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[Home](#) > Organisations - Netherlands

Organisations - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

1.1.A Overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure.

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Education Culture and Science: Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands

Overall responsibility:

Overall responsibility

Ministerial remit:

Cultural heritage

Culture

Education

Heritage

Media

Research

Other (please specify):

Science

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Cultural heritage

Foreign affairs

Heritage

Other (please specify):

Under water heritage

Shared cultural heritage

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Defence

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Cultural heritage

Foreign affairs

Heritage

Planning

Other (please specify):

Owner of monumental real estate and of (military) terrains

Calamities

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (I&M)

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Environment

Heritage

Planning

Research

Other (please specify):

Legislation (WABO, WRO and BRO)

Owner of f.e. (monumental) bridges

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Agriculture

Cultural heritage

Environment

Heritage

Planning

Tourism

Other (please specify):

Nature

World Heritage (UNESCO) - Wadden Sea

Historic landscapes

Environmental legislation (Environmental impact assessment)

1.1.B Competent government authorities and organisations with legal responsibilities for heritage policy and management.

Name of organisation:

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

Address:

Smallepad 5

Post code:

3811 MG

City:

Amersfoort

Country:

Netherlands

Website:

www.cultureelerfgoed.nl

E-mail:

info@cultureelerfgoed.nl

Approx. number of staff:

327.00

No. of offices:

4

Organisation type:

Agency with legal responsibilities

Commission

Government

Governmental agency

Approach**Integrated approach****Main responsibility:**

Yes

Heritage management:

Designation

Financial support

Permits

Security

Site monitoring

Spatial planning

Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector
Research:	Conservation/maintenance Documentation Field recording (photogrammetry..) Inventories Laboratories Restoration
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Number of properties:	0
Learning and communication:	Communication Education Professional Publication
Other Activities:	Intangible heritage Museums/collections Public archives
Other (please specify):	International policy, including 'partner countries' regarding shared cultural heritage, f.e. with Indonesia Movable heritage & museums Permits only for archaeological monuments Restoration quality

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Municipalities

Country: Netherlands

Website: www.vng.nl

Approx. number of staff: 450.00

No. of offices: 403

Organisation type: Government

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Designation Financial support Permits Security Site monitoring Spatial planning
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector
Research:	Conservation/maintenance Documentation Inventories Post-excavation analysis Restoration
Properties:	Properties
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	Yes
Number of properties:	40 000
Learning and communication:	Communication Education Professional Publication
Other Activities:	Intangible heritage Museums/collections Public archives
Other (please specify):	(policy) enforcement

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Provinces

Address: 12

Country: Netherlands

Website: www.ipo.nl

Approx. number of staff: 10.00

No. of offices: 13

Organisation type: Government

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Designation Financial support Security Site monitoring Spatial planning
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Support to the sector
Research:	Documentation Inventories
Properties:	Properties
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	Yes
Number of properties:	1 500
Learning and communication:	Communication Education Professional Publication
Other Activities:	Intangible heritage Museums/collections Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Cultural Heritage Inspectorate

Address:

Koninginnegracht 25, Post Box 16478 (IPC 3500)

Post code:

2514 AB

City:

The Hague

Country:

Netherlands

Website:

www.erfgoedinspectie.nl

E-mail:

info@erfgoedinspectie.nl

Approx. number of staff:

25.00

No. of offices:

1

Organisation type:

Governmental agency

Approach**Integrated approach**

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Site monitoring
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to professionals Legislation
Research:	Documentation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Learning and communication:	Communication Publication
Other Activities:	Museums/collections Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Central Government Real Estate Agency (atelier Rijksbouwmeester)

Address:	Korte Voorhout 7
Post code:	2511 CW
City:	The Hague
Country:	Netherlands
Website:	www.rijksvastgoedbedrijf.nl/english
E-mail:	www.government.nl/contact/contact-form
Approx. number of staff:	30.00
No. of offices:	1
Organisation type:	Government Governmental agency

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Financial support Site monitoring
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to professionals
Research:	Documentation
Properties:	Properties
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	Yes

Number of properties: 350
Learning and communication: Communication
 Publication

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

Council for Culture

Address:

Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20

Post code:

2506 AE

City:

The Hague

Country:

Netherlands

Website:

www.cultuur.nl

E-mail:

info@cultuur.nl

Approx. number of staff:

20.00

No. of offices:

1

Organisation type:

Commission

Other (please specify):

Advisory board

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility: Yes
Policy and guidance: Advice to governments/ministers
Research: Documentation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No
Learning and communication: Communication
 Education
 Professional
 Publication
Other Activities: Intangible heritage
 Museums/collections
 Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

National Archives of the Netherlands

Address:

Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20

Post code:

2509 LM

City:

The Hague

Country:

Netherlands

Website:

www.nationaalarchief.nl; www.gahetna.nl

E-mail:

info@archief.nl

Approx. number of staff:

200.00

No. of offices:

1

Organisation type:

Governmental agency

Approach**Integrated approach****Main responsibility:** Yes**Heritage management:** Financial support**Policy and guidance:** Advice to governments/ministers

Advice to owners

Advice to professionals

Legislation

Support to the sector

Research: Conservation/maintenance

Documentation

Field recording (photogrammetry..)

Inventories

Laboratories

Post-excavation analysis

Restoration

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No**Learning and communication:**

Communication

Education

Professional

Publication

Other Activities: Intangible heritage

Museums/collections

Public archives

Archaeological Heritage**Main responsibility:** No**Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:** No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

Mondriaan Foundation

Address:

Brouwersgracht 276

Post code:

1013 HG

City:

Amsterdam

Country:

Netherlands

Website:

www.mondriaanfonds.nl

E-mail:

info@mondriaanfonds.nl

Approx. number of staff:

22.00

No. of offices:

1

Organisation type:

Commission

Approach**Integrated approach**

Main responsibility: Yes
Heritage management: Financial support
Policy and guidance: Advice to governments/ministers
 Advice to owners
 Advice to professionals
 Support to the sector
Research: Documentation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No
Learning and communication: Communication
 Education
 Professional
 Publication
Other Activities: Intangible heritage
 Museums/collections
 Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

DutchCulture - centre for international cooperation (former SICA)

Address: Herengracht 474**Post code:** 1017 CA**City:** Amsterdam**Country:** Netherlands**Website:** www.dutchculture.nl**Approx. number of staff:** 25.00**No. of offices:** 1**Organisation type:** Commission**Approach****Integrated approach**

Main responsibility: Yes
Policy and guidance: Advice to professionals
 Support to the sector

Research: Documentation**Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:** No

Learning and communication: Communication
 Education
 Professional
 Publication

Archaeological Heritage**Main responsibility:** No**Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:** No**Architectural Heritage****Main responsibility:** No**Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:** No**Landscape Heritage****Main responsibility:** No**Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:** No

1.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) is part of the Ministry for Education, Culture and Science. The Dutch Ministry has the main responsibility for Culture. Also the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs (including Agriculture), Infrastructure & Environment and Defense are involved, especially when cultural landscapes and real estate are concerned.

Please, take notice of the following additional information concerning the Dutch way heritage management is organized.

The public authorities in the Netherlands are divided into three tiers of government:

- centralized national government
- regional or provincial government
- local government.

At national level, almost all government departments have some level of responsibility for heritage management. The growing interest in spatial design has gone hand in hand with developments whereby the State has delegated more and more of its powers to especially the twelve provinces and also more than 408 municipalities and whereby the private sector plays an increasingly prominent role. Whilst the State has taken a step back in the areas of planning, implementation and realization, it maintains a high profile as a policy-maker and facilitator.

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW)

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has a sectorial responsibility for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage and the historic environment. It concerns four fields: archaeology, built heritage, cultural landscape and museum collections. The legislation and responsibilities of the incumbent Minister pertaining to the historic environment are laid down in the Monuments Act 1988.

*** Directorate for Arts and Heritage in The Hague**

Within the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Directorate for Arts and Heritage has the task of formulating national policy for cultural heritage (including museums, media, buildings, monuments and archaeology).

Further tasks of the Directorate include:

- ensuring the development and implementation of policy frameworks and structural activity plans including those set out in the Cultural Policy Document;
- promoting cultural interests in decision-making processes for spatial planning, economic development and infrastructure;
- consultation with the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) and the National Archives of the Netherlands (Nationaal Archief).

*** Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) in Amersfoort**

The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands helps other parties to get the best out of our heritage. We are the link between policymakers, academics and practitioners. We provide advice, knowledge and information, and perform statutory duties that have been assigned to us. Management of the heritage in the Netherlands is a task shared by property owners, interest groups, heritage management contractors, educational and research institutions and public authorities. The Agency connects and supports all these parties with knowledge and advice, legislation and policy, technology and funding. We deploy all these resources and services in combination.

- Research and advice
- Legislation
- Policy
- Digital technology
- Grants

The Cultural Heritage Agency is a government agency and is part of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The RCE operates under the direct responsibility of the Minister. This national service has been formed by merging in 2006 the former National Service for Archaeological Research (Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, ROB) and the National Service for Built Monuments (Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg, RDMZ). Another merger took place in 2011 with the Dutch Institute of Collections (Instituut Collectie Nederland, ICN).

The RCE is responsible for maintaining an overview of the cultural heritage throughout the country, including the legislation governing it. With a combined role in research, policy and practice, the RCE is responsible, with others, for managing the Netherlands' heritage both above and below the ground and underwater. The RCE also has a duty to take the lead in ensuring the conservation, statutory protection, conservation and investigation of the national heritage and contributing to international cooperation. In cases where no national or international values are involved, the RCE has a duty to lobby other authorities and public and private sector parties to ensure the appropriate management of the cultural heritage and historic environment.

An important new task for the RCE is the responsibility, on behalf of the Minister, for issuing archaeological licenses to companies and organisations for field surveys and excavations. In addition and in cooperation with the Ministry for Economic Affairs (& Landscape/Agriculture) and Infrastructure & Environment, the RCE also has responsibilities for heritage landscapes within its role as a (international) knowledge institute.

The work of the RCE is divided into six sectors:

The sector Knowledge has departments dealing with archaeological, maritime and built heritage, heritage landscape and urban planning and design. The sector also undertakes research programs for conservation and preservation.

There is also a sector Art Collections. For the first time in Dutch history movable and non-movable heritage are brought together under one roof. So, the Dutch approach is an integrated one.

The third sector is Knowledge Exchange, responsible for the management of archives and collections and the library, communication, cultural historical information and the development and maintenance of e-knowledge systems.

The sectors Advisory and Legal Services are primarily responsible for administrative and legal affairs and subsidies / grants. The sector also provides an important regional consultant and support service for all levels of public authorities, the private sector and the public. And finally there is a Sector Operations.

Apart from that, there is a Policy unit called Strategy and International Affairs, including maritime and international policy, which falls directly under the responsibility of the director.

The work of the RCE within projects, programs and committees, is concentrated on the exploration of four main themes under the heading 'Knowledge for Policy'.

These are:

- the archaeological reserve,
- cultural landscape,
- collections and museums,
- conservation and protection policy.

As well as providing information about the work of the RCE itself, the RCE website

(www.cultureelerfgoed.nl) is an important portal with links to the organisations, projects, programs and activities within the field of cultural heritage as a whole. The Cultural Heritage Agency is a research institute and center of excellence on monuments, historic buildings, archaeology, landscape, and fine and applied arts. The government incorporates the Agency's specialist knowledge into legislation and rules designed to protect and develop the heritage. The Agency also develops and disseminates knowledge on the management, conservation and accessibility of heritage collections. The Agency itself manages an art collection comprising some 100,000 items. Some of these works are on loan to museums, public buildings and Dutch embassies abroad. The rest are in storage.

- Movable heritage

The Cultural Heritage Agency also looks after the Netherlands' movable heritage. Its main tasks are:

- to manage and display the State art collection
- to conduct research and disseminate knowledge of the movable heritage

- The Dutch Collection comprises all the movable cultural heritage that is accessible to the public.

A large proportion of this heritage is cared for by museums. Some of it, is managed by churches, universities (the academic heritage), local and regional authorities and companies (historic corporate collections). The Dutch Collection includes the State art collection, which is managed by national museums, government ministries, and by the Cultural Heritage Agency on behalf of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

- The State Art collection

The Agency manages the part of the State art collection that is not on permanent loan to museums. This includes some 100,000 objects. Much of it is on loan to museums, public buildings and Dutch embassies. The items that are not on loan are stored in repositories in Rijswijk (near The Hague). It is a very diverse collection, and can roughly be divided into fine art and applied art. The fine art collection includes old and modern paintings, works on paper (drawings and graphic art), sculpture, photographs, videos, installations and performances. The applied art collection includes ceramics, furniture, textiles, glass, jewelry, design drawings and posters. The state collection also includes architectural fragments and archaeological objects.

-- How does the state acquire art?

The government acquires its art through purchases, commissions, gifts, bequests and transfers. From 1932 to 1992 the government not only purchased existing works, it also commissioned new art. Several large collections have also been bequeathed to the nation.

The Agency is working on creating a smaller, high-quality state art collection. Art for which there is no longer a place in the collection is entered into a relocation database accessible to museums. What remains will be auctioned off, some of it through eBay, on the site www.haaleenstukjemuseuminhuis.nl (Dutch only)

The Netherlands has no legislation for the protection of the movable heritage, except for the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, under which heritage of national importance that is in private ownership can be kept in the Netherlands.

Other important players in the cultural field are:

- the Cultural Heritage Inspectorate (EI)

The Cultural Heritage Inspectorate (Erfgoedinspectie, EI) is part of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and charged with overseeing an important part of the Dutch cultural heritage at a national level. The EI has two divisions: Collections & Archives and Monuments & Archaeology. The EI ensures compliance with the law and promotes improvements to the management and care of cultural heritage and its proper handling. It also oversees companies with excavation licenses. When necessary, the EI takes action in the event of incidents and calamities. The EI is an independent body which reports its findings objectively. It also advises the Minister on the quality and effectiveness of the legislation.

- The Central Board of Experts (CCvD) / SIKB

The task of the Central Board of Experts in Archaeology (Centraal College van Deskundigen, CCvD) is to supervise and monitor all documents associated with the Dutch Quality Control System for Archaeology (KNA) and the Assessment Directives (Beoordelingsrichtlijnen, BRL), ensuring they are kept up to date and communicated to the professional field. The CCvD ensures that all interested parties have a voice in the (continual) development and improvement of the Archaeological Quality Control System as a whole.

Members of the Board can be nominated by existing Board members, but are formally appointed by the Ministry for Education, Culture and Science (OCW). The Board represents the most interested parties within the profession and must have an equal ratio of "suppliers" and "consumers" within its members. Advisors can be appointed to the Board in a non-executive capacity (no voting rights). The Secretariat of the CCvD is located within the Trust for Infrastructure, Quality Control and Soil Management (SIKB). In short, it provides instruments for simpler and better soil management.

- Council for Culture (Raad voor Cultuur (RvC))

The task of the Council for Culture is to give independent advice to both chambers of the Dutch Parliament (States General) on all aspects of binding regulatory requirements and policy in the cultural sphere.

Other ministries playing a role in heritage management are:

- Ministry of Economic Affairs

The management of the historical landscape, for instance in relation to the designation of nature conservation areas and protected landscapes (including cultural heritage landscapes – "National Landscapes"), is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

- Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (I&M)

Responsibility for conservation areas (in towns and villages) is shared between the Ministry for Education, Culture and Science and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (I&M).

- The Government Buildings Agency (Atelier Rijksbouwmeester)

The Atelier Rijksbouwmeester (part of the Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations) has a remit to provide central government with solicited and unsolicited advice on spatial planning, infrastructure and landscape development, to guarantee the quality of legislation, to stimulate education, to coordinate the substance of architecture policy, to promote cultural commissioning and improve general appreciation of architecture in society.

The Atelier issues specific recommendations to the ministries on design and architects, advises the Government Buildings Agency about government buildings, listed buildings, cultural heritage and the visual arts. An essential element here is

the debate on design in relation to the other aims of the users, which determine their own building programme and budget.

Since 2004 the Atelier has chaired the College of Government Advisors (College van Rijksadviseurs), a broad advisory committee with a flexible thematic working method. The Government Advisors for Landscape, for Cultural Heritage and for Infrastructure are respectively appointed from the staff of I&M, OCW and V&W. They advise their 'own' ministry on relevant policy issues and advise the government on design and policy issues regarding architecture in the broadest sense of the word. The Chief Government Architect and College of Government Advisors have an advisory role in practically every project in the Action Programme on Spatial Planning and Culture.

Personnel working on conservation.

The total number of staff (civil servants or otherwise) employed on conservation work is difficult to estimate. In many cases staff combine conservation with other duties. Approximate fte's are:

Directorate of Arts and Heritage	55
Cultural Heritage Agency	327
Cultural Heritage Inspectorate	30
Council of Culture (members and chairperson)	19
	431

Three tiers:

1. Central government

2. Regional government

The twelve provinces in the Netherlands have a large degree of autonomy when it comes to heritage policy. Consultation between the provinces and the government takes place via the Inter-Provincial Consultative Council (*Interprovinciaal Overleg, IPO*). Specific proposals in relation to heritage management and archaeology are dealt with in a separate the executive advisory committee.

The role of the province in relation to cultural heritage has intensified over the last years, and it will increase further in the years to come. This is a direct result of the need to integrate heritage within spatial planning, an area within which the province has significant powers (*Visie Erfgoed en Ruimte*). The provinces are responsible for regional spatial plans (*Streekplannen*) and for the approval of local planning applications for land-use and development (*bestemmingsplannen*) submitted by local, municipal authorities which are based on these regional spatial plans. The framework for these plans is based in the first instance on the provincial Cultural Historical Framework (*Cultuurhistorische Hoofdstructuur, CHS*) or the Cultural Historical Map (*Cultuurhistorische Kaart, CHK*). These documents are increasingly available for reference over the internet.

In accordance with their role as supervisor of spatial planning procedures, particularly in rural areas, the new (revised) Archaeological Monuments Act (*WAMz*) gives the provinces the authority to designate Areas of Archaeological Interest and to compel local councils to enforce the protection and preservation of these areas within the local development plans. This power has specially been created as an interim measure to avoid areas of archaeological value that do not as yet enjoy formal protection status, being inadequately taken into account in the spatial planning process.

