applied-sciences/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 20: Saxion University of Applied Sciences (Saxion Hogeschool Enschede)

Saxion University of Applied Sciences (Dutch: Faculteit Geo-informatiekunde en aardobservatie), (geographic coordinates: 52°13'25" N, 06°53'8"E) is a higher education institution founded in 1950 where, through all academic degrees, are educated by students from developing countries (Figure 21). The faculty was created from the former

International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC). The faculty is focused on the education of personnel from less developed countries around the world. The focus on education is society's attitude towards natural resources, the importance of space, the effects of climate change and the safety of the natural environment.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: http://www.adpc.net/casita/Bangkok-workshop/Day%208/Overview_ITC_courses.pdf, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://zh-cn.facebook.com/pg/ITC.UTwente/posts/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 21: Saxion University of Applied Sciences (Faculteit Geo-informatiekunde en aardobservatie)

ArtEZ University of Arts (Dutch: ArtEZ hogeschool voor de kunsten), (geographic coordinates: 52°13'19.02" N, 06°53'47.39"E) is an art academy founded in 2002 that provides a wide range of education in the arts, including and conservation. The university has its departments in Arnhem (A), Enschede (E) and Zwolle (Z). At Arnhem, the following

are studied: fashion design, graphic design, product design, fine arts, music, creative writing, dance, theater architecture, interior design, art education, interaction design. In Enschede the following are studied: graphic design, fine arts, music, art education, and in Zwolle graphic design, music, architecture, interior design and art education (Figure 22).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.artez.nl/en/about/institutes/artez-academy-of-art-design-arnhem>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.artez.nl/en/about/who-are-we/education>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://searchandresearch.net/2018/05/17/two-tents-workshop-2/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 22: ArtEZ University of Arts (ArtEZ hogeschool voor de kunsten)

The Medisch Spectrum Twente, MST (Dutch: Het Medisch Spectrum Twente), (geographic coordinates: 52°12'58" N, 06°53'27"E) is one of the most prestigious clinical hospitals in the Netherlands, founded in 1995, with important departments of the tertiary service, thus gaining supra-regional significance. The hospital is involved in higher

medical education, and up to 300 medical school students intern at the hospital, closely cooperating with the medical program of the Technical University of Twente. The hospital has 1,070 patient beds, 200 medical professionals and about 4,000 total employees (Figure 23).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.iaa-architecten.com/projects/8-medisch-spectrum-twente/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://ooron.umcg.nl/nl/zkh/mst/Paginas/default.aspx>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.arup.com/projects/medical-spectrum-twente>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 23: The Medisch Spectrum Twente, MST (Het Medisch Spectrum Twente)

Main railway station in Enschede (Dutch: Station Enschede), (geographic coordinates: 52°13'20"N, 06°53'24"E) was opened in 1866 on the Zutphen-Glanerbeek railway. In the period (1970-2001), she serviced drives for Njemački. The

station was modernized (2013-2014) since one of its platforms is used for trains traveling with Germany (Figure 24).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.architectuurgidsenschede.nl/objects/object00000216/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/132947002@N02/26407552494>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 24: Main railway station in Enschede (Station Enschede)

Enschede Airport Twente (Dutch: Enschede Airport Twente), (geographic coordinates: 52°16'33"N, 06°53'21"E) is located about 2 km from Enschede. The airport was

founded in 1931, and today it operates charter flights (to Las Palmas, Antalya, Palma de Mallorca, Faro and Heraklion) and is home to several aero clubs (Figure 25).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Airport_Twente._Enschede_-_panoramio.jpg, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipOau4on7pHwtogcP7Gi8rHqXjt7DEkMkDWNST2U=h720>
Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 25: Enschede Airport Twente (Enschede Airport Twente)

The Rijksmuseum Twenthe in Enschede (Dutch: Rijksmuseum Twenthe), (geographic coordinates: 52°13'40"N, 06°53'49"E) was founded (1927) by the textile manufacturing company of Baron Jan Bernard Van Heek. As a place where a private collection of works of art was kept,

the museum later focused on keeping works of art created in the 18th century, although works from earlier periods as well as works of modern and contemporary art can also be found. The museum has been a private foundation since 1996 (Figure 26).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.rijksmuseumtwenthe.nl/content/827/en/wandeling-de-gouden-eeuw-van-twente>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://museumtijdschrift.nl/artspot/rijksmuseum-twenthe/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g188605-d2716268-i333204634-Rijksmuseum_Twenthe-Enschede_Overijssel_Province.html, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.demuseumfabriek.nl/rubriek/375/nl/winkel-en-cafe-binnenhof>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 26: The Rijksmuseum Twenthe in Enschede (Rijksmuseum Twenthe)

TwentseWelle (Dutch: De Museumfabriek), (geographical coordinates: 52°13'57"N, 06°53'41"E) preserves exhibits that bear witness to the history of nature from the Ice Age to the present day and the history of the textile industry in the Twente region. The museum was founded (2008) in the Roombeek district under the name TwentseWelle, on the remains of the "Rozendaal complex, a former textile factory, by uniting three institutions: the Enschede Nature Museum, the Van Deirse Institute and the Jannink Museum. The museum was designed by architect Bjarne Mastenbroek

(from SeARCH Architects, Amsterdam). Since May 2018, the museum has been given a new name, De Museumfabriek. This museum is unique because it enables an interactive relationship of its visitors with the exhibited exhibits (through lectures, workshops and stargazing at the Coenraad ter Kuile observatory) with the aim of "creating the future", after getting to know a large number of exhibits. Visitors to the museum have access to a library with appropriate books. This is why this museum received the epithet 'academy of imagination' (Figure 27).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

