



# Cycle Route Weert - The island and its atmospheres

45,7 km + smartphone

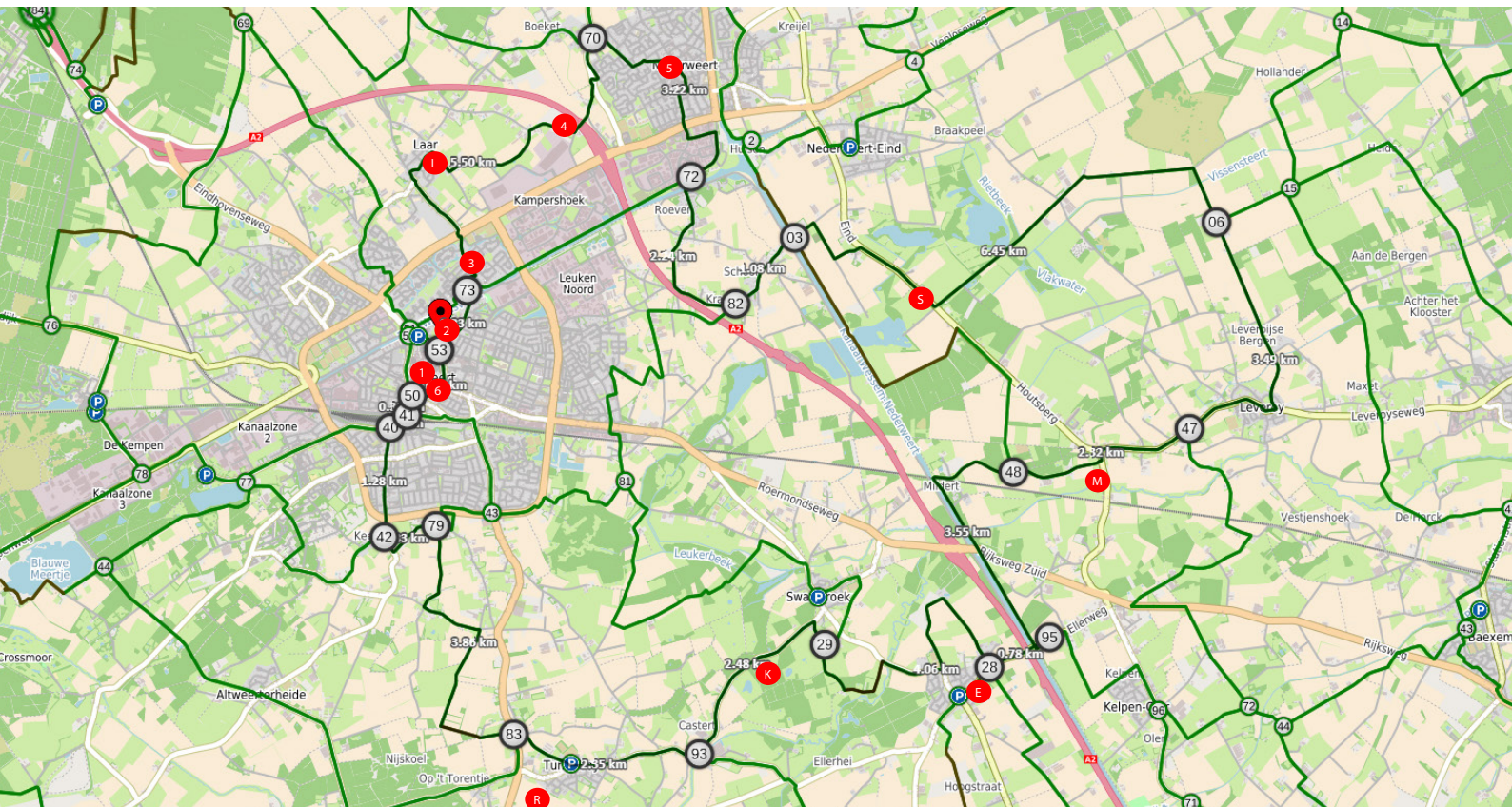
## Tips

Download the Archeo Route Limburg 2.0 app. When you are at an Archeo Route Limburg site, activate the app. Turn on your navigation and sound. Make sure the battery of your phone is charged and if necessary, take your charger with you.

## Route

Junctions: 53 - 73 - 70 - 72 - 82 - 3 - 6 - 47 - 48 - 95 - 28 - 29 - 93 - 83 - 79 - 42 - 40 - 41 - 50 - 53

The route can be started at any junction. We recommend starting at the Markt in the city centre. Then walk to junction 53.



