

A map showing the Dutch Water Defence Lines UNESCO. The map features a teal-colored area representing the water defence lines, which follows a winding path from the top left towards the right. A red line is overlaid on the teal area, indicating a significant boundary modification. The background is white with light grey shapes representing landmasses. A green vertical bar is on the left side of the map.

Dutch Water
Defence Lines
UNESCO

Significant Boundary
Modification
Management Plan

Dutch Water Defence Lines
Management Plan
2018–2020

Kingdom of the Netherlands



Ministry of Education, Culture and
Science

Dutch Water Defence Lines Management Plan 2018–2020

Part I
Defence Line of Amsterdam and
New Dutch Waterline–Stronger
together, overarching memorandum

Part II
Defence of Amsterdam 2015–2020,
Summary

Part III
New Dutch Waterline 2018–2020

**Dutch Water Defence Lines
Management Plan 2018–2020**

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Report: Management Plan 2018–2020

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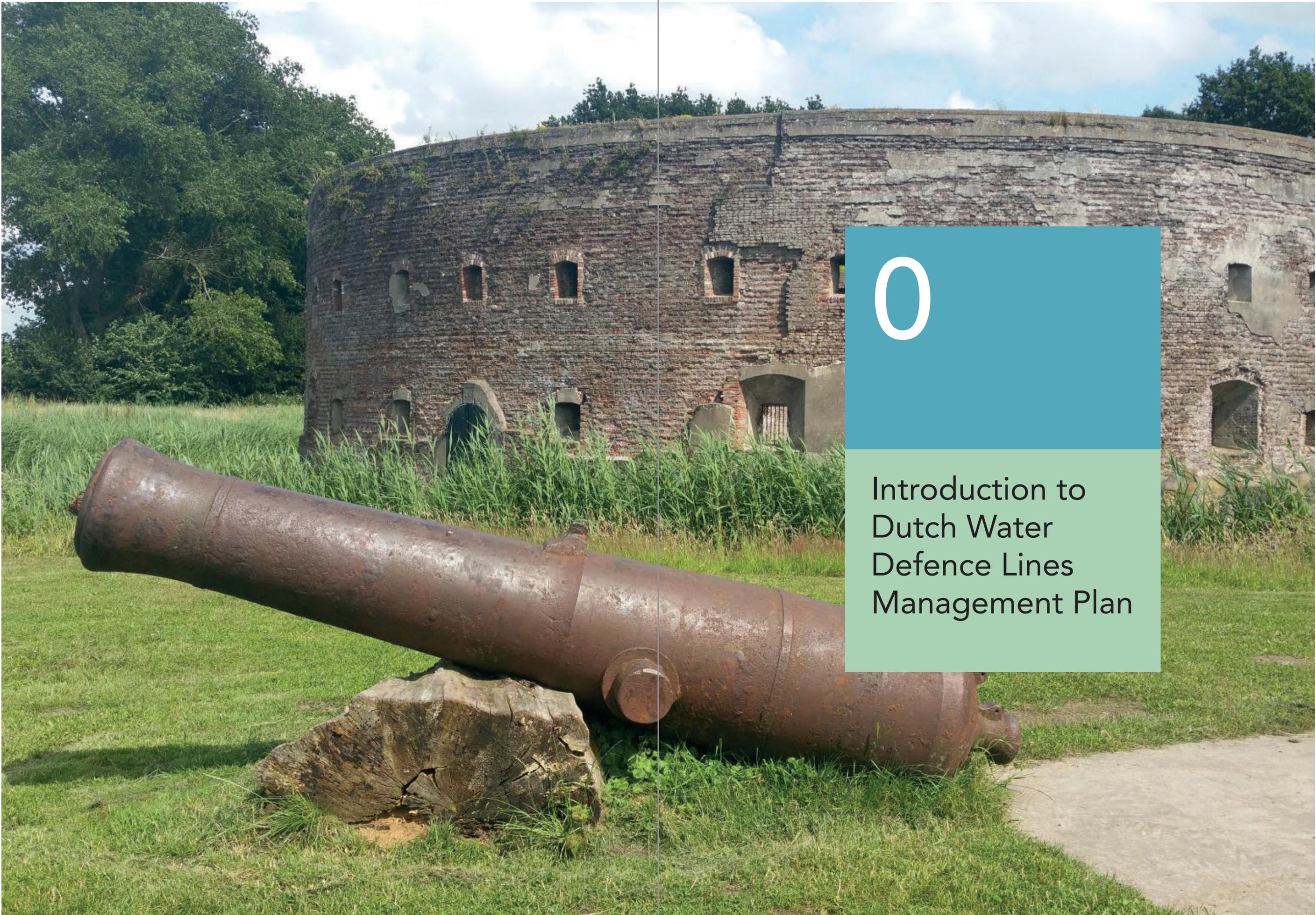
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Introduction to
Dutch Water
Defence Lines
Management Plan