The Board of the Provincial Executive (*College van Gedeputeerde Staten*), responsible for administration, policy development and practice, and the Provincial

States (Provinciale Staten), responsible for policy decision-making, are also politically and administratively responsible for provincial historic monument policy. In most provinces the provincial administration is given solicited and unsolicited advice by the Provincial Monuments Committee (*Provinciale Monumentencommissie*).

On an official level, each province has its own provincial archaeologist or an employee responsible for archaeological policy. These members of staff work within a department with responsibility for heritage management. The type and level of work carried out can differ between provinces and depends primarily on the extent to which the province practices an active, autonomous historic monument policy and depends on which department is responsible for cultural heritage. Most provinces at least carry out the task of checking and approving planning applications (*bestemmingsplannen*), maintaining the Archaeological Monuments Map (*Archeologische Monumentenkaart, AMK*) and The Cultural Historical Framework, as well as managing a provincial depot for archaeological finds. Increasingly, provinces are formulating their own policy plans for Cultural History and in particular for Archaeology.

For historic buildings, tasks relating to policy and inspection are much more decentralised. In comparison to that of the national government and the municipality, the role of the province is much more limited. Exceptions to this are, for example, when the inspection of historic buildings is carried out by provinces on behalf of (smaller) local councils that have no formal monuments policy and no monuments committee.

---Provincial organisations

---- Support Centres and Heritage Houses

Support Centres (*Steunpunten*) for Archaeology and Heritage Management have been set up in the provinces since 1995. Most of the Support Centres work as independent Trusts known as Heritage Houses (*Erfgoedhuizen*), although substantial support and financial assistance is given by the province. Although there are differences between the Centres, for instance in organisation, objectives and support-base, their joint aim is to improve the quality of object-related as well as environment-related heritage management and archaeology. The primary task of the Centres is to offer support to the local authorities. The Support Centres offer a platform for information (knowledge) exchange and policy consultation between local authorities, provinces and national government. Increasingly the Support Centres are focusing on the private sector.

----The Monument Watch

The Monument Watch (*Monumentenwacht*) is a national umbrella organisation with a network of 11 provincial offices set up between 1973 and 1981 for built monuments and the nationally-based Archaeology Monument Watch. They make 22,000 inspections on monuments each year. This system is rather unique in Europe and some European countries introduced it in 2012 themselves.

For a full list of organisations and provinces, see the website of the Inter-Provincial Consultative Council. Links to the Support Centres and Heritage Houses can be found through the provincial websites. Links can also be found for government organisations via the website: <http://www.overheid.nl/overheidsorganisaties> & www.ipo.nl.

3. Local government

Local authorities play an increasingly significant role in the management of listed buildings and the implementation of grant schemes for listed buildings. Almost all

municipalities have a local historic monument regulation, an historic monument committee and a list of municipal historic monuments in addition to the list of national listed buildings. Many local authorities have their own grant scheme for dealing with the restoration and maintenance of local monuments. Almost all authorities have one or more members of staff responsible for monuments (and/or archaeology).

The framework of the revised Monuments Act, and the changes to the archaeological system, have had the important consequence of encouraging councils to define clearly their own archaeological policy. Because councils need to evaluate archaeology within new plans, the majority have decided to anticipate this work by formulating archaeological policy, ascribing archaeological values and potential to areas within the council boundaries. These areas are then visualised in archaeological policy maps by which new structure plans can be judged. The effects of the financial consequences of the new legislation, the old Belvedere philosophy, but primarily the growing interest in cultural heritage at a local level, have meant that local governments are increasingly aware of the need for archaeological mitigation within spatial plans.

A new task is the obligation to include archaeological values within the scope of local development plans. It is the responsibility of the local council to approve and oversee the archaeological and cultural historical work required under this new legislation. Many local authorities had already begun to exercise these new powers before the formal introduction of the revised Act in September 2007.

- Association of Dutch Municipalities

Cooperation between the 403 local authorities takes place within the Association of Dutch Municipalities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten, VNG*). The Association provides specialist support in diverse areas of policy, including archaeology and heritage management in general. The Commission for Monuments and Archaeology within the VNG publish model regulations, model policy documents and additional information and advice for member authorities.

- Council for Municipal Archaeologists

At the moment 38 local authorities employ their own archaeologist. Some larger municipalities (historic towns, such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Groningen, Utrecht, Nijmegen, Deventer) have their own excavation units and carry out excavations within their municipality. These archaeologists are members of the Council for Municipal Archaeologists (*Convent van Gemeentelijk Archeologen, CGA*). The CGA promotes archaeological heritage within local authorities. To this end it concentrates on the role of the local authority within the archaeological system, the promotion of archaeology as a component of heritage policy and management, and the dissemination of information for and between members.

Archaeological Heritage

The Netherlands has some 1500 national scheduled archaeological monuments. These are archaeological sites of national importance, on land or under water. There are also some 13,000 other known archaeological sites in the Netherlands.

The monuments are visible remains, such as *hunebedden* (megalithic chamber tombs), *terps* (dwelling mounds), shipwrecks and barrows. But there is also a large amount of historically important material still concealed in the soil and the seabed. The government is keen to protect the country's buried history. The best way to do so is often simply to leave it buried.

Anyone who wants to excavate earth must therefore be aware of possible archaeological remains. When drawing up zoning plans and issuing building and demolition permits, local authorities must take account of buried archaeological materials. In certain areas, construction may not take place until there has been a preliminary archaeological investigation.

- [Malta Convention](#)
- [Planning archaeology](#)
- [Central government](#)
- [Provincial authorities](#)
- [Archaeological research and excavations](#)
- [Quality of archaeological research](#)
- [Costs of archaeological research](#)
- [Archis archaeological information system](#)

Malta convention

Construction projects threaten archaeological sites and features throughout Europe. To help protect our archaeological heritage, 47 European countries agreed the Malta Convention. The convention provides for:

- the protection of archaeological sites buried in the soil or seabed
- the incorporation of the archaeological heritage into spatial planning
- the funding of archaeological research (the developer pays)

The Netherlands signed the convention in 1992 and incorporated its provisions into the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act and the Archaeological Heritage Management Act.

Local authorities are generally responsible for implementing policy on archaeology, but sometimes this role is reserved for central government or the provincial authorities. Central government is responsible in the case of national scheduled monuments and historic buildings.

Archaeological heritage management has undergone radical change since the early 1990s.

- Archaeology has been decentralised. Local and provincial authorities are responsible for ensuring that archaeological interests are taken into account in spatial planning.
- Commercial consultancies, local authorities and universities now perform research, including in the field.
- The role of the Agency is now to provide arm's length services. We work on the basis of the 'Malta motto', preserving the sources of Europe's collective memory and academic research.

Planning archaeology

In September 2007 the Malta Convention was formally implemented in the Netherlands when parliament approved a new Archaeological Heritage Management Act (*Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg*, or *Wamz*). This new act followed the Malta Convention in that it stipulated that archaeological heritage management should be an integral part of the spatial planning process, and that the 'disturber' would be held accountable for the costs. The *Wamz* is not based on European regulations, nor does it include any quantitative guidelines.

The link between archaeological heritage management and spatial planning has resulted in a largely decentralized field, while the liberalization of excavation licences has encouraged the establishment of private excavation companies. To comply with the principle 'the disturber pays' the Dutch government has introduced a system of funding that is project-based.

The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science commissioned an evaluation of the Act in 2011. The main research question was to be whether or not the *Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg (Wamz)* and its associated secondary legislation *Besluit archeologische monumentenzorg (Bamz)* were effectively and efficiently improving the protection of archaeological heritage.

The *Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg* has indeed improved the protection of the soil archive, mainly because spatial planning procedures increasingly take archaeology into account. Many new policy instruments for spatial planning are currently being developed, and it is important to ensure that once these new regulations have taken effect archaeology will remain a prominent element in the spatial planning process. The present report will address the effectiveness of the archaeology sector, point out any problems or deficiencies, and will conclude with some recommendations to increase the protection of archaeological heritage.

Central government

The Cultural Heritage Agency performs the government's tasks in relation to archaeology:

- assessing and issuing excavation permits
- providing research recommendations
- collecting and providing information on archaeology
- updating the Indicative Map of Archaeological Values, which shows the probability of encountering buried archaeological remains in each area

Finally, the Agency represents archaeological interests in major government construction schemes, such as the high-speed rail link and the Betuwe freight line.

Provincial authorities

Provincial authorities can designate 'archaeological alert areas'. Local authorities in the area are then given a deadline by which they must adopt a zoning plan that takes account of actual and potential sites of archaeological interest.

The provincial authorities also have a repository for archaeological finds, where they are stored and made available for research. The provincial authority can also grant permission for a local authority to establish its own repository.

Central government only has a depot for maritime archaeological finds.

Archaeological research and excavations

Local authorities draw up a zoning plan which defines where preliminary archaeological research must be conducted before construction projects can go ahead. In the past, most archaeological investigations were performed by universities, local authorities and the Cultural Heritage Agency. Since the protection of archaeological sites is becoming more and more important, the number of preliminary investigations and excavations is also on the rise. The government therefore opened up the market for research and investigation to private companies.

Quality of archaeological research

To guarantee the quality of research, the archaeology profession has drafted the Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard (KNA). The KNA manual sets out the standards and guidelines applying to archaeological work. There are two KNAs:

- the terrestrial KNA
- the underwater KNA

Archeologists in the Netherlands are bound to follow the rules set down in the Quality Norm Dutch Archeology. In early 2005 the State Inspection for Archeology, in cooperation with the College for Archeological Quality has published an English translation of the KNA. This publication is based on version 2.1 of the KNA, not the current version, and is therefore for your orientation only.

- [Dutch Archeology QualityStandard](#) (pdf 1,8 MB)

Costs of archaeological research

The party disturbing the soil, such as the body commissioning a construction project, is responsible for the costs of the archaeological research. However, if the costs are disproportionately high, the local authority may contribute. If the costs to the local authority turn out to be disproportionately high, the government can provide financial support, at the discretion of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

Archis archaeological information system

Anyone who finds an archaeological object or feature is obliged to report it, generally to the provincial repository.

If the local authority has its own municipal archaeologist, and a repository approved by the provincial authority, the find may be reported there.

Provincial and local authorities then enter the find in the government's archaeological information system Archis, which contains details of:

- the location and nature of the findspot (e.g. settlement, burial site);
- the objects and soil features found there
- the date
- the status of the site (statutory protection)
- the parts that have been investigated by archaeologists

Archis covers the entire country and is administered by the Cultural Heritage Agency. It consists of a database containing all kinds of information on 75,000 archaeological findspots and 13,000 sites dating from prehistory to the modern period.

The Archaeological Monuments Map and the Indicative Map of Archaeological Values can be downloaded from the Agency's website.

- [Dutch Archeology QualityStandard](#) (pdf 1,8 MB)
- [Evaluation report Planning Archaeology](#) (pdf 0,6 MB)

Maritime heritage

The maritime heritage is the heritage associated with water – all cultural remains, on and under the water and on land.

Underwater heritage

Our cultural heritage under water is just part of the entire maritime cultural heritage. It consists not only of sunken shipwrecks, but also of harbours, quays, bridges, waterways and even warehouses. These are all associated with our maritime history of trade, expansion and warfare. Besides the maritime heritage, the cultural heritage under water also includes prehistoric sites and sunken villages.

Ships' graveyard

Given our maritime history, a significant proportion of our buried history is under

water. But thanks to the creation of polders, some of it is now back on land. The polders of Flevoland province contain the world's largest ever ships' graveyard.

International

The maritime history that is so important to the Netherlands also has international significance. Ships carried their cargoes from country to country. Battles were fought at sea. Every year, Dutch shipwrecks are found in other countries, both within Europe and beyond. We are dependent on other countries for the management of these wrecks, just as they depend on us for the protection of their heritage on Dutch territory. Dutch waters contain the wrecks of ships from Sweden, Britain, Germany, Denmark and France. They are just as much a part of the Netherlands's heritage as of that of their country of origin. Increasingly, this common cultural heritage is managed and made accessible in consultation with the countries concerned.

The website www.verganeschepen.nl has a map showing a selection of the 400 or so ships that used to sail the Zuyder Zee. They were found when the land was reclaimed to create the Flevopolder.

The Batavia Yard, with a replica of the Dutch East Indiaman Batavia, is situated next to the maritime depot in Lelystad.

www.bataviawerf.nl.

Publications maritime heritage:

Thijs Maarleveld en Alice Overmeer, Aanloop Molengat – Maritime archaeology and intermediate trade during the Thirty Years' War, in: [The Journal of Archaeology of the Low Countries \(4.1 \(2012\)\)](#)

A.B.M. Overmeer (2012), [A Swedish man-of-war in Dutch waters. An archaeological field evaluation of the wreck of the Sophia Albertina \(pdf 11,8 MB\)](#).

Architectural Heritage

Listed monuments

The Dutch immovable heritage consists of some 60,000 listed monuments. They include 1500 [archaeological sites](#) of national importance which are protected by the government. A further 13,000 archaeological sites have been identified. The Netherlands also has nine [World Heritage sites](#) and some 440 [urban and village conservation areas](#).

Provincial monuments and historic buildings

Provincial monuments are designated by the Provincial Executive in each province in the country. Numbering around 400, such provincial monuments are found only in Noord-Holland, Drenthe and Limburg provinces.

Local authority monuments

Local authority monuments have local or regional importance. There are around 40,000 municipal monuments in the Netherlands. They all feature on the municipal monuments list.

Designation

The Cultural Heritage Agency schedules protected monuments on behalf of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science. [Conservation areas](#) are also designated on behalf of the Minister of Infrastructure and the Environment. After they have been designated, national scheduled monuments are listed in the Register of monuments.

Register of monuments

The register of monuments contains details of all monuments in the Netherlands that the government has scheduled for protection. These are monuments of national importance. Grants or loans are available only if a monument has been listed in the register.

- [Register of monuments](#) (Dutch only)

Protection

Once a building or archaeological site is scheduled, a [permit](#) is needed for any restoration, demolition or alteration, or any other activity that may disturb or modify the building or site. [Grants](#) are available for maintenance work on scheduled monuments and historic buildings.

To protect the remains of a Roman settlement a city park was planned in this new housing estate in Utrecht. *To protect the remains of a Roman settlement a city park was planned in this new housing estate in Utrecht.*

Maintenance of monuments

Listed historic buildings and archaeological monuments are protected by law from demolition, radical alterations and disturbance.

To perform any such activities, a licence must be obtained from the local authority, or from the Cultural Heritage Agency in the case of national scheduled monuments.

The government and local authorities do however provide financial support for the costs of maintenance, in the form of grants, loans and tax breaks. Whether property owners are eligible for this kind of financial support depends on the type of monument they own.

Loans and grants for the maintenance of monuments

The government provides grants for the conservation and restoration of national scheduled monuments. A number of schemes exist, the main ones being:

- Scheme for the conservation of listed monuments, intended to support preventive and regular maintenance. Owners of monasteries, castles, windmills and lighthouses, for example, are eligible for grants under this scheme. Owners of residential properties are eligible for a loan.
- Scheme for redevelopment plan feasibility studies. Grants for property owners to help them explore the options for redevelopment.
- The 'wind- and watertight scheme', intended to protect large, disused historic buildings while plans for their redevelopment are put in place.

Modernising heritage management

Reconstruction era (wederopbouw 1940-1965)

The architecture and urban planning of the period 1940-1965 represent an important development in Dutch architectural history. This was a period of innovation that saw the advent of new materials and processes. Urban planning experienced the introduction of new land parcelling patterns, new layouts for residential districts and a growth in road traffic.

Warnersblocks, Amsterdam by F.A. Warners and J.Ongenaë (1957) *Warnersblocks, Amsterdam by F.A. Warners and J.Ongenaë (1957)*

Repair and renewal

The reconstruction era began immediately after the first aerial bombardments ended in May 1940. The Netherlands managed to rise from the ruins of the Second World War thanks to [hard](#) work and innovative design. Repairing the huge damage wrought by the war provided an opportunity for innovation in architecture, urban planning and land use.

Re-evaluation

Now, many years later, we are faced with the challenging of re-evaluating and selectively protecting the new buildings of that time. A lack of knowledge and appreciation means that

reconstruction era buildings may soon be lost forever, or will be irreparably damaged. The Agency gathered the knowledge needed to prevent this through the comprehensive cataloguing and assessment of the architecture and urban planning of the reconstruction era.

Reconstruction era, 1959-1965

The Cultural Heritage Agency has selected the 89 most important and characteristic buildings from the period 1959-1965, part of the post-war reconstruction era. This selection programme follows on from the 'Top 100' from the period 1940-1958.

New selection of post-war heritage sites

Again, the buildings chosen are excellent examples of developments in architecture, construction techniques or site-specific art. The best examples have been chosen in a number of categories, including the economy, pillarisation and the welfare state. Various architectural movements and individual architects have also been considered. Specific attention has been focused on green spaces, details and the use of materials, and on achieving an even regional spread.

The Agency asked local authorities, provincial heritage services and heritage organisations to suggest additions to its initial survey of objects. Hundreds of new objects were put forward. The Agency assessed the importance of each, and only the very best examples were included in the list. Just 89 of the 700 buildings considered have been found eligible for the status of scheduled monument or historic building.

The final list of [89 leading monuments](#) or historic buildings was announced at Evoluon in Eindhoven on 18 March 2013.

30 designated reconstruction era districts

The government has selected 30 reconstruction era districts that are of national importance. It will protect and develop these districts in collaboration with local authorities. The 30 districts include:

- reconstructed core areas like the east city centre in Rotterdam
- post-war residential developments like Pottenberg in Maastricht
- rural features such as the Northeast Polder

Top 100

In October 2007 100 leading examples of buildings from the period 1940-1958 were nominated for national scheduled historic building status. The Agency is currently preparing for the selection of top buildings from 1959 to 1965.

- [Top 100 with photographs](#)

Reconstruction era database

The data on all objects catalogued have been entered into a special database.

- www.wederopbouwatabank.nl (Dutch only)

World heritage

Throughout the world there are historic sites that are not only important to the country in which they are located. Such sites are recognised internationally as unique and many are now on the World Heritage List.

UNESCO's World Heritage Committee designates these sites of global importance. Every country that has an agreement with the organisation can nominate sites for the list. The Dutch World Heritage Platform represents the Netherlands' world heritage. Individual countries remain responsible for the maintenance of their heritage.