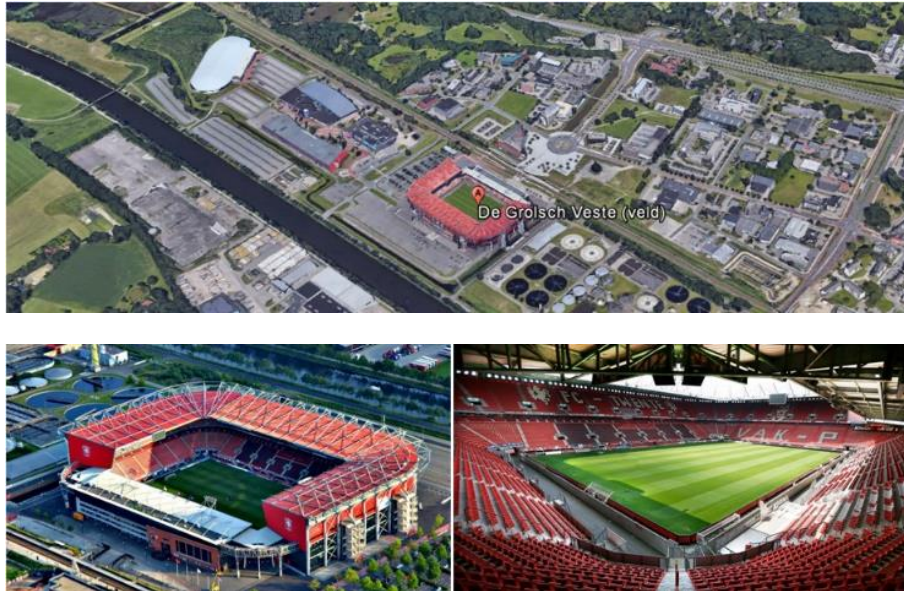
Source: <https://www.demuseumfabriek.nl/rubriek/609/nl/plan-je-bezoek>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 27: TwentseWelle (De Museumfabriek)

The Twente region is known for its highly developed sports. Two football clubs (which compete in the elite Eredivisie league of the Netherlands) operate there, Heracles Almelo from Almelo and Twente from Enschede. The Olympic winners in swimming, Marleen Veldhuis and Hinkelien Schreuder, come from Twente. The city is famous for equestrian sports, cycling, tennis, handball, volleyball, klotskate...

The Grolsch Fortress (Dutch: De Grolsch Veste), (geographic

coordinates: 52°14'12"N, 06°50'15"E) is the stadium of football club Twente in Enschede. The stadium was built (1997-1998) on the site of the old stadium (Diekman Stadium), according to the project of the architectural firm IAA Architecten, and expanded in 2008. The stadium is located in the Business & Science Park, near the University of Twente. The capacity of the stadium is 30,205 seats for spectators (Figure 28).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.fctwente.nl/club/stadion/grolschveste>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.stadiumconsultancy.com/project/grolsch-veste/grolsch-veste-bowl-2/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 28: The Grolsch Fortress (De Grolsch Veste)

Ice rink Twente (Dutch: IJsbaan Twente), (geographic coordinates: 52°14'24" N, 06°49'52"E) is an ice rink located in the northwestern part of Enschede, in the immediate vicinity of the train station Enschede Kennispark, De Grolsch Veste FC Twente and Kinopolis cinema. This is the second

largest skating rink in the Netherlands, which was built (2008) according to the project of the architectural firm IAA Architects. This modern construction is an example of a highly energy-efficient architectural object (Figure 29).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://enschede.1twente.nl/schaatsseizoen-op-ijsbaan-twente-weer-van-start/nieuws/item?784945>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://www.systabo.nl/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/SYSTABO-IJssbaan-Twente-2-1920x800.jpg>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 29: Ice rink Twente (IJssbaan Twente)

D.R.V. Euros (Dutch: D.R.V. Euros), (geographical coordinates: 52°13'51.50"N, 06°50'26.49"E) is a well-known rowing club in the Netherlands that has produced several Dutch national champions (Simon Euroïd Glazenborg, eight

national titles champion) and a miserable Olympic winner (Euroïd Niels van Steenis, at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, in 1996). The club was founded in 1965 (under the name Drienerlose Watersport Vereniging Euros), (Figure 30).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <https://flutnieuws.nl/2015/12/02/euroslid-heeft-het-niet-over-euros-wordt-geroyeerd/>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Source: <http://www.pictame.com/user/drveuros/4198332254>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 30: D.R.V. Euros (D.R.V. Euros)

The Enschede Marathon (Dutch: Marathon Enschede) is the oldest marathon held in the Netherlands and the second oldest marathon in Europe. The marathon race was founded in Enschede in 1947, when it was held every other year, and

since 1991 it has been held every year. The race crosses the border with Germany and passes through the town of Gronau (Figure 31).



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lourensh/40907928934>, Accessed: December 5, 2024.

Fig 31: The Enschede Marathon (Marathon Enschede)

4. Conclusion

Unlike the densely built and populated western area of the Netherlands, along the North Sea (from south to north: Middelburg-Rotterdam-The Hague-Amsterdam-Alkmaar-Den Helder-Haringen-Eemshaven), at sea level or even below sea level, Enschede is located in the west of the Netherlands, next to the border with Germany, at an altitude of about 40 meters above sea level. For the Author, it was interesting how this city 'far from the sea' looks, what its natural environment is like, and how its urban image was influenced by its proximity to Germany. Visiting cities and towns in different natural environments around the planet enriched the Author's 'file' of global architectural studies through the topic "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)".

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