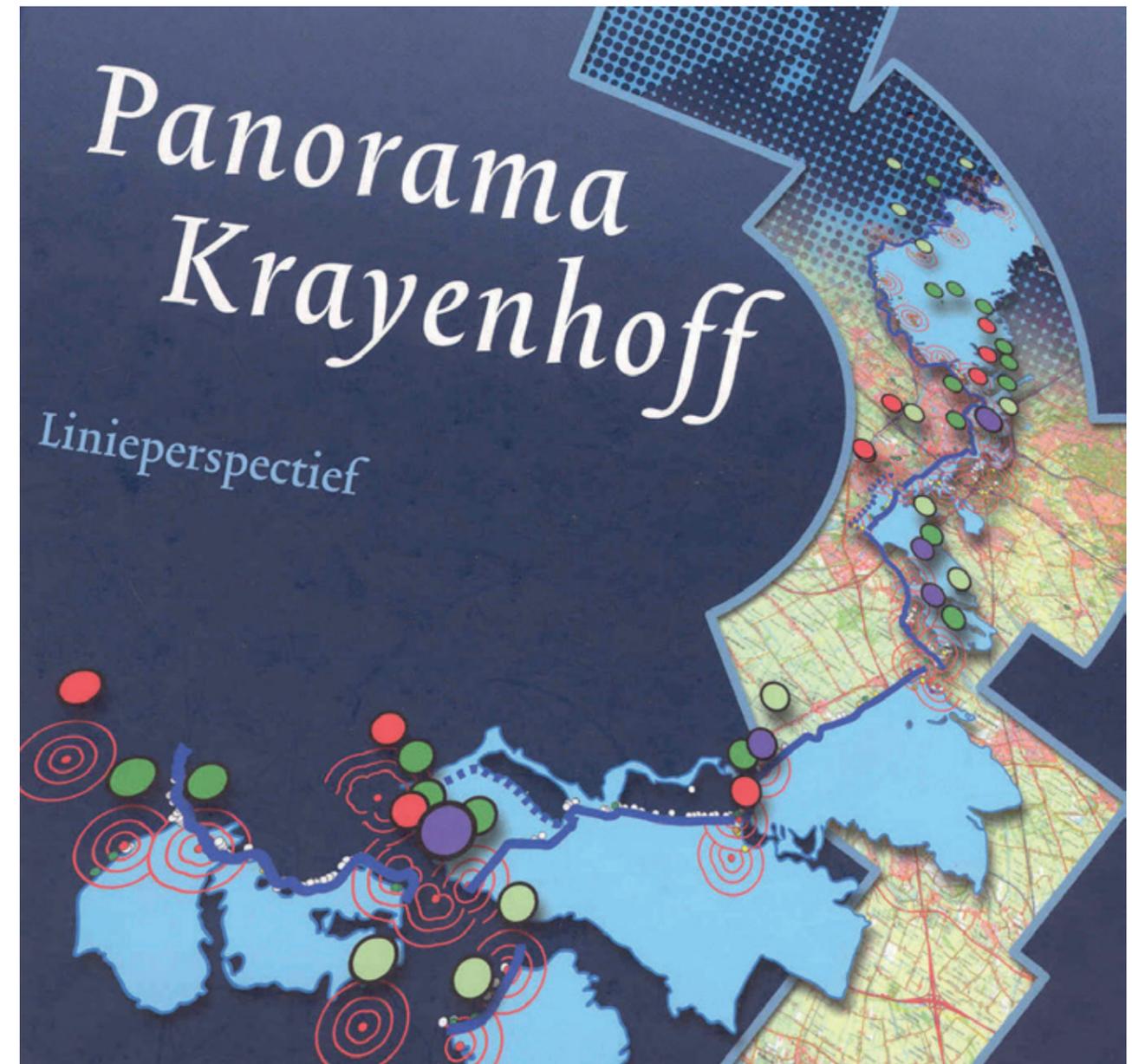
0.1 Introduction and purpose: From national project to proposed World Heritage Site

The Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline have a shared past and a shared future as one World Heritage Site: the Dutch Water Defence Lines. This management plan describes the Dutch Water Defence Lines as an integrated system comprising two defensive lines; it also describes the administrative cooperation associated with the World Heritage Site and the way in which it is protected, communicated, managed and developed.