World heritage sites in the Netherlands

There are currently nine world heritage sites in the Netherlands. These are irreplaceable and unique, not just to the Netherlands but also to the rest of the world. They are:

- The canal ring area of Amsterdam (2010)
- The Wadden Sea (2009)
- Rietveld-Schröder House, Utrecht (2000)
- Droogmakerij De Beemster polder near Purmerend (1999)
- D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station near Lemmer (1998)
- Historic Centre of Willemstad, Curaçao (1997)
- Windmill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997)
- Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996)
- Schokland and Surroundings, Northeast Polder (1995)

Dutch World Heritage Sites

The Dutch World Heritage Sites have something to say about the Netherlands and its place in the world. The Netherlands is above all a country of water, which lives and continually battles against water. The country also has a very strong trading tradition and civil society. Finally, the Netherlands is a country that believes in its ability to shape society: everything has been designed, from the layout of the polders and urban expansion to the Modernist architecture of the Rietveld-Schröder House.

As such, three overlapping themes characterise the Netherlands:

- The Netherlands as a country of water
- The Netherlands as a civil society
- The Netherlands as a designed country

What is the Tentative List?

The Dutch Government decides which properties in the Netherlands should be submitted to UNESCO's World Heritage List. These sites appear on a Tentative List. A special committee advised on further Dutch additions to the World Heritage List, and the State Secretaries for Culture and Nature adopted its recommendations. The following sites are currently on the Netherlands' Tentative List:

- Bonaire Marine Park
- Eise Eisinga Planetarium, Franeker
- Beneficent Society Colonies, Drenthe
- Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie water-based defence system
- Plantation System of West Curaçao
- Zonnestraal Sanatorium, Hilversum
- Teylers Museum, Haarlem
- Van Nelle Factory, Rotterdam
- Island of Saba
- The Dutch part of the Limes

Dutch World Heritage Sites: who does what?

The following are involved with the World Heritage Sites in the Netherlands:

- The managers of the heritage sites
- Stichting Werelderfgoed.nl
- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation
- Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands
- National UNESCO Committee.

Managers of heritage sites

The managers of heritage sites ensure they remain in good condition. Sites may be managed by a foundation or a public authority such as a water board, or a provincial or local authority. Every six years managers report to UNESCO on the condition of the property. With this in mind, they keep a full record of any changes and measures taken. They are obliged to keep the heritage site accessible to the general public, while also making sure it is kept preserved.

Stichting Werelderfgoed.nl

The organisation Stichting Werelderfgoed.nl draws Dutch World Heritage Sites to the attention of

the general public. It does so by:

- assisting with maintenance and management
- preparing documentaries and learning packs for schools
- promoting Dutch World Heritage Sites on www.werelderfgoed.nl (Dutch only)
- encouraging the managers of historic sites to share their knowledge

Central government

Responsibility for the cultural World Heritage Sites in the Netherlands lies with the State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science. The natural World Heritage Sites are the responsibility of the State Secretary for Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. Together the two State Secretaries determine Dutch world heritage policy.

The Cultural Heritage Agency implements the policy. It does so by:

- drawing up preparatory dossiers and coordinating management plans
- informing the public in collaboration with Stichting Werelderfgoed.nl
- liaising with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Paris

National UNESCO Committee

The National UNESCO Committee advises the Dutch government on world heritage policy. Its task is to link UNESCO, government bodies and agencies in the field and to promote familiarity with UNESCO in the Netherlands. The Committee is funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie water-based defence system

There is a long tradition of listing and protecting the built heritage, but recently attention has also shifted to landscapes. The nomination of the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie, a line of water-based defences created in the 19th century, as a series of related historic buildings, is one example.

fort

Open landscape

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is a 19th- and 20th-century structure consisting of inundation areas, forts and defences designed to protect the western Netherlands against attacks from the east. The structure still defines the look of the surrounding landscape. Nothing could be built there in order to provide a free line of sight for artillery and snipers, so the landscape along this line of defences is still very open.

Unique

Most of the forts along the line of defences were listed many years ago. In the late 1990s the realisation gradually dawned that this military mega-structure also constitutes a unique landscape and that it must be seen as a whole. Five provincial authorities, five government ministries and scores of local authorities have since worked together to preserve and develop the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie as a landscape and recreational feature.

Context

Besides the large forts, the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie consists largely of small structures: casemates, shelters, locks, dams, antitank barriers, drinking water reservoirs. Although the individual parts of this defence system are important in themselves, the importance of the entire system to the Netherlands' cultural heritage lies largely in the setting, with the open fields of fire and inundation areas, and in the relationship between the parts.

Nomination

The structures in the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie are to receive protected status as a single entity. The Agency protects some 90 clusters of structures in context. There is to be a shift from

focusing on the protection of individual objects to protecting a functional, spatial system, in line with the Agency's policy of focusing more on the landscape context of monuments and historic buildings.

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is on the [Dutch Tentative List](#) for [UNESCO](#) World Heritage status.

The government wants to modernise three aspects of heritage management.

New uses for old buildings

The government wants disused historic buildings to be reused, in order to prevent them from becoming derelict, and to preserve them for the future. It encourages redevelopment with

- a grant scheme
- the National Redevelopment Programme, for the sharing of knowledge

Former iron foundry DRU in Ulfst

Simpler rules for owners of historic buildings

The government wants to make it easier for owners to maintain their historic buildings. Grant application procedures will be simplified and the licensing procedure speeded up.

Cultural heritage part of spatial plans

The government wants to ensure that heritage management not only takes account of the monument itself, but also its setting and the area around it. This is known as 'area-based heritage policy'. Local authority zoning plans must reflect the cultural heritage present in the area.

- [Character in Focus: Vision for Heritage in Spatial Planning](#)

Five priorities of area-based heritage policy

The government has identified five priorities within area-based heritage policy where heritage management plays a role in spatial planning.

- [World heritage](#). The economic significance of world heritage in the Netherlands can be enhanced by promoting tourism.
- Flood defences and characteristic properties of the sea, coast and rivers
- [Redevelopment](#) as an urban challenge: focus on population growth and depopulation. Historic buildings play an important role in maintaining the attractiveness of areas subject to depopulation.
- Living landscape. The government wants to link development of the cultural heritage to challenges like biodiversity and the energy transition.
- [Reconstruction era](#). The period 1940-1965 must remain a visible feature of the Netherlands. Many innovations came about in that period – large-scale housing developments, standardisation of the construction process, separation of functions – all of which now require care and protection.

Landscape Heritage

Landscape and historic setting

The Agency regards the cultural landscape as the part of the Netherlands defined and shaped by human ideas and actions. In other words: all of our landscape (both above and below ground), comprising land and water, urban and rural areas. The cultural landscape links the archaeological and the built heritage, which are also part of our landscape.

Dike near Dodewaard

Dike near Dodewaard

Landscape under pressure

The cultural landscape is under pressure due to the building of new infrastructure, modern farming methods and urbanisation. The government protects unique landscape values and attempts to enhance the quality of our landscape. Provincial and local authorities, water boards and nature management organisations take the landscape into account in implementing their spatial planning policies and fulfilling their responsibilities.

Protect or guide

Change is a typical feature of our cultural landscape. During the 300,000 years that our country has been inhabited, man's impact on the landscape has steadily grown. We have built dikes, mined natural resources, and built roads and cities. Protecting the cultural landscape is a difficult challenge. The art lies in guiding change in such a way that the different stages in our landscape's history remain visible. And that is where we focus our efforts.

How do we safeguard our cultural landscape?

Changes in our landscape can be guided in various ways. Historic landscapes are protected in zoning plans. Areas of national importance can be designated urban conservation areas. The provincial authorities can use the Nature Conservancy Act to protect certain views. Entire stretches of landscape can be designated National Heritage Landscapes by the government.

Urban and village conservation areas

The Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988 defines conservation areas as 'groups of immovable objects which are of public interest because of their beauty, their spatial and structural coherence or their cultural and historical value and which include at least one monument'. There are currently some 440 conservation areas in the Netherlands.

Historic character

When is an area historically important? An area can grow in historical importance over the centuries, like the historic centres of Leiden and Sneek. Or it can be designed in a way that makes it historically important, like the mining villages of Zuid-Limburg or the grand residential neighbourhoods of the Gooi region. The industrial landscape of Koningin Wilhelminahaven docks in Vlaardingen is also so important that it is eligible for protection.

Designation

The State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science and the Minister of Infrastructure and the Environment can give an important area national scheduled urban conservation area status to safeguard its historical character both now and in the future. Protection is guaranteed by the zoning plan that the local authority draws up once the area has been designated. Areas are designated by period. The government is currently completing its designation of areas from the period 1850-1940.

Protection

The protection of an urban conservation area is concerned with its historic structure. This means that new buildings can be constructed, and buildings may change use, provided the new use is consistent with the traditional character of the area.

Protection of conservation areas and protection of objects can be complementary, but one cannot substitute for the other. Urban conservation area status focuses on the characteristic urban structure of an area, and is designed to ensure it can continue to function in the same way in the future. Protection of objects is designed to safeguard the architectural appearance and the authenticity of the materials.

No grant schemes are available for conservation areas.

1.2.A Professional membership organisations or professional research institutes (not indicated under 1.1) whose activities are..

Name of organisation:

Erfgoed Vereniging Heemschut

Address:

Nieuwezijds Kolk 28

Post code:

1012 PV

City:

Amsterdam

Website:

www.heemschut.nl

E-mail:

info@heemschut.nl

Membership type:

Voluntary

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Archaeology
 Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Heritage management
 Museums
 Research institute
 Training

Approximate number of members:

7 000

Name of organisation:

Association for Contractors in Archaeology (VOiA)

Address:

Postbus 11127

Post code:

2301 EC

City:

Leiden

E-mail:

info@voia.nl

Membership type:

Compulsory

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Archaeology
 Heritage management

Name of organisation:

Monument Watch of the Netherlands

Address:

Utrechtseweg 3F Postbus 2120

Post code:

3800 CC

City:

Amersfoort

Website:

www.monumentenwacht.nl

E-mail:

info@monumentenwacht.nl

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Archaeology
 Architectural conservation
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Training

Name of organisation:

Dutch Association of Archaeologists (NVvA)

Address:

Postbus 2611

Post code:

3800 GD

City:

Amersfoort

Website:

www.nvva.info

E-mail:

secretaris@nvva.info

Membership type:

Voluntary

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology
Heritage management

Approximate number of members: 150

Name of organisation:
Netherlands Museums Association

Address: Rapenburgerstraat 123
Post code: 1011 VL
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.museumvereniging.nl
E-mail: info@museumvereniging.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Conservation (objects/artworks)
Museums
Research institute
Training

Approximate number of members: 464

Name of organisation:
Royal Institute of Dutch Architects (BNA)

Address: Postbus 19606
Post code: 1000 GP
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.bna.nl
E-mail: bna@bna.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Other (please specify): INGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Building/Construction industry
Conservation (objects/artworks)
Research institute

Approximate number of members: 3 000

Name of organisation:
Platform31

Address: Koningin Julianaplein 10
Post code: 2595 AA
City: The Hague
Website: www.platform31.nl
E-mail: info@platform31.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Academy of science
Building/Construction industry
Landscape management
Research institute

Other (please specify): Spatial planning

Approximate number of members: 1 500

Name of organisation:

The Dutch Professional Organization for Urban Designers and Planners (BNSP)
Address: Beurs van Berlage Oudebrugsteeg 11-2
Post code: 1012 JN
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.bnsp.nl

E-mail: secretariaat@bnsn.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Building/Construction industry
Other (please specify): City planning
 Urban design
Approximate number of members: 1 000

Name of organisation:
 Netherlands Association for Landscape Architecture (NVTL)
Address: Oudebrugsteeg 11-2
Post code: 1012 JN
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.nvtl.nl
E-mail: info@nvtl.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Heritage management
 Landscape management

Name of organisation:
 Royal Netherlands Antiquaries Society (KNOB)
Address: TU Delft, Faculteit Bouwkunde, afdeling RMIT Postbus 5043
Post code: 2600 GA
City: Delft
Website: www.knob.nl
E-mail: info@knob.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Academy of science

Name of organisation:
 International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS Nederland)
Address: Herengracht 474
Post code: 1017 CA
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.icomos.nl
E-mail: info@icomos.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Heritage management
 Landscape management
 Training
Approximate number of members: 165

Name of organisation:
 Europa Nostra
Address: Lange Voorhout 35
Post code: 2514 EC
City: The Hague
Website: www.europanostr.org
E-mail: info@europanostr.org
Membership type: Voluntary
Other (please specify): INGO

Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Heritage management

Other (please specify): Networking

Approximate number of members: 1 900

Name of organisation:
Nederlandse Vereniging van Archeologische Opgravingsbedrijven (NVAO)

Address: Postbus 2194

Post code: 5260 CD

City: Vught

Website: www.opgravingsbedrijven.nl

E-mail: info@opgravingsbedrijven.nl

Membership type: Voluntary

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology

Name of organisation:
Archon Research School of Archaeology

Address: Reuvenplaats 4, gebouw 1176

Post code: 2311 BE

City: Leiden

Website: www.archonline.nl

E-mail: secretary@archonline.nl

Membership type: Voluntary

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology
Research institute

Name of organisation:
Convent of municipal archaeologists (CGA)

Address: Postbus 51331

Post code: 1007 EH

City: Amsterdam

Website: www.gemeente-archeologen.nl

E-mail: info@gemeente-archeologen.nl

Membership type: Voluntary

Organisation type: Commercial organisation
NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology
Heritage management

Approximate number of members: 50

Name of organisation:
Association of Dutch Municipalities (VNG) / Federatie van Grote Monumentengemeentes

Address: PO Box 30435

Post code: 2500 GK

City: The Hague

Website: www.vng.nl

E-mail: infocentrum@vng.nl

Membership type: Voluntary

Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Conservation (objects/artworks)
Heritage management

Approximate number of members: 418

Name of organisation:

Federatie Ruimtelijke Kwaliteit / Welstand

Address: Tussen de Bogen 18
Post code: 1013 JB
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.ruimtelijkekwaliteit.nl
E-mail: info@ruimtelijkekwaliteit.nl
Membership type: Compulsory
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Approximate number of members: 82

Name of organisation:

Federation for the Conservation of Monuments (Federatie Instandhouding Monumenten (FIM))

Address: Nieuwezijds Kolk 28
Post code: 1012 PV
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.fimnederland.nl
E-mail: info@fimnederland.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Conservation (objects/artworks)
Heritage management
Landscape management
Approximate number of members: 30

Name of organisation:

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW)

Address: Het Trippenhuis Kloveniersburgwal 29
Post code: 1011 JV
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.knaw.nl
E-mail: knaw@knaw.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Academy of science
Approximate number of members: 145

Name of organisation:

Cuypersgenootschap

Address: Postbus 575
Post code: 6800 AN
City: Arnhem
Website: www.cuypersgenootschap.nl
E-mail: secretaris@cuypersgenootschap.nl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation

Name of organisation:

DOCOMOMO Netherlands

Address: p/a TU Delft Faculteit Bouwkunde Postbus 5043
Post code: 2600 GA
City: Delft
Website: www.docomomo.nl
E-mail: info@docomomo.nl

Membership type: Compulsory
Organisation type: NGO
Other (please specify): INGO
Approximate number of members: 2 300

Name of organisation:

Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAi) - part of The New Institute

Address: Museumpark 25
Post code: 3015 CB
City: Rotterdam
Website: www.nai.nl
E-mail: info@nai.nl
Membership type: Compulsory
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Museums
 Research institute
Other (please specify): Design
Approximate number of members: 100

Name of organisation:

Vereniging van Rijksge subsidieerde Musea

Address: Rapenburgerstraat 123
Post code: 1000 CZ
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.derijksmuseum.nl
E-mail: info@derijksmuseum.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Museums
Approximate number of members: 35

Name of organisation:

Landelijk Contact Museumconsulenten (LCM)

Address: Erfgoed Brabant Postbus 1325
Post code: 5200 BJ
City: 's-Hertogenbosch
Website: www.museumconsulenten.nl
E-mail: annettegaalman@erfgoedbrabant.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Museums
 Training
Other (please specify): Advice

Name of organisation:

Dutch Association for Restorers

Address: Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20
Post code: 2595 BE
City: Den Haag
Website: www.restauratoren.nl
E-mail: info@restauratoren.nl
Membership type: Compulsory
Organisation type: Commercial organisation
 NGO
Type of activity of members: Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Museums

Name of organisation:

DutchCulture - centre for international cooperation (former SICA)

Address:

Herengracht 474

Post code:

1017 CA

City:

Amsterdam

Website:

www.dutchculture.nl

E-mail:

info@dutchculture.nl

Membership type:

Compulsory

Type of activity of members:

Museums

Training

Approximate number of members:

35

1.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)**Integrated Approach****Bond Heemschut**

Heemschut is a privately-run organisation founded in 1911 and set up to protect listed buildings, townscapes and conservation areas, as well as country estates and cultural landscapes. Public events are organised annually to bring cultural monuments to the attention of a wider audience and to win a broader-based support for their upkeep and protection.

In 2011 they won the Europa Nostra Prize:

"The Jury lauded the remarkable perseverance of Bond Heemschut in following its mission and goals throughout a full century. Its impact on the heritage scene in the Netherlands has been of major importance, and through the association's sustained efforts, Bond Heemschut has managed to save a great number of precious heritage sites for future generations. The widespread activities of Heemschut are judged to be of high value and exemplary on a national and international scale."

Heritage association Bond Heemschut is the oldest private organisation for protecting heritage in the Netherlands, in 2011 celebrating its centenary. Heemschut, meaning 'protecting one's premises', raises awareness and commitment to the conservation of monuments and cultural landscapes all over the Netherlands. In recent years it has encouraged creative educational projects on heritage, and also highlighting the sector in public consciousness through popular, printed and digital media. Over the century, Heemschut has encouraged and initiated the creation of more specialised heritage protection NGOs for various building types or management structures. Its volunteer members actively support local initiatives for the protection of monuments and landscapes, and advocate on local, regional and national policy, over the years strongly influencing the heritage protection policies and regulations of the country. With 7,000 members, it is the most widely-orientated non-profit organisation for heritage in the country and it strives for a broader and more integrated heritage sector.