## Explanation points

- 1. Medieval city well - tile
- 2. Van Horne Dynasty - spear
- 3. Celtic ramp - spear
- L. Laarderschans - no archeo landmark
- 4. The island of Weert - spear
- 5. The prison - spear
- S. Sarsven and de Banen - no archeo landmark
- M. De Mildert - no archeo landmark
- E. De Ellerschans - no archeo landmark
- K. Natuurgebied de Krang - no archeo landmark
- R. De Romeinse brug - no archeo landmark
- 6. Fortified city Weert - tile

## Type of landmarks

On the route you pass 2 types of landmarks.

Example of a spear as landmark



Example of a tile as landmark





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## Route information

We start the route on the Markt, at the location of the Stadswaterpomp **1**. At the beginning of Hegstraat, next to the terrace of brasserie De Oude Markt, you will find the tile. This is where you will experience the first story via the Archeo Route app. After the Lords of Horne settled in Weert around 1250, the settlement of Weert flourished. Several archaeological points are related to the theme of the city of Weert. Such as the city well (Late Middle Ages / New Times) Constructed in 1546, when Philips de Montmorency, Count of Horne, was Lord of Weert.

Walk via the Hoogstraat to junction 53 and then start your cycle route towards junction 73, Between junctions 73 and 53 you will pass the Nijenborgh Castle Park. In the park you will find the landmark of the story of the Van Horne Dynasty (full and late Middle Ages). It also follows the theme of the city of Weert. The Van Hornes settled in the Aldenborgh (= old castle) around 1250 and in the Nijenborgh (= new castle) from 1450 onwards.

After point 73, you come to the location of the Celtic Fort (ca. 100 BC-250 AD: Late Iron Age - Early Roman). A fortification from the Late Iron Age that is at least **3** 10 ha in size.

In the church village of Laar, you pass the Laarderschans. This location has no archaeological landmark, but an information board. Read the information on the board here. **4**

The Island of Weert (New Stone Age (5,300 - 2,000 B.C.). After the hunter-gatherers, farmers settled down to more permanent habitations. This is mainly on the flank **4** of the stream valleys and on the higher, drier and more fertile places

The Prison of Nederweert (New Era 18th century). Prisoners were locked up in jail cells. Under the south-western tower of castle De Nijenborgh, such a cell complex is still present. In the archaeopoint in Nederweert, the story is told of the gruesome end of the life of Jan-Antoon Corts who was held in the cachot there **5** 1752.

At this point we cross the old Peel landscape of the Sarsven and the Banen.

Just before the **5** way line, there is a sign: Artificial Deer. Follow the path along the railway line for approx. 100 m. On the information board there is an explanation of the archaeological monument "Mildert".

De Mildert (Middle Stone Age 8.800 - 4.900 B.C.)

The beginning of the Middle Stone Age is characterised by a strong climatic improvement. From this period onwards, the island of Weert became accessible to **6** mankind. The valley of the Tungalroyschebeek attracts hunter-gatherers. On the Mildert, animal remains have been found such as roe deer, aurochs, wild boar and beaver. And the necessary flint tools. At this location (a national monument) a hunting art work has been placed.

On the right side of Brugstraat 1, hidden in the landscape, is the Ell Bridge, or Ellerschans (New Times 17th century). This is a reconstruction of an entrenchment from the 17th century (the period of the 80-year war). You can read more information on the text board at the Ellerschans bridge.

In addition to the Ellerschans, there are at least eleven more entrenchments from the Eighty Years' War period on the Island of Weert.

Here we cross nature reserve De Krang **7**

Just off the trail, we find a replica of a Roman bridge (ca. 25 AD: Roman era). On the information board, more information is given about this bridge. The Island of Weert is accessible by sand tracks. At the intersection of four of these sand tracks, the city of Weert developed. The main sand track to the south crosses the valley of the Tungalroyschebeek near the Vloedmolenweg in Tungalroy. Here, remains of an oak Roman bridge have been found, a national monument. **8**

On the corner Emmasingel/Maasstraat you will find the tile about **9** the story of Weert fortified city (Late Middle Ages).

This location also fits within the theme of Weert's city fortification. At the peak of its development, the fortified city was formed at the end of the sixteenth century. The execution of the Counts Van Horne and Egmont are among the reasons for the emergence of the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648).

**6**



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