The New Dutch Waterline complements the Outstanding Universal Value of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. Together they form the largest and most complete monument showing the evolution of a unique defence strategy: making use of water. The Netherlands is situated in a delta, with parts of the country being below sea level. Water management is second nature to the Dutch: they live from water and with water. Water determines where they reside, where they work, and how they get from A to B. Water has a major impact on how life is lived in the Netherlands. Its use as a means of defence is a natural outcome of this.

In the past, the Dutch Water Defence Lines formed a line of defence that protected the administrative and economic heart of the Netherlands from hostile armies. It stood firm for two centuries, but in the early days of the Second World War it became clear that inundation had become obsolete as a national defence strategy. In the post-War period, the Dutch Water Defence Lines lost their original military function. The Prohibited Circles Act [*Kringenwet*], which banned building in stone in a circle around military fortifications, remained in force until 1963, holding back the growth of towns and villages. It is thanks to this military legislation that the lines remain distinguishable in the Dutch landscape today, as an open green zone on the edge of the administrative and economic heart of the Netherlands and around the city of Amsterdam. After the Dutch Water Defence Lines lost their defensive purpose, the forts, dykes and sluices disappeared into the landscape until interest in them revived in the 1990s. At first, that interest led to the restoration of several forts and then to the broader restoration and re-purposing of the forts and elements of the post-military landscape of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. Gradually, more and more areas were opened to the public.

In 1996, UNESCO inscribed the Defence Line of Amsterdam on its World Heritage List. In the years thereafter, businesses, civil society organisations and public authorities continued to invest in refurbishing and re-purposing various parts of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. In 1999, the New Dutch Waterline was designated a National Project and a programme office was set up, as well as the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee in which administrative representatives of the national and provincial governments sat. A strategic



Panorama Krayenhoff

guidance document was drafted, entitled "Panorama Krayenhoff". Thanks to joint public-private investment, redevelopment quickly gathered momentum. Approximately two hundred million euros were invested between 2000 and 2016, with many forts being refurbished, sluices restored, dykes repaired and recreational connecting routes created. Many of the forts were given a new, modern-day function. The scale of the New Dutch Waterline led to the National Project initially being divided into different regional "project sub-areas", managed by representatives of the provincial, municipal and water authorities and of the larger fort owners, thus linking the National Project to regional and local partners.

Besides the physical refurbishment and repair of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline, the National Project generated growing interest in knowledge-sharing, public education, communication and marketing. Examples include:

- Public events such as the Forts Season, with appealing activities bringing the forts to the attention of holiday-makers and tourists;
- The development of a series of brochures, books and leaflets about the various forts in the Dutch Water Defence Lines. Dozens of brochures and books have now been published and distributed;
- Assorted studies, for example about managing forts that are home to protected species of bats;
- Information panels and park furniture to help visitors recognise the features in the landscape;
- The Waterline Museum, which opened at Fort Vechten in 2015. The museum has fascinating displays illustrating the history of the Dutch Water Defence Lines.
- The Expertise Centre for the Dutch Water Defence Lines is also based there.
- A cartography and navigation museum in the Fort near Nieuwe Steeg, operating under the name GeoFort. In 2016, it won an award as the best children’s museum in the world.
- There is also a fort van de Democratie [*Democracy Fort*], Lunet 1 and a Vredesfort [*Peace Fort*] of ProDemos in Fort de Bilt with exhibitions and visitors’ centres. Topics that are addressed in these forts are democracy and citizenship, as well as the fight for freedom.

As far back as the early 1990s, the parties involved in the New Dutch Waterline were keen to apply for World Heritage Site status and began making preparations to do so. The National government drew up a tentative list in 1994-1995, which included the New Dutch Waterline. In 2010, a committee updated the list (“Uitzonderlijk en Universeel” [*Exceptional and Universal*] report, Oct. 2010, Cultural Heritage Agency) and the New Dutch Waterline remained on the list. In June 2014, the National government decided to give the New Dutch Waterline on the tentative list a place on the UNESCO World Heritage list. The hope is that the New Dutch Waterline will be designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2020, as an extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. This means that the Dutch Water Defence Lines not only have a shared past but may also share a future as one World Heritage Site.