There is also a large number of national and regional societies and associations for specific types of monuments, for instance:

- The Dutch Association for Monument Curators (De Nederlandse Vereniging van Monumenten zorgers) www.nvmz.nl.
- The Cuypers Society (Het Cuypersgenootschap), www.cuypersgenootschap.nl.
- Netherlands Castles Trust: (Nederlandse Kastelenstichting) www.kastelen.nl.
- Menno van Coehoorn Trust (Stichting Menno van Coehoorn) www.coehoorn.nl.
- Dutch Windmill Association (Vereniging De Hollandsche Molen) www.molens.nl.
- Trust for Dutch Bridges (Nederlandse Bruggenstichting) www.bruggenstichting.nl.
- Trust for Dutch Water Towers (De Nederlandse Watertoren Stichting) www.watertorens.nl.

- Trust for the Protection of Church Buildings (Stichtingen Behoud Kerkelijke Gebouwen): per province.
- Centre for Industrial and Mobile Heritage (Centrum voor Industrieel en Mobiel Erfgoed, CIME) www.cime.nl.

More information and contact addresses can be found on the Dutch Heritage (Erfgoed Nederland) website: <http://www.erfgoednederland.nl>.

Networks

Within the heritage sector a number of the umbrella organisations have an important network function. There are also a number of organisations that have a bridging function between the heritage sector and other areas of society.

Royal Netherlands Antiquaries Society

De Royal Netherlands Antiquaries Society (Koninklijke Nederlandse Oudheidkundige Bond, KNOB) was founded in 1899 as the first national organisation for the conservation and study of cultural heritage, for improved rules and regulations, the formulation of restoration procedures and the organisation of the museum system. Over the years the KNOB has expanded its field of operation to include related areas such as archaeology, cultural and architectural history, garden architecture, building history and historical geography.

Limes Programme Office

The program office LIMES (programmabureau de LIMES) develops and coordinates initiatives and activities with regard to the promotion of the Roman Frontier in the Netherlands. One initiative is working towards putting the Limes forward for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Supported by former Belvedere, the program office is part of the Limes Trust (Stichting de LIMES) set up by the Roman Limes Alliance, partners in which are: the state, the provinces Gelderland, Utrecht and Zuid-Holland, the towns of Nijmegen, Utrecht, Woerden and the region of Arnhem-Nijmegen www.limes.nl.

Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie Project Office

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie was a military line of defense that extended from the former Zuiderzee near Muiden to the Biesbosch. The line was established as a protective ring approximately 85 km long and 3-5 km wide around the Dutch cities of Muiden, Utrecht, Vreeswijk and Gorinchem. The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie's primary element of defense was water. This was thanks to an ingenious water management system comprising sluices, flood canals, and existing waterways and dikes. Weak points along the natural defense line were strengthened with forts, bunkers and group shelters. In addition, the line included five fortified cities: Muiden, Weesp, Naarden, Gorinchem and Woudrichem.

Since 1999, the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie Project Office (with 10 members of staff) has created a spatial plan for the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie and consulted with many parties. This spatial design problem was first discussed in the Nota Ruimte at the beginning of 2005. The waterline is identified as one of the 20 National Landscapes (see above) and is part of the spatial superstructure of the Netherlands. The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is also an example project within the Action Programme on Spatial Planning and Culture. www.hollandsewaterlinie.nl

Trust for Infrastructure, Quality Control and Soil Management (SIKB)

The Trust for Infrastructure, Quality Control and Soil Management (Stichting Infrastructuur, Kwaliteitsborging, Bodembeheer, SIKB) is a network organisation bringing together all actors (both in the private and public sector) in order to improve the quality of archaeological field work and water and soil management. The SIKB is responsible for drawing up and administering quality control directives (accreditation schemes and assessment directives with related protocols and standards) . Within Archaeology, the SIKB supports the private and public sector in their differing roles within the system and functions as a coordinating body for quality control within the new system of archaeological permits and legislation. www.sikb.nl

Monument Watch

The Monument Watch (Monumentenwacht) is a national umbrella organisation with a network of 11 provincial offices set up between 1973 and 1981 throughout the Netherlands for built monuments and the nationally-based Archaeology Monument Watch. The Watch's provincial offices are centrally organised via the Monument Watch Federation (Federatie Monumentenwacht). The Monument Watch works as an independent advisor for monument owners. Its objective is to undertake steps to prevent unnecessary deterioration in the condition of a building that could lead to the need for large-scale and costly renovation if left unnoticed. This is done by carrying out regular technical inspections and small repairs when necessary. The Trusts are run by a Board of Delegates representing the larger regional monument

organisations, as well as monument managers in a private capacity. In many cases the Board is chaired by a Mayor or former provincial public servant. The Trusts have close contact with national organisations such as the RACM and the National Restoration Fund.

The addresses of the regional offices can be found via the Federations'.

www.monumentenwacht.nl

The Archaeological Monument Watch Trust of the Netherlands (Stichting Archeologische Monumentenwacht Nederland), www.archeomw.nl

Netherlands Architecture Institute

The Netherlands Architecture Institute (Nederlands Architectuurinstituut, NAI) in Rotterdam is a museum of architecture and also a cultural institute which is open to the public and which uses a variety of methods for communicating about the shape of human space: the NAI presents exhibitions, lectures, debates and issues publication. The NAI stores important architecture archives and collections.

www.nai.nl.

1.3.A Private organisations whose activities are relevant to the cultural heritage sector and to which some responsibility in..

Yes

Name of organisation:

Association of Dutch Property Developers (NEPROM)

Address:

Huize Middenburg, Westeinde 28

Post code:

2275 AE

City:

Voorburg

Website:

www.neprom.nl

E-mail:

bureau@neprom.nl

Type of activity of members:

Building/Construction industry

Other (please specify):

Project development

Approximate number of employees:

67

Name of organisation:

Association for the preservation of historic houses in The Netherlands (Vereniging Hendrick de Keyser)

Address:

Herengracht 172

Post code:

1016 BP

City:

Amsterdam

Website:

www.hendrickdekeyser.nl

E-mail:

info@hendrickdekeyser.nl

Type of activity of members:

Architectural conservation

Conservation (objects/artworks)

Other (please specify):

Acquiring and renting out historic properties

Approximate number of employees:

30

Name of organisation:

Nationaal Restauratiefonds

Address:

Postbus 15

Post code:

3870 DA

City:

Hoewelaken

Website:

www.restauratiefonds.nl

E-mail:

info@restauratiefonds.nl

Other (please specify):

Advising and financing monuments

1.3 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)**Integrated Approach****The National Restoration Fund**

The National Restoration Fund (Nationaal Restauratiefonds) is an independent Trust set up in 1985 at the request of the government. The role of the Fund is to administer the payment of the various subsidies and grant-schemes on behalf of the government. It also provides information to potential applicants and provides support for restoration and maintenance works: www.restauratiefonds.nl.

Check too: www.monumenten.nl.

1.4.A Legislation that regulates the heritage-related activities of voluntary organisations / NGOs

No

1.4.B Main heritage-related voluntary organisations/ NGOs

Name of organisation:

Dutch windmill association / Vereniging De Hollandsche Molen

Address: Zeeburgerdijk 139

Post code: 1095 AA

City: Amsterdam

Website: www.molens.nl

E-mail: dhm@molens.nl

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation

Name of organisation:

Dutch Youth Association for History (NJBG)

Address: Prins Willem Alexanderhof 5

Post code: 2595 BE

City: Den Haag

Website: www.nbjg.nl

E-mail: info@nbjg.nl

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology

Training

Education for youth

Excursions

Name of organisation:

Erfgoed Vereniging Heemschut

Address: Nieuwezijds Kolk 28

Post code: 1012 PV

City: Amsterdam

Website: www.heemschut.nl

E-mail: info@heemschut.nl

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of members: Archaeology

Architectural conservation

Conservation (objects/artworks)
Heritage management
Landscape management
Museums

Name of organisation:

Meertens Instituut

Address: Postbus 94264
Post code: 1090 GG
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.meertens.knaw.nl
E-mail: info@meertens.knaw.nl
Organisation type: NGO

Name of organisation:

Menno van Coehoorn Trust

Address: Mariaplaats 51
Post code: 3511 LM
City: Utrecht
Website: www.coehoorn.nl
E-mail: info@coehoorn.nl
Organisation type: NGO
INGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation

Name of organisation:

Nederlandse Federatie van Vrienden van Musea

Address: Zwanenkade 76
Post code: 2925 AS
City: Krimpen aan den IJssel
Website: www.federatievriendenmusea.nl
E-mail: r.schulze@planet.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Museums

Name of organisation:

Nederlandse Vereniging van Monumentenzorgers (NVMz)

Address: Pieter Kiesstraat 76
Post code: 2013 BK
City: Haarlem
Website: www.nvmz.nl
E-mail: secretariaat@nvmz.nl
Organisation type: NGO
INGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Conservation (objects/artworks)

Name of organisation:

Netherlands Castles Trust (NKS)

Address: Markt 24
Post code: 3961 BC
City: Wijk bij Duurstede
Website: www.kastelen.nl
E-mail: info@kastelen.nl
Organisation type: NGO

Name of organisation:

Nederlands Centrum voor Volkscultuur en Immaterieel Erfgoed
Address: F.C. Dondersstraat 1
Post code: 3572 JA
City: Utrecht
Website: www.volkscultuur.nl
E-mail: ncv@volkscultuur.nl
Organisation type: NGO

Name of organisation:

Trust for Dutch Bridges / Nederlandse Bruggen Stichting
Address: Rijkswaterstaat, Wegendistrict Haaglanden, Oude Middenweg 3
Post code: 2491 AC
City: Den Haag
Website: www.bruggenstichting.nl
E-mail: nbs@rws.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
Building/Construction industry

Name of organisation:

Trust for the protection of Religious heritage / Stichtingen behoud Kerkelijke gebouwen (SBKG)
Address: per province
City: per province
Website: www.sbkgn.nl
E-mail: per province
Type of activity of members: Heritage management

Name of organisation:

Trust for Dutch Water Towers / Nederlandse Watertoren Stichting (NWS)
Address: Parallelweg zuid 38
Post code: 2914 LG
City: Nieuwerkerk a/d IJssel
Website: www.watertorens.nl
E-mail: info@watertorens.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation

Name of organisation:

Vereniging van Vriendenverenigingen

Name of organisation:

Working Group for the Netherlands Archaeology / Archeologische Werkgemeenschap voor Nederland (AWN)
Address: Postbus 714
Post code: 3170 AA
City: Poortugaal
Website: www.awn.nl
E-mail: awn@vandinther.nl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Archaeology

1.5.A Formal heritage collaboration networks

Yes

Integrated approach
Archaeological Heritage
Architectural Heritage
Landscape Heritage

1.5.B Partners in these networks.

Approach

Integrated approach

Government
Government Agency
Local Authorities
Museums
NGO
Private companies
Prof. membership
Regional Authorities
Universities

1.5 Commentary

1.6.A Training bodies

Yes

Name of organisation:

Netherlands Museums Association

Address: Rapenburgerstraat 123

Post code: 1011 VL

City: Amsterdam

Website: www.museumvereniging.nl

E-mail: info@museumvereniging.nl

Responsibility: Integrated approach

Organisation type: Private organisation

Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Platform31

Address: Koningin Julianalaan 10

City: Den Haag

Website: www.platform31.nl

E-mail: info@platform31.nl

Responsibility: Architectural Heritage

Organisation type: Private organisation

Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Nationaal Restauratiefonds

City: Hoevelaken
Website: www.restauratiefonds.nl
E-mail: info@restauratiefonds.nl
Responsibility: Architectural Heritage
Organisation type: Private organisation
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Reinwardt Academie

Address: Dapperstraat 315
Post code: 1093 BS
City: Amsterdam
Website: www.ahk.nl
E-mail: rwa-info@ahk.nl
Responsibility: Integrated approach
Organisation type: Private organisation
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Landelijk Contact van Museumconsulenten

Address: Postbus 1325
Post code: 5200 BJ
City: 's-Hertogenbosch
Website: www.museumconsulenten.nl
Responsibility: Integrated approach
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

City: Amersfoort
Website: www.cultureelerfgoed.nl
E-mail: info@cultureelerfgoed.nl
Responsibility: Integrated approach
Organisation type: Governmental organization
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

ErfgoedAcademie

Address: Postbus 15
Post code: 3870 DA
City: Hoevelaken
Website: www.erfgoedacademie.nl
E-mail: info@erfgoedacademie.nl
Responsibility: Integrated approach
Organisation type: Governmental organization
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Erfgoed in de Praktijk

City: Hoevelaken
Website: www.erfgoedindepraktijk.nl
E-mail: info@erfgoedindepraktijk.nl
Responsibility: Integrated approach

Organisation type: Governmental organization
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

The Berlage Center for Advanced Studies in Architecture and Urban DesignI

Address: Julianalaan 134**Post code:** 2628 BL**City:** Delft**Website:** www.theberlage.nl**E-mail:** info@theberlage.nl**Responsibility:** Architectural Heritage**Organisation type:** Private organisation**Main role:** Providing training**Name of organisation:**

Vakgroep Restauratie

City: Amersfoort**Website:** www.vakgroeprestauratie.nl**E-mail:** info@vakgroeprestauratie.nl**Responsibility:** Architectural Heritage**Organisation type:** Private organisation**Main role:** Providing training**Name of organisation:**

Nationaal Restauratie Centrum

City: Amsterdam**Website:** www.restauratiecentrum.nl**E-mail:** info@restauratiecentrum.nl**Responsibility:** Architectural Heritage**Organisation type:** Private organisation**Main role:** Providing training**Name of organisation:**

RIBO / ROP

Address: Aan de Stadsmuur 79-83**Post code:** 8000 AM**City:** Zwolle**Website:** www.ribo.nl; www.rop-nederland.nl**E-mail:** info@rop-nederland.nl**Responsibility:** Architectural Heritage**Organisation type:** Private organisation**Main role:** Providing training

1.6 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

National training structures

Archaeology

- Universities

Archaeology is taught at five universities in the Netherlands: in Leiden, Amsterdam (two

universities), Groningen and Nijmegen. There is a great variation between the teaching and research emphasis of each university. This is reflected in the different course structures and graduate degrees on offer and the regional and thematic research specialisations of the departments. On a research level, inter-university cooperation takes place within the Research School ARCHON.

Whilst academic education remains the primary objective of university departments, until recently the universities also played an important role in rescue archaeology in the Netherlands. This role has been largely taken over by the new archaeological companies. Each university archaeological institute has, however, set up its own archaeological company that works on a commercial basis.

- Provincial Roman Archaeology, Radboud University Nijmegen, www.ru.nl/archeologie/
- Amsterdam Archaeological Centre, University of Amsterdam, www.hum.uva.nl/archeologie
- Archaeological Centre, The Free University, Amsterdam, www.acvu.nl
- Faculty of Archaeology, University of Leiden, www.archeologie.leidenuniv.nl
- Groningen Institute of Archaeology, State University of Groningen, www.odur.let.rug.nl/archo
- Archeological Research Assistant
- As the first Higher Education College in the Netherlands Saxion College is offering a practical vocational course as Archaeological Research Assistant (Field Technician), www.saxionnext.nl

Architectural and structural engineering

* Technical University Delft

The Faculty of Structural Engineering offers university courses in architectural and structural engineering, concentrating on restoration and conservation techniques for monuments, design, spatial planning history and historical buildings research. www.bk.tudelft.nl

* Technical University Eindhoven: The Faculty of Structural Engineering, Technical University of Eindhoven offers a master's degree in Architecture, Building and Planning. www.bwk.tue.nl

* Berlage Institute: The Berlage Institute is an international postgraduate teaching and research institute specialising in architecture, spatial planning and landscape architecture. www.berlage-institute.nl

* Academies for Architecture: The Academies for Architecture (Academies van Bouwkunst) trains students to practice architecture, urban design and landscape architect. Study and work are combined in the course. The Master's Degree awarded by the Academy gives graduates direct entry to the Register of Architects. There are six academies in the Netherlands, in Amsterdam, Arnhem, Groningen, Maastricht, Rotterdam and Tilburg. www.academievanbouwkunst.nl
 Academy of Architecture, Arnhem, www.avb-arnhem.nl, and Groningen www.hanzew.nl, and Maastricht, www.academievanbouwkunst.com
 Rotterdam Academy of Architecture and Urban Design, www.avbr.nl
 Tilburg Academy of Architecture and Urban Design, www.fontvs.nl/aas/
 College of Higher Education Utrecht, Centre for Technique

The college offers a two-year professional qualification in Building History and Restoration The Centre also offers short courses (including in-service training) in monument conservation and preservation for professionals.

www.centrumvoortechneek.nl

-Restoration

A number of organisations are dedicated to the promotion of restoration by providing training in restoration techniques, restoration craftsmanship and monument protection.

- Vakgroep Restauratie Amersfoort, www.vakgroeprestauratie.nl
- National Restoration Centre, Amsterdam, www.restauratiecentrum.nl
- RIBO, Zwolle, www.ribo.nl / ROP

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/organisations-netherlands>



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[Home](#) > Knowledge and protection - Netherlands

Knowledge and protection - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

2.1 Main inventories

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	Monument register - provinces
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	900
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	No
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	No
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Advisory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)
Provinces

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Scientific
What do the records include?:	Drawings
	Maps+scale of maps
	Photographs
	Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Level of location detail:	Address
	Approximate location
	Co-ordinates
	Fieldwork results
	GIS
	Primary data
	Published data
	Detailed
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity
	Conservation
	Protection
	Public access
	Public education
	Scientific research
	Social diversity
	Spatial planning

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Structural
What type of funding is used?:	Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
Name and URL:	
	www.cultureelerfgoed.nl
	http://www.monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl
What is the Website's status?:	Just initiated
	Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	State Art Collection (Rijkscollectie)
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	100 000
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	No
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	No
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Advisory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the	
-----------------------------------------	--

maintenance of this inventory:
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency
Scientific
Temporary
Topographic

What do the records include?: Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text
Paintings, sculptures, textiles, furniture, stained glass, jewelry etc.

