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Knowledge and protection - Netherlands

Country: Netherlands

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2.1 Main inventories

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

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

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

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

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the

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

2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Temporary Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text Paintings, sculptures, textiles, furniture, stained glass, jewelry etc.

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Full access
Name and URL:	State Art Collection (Rijkscollectie) http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/u4/RefColl_web2.pdf
What is the Website's status?:	Up to date
Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%):	100
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	National Valuable Postwar Areas
Year:	2 011
Total number of items / inventory objects:	30
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Closed

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

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

2.1.E Content

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collapse)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

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

2.1.E Content

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

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

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:	Provinces
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2.1.E Content

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:	Municipalities
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2.1.E Content

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.D Maintenance

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

2.1.E Content

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

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

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Image library

Year: 2 012

Total number of items / inventory objects: 460 000

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Comprehensive

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

2.1.H Internet

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

Hide all

2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Europeana

2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

2.1.C Legal status

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

2.1.E Content

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

2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

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

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

2.1.G Finance

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

2.1.H Internet

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

2.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

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

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

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Cataloguing
Conservation
Environment
Safety

Security
2.2.B Archaeological finds and documentation kept together
Yes
2.2.C Non-statutory archaeological finds storage facilities
No
2.2.D Organisation(s) which have responsibility for storage of documentation or archaeological finds
Association for the preservation of historic houses in The Netherlands (Vereniging Hendrick de Keyser) Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) Municipalities Provinces
2.2.E Research and/or documentation centre(s) for heritage that are not part of government or university systems
<p><u>Approach (click to collaps)</u></p> <p><u>Integrated Approach</u></p> <p>Berlage Institute DOCOMOMO Netherlands International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS Nederland) Landelijk Contact Museumconsulenten (LCM) Menno van Coehoorn Trust Netherlands Institute for planning and housing (NIROV) Royal Netherlands Antiquaries Society (KNOB)</p>
2.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

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

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

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

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

2.3 Systems of protection

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year: 2009

CoE Conventions to which it relates

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

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

National Landscapes (under discussion)

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year: 2011

Items: 40000

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

<div><div>- Visible remains</div><div>- Buried remains</div><div>Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:</div><div>- Monuments (buildings / structures)</div><div>- Groups of buildings</div><div>- Sites (cultural landscapes)</div><div>Convention on Landscape Heritage:</div></div>
<div>2.3.D Type of ownership</div> <div></div>

Hide all

<div>2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:</div>
<div>Category's name / Name of level:Provincial ordonnance / provincial</div>
<div>2.3.D Type of ownership</div> <div></div>

Hide all

<div>2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:</div>
<div>Category's name / Name of level:Protected Townscape / national</div>
<div>2.3.D Type of ownership</div> <div></div>

Hide all

<div>2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:</div>
<div>Category's name / Name of level:Housing Act / national</div>
<div>2.3.D Type of ownership</div> <div></div>

Hide all

<div>2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:</div>
<div>Category's name / Name of level:Environmental Management / Protection Act/ EIA / national</div>
<div>2.3.D Type of ownership</div> <div></div>

Hide all

<div>2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:</div>
<div>Category's name / Name of level:Route Act / national</div>

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

2.3.D Type of ownership

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year: 2007
Items: 1770

CoE Conventions to which it relates

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

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

Monument register - municipalities
Monument register - provinces

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

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.3.D Type of ownership

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

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

14'%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year:1928

Items:1500

CoE Conventions to which it relates

- Sites (cultural landscapes)
Convention on Landscape Heritage:

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

Monument register - municipalities
Monument register - provinces

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

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list

Percentage

Private

100'%'

Total:

100'%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year:1998

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

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

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

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

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)
Municipalities
Provinces

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list

Percentage

State

1'%'

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

6'%'

NGOs

7'%'

Private

86'%'

Total:

100'%'

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

1'%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

Number of items:

Year: 1988
Items: 60000

CoE Conventions to which it relates

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

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

Monument register - municipalities

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

Municipalities

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list Percentage

Private 90'%'

Total: 90'%'

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

1'%'

Hide all

2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

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

2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Specific heritage legislation.

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

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

Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988

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

Archaeological Management Act.

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

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

Urban planning and environment legislation Spatial Planning Act.

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

National Spatial Policy Document.

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

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

Modernising Monument Care (Heritage Conservation)

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

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

Housing Act.

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

Environment Protection Act.

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

Architecture policy.

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

Belvedere policy.

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

Route Act.

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

Land Extraction Act.

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

Covenants.

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

Heritage Protection: effects and implementation. Archaeological sites.

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

KNA-Quality System for Dutch Archaeology.

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

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

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

Listed buildings.

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

- Conservation areas.

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

- Responsibilities: structure for protection.

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

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

Yes

Competent authorities:

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

2.4 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

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

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

Yes

Archaeological Heritage

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

Yes

Archaeological Heritage

2.5.C Police unit dedicated to the illicit antiquities trade

No

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

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

Activity

Border inspections
Import controls
Monitoring sales

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

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

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

2.5.E Activities (click to collaps)

Site inspection

Site inspection:

Twice a year

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

No

2.5 Commentary

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