0.2 Structure of the Management Plan

The management plan describes how protection of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline is currently organised and indicates which steps are being taken to ensure comprehensive protection of the proposed ‘Dutch Water Defence Lines’ World Heritage Site. The plan covers a period of two years. If the nomination is successful, a comprehensive management plan for the Dutch Water Defence Lines will enter into effect fully in 2021, when the current Defence Line of Amsterdam management plan (2015-2020) ends.

- The management plan consists of three parts:
- Part I: Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline – stronger together: a strategy for the Dutch Water Defence Lines, with associated measures 2018-2020, going forward to 2021 and beyond.
 - Part II: Defence Line of Amsterdam: summary management plan (2015-2020).
 - Part III: New Dutch Waterline: management plan for 2019-2020.

Structure of Management Plan Dutch Water Defence Lines

Part I: Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline – stronger together (overarching memorandum)
Effective 2019-2020, going forward to 2021 and beyond

Part II Defence Line of Amsterdam
Effective 2015-2020

Part III New Dutch Waterline
Effective 2018-2020

0.3 Term

Part I is the overarching section that links Parts II and III and concerns the integration of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline to form the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Dutch Water Defence Lines”. A period of two years has been planned for this. The present part describes what the two programme organisations are doing to ensure that as of 1 July 2020, they will form a single organisation running two implementation programmes and joint projects. It describes how the two programme organisations will ultimately develop a single comprehensive management plan that will be adopted in 2020 and become effective in 2021. It also describes the measures that will be adopted in advance of this development. The ‘Resource Manual: Managing Cultural World Heritage (November 2013)’ provides guidance for structuring this part of the management plan.

Part II consists of the current Defence Line of Amsterdam management plan. Drafted in 2012-2013 and adopted by the Provincial Executives of the Province of Noord-Holland (2014) and the Province of Utrecht (2015), this plan and a summary in English were sent to UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee in late 2015. This part has been included to provide a comprehensive picture of the overall site management. Parts II and III are identically structured and follow the outline given in ‘Management Plans for World Heritage Sites, A practical guide’ by Birgitta Ringbeck. This was the outline used to structure the Defence Line of Amsterdam management plan prior to publication of the Resource Manual.

Part III describes the current management of the New Dutch Waterline and the plans for the next two years. In terms of content and structure, it follows Part III of the Defence Line of Amsterdam management plan as closely as possible. The term runs from

2019 to 2020, ending at the same time as the Defence Line of Amsterdam management plan.

0.4 Stronger together!

The past 20 years have witnessed the rise of an extensive network of stakeholders involved in preserving and developing the Defence Line of Amsterdam. The network consists of an assortment of different cooperating parties with varying interests, including private parties (entrepreneurs, owners, site managers and volunteers), and public authorities at differing levels (water authorities, municipal authorities, provincial authorities and the national government). A similar network has evolved in recent years for the New Dutch Waterline. The site-holders for the Defence Line of Amsterdam are the Provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht. The future 'Dutch Water Defence Lines' World Heritage Site will have the cooperating Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant acting together as site-holder. The site-holder is the first administrative point of contact for any matters relating to the World Heritage Site's management.