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Comprehensive

Level of location detail: Address
Approximate location
Co-ordinates
Fieldwork results
GIS
Primary data
Published data

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Detailed

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Community identity
Conservation
Protection
Public access
Public education
Scientific research
Social diversity
Spatial planning

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Project

What type of funding is used?: Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Full access

Name and URL:
State Art Collection (Rijkscollectie)
http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/u4/RefColl_web2.pdf

What is the Website's status?: Up to date

Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%): 100

How often is it maintained?: Periodically

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: National Valuable Postwar Areas

Year: 2 011

Total number of items / inventory objects: 30

Is inventory closed or open ?: Closed

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: No
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: No
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Advisory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific
 Temporary
 Topographic
What do the records include?: Drawings
 Maps+scale of maps
 Photographs
 Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Selective
Level of location detail: Address
 Approximate location
 Co-ordinates
 Fieldwork results
 GIS
 Primary data
 Published data
Is it in database format?: No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Community identity
 Conservation
 Protection
 Public access
 Public education
 Scientific research
 Social diversity
 Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Project
What type of funding is used?: Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Full access
Name and URL: National Valuable Postwar Areas
<http://www.kich.nl>
What is the Website's status?: Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%): 100
How often is it maintained?: Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	National Landscapes (under discussion)
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	20
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Closed

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	No
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	No

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Temporary
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Selective
Level of location detail:	Address Approximate location Co-ordinates Fieldwork results GIS Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Social diversity Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Project
What type of funding is used?:	Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
Name and URL:	National Landscapes (under discussion) http://www.nationalelandschappen.nl/

What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Non

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory	
Inventory's name:	Archis 3.0
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	93 000
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage	
<u>Approach (click to collaps)</u>	
<u>Archaeological Heritage</u>	

<u>Architectural Heritage</u>	

<u>Landscape Heritage</u>	

2.1.C Legal status	
Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Mandatory

2.1.D Maintenance	
Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:	
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)	

2.1.E Content	
What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Temporary Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Photographs Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail	
Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Level of location detail:	Address Approximate location Co-ordinates Fieldwork results GIS Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research

Social diversity	
Spatial planning	
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Structural
What type of funding is used?:	Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Partial access
Name and URL:	Archis 3.0 http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/rijkscollectie
What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	80
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	Monument register - municipalities
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	41 000
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

<u>Approach (click to collaps)</u>
<u>Archaeological Heritage</u>

<u>Architectural Heritage</u>

<u>Landscape Heritage</u>

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Mandatory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:	Provinces
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Temporary Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Level of location detail:	Address Approximate location Co-ordinates Fieldwork results GIS Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Summary
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Social diversity Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Project
What type of funding is used?:	Private Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
Monument register - municipalities. for each province separate	
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	National monument register - government / national
Year:	2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects:	64 000
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Advisory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:	Municipalities
------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Temporary Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Level of location detail:	Address Approximate location Co-ordinates Fieldwork results GIS Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Summary
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Social diversity Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Project
What type of funding is used?:	Private Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
http://monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl	
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	National Reference Collection (NRC) / RICH
Year:	2 014
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency
 Scientific
What do the records include?: Drawings
 Maps+scale of maps
 Photographs
 Text

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Project
What type of funding is used?: Private
 Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Full access
Name and URL:
 National Reference Collection (NRC)
<http://monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl/php/main.php>
What is the Website's status?: Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%): 100
How often is it maintained?: Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:
 Protected Townscapes (Beschermd dorps- en stadsgezichten)
Year: 2 014
Total number of items / inventory objects: 440
Is inventory closed or open ?: Closed

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: National Depot for Ship Archaeology - Lelystad

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Image library
 Year: 2 012
 Total number of items / inventory objects: 460 000
 Is inventory closed or open?: Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Comprehensive

Level of location detail:	Address Approximate location Co-ordinates Fieldwork results GIS Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Social diversity Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	Yes

2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Europeana

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency
Topographic

What do the records include?: Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Selective

Level of location detail: Address
Approximate location
Co-ordinates
Fieldwork results
GIS
Primary data
Published data

Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Social diversity Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	Yes

2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Structural Project
What type of funding is used?:	Public

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
Name and URL:	Europeana http://Www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/archis-3
What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

2.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

ARCHIS 3.0 is the name given to the computerised Archaeological Information System for the Netherlands. The system comprises a databank with stores information and data on all archaeological findspots (80.000), sites and areas (13.000). All field work (for instance, excavations, corings, fieldwalking) must be registered in ARCHIS 3.0. The objective is to have a complete, structured digital database of all archaeological work undertaken in the Netherlands. The databank records information on the location and type of site, the finds and features recorded, the dating, the status (scheduled or not), the location of archaeological research (for example, excavations). With the help of GIS, the information is couple with various digital maps (topographical map, ground map, ground-use map) and can be downloaded by registered users via the internet. ARCHIS is primarily used by archaeological researchers and is an important risk assessment tool within spatial planning procedures. also: <http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/u4/quality.pdf>

2.2.A Legal regulations for the creation and/or maintenance of storage areas for the documentation of the heritage.

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Cataloguing
Conservation
Environment
Safety

Security

2.2.B Archaeological finds and documentation kept together

Yes

2.2.C Non-statutory archaeological finds storage facilities

No

2.2.D Organisation(s) which have responsibility for storage of documentation or archaeological finds

Association for the preservation of historic houses in The Netherlands (Vereniging Hendrick de Keyser)
Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)
Municipalities
Provinces

2.2.E Research and/or documentation centre(s) for heritage that are not part of government or university systems

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Berlage Institute
DOCOMOMO Netherlands
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS Nederland)
Landelijk Contact Museumconsulenten (LCM)
Menno van Coehoorn Trust
Netherlands Institute for planning and housing (NIROV)
Royal Netherlands Antiquaries Society (KNOB)

2.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)**Integrated Approach**

Main rule is that findings and documentation are kept together. Archaeological findings are stored in provincial and municipal depots. For storage and conservation of maritime archaeological findings there is a state depot (in Lelystad).

To promote a sustainable and digital storage there is a special E-depot (<http://www.edna.nl>). Excavations companies agreed to store their documentation about the excavation in this depot.

2.2. B. By law: If someone finds something of archaeological interest by chance, the find is equally entitled to the owner of the land and to the finder. There is no legal obligation to store the findings. It is still obligatory to report the finding to the authorities.

2.2. D. Maritime archaeology is mainly a state responsibility. Not every municipality has a depot for storage of findings that are provided by the excavations companies / universities / commercial enterprises and municipalities. The province had to approve the existence of a municipal depot.

2.3 Systems of protection

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Spatial Planning Act / National

Number of items:

Year: 2009

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.

National Landscapes (under discussion)

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Municipalities (monumentenverordening / heritage ordonnance)

Number of items:

Year: 2011
Items: 40000

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains
- Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:
 - Monuments (buildings / structures)
 - Groups of buildings
 - Sites (cultural landscapes)
- Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Provincial ordonnance / provincial

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Protected Townscape / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Housing Act / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Environmental Management / Protection Act/ EIA / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Route Act / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Land Extraction Act / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Monuments Act / Archaeology / national

Number of items:

Year: 2007

Items: 1770

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.

Monument register - municipalities
Monument register - provinces

2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list	Percentage
State	14%'
Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)	86%'
Total:	100%'

2.3.E Approximate percentage of the area of the state / administration that is protected trough this category

14%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Natuurschoonwet / national

Number of items:

Year: 1928
Items: 1500

CoE Conventions to which it relates

- Sites (cultural landscapes)
 Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.

Monument register - municipalities
 Monument register - provinces

2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.3.D Type of ownership**2.3.d option list Percentage**

Private 100%'

Total: 100%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Natuurbeschermingswet / national

Number of items:

Year: 1998

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.

Monument register - municipalities
 Monument register - provinces
 National Valuable Postwar Areas
 Protected Townscapes (Beschermdde dorps- en stadsgezichten)

2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)
 Municipalities
 Provinces

2.3.D Type of ownership**2.3.d option list Percentage**

State 1%'

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives) 6%'

NGOs 7%'

Private 86%'

Total: 100%'

2.3.E Approximate percentage of the area of the state / administration that is protected through this category

1%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Monuments Act / Listed buildings / built heritage

Number of items:

Year: 1988

Items: 60000

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.

Monument register - municipalities

2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme

Municipalities

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list Percentage

Private	90%'
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Total: 90%'

2.3.E Approximate percentage of the area of the state / administration that is protected trough this category

1%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level: Omgevingswet / national

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Specific heritage legislation.

At a national level, the legal framework for the protection of listed buildings and archaeological

monuments is incorporated in the legislation of several areas of policy. The most important of these are culture: the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988 (Monumentenwet / Wet op de Archeologische Monumentenzorg) for spatial planning: Spatial Planning Act (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro) and for the environment: Environmental Management Act (Wet Milieubeheer, MER = Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)). Together they form the legal basis for policy decision-making and the management of cultural heritage.

Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988

The establishment of a legislative framework for archaeology in the Netherlands is relatively recent, with the passing of the Monuments Act of 1963 (revised 1988). The first Monuments Act (Monumentenwet) of 1961 laid down the procedures for scheduling monuments and set out the consequences for owners. This Act was replaced by the Monuments Act of 1988 in which local authorities were given more responsibility for the inspection and management of listed buildings. Local authorities were also given the responsibility of informing owners and curators and to offer assistance towards the protection of listed buildings. The Act also deals with the designation of protected townscapes and archaeological monuments. In the field of archaeology, the Act sets out who is responsible for carrying out archaeological research and the legal situation regarding the ownership of archaeological finds. The Act clearly states that the organisation of care and responsibility for monuments is not to be seen primarily as a central government task, but is the joint responsibility of government and citizen.

Archaeological Management Act.

After many years of discussion and delay, the long-awaited revisions to the 1988 Monuments Act were agreed by the Dutch Parliament on 1 September 2007 in the form of the Archaeological Management Act (Wet op de Archeologische Monumentenzorg, WAMz). The most important changes to the Monuments Act are those related to the formal implementation of the Treaty of Valletta (Malta), coupled to an explicit quality control and licensing system. The Act has led to a far-reaching reorganisation of the archaeological system as a whole. In relation to the planning process in particular, two proposals are of crucial strategic importance: The obligation that local councils adequately assess the impact of proposed local plans on existing archaeological remains and provide for the necessary mitigation within planning; The introduction of the developer pays principle, whereby the costs of archaeological mitigation are financed out of the development budget. In combination with the Spatial Planning Act the Law ensures that Archaeology is adequately integrated with the spatial planning system in the Netherlands. The complete text of the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988 and the Archaeological Management Act 2007 can be found on the website: www.wetten.overheid.nl. See also: <http://www.sikb.nl>.

Treaty of Malta has been evaluated in 2011-2012, check www.cultureelerfgoed.nl.

Urban planning and environment legislation Spatial Planning Act.

The Spatial Planning Act (Wro) and the Spatial Planning Order (Besluit ruimtelijke ordening; based on the Wro) regulate the processes and responsibilities involved in spatial planning, such as the National Structural Vision on Infrastructure and Environment (Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte, SVIR), regional structural plans, local structural plans and development or zoning plans (bestemmingsplannen). The Act allows the municipality to regulate their monument policy via the local development plan. The local plan contains a paragraph that describes and assesses cultural historical values in the plan area. The key principle of the revised Monuments Act (WAMz) is anchored in this legislation. One important aspect of the new law, which is also included in the WAMz, is the further decentralisation of responsibility, coupled with deregulation within the procedures, strengthening of the autonomy of local authorities in the making of structural plans and development plans.

National Spatial Policy Document.

In 2011 the National Structural Vision on Infrastructure and Environment (Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte, SVIR) passed by both Houses of Parliament. The policy document sets out the government's vision and ambition for spatial planning and development in the Netherlands. The policy pays much attention to the role of cultural history. The basic principle is 'decentralise where possible' and changes the strategic emphasis from placing limitations on spatial plans to supporting development. Special attention is given to protection and development of World Heritage and post-war heritage.

Next to the SVIR, the ministries of Culture and of Infrastructure and the Environment presented in 2011 'Character in Focus, a Vision Heritage and Environment' (Visie Erfgoed en Ruimte, VER). This vision outlines the ambition of the national government on heritage. Five national policy priorities 2011- 2015 were formulated: World Heritage (awareness raising) security and identity (sea, coast and rivers) re-use (buildings and areas) living landscape (heritage, economy and ecology) and post-war heritage (townscapes and areas).

Modernising Monument Care (Heritage Conservation)

In 2009 the Minister of Culture launched a programme called 'MoMo'. The programme focussed on three pillars:

- taking (more) into account cultural heritage in spatial planning (zoning plans)
- simplifying legislation
- stimulating repurposing of built heritage

Housing Act.

The Housing Act (Woningwet) includes specific legislation with relation to listed buildings. Planning permission for rebuilding or alteration, for instance, can only be granted if the owner has applied for, and been awarded, a permit. The Housing Act specifies that each council can draw up their own building regulations policy (Welstandnota) to be used for the checking and approval of planning applications. See website: www.wetten.overheid.nl.

Environment Protection Act.

An important requirement under the Environment Protection Act (Wet Milieubeheer) is that all Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) for new projects need to include an evaluation of cultural historical assets, including Archaeology. The same assessment is also required for 'Strategic Environmental Evaluations' (SMB). The Cultural Heritage Agency has the legal status of advisor for EIA. See website: www.wetten.overheid.nl.

Architecture policy.

The Netherlands has pursued an autonomous architecture policy since the beginning of the 1990s, with the aim of fostering spatial quality. The first architecture policy document, Space for Architecture (1991) addresses commissioning practices and improving the architectural climate. This policy document led to the establishment of a cultural infrastructure, with institutions such as the Netherlands Architecture Institute (NAi), the Netherlands Architecture Fund and supported the establishment and activities of local architecture centres. The second policy document, Architecture of Space (1996) broadened the policy to include urban development, landscape and infrastructure. The third policy document, Shaping the Netherlands (architecture policy 2001-2004), built on Architecture of Space. The government launched several activities to promote architectonic projects and create favourable conditions for other public authorities and stakeholders, whether private or public.

Belvedere policy.

Due to the spatial dynamic and rate of building production in recent decades, too little account was taken of the quality of existing construction and surroundings in many spatial development projects. This changed with the development of cultural historical investigations and the notion that an area-oriented approach was preferable to the traditional object-oriented method of protecting the cultural heritage. As insights in the heritage protection sector changed a new policy strategy called Belvedere was developed in the late 90s. Under the motto 'conservation through development', the Belvedere policy fosters a development-oriented approach that increases the prospects for maintaining the cultural heritage while enabling spatial planning to benefit from cultural history considerations. Although the policy has officially been ended, the ideology of 'conservation through development' is still alive.

Route Act.

The Route Act (Tracewet) has defined the decision-making process for projects of national importance in the Netherlands since 1994 (for instance, new highways and waterways). Under the Act, Rijkswaterstaat assesses and balances economic and environmental issues, includes significant public participation in plan development and looks for agreement with local authorities on proposed projects. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) need to include an evaluation of cultural historical assets. Projects aim to be consistent with local development or zoning plans, although the route plan can prevail over the local land use plan when local agreement and land use plan revisions are not achieved within a reasonable time.

Land Extraction Act.

The Land Extraction Act sets out to protect the archaeological heritage in case of extraction activities. In addition, the commissioning authority (in this instance the province) is empowered to set specific conditions on extraction licence applications that include the identification and mitigation of the archaeology, and where necessary extra archaeological research.

Covenants.

In addition to the legislative framework, a number of voluntary covenants exist between (semi-) government organisations and the Cultural Heritage Agency. These contain detailed agreements concerning the management and realisation of archaeology in (mostly large-scale, infrastructural) projects. Such organisations include: Rijkswaterstaat (highways and waterways); ProRail (railways); NAM and the Gasunie (oil and gas pipelines); Defence (military training areas); the State Forestry Commission (Staatsbosbeheer) and Nature Monuments (Natuurmonumenten).

Heritage Protection: effects and implementation. Archaeological sites.

The following regulations apply to archaeological sites: National monument status (Archeologische Rijksmonumenten) is awarded to an archaeological site by the Minister for Education, Culture and Science. Further interventions or changes to the site can only be carried out after application for a permit from the Minister. The permit is granted by the RCE on behalf of the Minister and often has stringent conditions attached. At this moment there are approximately 1600 archaeological sites with national monument status in the Netherlands. Provincial monuments are designated by the provincial administration. There are only a limited number of provincial archaeological monuments. Further interventions or changes to the site can only be carried out after application for a permit from the provincial administration. As with national monuments, the permit often has stringent conditions attached. Municipal monuments are designated by the local council mostly by protection in the land use plans. The number of designated monuments at this level are increasing rapidly. Further interventions or changes to the site can only be carried out after application for a permit from the local council and again, stringent conditions are often attached. In addition to legislation for the protection of archaeological sites, the manner in which archaeological fieldwork and research is carried out also falls under strict controls. Excavations and other sorts of interventions on archaeological sites can only be carried out by organisations with an excavation permit or license, issued by the RCE on behalf of the Minister for Education, Culture and Science. The permit is only granted to organisations whose work fully conforms to the Quality System for Dutch Archaeology.

KNA-Quality System for Dutch Archaeology.

The Quality System for Dutch Archaeology, KNA (Kwaliteitsnormen) was developed between 2001 and 2003 by the archaeological professional field with financial and organisational support from the Ministry of OCW and has been evolved since then. The KNA is made up of an extensive set of specifications and procedures that apply to archaeological practices. The KNA also consists of training and experience qualifications required to carry out certain procedures and functions. The requirements form de facto the minimum operational standards for the most important procedures within each archaeological project. At present the following procedures are subject to predetermined quality control procedures: Archaeological briefs, Desk top survey, Field surveys, coring and other methods for archaeological prospection; Trial trenching; Validation and selection of sites and monuments; Excavation; Maritime archaeology; Site reports; Digital documentation of field data and find reports.

The KNA is applicable to technical procedures and the actors that carry out these procedures. The KNA does not apply to the research questions that need to be asked of archaeological research or excavations. Recommendations and guidelines for research frameworks are set out in the National Research Agenda (NOaA). The NOaA forms a logical addition to the KNA.

The KNA is regularly evaluated, brought up to date and additions made. This work is done by work groups whose members are selected from different sectors of the profession (archaeological companies, municipal archaeologists, universities). Revisions are formally approved by the Central Board of Experts (CCvD) and managed by the Trust for Infrastructure, Quality Control and Soil Management (SIKB). Professional Register for Archaeologists. At the start of the development of the Quality Control System it was decided that a registration system for the profession was an essential prerequisite.

Listed buildings.

The following forms of protection apply to built monuments and estates in the Netherlands: National monument status is awarded by the Minister for Culture. For provincial monuments status is awarded by the provincial administration and for municipal monuments by the local council. For all levels, a permit or licence is needed to demolish or carry out structural alterations to such buildings. Licences for national monuments are granted by the local authorities on the advice of the Cultural Heritage Agency. For provincial monuments the licence is granted by the province on the advice of the provincial monument committee, and for municipal monuments by the local council on the advice of their own local council monument committee. Stringent conditions can apply to all the licences. Owners of monuments are eligible for different forms of financial support.

