

Welcome to our school

Primary school De Wegwijzer is situated in Tilburg, Netherlands. Our school has about 300 pupils, aged 4 to 12 years, organized in 3 kindergarten groups, 3 groups for children from 6 to 8 years, 3 groups for children from 8-10 years, 3 groups for children from 10-12 years and 1 group for children with very special needs. Our team has 23 teachers, 4 teachers in training, 1 internal supervisor education and 1 director. Our school population is changing but most parents are well educated. 35% of our pupils live in a separated family.

Our core values are Respect, Wonder, Trust, Forgiving, Connection, Growth and Clarity.

In the past our school was internally focused. This changed when we changed our mission and vision and renovated our

schoolhouse. At the moment we donated our school furniture and we started a collaboration with the Kralja Zvonimira school in Croatia. We experienced a lot of

enthusiasm by our teachers, pupils and parents. We want to learn our pupils to participate in the society and learn them to be a European citizen. Learning life long together is one of our goals. Our pupils are very interested in the world around them and we use technology to let them participate.



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UNESCO World heritage convention

The Netherlands

MILL NETWORK AT KINDERDIJK-ELSHOUT

The 19 windmills of Kinderdijk are an internationally known Dutch symbol. The 17 basin-mills were built between 1738 and 1740. Two polder-mills remain from even before then. The windmills operated in a polder-drainage system of the two ancient Water Boards of the Alblasserwaard. Later on modern pumping stations took over the role of the windmills. The diesel-powered JU Smit and the electrical ir. GJ Kok pumping stations still operate in the drainage system. In Kinderdijk, almost a thousand years of the 'struggle against the water' are visible in the polder landscape, with its waterways, dykes, pumping stations, sluices and windmills. The Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout has been a World Heritage site since 1997.



D.F. WOUDA STEAM PUMPING STATION

A majestic experience of steam, architecture and water, the D.F. Steam Pumping Station in Lemmer is the largest steam pumping station still operational anywhere in the world. The pumping station was opened by Queen Wilhelmina in 1920 and its purpose was to pump excess water from Friesland into the Zuiderzee, later the IJsselmeer. This remarkable brick building features clean lines and an austere appearance and has characteristics of Berlage's rationalism, such as the steel rafters, the use of stone, oak, sophisticated colours and decorative edges. The monumental steam pumping station is owned by Wetterskip Fryslân. At times of high water levels, it is still used to drain the Friese Boezem. The D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station was put on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1998. The D.F.



THE WADDEN SEA

The Wadden Sea – unique in the world! The Wadden Sea stretches along the coasts of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark and is an unequalled dynamic landscape. Nowhere in the world will you find such an expansive and varied area created under the influence of ebb and flood, where changes are noticeable daily. An extensive system of large and small channels alternates with sand flats which are exposed at low tide. It consists of mussel beds, sandbars, mudflats, salt marshes, estuaries, beaches and dunes and the occasional sea-grass meadows. This variety of landscapes makes the Wadden Sea a unique habitat, enjoyed by numerous visitors all year round. The Wadden Sea is an indispensable stopover for millions of birds per annum. It is also home to more than 10.000 often rare plant and animal species. The Dutch and German Wadden Sea has been a World Heritage site since

2009. In 2014, the Danish part was added, which means the Wadden Sea is now a World Heritage site in its entirety.



THE AMSTERDAM CANAL DISTRICT

During the 17th century, Amsterdam was growing so fast it was practically bursting at the seams. The city experienced her economic, political and cultural Golden Age. An expansion was essential. The city council therefore designed a plan that would make the city five times as large. The canals area, with its 14 km of canals and 80 bridges, is a masterpiece of town planning, hydraulic engineering and architecture. Thanks to the systematic planting of trees along the canals and the establishment of beautiful

gardens, a very green city quickly arose. This planned urban expansion served as an example around the world until well into the 19th century.