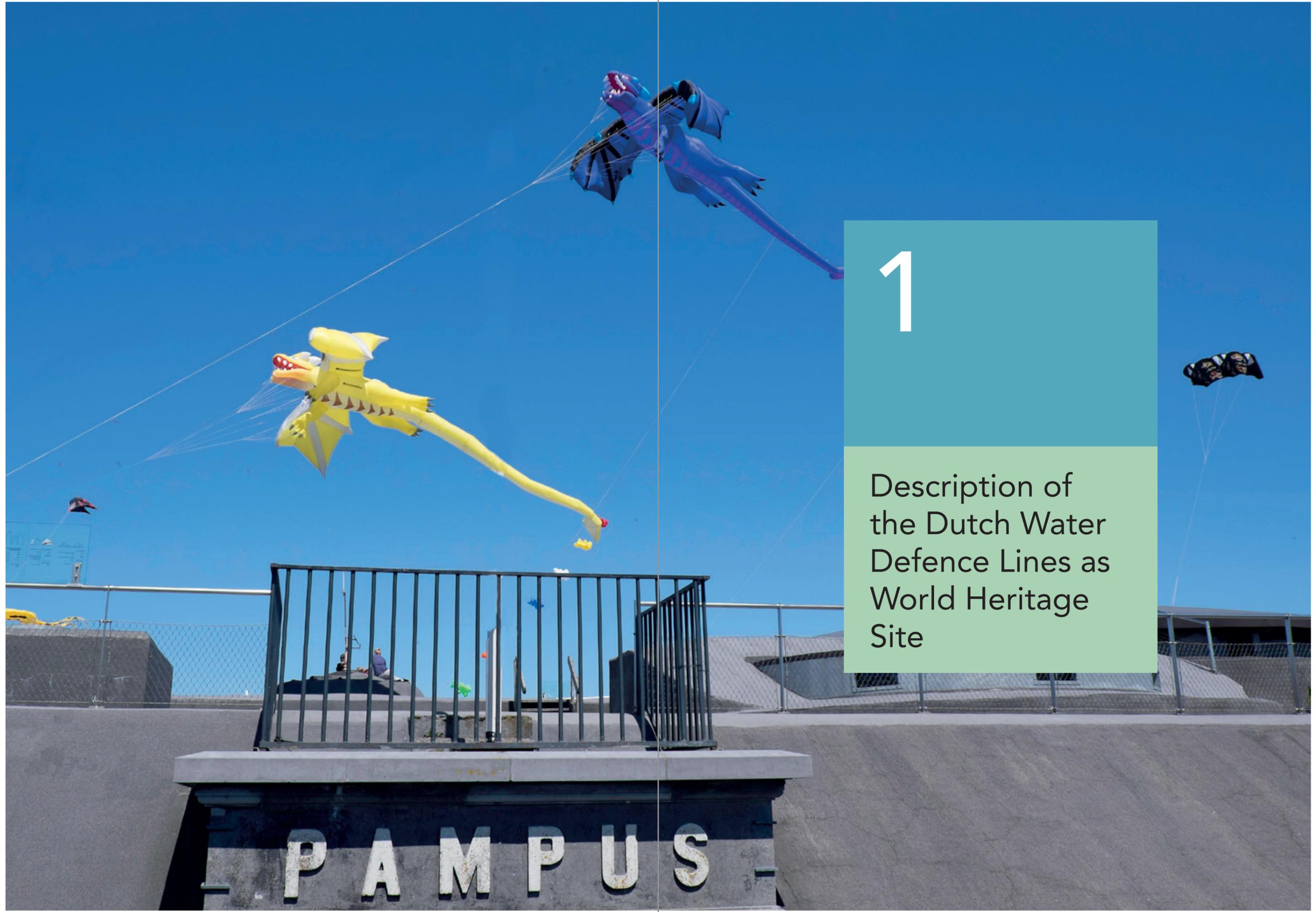
A small part of the New Dutch Waterline is situated in the Province of Zuid-Holland. The projects carried out in this province – as included in the New Dutch Waterline Diefdijk/Loevestein Programme Plan – are of more recent date. The five provinces have agreed that, in their capacity as site-holder, the Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant will also look after the section of the New Dutch Waterline situated in Zuid-Holland. Nevertheless, the Province of Zuid-Holland endorses the UNESCO nomination and performs its own core spatial-planning protection tasks. By signing the administrative agreement, the Pact of Altena 2014-2020, the Provinces of Noord-Holland, Gelderland, Noord-Brabant and Utrecht embarked on a period in which they will continue working flat out to obtain UNESCO status for the New Dutch Waterline.

The motto of this management plan is 'Stronger together!'. It is not a new motto, in fact; rather, it is the same motto that the cooperating Provinces of Gelderland, Noord-Holland, Utrecht and Noord-Brabant chose at the start of the New Dutch Waterline nomination process (in 2011). 'Stronger together!' not only refers to the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline having been stronger together as a line of defence than either one was separately. It also means that World Heritage status provides added value, because it will allow the full story of the Dutch Water Defence Lines to be told.