- Conservation areas.

At this moment the Netherlands has about 440 historic urban and village conservation areas. Protected status for conservation areas is awarded by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science and the Minister for Infrastructure & the Environment on advice from the Cultural Heritage Agency. Such areas are then brought under the protection of the Monuments Act. Development and alterations in conservation areas are regulated via local development plans.

- Responsibilities: structure for protection.

In the Netherlands, the responsibilities for the protection and management of monuments is clearly divided between the three tiers of government: national government, the provinces and the local authorities. These responsibilities have been described above.

2.4.A Mandatory reporting to the competent authorities, by the finder of the chance discovery of heritage elements

Yes

Competent authorities:

Type:	Name of the organisation	Approach type
Organisation	Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)	Integrated approach

2.4 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Please notice that: By law: if someone finds something of archaeological interest by chance, the find is equally entitled to the owner of the land and to the finder. The rightful claimants to any such movable artefact are obliged to keep or make the monument available for scientific research for six months from the date of the report. The find has to be recorded.

2.5.A Specific legal responsibility concerning illicit circulation of elements of heritage

Yes

Archaeological Heritage

2.5.B Illicit trade of heritage governed by a specific law

Yes

Archaeological Heritage

2.5.C Police unit dedicated to the illicit antiquities trade

No

2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in

2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in other States party to the Valletta convention

Activity

Border inspections

Import controls

Monitoring sales

2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use

2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations

(including the illegal use of metal detectors, treasure hunting)

2.5.E Activities (click to collaps)

Site inspection

Site inspection:

Twice a year

2.5.F Museums and similar institutions required by the State to abide by acquisition policies ensuring they do not purchase elem

No

2.5 Commentary

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/knowledge-and-protection-netherlands>



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[Home](#) > Conservation and management - Netherlands

Conservation and management - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

31A Balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage sites included in general planning policies

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

1. Provinces
2. Municipalities
3. National government

3.1.B Specific regulations required in order to reconcile and combine the respective needs of heritage and development plans.

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

1. Provinces
2. Municipalities
3. National government

3.1.C Known heritage sites ignored by the planning process

No

31D How categories are integrated into planning policy. Regulations for the different activities. Who provides regulatory advice

Monuments Act / Archaeology / national

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Who provides/permits regulatory advice?</u>
Demolition	Non-biding advice	Local or national authority

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
New constructions	Permit	Local or national authority
Changes in volume	Permit	Local or national authority
Changes in appearance	Non-biding advice	Local or national authority

Provincial ordonnance / provincial

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Non-biding advice	
New constructions	Non-biding advice	
Changes in volume	Non-biding advice	
Changes in appearance	Non-biding advice	

Protected Townscape / national

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Permit	
New constructions	Permit	
Changes in volume	Permit	
Changes in appearance	Permit	

Environmental Management / Protection Act/ EIA / national

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional
New constructions	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional
Changes in volume	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional
Changes in appearance	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional

Spatial Planning Act / National

Activity Regulation Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Permit	Heritage professional
New constructions	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in volume	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in appearance	Permit	Heritage professional

Housing Act / national

Activity Regulation Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional
New constructions	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in volume	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in appearance	Non-biding advice	Heritage professional

Route Act / national

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Land Extraction Act / national

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Natuurschoonwet / national

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Monuments Act / Listed buildings / built heritage

Activity Regulation Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Permit	Heritage professional
New constructions	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in volume	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in appearance	Permit	Heritage professional

Municipalities (monumentenverordening / heritage ordonnance)

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Demolition	Permit	Heritage professional
New constructions	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in volume	Permit	Heritage professional
Changes in appearance	Permit	Heritage professional

Omgevingswet / national

Activity	Regulation	Who provides/permits regulatory advice?
Changes in volume	Permit	

3.1.E Is information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without ..

3.1.E Information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without the permission of the authorities) due to development projects. Partially

Approximate number of sites destroyed or severely damaged in the year

Activity	Year	Number of sites
All development	2010	113

3.1.F Is information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to any of the activities listed

3.1.F Information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to

the activities listed below, which are outside the spatial planning system but can impact on heritage sites (e.g. agriculture, natural erosion)

Partially

Please give the approximate number of sites affected per year and specify if other activities affect heritage in your context

3.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

The heritage and spatial planning

3.1.B Yes, through Monuments Act, WRO/BRO and MER/EAS.

3.1 F In 2009 in total 60 incidents were recorded in the category built heritage, but this amount was far from complete.

In 2010 a new integrated system was launched. In total 113 incidents were registered: 46 non-movable monuments most of the time due to fire, and 67 movable objects mostly damaged by water and theft.

(Erfgoedbalans check voor landerosie en maritieme archeologie)

De provincie heeft geen formele rol meer bij het bestemmingsplan (BP). Als zij vindt dat een BP strijdig is met provinciaal beleid (het BP moet daar rekening mee houden), kan zij een projectbesluit nemen, dwz zelf een BP (of een onderdeel daarvan) opstellen. Hetzelfde geldt voor het Rijk. Steeds meer provincies kozen (in 2003) voor een integratie van het beleid op het gebied van ruimtelijke ordening met milieu-, waterhuishouding-, verkeer- en vervoersbeleid. Zo smeedde Drenthe enkele provinciale plannen, waaronder het streekplan, samen tot het provinciaal omgevingsplan, Flevoland ontwierp het Omgevingsplan Flevoland en Limburg maakte het Provinciaal Ontwikkelingsplan Limburg. In 2008 is een herziening van de Wet ruimtelijke ordening (Wro) in werking getreden. Met deze herziening is het Streekplan als planvorm verdwenen. Daarvoor in plaats kunnen provincies onder andere structuurvisies maken. Deze visies geven, net als het Streekplan, het beleid van de provincie aan. Provincie Zeeland geeft nog in 2012 gewoon een POP uit.

The RCE has installed a programma which will provide knowledge required to incorporate the immovable heritage into plans to meet spatial challenges of national importance. This knowledge should make property owners more aware of the heritage for which they are responsible. The programme and associated projects focus on issues that are important at national level, and have a major impact on heritagemanagement. They include major transformations in rural areas, urban regeneration and urbanisation, infrastructure, development of new natural habitats, flood water retention areas and the redevelopment of certain categories of large monuments. The Agency is involved in these issues because of their scale and their social and political urgency.

- New wildlife habitats
- Urban planning
- Water and climate
- Transformation of the cultural landscape

Programme manager: Henk Baas: h.baas@cultureelerfgoed.nl

3.2.A For each category/level of heritage listed in 2.3, please indicate which party (state, owner or other) carries out conserv

Category and level: Natuurbeschermingswet / national

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Provincial ordonnance / provincial

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Protected Townscape / national

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Spatial Planning Act / National

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Housing Act / national

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Route Act / national

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Land Extraction Act / national

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Monuments Act / Archaeology / national

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Natuurschoonwet / national

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level: Monuments Act / Listed buildings / built heritage

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

Category and level:
Municipalities (monumentenverordening / heritage ordonnance)

[Conservation \(click to collaps\)](#)

Regular maintenance**Restoration****Category and level:**

Omgevingswet / national

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Restoration****Category and level:**

Environmental Management / Protection Act / national

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?**

State

Permit

Heritage professional

Can public authorities can carry out conservation on this category if the owner fails to do so?:

No

Restoration**Source URL:** <http://www.herein-system.eu/conservation-and-management-netherlands>



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Financial Policy - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

4.1.A Nature of public funding and/or tax benefits available for the categories of heritage protection listed in 2.3

Category of heritage protection: Natuurbeschermingswet / national

Category of heritage protection: Provincial ordonnance / provincial

Category of heritage protection: Protected Townscape / national

Category of heritage protection:
Environmental Management / Protection Act / national

Category of heritage protection: Spatial Planning Act / National

Category of heritage protection: Housing Act / national

Category of heritage protection: Route Act / national

Category of heritage protection: Land Extraction Act / national

Category of heritage protection: Natuurschoonwet / national

Category of heritage protection:
Municipalities (monumentenverordening / heritage ordonnance)

Category of heritage protection: Monuments Act / Archaeology / national

Category of heritage protection: Monuments Act / Listed buildings / built heritage

Activities funded **Type of funding** **Funding available**

Listing only	Mandatory	Full
Maintenance	Mandatory	Partial
Conservation	Mandatory	Partial
Restoration	Mandatory	Partial
Documentation	Mandatory	Full
Research	Mandatory	Full

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Details:

For owners of a national monument which is a house/dwelling or a farm without an active function.

Category of heritage protection: Omgevingswet / national

4.1.B Nature of the public financial support for non-preventative archaeological research activities.

Activity	Mandatory	Full funding
Archaeological surveys and evaluation	No	No
Excavation	No	No
Post-excavation analysis	No	No
Publication and dissemination	No	No
Site maintenance and restoration objects	No	No

4.1.C Nature of the public financial support for preventative / development-led archaeological activities in the context

4.1.C

Public Development

Mandatory **Full funding**

No No

Private Development

Mandatory **Full funding**

No No

4.1.D Public funding organisations responsible for the archaeology described in the table under 4.1.C:

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)
Municipalities
Provinces

4.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Grants

The government provides grants to encourage property owners to care for their historic building. In the period 1995-2010 grants were made available to tackle a large backlog in restoration work on monuments and historic buildings. Currently, some 10% of monuments and historic buildings are in bad or poor condition. This is necessary in order to provide the market with work, to ensure that specialist knowledge is not lost. At the same time, however, it is important that this proportion is not allowed to increase as a result of inadequate maintenance or loss of function.

Historic building in a historic environment.

Maintenance and redevelopment

The government therefore has a permanent budget for the maintenance of scheduled monuments and historic buildings (amounting to almost 50 million euros a year), and to encourage redevelopment of disused historic buildings (2.4 million euros a year).

Restoration

From 2012, the government will be investing 37 million euros a year in the restoration of scheduled monuments and historic buildings. The funding will be provided in the form of loans (17 million) and restoration grants (20 million) awarded by the provincial authorities.

The Cultural Heritage Agency administers three grant schemes:

Indemnity

The government has a guarantee scheme to facilitate special exhibitions and long-term loans of top items from collections in the Netherlands and other countries. The Dutch State covers part of the risk of damage and loss, thus considerably reducing the insurance premiums for museums.

Conservation

This grant scheme applies to some 25,000 scheduled monuments and historic buildings that are not used for residential purposes (churches, castles, windmills, archaeological sites, parks etc.). It is intended for preventive, durable maintenance.

Redevelopment

Redevelopment can be promoted by providing property owners and local and provincial authorities with financial support to help them find new uses for scheduled historic buildings, and to make disused properties wind- and watertight.

The national budget. The total annual national budget for heritage and heritage management is difficult to calculate because the total costs are divided over the budgets of different government departments. The most expenditure falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW).

The following expenditures have been recorded for 2011 for movable and immovable heritage.

Expenditures for protection and management of cultural heritage. Total in million euro: 35,110.

Archives: 26,122

Museums Housing: 27,305

Museums (excluding cultural sussidy 2009-2012): 17,009

Protection and Management Monuments (other): 109,447

Valletta Convention (Malta) and grants for archaeology: 1,225

Total: 206,863

Source: Rijksbegroting 2011 / Cultuur

A small amount of the following posts should be added to the above total. These posts bear a relation to culture in a wide sense, but also include funding by a number of heritage institutions and government.

Provincial budgets for archaeological research.

Provincial expenditure for archaeology can be divided between administrative costs, for instance for the development and implementation of policy, for storage (depot) responsibilities and execution costs. These costs are directly related to archaeological research carried out as a consequence of building and development projects in which the province is the client or the risk-bearing party. Administrative costs are covered by an annual sum received from the Provincial Fund from The Home Office budget (Ministerie van Binnenlandse zaken). The extra tasks as a consequence of the implementation of the revised Monuments Act (WAMz, see 4.2.1) has led to a structural increase in these budgets. In 2007 this meant an extra euro 3,5 million in the fund and hereafter euro 2,65 million extra per year. Extra budget for heritage responsibilities has also been made available to provincial and a large number of local authorities through the Cultural Policy Document.

Local authority budgets for archaeological research.

As with the provinces, local authority expenditure can be divided between administrative costs relating to the development and implementation of archaeological policy and execution costs directly related to archaeological research carried out as a consequence of building and development projects in which the local authority is the client or the risk-bearing party. Administrative costs are covered by an annual sum received from the Local Authority Fund from the Home Office budget. As with the Provincial Fund, the extra tasks as a consequence of the implementation of the revised Monuments Act (WAMz, see 4.2.1) has led to a structural increase in these budgets. In 2007 this meant an extra euro 4,5 million in the fund and hereafter euro 6,35 million extra per year. Project realisation costs are covered by the "developer pays" principle under the new legislation. For 2005, the level of investment has been estimated as being between euro 44 and euro 49 million.

Provincial and local authority budgets for built monuments.

Provincial and local authorities receive annual budgets from the national government to cover the costs of the implementation of national policy, particularly in the field of restoration subsidies. Local authorities with their own monument policy and internal expertise administer their own budget. When this is not the case, the budget is administered by the province. The Cultural Outreach Action Plan (Actieplan Cultuurbereik) also provides funding for supporting facilities, including Heritage Houses and Support Centres. The Action Plan is financed by a matching system. The Ministry for Education, Culture and Science makes funding available to

the provinces and municipalities based on the number of inhabitants. The provinces and municipalities in turn set aside an equal amount (see website: <http://www.cultuurnetwerk.nl>). The table below is not complete, but gives an indication of the total annual budget available.

Financial contributions (total in million euro per year)

Provincial budgets for heritage management (including archaeology): 21,37

National contribution for heritage management for municipalities with no budget: 26,33

National contribution for heritage management for municipalities with a budget: 24,95

Source: Jaarboek Monumenten, NCM, 2005. Till now there is no 'Museum Act' or 'Collections Act' in the Netherlands

4.2.A Direct aid (direct budgetary support) system

Yes

Funding type	Approach
Structural funding	Integrated approach
Ad hoc / project based	Integrated approach

Total budget: Year Budget (k€)

4.2.B Tax relief system for heritage

4.2.C Incentives applicable

4.2.C To whom do incentives apply? Please give the total expenditure:

4.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Aids and grants - Public support Direct aid

At a national level there are a number of grant schemes available for particular projects. Government Grant Scheme for Large Scale Restorations Via the Government Grant Scheme for Large Scale Restorations (Besluit Rijkssubsidiering Grootschalige Restauraties, BRGR) significant financial aid has been made available for the backlog restoration programme for so-called top monuments (kanjermonumenten). These top monuments comprise extensive and complex

national monuments in acute need of restoration, where the consequence of further delays to restoration work would mean much higher costs. Between 2001 and 2006 a total of 149,6 million euro was assigned to the scheme. A further 140 million euro has been made available to be assigned to restoration projects in 2008 and 2009. www.cultureelerfgoed.nl.

Recently, 2012, 47 mil. euro was invested in monuments. Next to these stimulating incidental grants, 50 million euro was invested through Brim-subsidies for conservation, € 4 million for re uses projects and € 2 million for city-rehabilitation organizations. Another 20 million euro was invested in restoration by the government and by the provinces, in total 40 million euro.

The Nationaal Restauratiefonds, the house-bank of the government, manages a Revolving Fund of more than € 350 million euro, especially for restoration of dwellings.

Other fiscal advantages are in progress.

Decree for national subsidies for monument conservation

This scheme (Besluit rijkssubsidie instandhouding monumenten, Brim) came into being in 2006 and is intended to amalgamate and eventually replace both the Brmm and the Brom regulations. Funding is available for normal maintenance and for extra work in order to enable restoration. Financial support for monument owners is coupled with incentives to formulate regular maintenance plans. In 2006 a total of 140 million euro was made available to finance the backlog of monument restoration of which € 113 million was earmarked for grants under Brim (for 2008 a total of 88 million euro for restoration backlog (Regeling rijkssubsidie wegwerken restauratieachterstand, Rrwr 2007). The Brim is a big success.

National Restoration Fund

The National Restoration Fund (het Restauratiefonds) is an independent Trust set up in 1985 at the request of the government. The role of the Fund is to administer the payment of the various subsidies and grant-schemes on behalf of the government. It also provides information to potential applicants and provides support for restoration and maintenance works. www.restauratiefonds.nl

Mutual Heritage Programme

The Foreign Office (Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken) has a structural budget reserved for contributions to the maintenance and conservation of Dutch cultural heritage abroad. From 1997 up to an annual budget of €7 million has been made available for projects, mostly in developing countries with a historical connection to the Netherlands. Now called GCE (gedeeld cultureel erfgoed), or countries with (overseas) mutual heritage, 10 in total: f.e. Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Brasil, Australia, South-Africa, USA, Japan. The current budget is about 2 million euro.

Tax relief

Certain tax relief exists for several categories of built monuments. Information can be found via the National Restoration Fund. No such facilities exist for the owners of archaeological monuments. Nature Protection Act The Nature Protection Act (Natuurschoonwet 1928, NSW) was created in order to help prevent the scarifying of country estates as a consequence of high inheritance duties. A country estate that is eligible for relief under the Act (the conditions are set out in a so-called Classification Order, rangschikkingsbesluit) is exempted from public levies when it changes hands via donation or inheritance. This exemption is under the condition that the (new) owner keeps the estate intact for 25 years and opens the grounds to the public. In addition, transfer tax (stamp duty) is not applicable to estates that are covered by the NSW.

The Dutch Tax Law (Wet Waardering Onroerende Zaken, WOZ) includes certain regulations for the valuation (for tax purposes) of immovable objects. Specific tax relief is available for buildings within country estates (not the grounds and gardens).

Income Tax Act Under certain conditions, the Income Tax Act of 2001 (Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001, IB 01) allows the deduction of restoration costs for listed buildings and country estates from Income Tax. There are also favourable regulations for calculating the value of a property as part of total income.

