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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 Documentation
Research:	No
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.Ongenae (1957) *Warnersblocks, Amsterdam by F.A. Warners and J.Ongenae (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
- Zonnestraat 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@bnspl.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 Rijksgesubsidieerde Musea
Address:	Rapenburgerstraat 123
Post code:	1000 CZ
City:	Amsterdam
Website:	www.derijksmusea.nl
E-mail:	info@derijksmusea.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

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.

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.sbkkg.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/archeo
- 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/](http://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>