Part I

Defence Line
of Amsterdam
and New Dutch
Waterline –
stronger together



1

Description of
the Dutch Water
Defence Lines as
World Heritage
Site



Inundation Land van Altena

1.1 Identification of the site

This section sketches the history and functioning of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. It also identifies their Outstanding Universal Value and why it merits World Heritage status.

The intention is for the New Dutch Waterline to form an extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline are situated in the Dutch Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Noord-Brabant and Zuid-Holland. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline overlap in the Province of Noord-Holland and the Province of Utrecht.

The New Dutch Waterline was constructed between 1815 and 1940. In 1874, the decision was taken to add the Defence Line of Amsterdam to the main defences to encircle the capital. The Defence Line of Amsterdam was constructed between about 1880 and 1920. The construction of the Dutch Water Defence Lines is one of the largest infrastructure projects ever executed in the Netherlands. The ingenious hydrological military systems of the two lines of defence overlap seamlessly. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline use the same water management system to some extent, and parts of the New Dutch Waterline were adapted to accommodate the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

Characteristic of the whole heritage site is that the defence line forms a single line that protects the economic and political heart of the Netherlands. This part of the Netherlands has long been known as Holland, hence the name "Hollandse Waterlinies", or "Dutch Water Defence Lines" in English: the waterlines that protect Holland. This system provides a buffer zone on the inside – the "safe" side – and an outer zone that is defended through inundation – the "hostile" side. In the vulnerable places – the accesses – the border is protected by forts and linked by dykes that form a continuous line. Outside this area are the inundation areas, which today still form a green band.

The system of defence involves inundating a large area of land [B 1.1] with water that is too deep for wading and too shallow for boats to cross.

The New Dutch Waterline is 85 kilometres long, consists of 51 fortifications and runs from the former Zuiderzee to the Biesbosch wetlands. The Defence Line of Amsterdam is 135 kilometres in length and consists of 46 forts. Together, the Dutch Water Defence Lines form a 220-kilometre-long, inundation-based line of defence.

Three core features

The proposed Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site is the largest cultural heritage site of the Netherlands. It consists of three interconnected layers with the following core features: the Strategically Deployed Landscape, the Water Management System, and the Military Fortifications. These core features are described in detail in the nomination dossier. They provide the foundations for the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Dutch Water Defence Lines.

Attributes are an expression of a site's Outstanding Universal Value and they are ranked according to the core features. Chapter 2.A.3 and Annex 2 of the nomination dossier break the attributes down into categories and subcategories. The table on the following page lists the attributes by core features.

Strategically Deployed Landscape	Water Management System	Military Fortifications
Main defence line	Inundation quays	Fortified towns
Basin barrages	Rivers	Forts, structures and batteries
Inundation basins	Inundation canals	Positions and dispersed structures
Accesses	Supply channels	Group shelters
Prohibited circles	Discharge and seepage basins	Other military buildings
Wooden houses	Main inlets	
	Sluices and dams	
	Log sheds	
	Pumping stations	

History and functioning

The engineers who designed and constructed the New Dutch Waterline made use of the underlying landscape and existing structures, elevations and depressions. Together the natural and human-made landscape provided the basis for constructing this ingenious inundation system. Most of the main defence line consists of pre-existing dykes and quays that form an uninterrupted line running from north to south. The route of the main defence line of the Defence Line of Amsterdam was established definitively in 1894. The distance between the main defence line and Amsterdam could not be too short (because of possible shelling) but also not too long (for reasons of transport and communication). The average radius was 15 kilometres from the city centre. This also meant that, in the event of a siege, there was enough land for food production within the defensive ring's safe zone.

The defence system of the Dutch Water Defence Lines was based primarily on the controlled flooding of an area approximately three to five kilometres wide. Inundating an area by half a metre to no more than one metre of water made it too shallow to cross by boat and too deep to wade across. Existing depressions in the landscape were used for this purpose. The aim was to inundate lower-lying areas as quickly as possible, but under controlled circumstances. Each inundation basin consists of a number of polders that differ slightly in height. The water was supplied by rivers, canals, waterways and ditches using water management structures such as pumping stations, sluices and dykes. In some places, inundation canals were excavated so that water could be quickly directed to an inundation field from the inlet. In other places, additional water management structures were needed to discharge the

water into the polders quickly enough. Additional sluices were also constructed to allow for the differences in height between the polders.