4.3.A Heritage funded by private funding organisations and/or sponsors

Yes
BankGiro Loterij

Prins Bernard Cultuurfonds
 SNS REAAL Fonds
 Hendrik Muller Fonds
 Fentener van Vlissingenfonds
 Janivo Stichting

4.3.B Jointly funded projects

Yes

Sector:

Private sector

Public sector

Ad hoc

4.3.C Amount spent on heritage in your most recent year

Year: 2010

4.3 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Private funding and sponsors

Financing through the private sector

The majority of standing monuments and archaeological sites are in private ownership. Owners often make substantial financial investments in their property, but are also expected to adhere to a large number of regulations. The government offers financial aid to owners through a system of grant and tax relief schemes. It is, however, clear that the support for the conservation of archaeological sites has until now fallen significantly behind that offered for historical buildings and country estates. Landowners are responsible for covering the costs of archaeological work as a consequence of building or development. In only very specific circumstances is governmental financial support available. The introduction of the developer pays principle has led to a rapid increase in private sector funding in recent years.

Funds and Sponsoring

There are a number of specific funds that award grants in the field of cultural heritage. The most important are listed below:

- Prince Bernhard Cultural Fund (Prins Bernhard Cultuurfonds): www.cultuurfonds.nl. Each year about 24 million euro
- VSB Fonds: www.vsbfonds.nl. Each year about 32 million euro
- Fentener van Vlissingenfonds.nl
- SNS REAAL Fund, each year about 16,5 million euro www.snsreaalfonds.nl
- BankGiro Loterij Fund - each year about 60 million euro
- Bouwfonds Cultural Fund (Bouwfonds Cultuurfonds): www.bouwfonds.nl.
- KF Hein Fund for Monuments (KF Hein Fonds Monumenten): www.kfheinfonds.nl
- Mondriaan Fund (Mondriaanfonds): www.mondriaanfonds.nl
- Stichting Doen: www.doen.nl
- Stimulation Fund for Architecture (Stimuleringsfonds voor Architectuur): www.architectuurfonds.nl

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[Home](#) > Access and interpretation - Netherlands

Access and interpretation - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

5.1.A Specific measures to improve visitor access to heritage sites?

Yes

If so, where can information be found for visitors' access to Publicly owned / Privately owned heritage sites?:

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites:

References

Published guides	http://www.hollandsewaterlinie.nl/pages/the-dutch-waterline.aspx
Public access databases	http://www.charismaproject.eu
Heritage maps	http://www.machuproject.eu
Websites	http://rijkscollectie.nl http://www.culturalheritageconnections.org

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites:

Published guides
Public access databases
Heritage maps
Websites

Archaeological Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites:

Architectural Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites:**Landscape Heritage****Publicly owned/managed sites:****Privately owned/managed sites:**

5.1.B Participation levels in European Heritage days

5.1.B Participation levels in European Heritage days:**Année la plus récente Nombre de sites participants Nombre de visiteurs**

<u>Année la plus récente</u>	<u>Nombre de sites participants</u>	<u>Nombre de visiteurs</u>
2013	5000	920000

5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access

5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access:

Dutch windmill association / Vereniging De Hollandsche Molen

Dutch Youth Association for History (NJBG)

Erfgoed Vereniging Heemschut

Meertens Instituut

Menno van Coehoorn Trust

Nederlands Centrum voor Volkscultuur en Immaterieel Erfgoed

Nederlandse Federatie van Vrienden van Musea

Nederlandse Vereniging van Monumentenzorgers (NVMz)

Netherlands Castles Trust (NKS)

Trust for Dutch Bridges / Nederlandse Bruggen Stichting

Trust for Dutch Water Towers / Nederlandse Watertoren Stichting (NWS)

Trust for the protection of Religious heritage / Stichtingen behoud Kerkelijke gebouwen (SBKG)

Working Group for the Netherlands Archaeology / Archeologische Werkgemeenschap voor Nederland (AWN)

5.1 Commentary

5.1 Commentary:**Commentary (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

The policy in the Netherlands is aiming at a maximum access to the national cultural heritage for the general public. A number of initiatives work towards this objective: the encouragement of open monument days, investment in tourism and recreation, and the dissemination of information via the internet and television. Further substantial investment is to be expected in the future. Check out the so called kimomo- and the erfgoed suite project, www.cultureelerfgoed.nl.

Open Monuments Day

During Open Monumentendag – every second weekend of September – thousands of historical buildings and sites (about 4.000) are open to the public free of charge. Besides opening their doors, many locations also organize on-site activities like exhibitions, musical performances and guided tours. Each year around 80 to 85 percent of Dutch municipalities participate in the Open Monumentendag, organized by local committees. In recent years around 900,000 visitors have participated annually, making the Open Monumentendag one of the Netherlands' premier cultural events.

Open Monumentendag in the Netherlands started in 1987 and is coordinated nationally by the Stichting Open Monumentendag, which has its office in Amsterdam. The Open Monumentendag is

part of an international organization, the European Heritage Days. The Netherlands was one of the first countries to participate and played a key-role in establishing this Europe-wide phenomenon in the 1990s. Today 48 countries are affiliated with the European Heritage Days, which attracts around 20 million visitors every September and October, all keen to explore Europe's cultural heritage.

Open Monumentendag has established itself as an integral part of the Dutch cultural calendar and has helped significantly in rallying support for the preservation of historical monuments in the Netherlands.

Take a look at the highlights of the Heritage Days in de Netherlands at europeanheritagedays.com.

Loans

The Cultural Heritage Agency wants to make the State art collection more accessible, by putting items on permanent or temporary display in museums. We also loan items to ministries and Dutch embassies. Around half the items in the collection are on loan.

Loans may be short-term or long-term. Items are also loaned to non-museum institutions, provided they can guarantee their safety and physical preservation. The terms and conditions of the loan are set out in a loan agreement.

- [Loan Agreement](#) (pdf 0,2 MB)

What kind of items can be requested?

- paintings and sculptures
- applied arts (furniture, ceramics, glass, textiles, design etc.)

Showroom collection

In the showroom you will find a selection of items in good condition which need little or no work on them, for which loan arrangements can be made quickly. As a result, we are able to loan these items at attractive rates. The costs incurred are only those associated with making the item presentable and with packaging, transport and installation. A charge will also be made for any special presentation facilities required, such as pedestals or display cases.

A varied collection

The Dutch State acquires its art through purchases, commissions, gifts, bequests and transfers. From 1932 to 1992 the government not only purchased existing works, it also commissioned new art. Several large collections have also been bequeathed to the nation. The collection is very wide-ranging, and can roughly be divided into fine art and applied arts.

- The fine art collection includes old and modern paintings, works on paper (drawings and graphic art), sculptures, photographs, videos, installations and performances.
- The applied art collection includes ceramics, furniture, textiles, glass, jewellery, design drawings and posters. The state collection also includes architectural fragments and archaeological objects.

Unique constituent collections

The overall art collection includes a number of constituent collections which in themselves are very substantial. Most are described in separate catalogues. They include:

- painting: family portraits (17th-20th century), interiors, landscapes, seascapes, 17th-19th-century religious scenes;
- works on paper from 1850 to the present day;
- 20th-century sculpture
- jewellery from the second half of the 20th century;
- ceramics, including large quantities of Chinese porcelain and Delft Blue, tiles and post-war ceramics;
- Dutch pottery 1890-1940 (including a large collection from De Porcelyne Fles), crockery 1945-1990;
- the Van Rede collection (mainly paintings and furniture from the second half of the 19th century);
- furniture, including many 19th century items and a large collection of Dutch furniture art, 1900-1940;
- inventory of the St. Hubertus Hunting Lodge (including furniture by H.P. Berlage);
- the Ritman collection. Core items from the Ritman collection: 25 tide books, 359 post-1500 manuscripts, 44 incunabula and 3961 pre-1800 prints (4389 works in total).

This part is on loan to the former owner, Bibliotheca Philosophica Hermetica in Amsterdam. www.ritmanlibrary.nl

See also www.collectie.nl (Dutch only)

Archaeological Heritage

National Depot for Ship Archaeology

The National Depot for Ship Archaeology in Lelystad contains a wealth of maritime finds.

Collection

The maritime collection at the National Depot for Ship Archaeology includes:

- some 33,000 items
- preserved and restored ships
- 15 ships reburied below the water line in the outdoor depot at Nijkerk
- model ships (including archaeological ships)

Part of the maritime collection at the National Depot for Ship Archaeology

Terrestrial and underwater collections

Our collection consists of two parts:

- the terrestrial collection: some 23,000 items, mainly ships' inventories and parts of ships excavated in Flevoland province and elsewhere (since the 1940s)
- the underwater collection: around 10,000 items found thanks to systematic investigation of excavated wrecks in Dutch waters conducted since the 1980s

Entire collection photographed

The maritime finds from our terrestrial collection can be accessed online via our collection catalogue. The collection is also being photographed, and a picture of every item will eventually be available. Some of them can already be seen via '[The Memory of the Netherlands](#)'.

Search the online catalogue

The titles of books, journals and naval engineers' drawings can be found in the collection catalogue.

The Batavia Yard, with a replica of the Dutch East Indiaman Batavia, is situated next to the maritime repository in Lelystad.

www.bataviawerf.nl

The website www.verganeschepen.nl has a map showing a selection of the 400 or so ships that used to sail the Zuyder Zee. They were found when the land was reclaimed to create the Flevopolder.

Image library

The image library contains 460,000 photographs of historic buildings and monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes, and building plans. Photographs of movable heritage items will also be added in the future.

The photographs in the image library are not subject to copyright when used for non-commercial purposes. They may be used for a small fee, in either digital or printed form. Unfortunately, the image library is not yet available in English.

The photographs in the image library have been published under the Creative Commons 'Attribution-Non-commercial' licence, [CC-BY-NC](#).

The image library is accessible only in Dutch, and is searchable mainly by place name. If the search fails, you may send your search request to bibliotheek@cultureelerfgoed.nl, and our staff will investigate whether we have the photographs you require.

See also: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.5/>

Image library

Images of art objects from the collection can be seen and ordered at www.collectie.nl. Some of the works are subject to copyright.

5.2.A Initiatives within the field of raising awareness

Initiative

Monumentenkest
Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Preschool
School

Initiative

TRAP boekjes; www.traprouten.nl
Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Adults

Initiative

Exposition 'Ugly, so what?' - Lelijk is geen argument
Project

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Adults

Initiative

Open Monumentendag

Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

School
Higher Education
Adults

Initiative

Night of the Museums

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Preschool
School
Higher Education
Adults

Initiative

Plein C
Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

School

Initiative

Nationale Molendag
Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Adults

Initiative

<http://www.publicarchaeology.eu/>
Ongoing

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Adults

5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education

5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education:

Dutch windmill association / Vereniging De Hollandsche Molen

Dutch Youth Association for History (NJBG)

Erfgoed Vereniging Heemschut

Meertens Instituut

Menno van Coehoorn Trust

Nederlands Centrum voor Volkscultuur en Immaterieel Erfgoed

Nederlandse Federatie van Vrienden van Musea

Nederlandse Vereniging van Monumentenzorgers (NVMz)

Netherlands Castles Trust (NKS)

Trust for Dutch Bridges / Nederlandse Bruggen Stichting

Trust for Dutch Water Towers / Nederlandse Watertoren Stichting (NWS)

Trust for the protection of Religious heritage / Stichtingen behoud Kerkelijke gebouwen (SBKG)

Vereniging van Vriendenverenigingen

Working Group for the Netherlands Archaeology / Archeologische Werkgemeenschap voor Nederland (AWN)

5.2 Commentary

5.2 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Raising awareness of young people

Cultural Heritage is receiving more and more attention within the Dutch education system. The archaeological field in particular, through the work of SICA, former Dutch Heritage (*Erfgoed Nederland*), has seen much investment in facilities and tools in order to make archaeology more accessible to the young. Some examples of these initiatives are described below.

Websites

Archeos is a website specifically developed for learning about archaeology in schools. School children can find information about all historical periods based on archaeological finds. Website: <http://www.archeos.nl>.

Another website specially developed to introduce primary school children to cultural heritage (archaeology, listed buildings and museums) is Dat Bewaren We: www.datbewarenwe.nl

The Monument Chest

The Monument Chest is an educative project tool intended for children of primary school age and the first two years of secondary school. The chests are a starting point for a school project to enable children to undertake research into a monument in the vicinity of their own school. At this moment, the Monument Chest is primarily intended for schools in urban areas.

5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism

5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism:

Yes

Name of the administrativ level Approach

1. Provinces

Integrated approach

Name of the administrativ level Approach

2. Municipalities Integrated approach

3. Water Districts Integrated approach

5.3.B Number of visitors who come to the main heritage sites

5.3.B How many visitors come to the main heritage sites of your country / SAU? Is information available on economic return of heritage tourism ? :**Année la plus récente Nombre de visiteurs Rentabilité économique (par € dépensé)**

2011 10000000 3

5.3 Commentary

5.3. Commentary:**Commentary (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach****Tourism and Promotional activities**

In the Netherlands there is an increasing interest and demand for cultural history and cultural historical tourism is seen as an important national and international growth market. The emphasis in the past has tended to rest on the traditional image of the Netherlands, for instance Amsterdam, the polders and the windmills. Recently, work has concentrated on stimulating education programmes, which lead themselves to an increase in historical activities and an integral approach to tourism. For example, throughout 2006 events and exhibitions were dedicated to Rembrandt's 400th birthday. Events were concentrated in the two cities where Rembrandt had lived and worked: Leiden and Amsterdam. In total, ca. 450.000 foreign visitors were expected in 2006, of which ca. 250.000 specially for the Rembrandt events.

In 2012 the Stedelijk Museum was re openend, about 5 million visitors are expected. In 2013 the Rijksmuseum re opened, maybe 7 million people will visit this superb national museum.

National government and provinces are working together via the joint project ErfGoed Bereikbaar (Heritage Within Reach). The aim of the project is to support initiatives that increase the accessibility of cultural heritage to the public, including education and tourism. This involves cooperation between the sectors archaeology, historical buildings, museums and archives.

TRAP routes

Another good example of cultural historical tourism is the series of TRAP-routes that have been published by the RCE over the last 20 years. TRAP-routes are local cycle routes that have been specifically designed to allow the public to cycle through areas of cultural historical interests (historical buildings, landscapes and archaeology). The routes are published in book form, the majority in cooperation with regional Tourist Boards.

Publications

The Netherlands has a long tradition in the publication of research and information over historical buildings and archaeological sites. As well as specialist publishers, a number of umbrella organisations, local and regional historical groups and associations, academic institutions and national heritage organisations all have their own publication series or magazines. The vast majority of these publications are listed in the RCE-library. This can be accessed via the website: www.cultureelerfgoed.nl.

DutchCulture: new organisation for international cultural cooperation

DutchCulture, centre for international cooperation operates in the areas of culture, media and heritage. DutchCulture is the result of a merger of SICA, Trans Artists and MEDIA Desk Netherlands. The new organisation will also take up the tasks that were assigned to the discontinued Netherlands Institute for Heritage.

The merged organisations (SICA, Trans Artists and MEDIA Desk) had been active in the field of international cultural cooperation for many years. The merger to create DutchCulture brings together their expertise, networks and experience. DutchCulture's activities include:

- cultural programming of the bilateral Netherlands-Russia year 2013
- PR and consultancy about European cultural funding programmes
- broad expertise in Artist-in-Residence programmes
- reinforcing Dutch cultural cooperation with China, Turkey and Brazil
- organising working visits for Dutch embassy staff and experts from abroad
- creating and maintaining databases (some of them online) to facilitate the export of Dutch culture and to map the cultures of various countries

DutchCulture offers services to ministries and local authorities, artists and cultural organisations, embassies, the creative industries sector, civil society and the business sector.

DutchCulture is supported by a four-year grant from both the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, DutchCulture receives regular funding from the European Commission.

Visit the new website www.dutchculture.nl.

5.3.C Main recurrent heritage events

5.3.C Please list the main recurrent heritage events :

Name of event: Nationale Molendagen / National Mills Days
Date: 12 May 2012

Heritage category

Landscape Heritage

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Web site (URL): <http://www.molendag.nl>

Brief description:
 For the years 2011-2014 BankGiroLoterij is funding this special day. About 600 mills are open.

Name of event: Museumweekend
Location: almost every museum is participating

Details

Web site (URL): <http://www.museumweekend.nl>
Organisation: Netherlands Museums Association

Brief description:
 This weekend attracts about 1 million visitors every year with changing themes.

Name of event: Nights of the museums (Museumnacht)
Location: 4 big cities: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Den H
Date: 12-11-2012

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Web site (URL): <http://www.n8.nl>
Organisation: Netherlands Museums Association
Brief description: Museumjaarkaart

Name of event: Open Garden Days
Date: 15-17 June 2012

Heritage category

Landscape Heritage

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Web site (URL): <http://www.opengardendays.nl>
Organisation: Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

Name of event: Dag van het Kasteel / Day of the castle

Details

Frequency: Yearly

Name of event: Jaar van de Historische Buitenplaatsen

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Web site (URL): <http://www.kastelen.nl>
Brief description: www.buitenplaatsen.nl

Name of event: Open Monumenten Dag / European Heritage Days
Date: September 2012

Heritage category

Architectural Heritage

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Web site (URL): <http://www.openmonumentendag.nl>

Name of event: Cultural Sundays or Culturele Zondagen

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Frequency: Monthly
Web site (URL): <http://www.culturelezondagen.nl>

5.4.A Measures (policies or regulations) taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports

5.4.A Have measures (policies or regulations) been taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports (including digital databases) before

comprehensive dissemination of specialised studies? :

Yes

Approach (Click to collaps)**Integrated Approach****Reports / entries**

Assessment

Surveys

Rescue / Preventative excavation

Special reports

Archaeological Heritage**Architectural Heritage****Landscape Heritage**

5.4.B Scientific summary records available as on-line databases

5.4.B Are scientific summary records available as on-line databases?:

Some

Please provide the main URLs

5.4.C Scientific summary records placed in a single publication

5.4.C Are all scientific summary records placed in a single publication? :

Some

Please indicate how these summary record publications are organised and if these are according to subject group (archaeology, ar**Approach (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

By period

By theme

By location

5.4.D Regular annual heritage bibliography of abstracts

5.4.D Is there a regular annual heritage bibliography of abstracts? :

Integrated approach

5.4.E Knowledge of number of comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research)

5.4.E Do you know how many comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research) are published? :

Yes

Please give details for the year with most recent information

5.4.F "Official" periodicals on heritage (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)

5.4.F Are there 'official' periodicals on heritage (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)? :

Yes

Please specify their target audience**Approach (click to collpas)****Integrated Approach**

General public
 Scientists
 Heritage professionals
 Educational
 Owners

5.4.G "Official" publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)

5.4.G Are there 'official' publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)? :

Yes

5.4.H Websites listing publications on the internet

5.4.H Are there websites listing publications on the internet? :

Mandatory

5.4.I Main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage

5.4.I List the main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage (i.e. monthly magazines, quarterly reviews):

Dutch windmill association / Vereniging De Hollandsche Molen
 Dutch Youth Association for History (NJBG)
 Erfgoed Vereniging Heemschut
 Meertens Instituut
 Menno van Coehoorn Trust
 Nederlandse Federatie van Vrienden van Musea
 Nederlandse Vereniging van Monumentenzorgers (NVMz)

Netherlands Castles Trust (NKS)
Trust for Dutch Bridges / Nederlandse Bruggen Stichting
Trust for Dutch Water Towers / Nederlandse Watertoren Stichting (NWS)
Trust for the protection of Religious heritage / Stichtingen behoud Kerkelijke gebouwen (SBKG)
Working Group for the Netherlands Archaeology / Archeologische Werkgemeenschap voor Nederland (AWN)

5.4 Commentary

5.4 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Accessibility

The cultural heritage can fulfill its role in society only if it is broadly and easily accessible. Access increases familiarity with and appreciation of the heritage, engendering support for its preservation.