Forts, batteries and shelters were constructed in places which required active defence because they could not be defended by means of inundation. These vulnerable parts in the defensive mechanism of the Dutch Water Defence Lines were relatively elevated parts of the landscape with intersecting infrastructure that created accesses. While the forts belonging to the Defence Line of Amsterdam were similarly constructed at accesses, they were also situated at regular intervals, with the distance between them being determined by the range of the artillery in the forts. The open view between the forts also played a role in that respect. What is exceptional is how the defence works were incorporated into the landscape. On the one hand, the defenders benefited from a good view from the forts and a broad field of fire. On the other, it was important for the defensive lines to be hidden from the approaching enemy within the landscape. Most of the forts have a green side facing outward towards the "hostile" landscape and more brick masonry on the "safe" side. The fort-building timeline begins in the Middle Ages with Muiderslot, Loevestein and other fortified castles. These were succeeded in the 16th and 17th centuries by fortified towns such as Naarden and Gorinchem. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline are characteristic of 19th-century brick masonry fortresses and the smaller concrete structures of the 20th century.

The concrete structures of the 20th century were needed to withstand the increasingly powerful artillery bombardments following the invention of high-explosive shells in the 1880s. These strategically placed Military Fortifications are inextricably linked to the Water Management System and served to protect the inundation system.

The Prohibited Circles Act [*Kringenwet*] (1853-1963) and the Inundation Act [*Inundatiewet*] (1896 to present) left behind a unique landscape because they regulated spatial planning pursuant to clear-cut guidelines and control mechanisms. These two acts gave rise to the structure consisting of a built-up 'inward' side and an open 'outward' side. These attributes are still evident in the landscape in many places. The Prohibited Circles Act ensured that large expanses of the polder landscape have remained relatively open and intact, even in heavily populated areas around Amsterdam and Utrecht.

1.2 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief synthesis

The Dutch Water Defence Lines form a complete defence system that extends over 200 km along the edge of the administrative and economic heartland of Holland, consisting of the elongated New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam defensive ring. Built between 1815 and 1940, the system consists of an ingenious network of 96 forts, acting in concert with an intricate system of dikes, sluices, pumping stations, canals and inundation polders, and is a major example of a fortification based on the principle of temporary flooding of the land. Since the 16th century, the people in the Netherlands have used their special knowledge of hydraulic engineering for defence purposes. The polders along the line of fortifications each has its own inundation facilities.

The water level was a critical factor in the success of the Dutch Water Defence Lines; the water had to be too deep to wade through and too shallow for boats to sail on.

Because the Dutch Water Defence Lines have continually been adapted to the development of defence techniques and knowledge of hydraulics, they offer a complete and unique insight in a 125-year period of military water management in combination with fortifications. The extraordinary consistency of the Strategically Deployed landscape, Water Management System, and Military Fortifications is still clearly visible. The New Dutch Waterline contains well-preserved, extraordinary water management structures, including the first fan sluice, a type of sluice that was later used worldwide. The Defence Line of Amsterdam includes forts that have an important place in the development of military engineering worldwide: They mark the shift from the conspicuous brick/stone casemated forts of the Montalembert tradition, in favour of the steel and concrete structures that were to be brought to their highest level of sophistication in the Maginot and Atlantic Wall fortifications. The combination of fixed positions with the deployment of mobile artillery to the intervals between the forts was also advanced in its application.

b) Justification for the criteria

Criterion (ii) The Dutch Water Defence Lines are an exceptional example of an extensive integrated European defence system of the modern period which has survived intact and well conserved since it was created from the beginning of the 19th century. It is part of a continuum of defensive measures that both anticipated its construction and were later to influence some portions of it immediately before and after World War II.

Criterion (iv) The Dutch Water Defence Lines are an outstanding example of an extensive and ingenious system of military defence by inundation, that uses features and elements of the country's landscape. The well-preserved collection of fortifications in the context of the surrounding landscape is unique in the European history of (military) architecture. The forts illustrate the development of military architecture between 1815 and 1940, in particular the transition from brick construction to the use of reinforced concrete in the Defence Line of Amsterdam. This transition, with its experiments in the use of concrete and emphasis on the use of non-reinforced concrete, is an episode in the history of European architecture of which material remains are only rarely preserved.