Collection managers are faced with the challenge of ensuring that the State art collection becomes more accessible, both physically and online. The basic principle of physical accessibility is that as much heritage as possible must be made as accessible as possible. Collections mobility is a key way of achieving this.

To this end, the Cultural Heritage Agency wishes to promote the mobility and transfer of objects and collections and achieve the international standardisation of optimum heritage management measures. The objective of this theme is to increase the accessibility of both the cultural heritage and its context. However, greater accessibility also increases the risks in terms of preservation, connecting this theme to that of risk management. There is a growing need and demand for the contextual information about our heritage to be recorded, disclosed and made accessible to a wider public. Here the theme of accessibility connects with the theme of 'objects in context'.

Programme manager

Hanneke van der Beek:

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Archaeological Heritage

National Archaeological Research Agenda

The National Archaeological Research Agenda website has up-to-date information on the latest knowledge, themes and questions in the archaeological community.

The research agenda was produced jointly by all parties in the field of archaeology (universities, heritage management organisations, local authority and provincial archaeologists, consultancies) and applies to all archaeological research conducted on Dutch territory.

The aim of the National Archaeological Research Agenda is to forge links between academic research themes and practical research.

The website has 24 chapters, ten of them thematic and 14 focusing on specific regions and periods.

The research agenda also acts as a platform for the exchange of views and information between practitioners, consultants, those who prepare and manage excavations, materials specialists and researchers (academic or otherwise).

The website also includes detailed information in English: www.noaa.nl.

Dendrochronology

Dendrochronology is the science of dating wooden objects using tree ring patterns. Dendrochronological analysis can also be used to identify precisely where the wood used in heritage objects was sourced.

The Dutch Centre for Dendrochronology (RING)

The Dutch Centre for Dendrochronology, or RING, was established in 1993 to promote dendrochronological analysis in archaeology and other disciplines in the Netherlands.

tree ring patterns

At the RING laboratory, dendrochronology is applied and developed in all kinds of ways. Wooden heritage objects such as wells, roads, houses, ships, paintings and furniture are dated. Remains of woodland found in peat are analysed to enable past vegetation to be reconstructed. RING also develops new tree ring calendars for dating purposes, and for identifying the source of wood, including the timbers used to build ships.

Contract research

RING generally performs dating studies on the basis of short-term contracts. Other studies are part of longer-term research projects. Research is conducted in the laboratory or on location at restoration workshops, for example. RING's clients include the Cultural Heritage Agency, the Rijksmuseum, universities, local authorities, archaeological consultancies, art dealers and private individuals. Anyone may use the services of RING, though the centre does reserve the right to refuse commissions.

Projects

RING is involved in two projects:

- [Digital Collaboratory for Cultural-Historical Dendrochronology in the Low Countries \(DCCD\)](#).
- Arts and crafts in Roman shipbuilding: raw materials management, construction technology, use and disposal of barges in the Lower Rhine region in the Roman period. Roman forestry and shipbuilding: raw materials management and systems of supply, recycling and disposal (R.M. Visser) and Barges of the Zwammerdam type: chronology, provenance, construction, wood technology and use.
See also: [project information](#)

Links

- The most informative website on dendrochronology, which includes a bibliography providing access to thousands of publications is [The Ultimate Tree-ring Web Pages](#)
- For plotting tree ring patterns
[Crossdating Tree Rings Using Skeleton Plotting](#)
- For tree ring curves and calendars
[International Tree-Ring Data Bank](#)
- An out-of-date overview of European tree ring calendars is available at [Euro Catalogue](#)
- [Wikipedia](#)

Contact

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Martha Domingues: m.dominques@cultureelerfgoed.nl

RING is located at the Cultural Heritage Agency's head office in Amersfoort.

Year:
2013

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/access-and-interpretation-netherlands>



Published on *HEREIN System* (<http://www.herein-system.eu>)

[Home](#) > Digitisation - Netherlands

Digitisation - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

6.1.A Does legislation or policy in the heritage field include specific provisions (policy or guidance) for digitisation?

Yes

Please indicate different policies

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Data collected in digital format
 Data converted in digital format
 Digital dissemination
 Digital information management
 Policy or guidance

6.1 Commentary

6.2.A Do you have information systems and databases such as intranet, extranet and internet sites concerning heritage (i.e. IT-d

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

6.2.A Integrated Approach:

Intranet
 Extranet
 Internet

Websites:

[Monumentenregister](#)
[Rijksmonument](#)
[cultureelerfgoed](#)

6.2.B Who are the partners in the IT network(s) mentioned above:

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

6.2.B Integrated Approach:

Government
 Government agencies
 NGOs
 Universities
 Regional Authorities
 Local Authorities
 Museums
 Professional membership organisations
 Research institutes
 Private Companies

6.2.C Which topics do these IT systems cover?

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Heritage management (policy)
 Heritage management (sites)
 Research institutes
 Learning and communication

6.2.D Is there a major (centralised, organisational level) database system that stores information on:

Approach (click to collaps)

6.2.D Inegrated Approach

Database topics Reference

Inventories	http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rijksmonumentenlijst
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Protected heritage	http://monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl/php/main.php
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GIS data	www.kich.nl
----------	----------------------------------------------

6.2.D Archaeological Heritage

6.2.D Architectural Heritage

6.2.D Landscape Heritage

6.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Heritage monitor

The Cultural Heritage Agency regularly collects data to enable the heritage to be 'measured'. This gives us an idea of the impact of heritage policy and how the heritage is currently faring. This programme is designed to produce a system for monitoring. The system will comprise a comprehensive set of indicators, data and methods to enable sustainable effect measurements. 'Sustainable' means that the system must work in the long term, and that the data must be constant and collected over several years in order to reveal developments, trends and effects. Data collection must also become a mainstream part of the work of the organisation(s) involved. The Agency produced its first 'National Heritage Review' in 2009 to serve as a basis for revealing the effects of policy and developments in the heritage and heritage management. The heritage monitor will allow us to measure these effects and developments over the years. We produce a new review and outlook every five years.

Outlines of the programme

- Effects of heritage policy
- Effects of tools to support policy
- Gaps in the knowledge
- National Heritage Review and Heritage Monitor websites

Programme manager

Maartje de Boer: m.de.boer@cultureelerfgoed.nl

Programme: Value and evaluation

The Cultural Heritage Agency preserves and raises awareness of the significance of the cultural heritage because society values this heritage. 'Value' has therefore been chosen as an umbrella theme for the our movable research programme.

Value and evaluation is also one of the five separate themes. In this programme, we focus on the complicated process of value attribution. One of the objectives is to raise awareness of the importance of value and evaluation among the various players in the heritage field: owners, managers, policymakers, directors and funding organisations.

In addition, the programme aims to develop methods and techniques for the evaluation of the heritage. Value must be explained clearly if we are to make well-considered decisions and create support for preservation. All research within the programme is carried out on the basis of case studies.

We prefer to focus on the study of new, contentious, unknown or threatened heritage because the value of this type of heritage is more often the subject of debate, making the need for objective evaluation criteria greater.

Programme manager

Tessa Luger: t.luger@cultureelerfgoed.nl

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/digitisation-netherlands>



Published on *HEREIN System* (<http://www.herein-system.eu>)

[Home](#) > Heritage Legislation - Netherlands

Heritage Legislation - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

Hide all

7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state

7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state:
Convention **Date de signature (dd/mm/yyyy)** **Date de ratification (dd/mm/yyyy)**

Granada	07/27/1985	01/01/1994
Valetta	07/27/1992	01/01/2007
Florence	07/27/2000	01/01/2005
Faro	N/A	N/A

7.1.A Brief Overview

Granada:

Ratified by the Netherlands in 1994. The Treaty can be considered as an addition to and result of the previous Convention and the Unesco World Heritage Convention. It gives a broader definition of heritage and is applicable to f.e. industrial heritage, cultural landscapes, ensembles and moveable heritage. The Treaty is made up of multiple provisions regarding inventarisation, documentation, protection and restoration. Spatial planning is given a more prominent role regarding the maintenance and conservation. Besides heritage is considered an economic factor as well. The Netherlands did not ratify by the way two paragraphs, one of which is the requirement of the owner to maintain his monument.

Valetta:

Recently the treaty of Malta / Valletta was evaluated. The evaluation is focussing on the results in practise. Is keeping archeology in situ really possible? Is the disturber actually paying? How is the balance between science and commerce? And how is maintenance and enforcement working? The raison d'être of the Treaty of Malta is a result of the fear for the loss of Europe's collective memory. It focusses on the conservation of archaeological heritage and uses spatial planning as a management tool

Florence:

The Treaty of Florence was ratified by the Netherlands in 2005. The Treaty strives to protect natural, rural and urban landscapes (land as well as water) for their value and significance in determining cultural identities.

Faro:

The Netherlands did not sign this convention (yet). Faro puts heritage in a social context and is part of a process of development and transformation. However, certain aspects of the Faro Convention are being applied in Dutch heritage management policy.

7.1.B If your state has not yet ratified all of these conventions, please briefly describe the efforts being made to reach this

Brief overview

Granada:

The Netherlands has contributed to the evaluation of the Granada convention through CSM

Valetta:

Has been evaluated in 2011-12

Florence:

Ministry of Economy is responsible

Faro:

Not ratified yet, because the Netherlands actually sees this convention as 'too close to already existing Unesco conventions'

7.1.C Council of Europe Recommendations about cultural heritage reflected / incorporated in legislation or policy of yourstate.

7.1.C Recommendations:

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applicable
Rec (1980) 16	Specialised training	No	Yes	No
Rec (1981) 13	Declining craft trades	No	Yes	No
Rec (1985) 8	Film heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1986) 11	Urban open space	No	Yes	No
Rec (1986) 15	Architectural heritage - Craft trades	No	Yes	No
Rec (1987) 24	Industrial towns	No	Yes	No
Rec (1989) 5	Archaeology - town / country planning	No	Yes	No
Rec (1989) 6	Rural architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1990) 20	Industrial, technical and civil engineering heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1991) 6	Funding architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1991) 13	20th Century architectural heritage	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1993) 9	Architectural heritage / natural disasters	No	Yes	No
Rec (1995) 3	Documentation architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1995) 9	Cultural Landscapes	Yes	Yes	No

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applicable
Rec (1996) 6	Protection against unlawful acts	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1997) 2	Physical deterioration - pollution	No	No	No
Rec (1998) 4	Historic complexes, immovable and moveable property	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1998) 5	Heritage education	No	Yes	No
Rec (2001) 15	History teaching	No	Yes	No
Rec (2003) 1	Tourism as a factor for sustainable development	No	Yes	No
Rec (2004) 3	Geological heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (2005) 13	University heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (2008) 3	Guidelines - implementing the Landscape Convention	Yes	Yes	No

7.1 Commentary

7.1 Commentary

Archaeological Heritage

The Netherlands signed the convention in 1992 and incorporated its provisions into the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act and the Archaeological Heritage Management Act.

- Malta Convention

Local authorities are generally responsible for implementing policy on archaeology, but sometimes this role is reserved for central government or the provincial authorities. Central government is responsible in the case of national scheduled monuments and historic buildings.

Archaeological heritage management has undergone radical change since the early 1990s.

- Archaeology has been decentralised. Local and provincial authorities are responsible for ensuring that archaeological interests are taken into account in spatial planning.
- Commercial consultancies, local authorities and universities now perform research, including in the field.
- The role of the Agency is now to provide arm's length services. We work on the basis of the 'Malta motto', preserving the sources of Europe's collective memory and academic research.

Planning archaeology

In September 2007 the Malta Convention was formally implemented in the Netherlands when parliament approved a new Archaeological Heritage Management Act (*Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg*, or *Wamz*). This new act followed the Malta Convention in that it stipulated that

archaeological heritage management should be an integral part of the spatial planning process, and that the 'disturber' would be held accountable for the costs. The *Wamz* is not based on European regulations, nor does it include any quantitative guidelines.

The link between archaeological heritage management and spatial planning has resulted in a largely decentralized field, while the liberalization of excavation licences has encouraged the establishment of private excavation companies. To comply with the principle 'the disturber pays' the Dutch government has introduced a system of funding that is project-based.

The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science commissioned an evaluation of the Act in 2011. The main research question was to be whether or not the *Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg* (*Wamz*) and its associated secondary legislation *Besluit archeologische monumentenzorg* (*Bamz*) were effectively and efficiently improving the protection of archaeological heritage.

The *Wet op de archeologische monumentenzorg* has indeed improved the protection of the soil archive, mainly because spatial planning procedures increasingly take archaeology into account. Many new policy instruments for spatial planning are currently being developed, and it is important to ensure that once these new regulations have taken effect archaeology will remain a prominent element in the spatial planning process. The present report will address the effectiveness of the archaeology sector, point out any problems or deficiencies, and will conclude with some recommendations to increase the protection of archaeological heritage.

Central government

The Cultural Heritage Agency performs the government's tasks in relation to archaeology:

- assessing and issuing excavation permits
- providing research recommendations
- collecting and providing information on archaeology
- updating the Indicative Map of Archaeological Values, which shows the probability of encountering buried archaeological remains in each area

Finally, the Agency represents archaeological interests in major government construction schemes, such as the high-speed rail link and the Betuwe freight line.

Provincial authorities

Provincial authorities can designate 'archaeological alert areas'. Local authorities in the area are then give a deadline by which they must adopt a zoning plan that takes account of actual and potential sites of archaeological interest.

The provincial authorities also have a repository for archaeological finds, where they are stored and made available for research. The provincial authority can also grant permission for a local authority to establish its own repository.

Central government only has a depot for maritime archaeological finds.

Archaeological research and excavations

Local authorities draw up a zoning plan which defines where preliminary archaeological research must be conducted before construction projects can go ahead. In the past, most archaeological investigations were performed by universities, local authorities and the Cultural Heritage Agency. Since the protection of archaeological sites is becoming more and more important, the number of preliminary investigations and excavations is also on the rise. The government therefore opened up the market for research and investigation to private companies.

Quality of archaeological research

To guarantee the quality of research, the archaeology profession has drafted the Dutch Archaeology Quality Standard (KNA). The KNA manual sets out the standards and guidelines applying to archaeological work. There are two KNAs:

- the terrestrial KNA
- the underwater KNA

Archeologists in the Netherlands are bound to follow the rules set down in the Quality Norm Dutch Archeology. In early 2005 the State Inspection for Archeology, in cooperation with the College for Archeological Quality has published an English translation of the KNA. This publication is based on version 2.1 of the KNA, not the current version, and is therefore for your orientation only.

- [Dutch Archeology Quality Standard](#) (pdf 1,8 MB)

Costs of archaeological research

The party disturbing the soil, such as the body commissioning a construction project, is responsible for the costs of the archaeological research. However, if the costs are disproportionately high, the local authority may contribute. If the costs to the local authority turn out to be disproportionately high, the government can provide financial support, at the discretion of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science.

Archis archaeological information system

Anyone who finds an archaeological object or feature is obliged to report it, generally to the provincial repository.

If the local authority has its own municipal archaeologist, and a repository approved by the provincial authority, the find may be reported there.

Provincial and local authorities then enter the find in the government's archaeological information system [Archis](#), which contains details of:

- the location and nature of the findspot (e.g. settlement, burial site);
- the objects and soil features found there
- the date
- the status of the site (statutory protection)
- the parts that have been investigated by archaeologists

[Archis](#) covers the entire country and is administered by the Cultural Heritage Agency. It consists of a database containing all kinds of information on 75,000 archaeological findspots and 13,000 sites dating from prehistory to the modern period.

The Archaeological Monuments Map and the Indicative Map of Archaeological Values can be downloaded from the Agency's website.

7.2.A Are visions or strategies for heritage going to change in the short and medium term?

7.2.A Vertical Tabs

Integrated Approach

The new policy on **Modernisation Monument Care (Momo)** since 2009 is focussing on three pillars:

- more re use of old buildings
- less regulations
- cultural history should be integrated in every planning act.

In 2011 the Ministries of Culture and of Infrastructure and the Environment presented the Vision on Heritage and Environment (Visie Erfgoed en Ruimte, VER). This vision outlines the ambition of the national government on heritage via five national policy priorities 2011- 2015:

- World Heritage (awareness raising)
- Security and identity (sea, coast and rivers)
- Re-use (buildings and areas)
- Living landscape (heritage, economy and ecology)
- Post-war heritage (townscapes and areas)

In 2017 Agreements on Administration of State Museums and State Collections

will be evaluated (check Museumletter June 2013).

Within a few years there will be one integrated Heritage Act (**Erfgoedwet**).

The Netherlands will join the UNESCO convention for **Non-tangible heritage** soon. Regarding this topic three national bodies are active:

- Dutch Centre for folkart, - culture and non-tangible heritage
- Nederlands Open air museum
- Meertens Institute

The sector for non tangible heritage in the Netherlands is supported by 6.000 organisations of volunteers who maintain collections, traditions and rituals, do research and organise activities. The sector is divided in four domains:

1. folk culture and non-tangible heritage
2. local history and regional culture
3. folklore and living history
4. craftsmanship and heritage art

In 2012-13 some non-tangible events were nominated: St. Maartens Party in Utrecht and the Flower corso in Zundert.

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/heritage-legislation-netherlands>