Criterion (v) The Dutch Water Defence Lines form an extraordinary example of the Dutch expertise in landscape design and hydraulic engineering. They are notable for the unique way in which hydraulic engineering has been incorporated into the defences of the administrative and economic heartland of the country, including the nation's capital city.

c) Statement of integrity

The Dutch Water Defence Lines and their individual attributes are a complete, integrated defence system. The defence system has not been used for military purposes since World War II and is formally out of operation since 1963. The main defence line and inundation fields remain clearly recognisable in the landscape, because many of these attributes also had a civil function. The characteristic openness of the inundation fields is preserved integrally in the parts of the Dutch Water Defence Lines where the pressure of spatial development was low after its military use has ended. Especially in more urbanised areas, policy has been developed to safeguard the visual integrity of the inundation fields and the main defence line. Inundation fields that have lost their visual integrity have not been incorporated in the property.

The range of hydraulic works and the military fortifications that supported the inundation system is a complete and intact entity, in mutual connection and in relation to the landscape. The series of forts, batteries and ramparts make up a group of connected buildings in which the consecutive phases of military architecture are clearly recognisable. As the surrounding area of each fort was a restricted military zone for many decades, its setting has been preserved through planning development control, although it could in the future be vulnerable to development pressures.

d) Statement of authenticity

The Dutch Water Defence Lines still are a coherent man-made landscape, one in which natural elements such as water and soil have been incorporated by man into a built system of engineering works, creating a clearly defined military landscape. The military use has been terminated, but the landscape and built attributes are still present. The large majority of fortifications has been preserved

as they were designed and specified. The Outstanding Universal Value is expressed in the authenticity of the design (the typology of forts, sluices, batteries, line ramparts), of the specific use of building materials (brick, non-reinforced concrete, reinforced concrete), of the workmanship (meticulous construction apparent in its constructional condition and flawlessness), and of the structure in its setting (as an interconnected military functional system in the manmade landscape of the polders and the urbanised landscape).

Since the nineties the defence line and its individual attributes are being maintained, restored, made accessible, put to use and exploited sustainably. There have been no major reconstructions, for educational purposes, some attributes have been refurbished and are recognisable as such. A great number of forts now has an educational, economical or recreational function. The military history remains tangible, because the story of the Dutch Water Defence Lines continues to be told in the area and through various media.

e) Protection and management

The national government obliges provinces and municipalities to include the preservation of Outstanding Universal Value in regional and local plans and legislation. The basis for this obligation lies in the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (*Besluit algemene regels ruimtelijke ordening*, or Barro) and, from 2021, the Environment and Planning Act already adopted. In addition, all structures of the New Dutch Waterline are protected as nationally listed buildings, and the connection with the landscape is also protected through clustering of these structures. A number of built attributes of the Defence Line of Amsterdam are also protected as nationally listed buildings; the remaining built attributes in the Defence Line of Amsterdam are protected as provincially listed buildings. In all these cases, there is a licensing requirement for architectural and spatial planning developments, which is linked to the preservation of the monumental character.

Together, the provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Noord-Brabant act as site-holder of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. The administrative portfolio holders of these provinces work together in the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee. Actual implementation is currently in the hands of two project offices, namely the project office for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the programme office for the New Dutch Waterline. The two management organisations will merge to form one joint executive organisation (starting 1/7/2020), which will be executing the comprehensive management plan.

The Dutch Water Defence Lines protected the economic and administrative heartland of the Netherlands. The pressure of urban development is great in some parts, in particular where the defence system was constructed a short distance from urban areas. Developments are only permitted if they fall within the planning framework and they have been designed in such a way that they preserve or

reinforce the OUV. This requires of the site-holder and other governments involved a meticulous consideration and precise assessment against the integrity and authenticity of the World Heritage Site. For this, checks and balances have been integrated. Large-scale initiatives with a potentially large impact are subjected to a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). A strategic HIA of the relation to the World Heritage Site is carried out in the case of potentially far-reaching developments (such as energy transition).

Recommendations from independent experts are structurally enshrined in the process, both on the level of the World Heritage Site (spatial quality advisory team), the provincial level (provincial spatial quality advisor), and the local level (building aesthetics committee and listed buildings committee).

1.3 Added value of the New Dutch Waterline extension

The New Dutch Waterline offers a historical context that encompasses the entire developmental history of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. The value of the Defence Line of Amsterdam will be enhanced by linking it to the New Dutch Waterline. It reveals the transition from brick masonry construction to the use of concrete as well as the Dutch genius for water management; it is also recognisable as a homogeneous, Strategically Deployed Landscape.

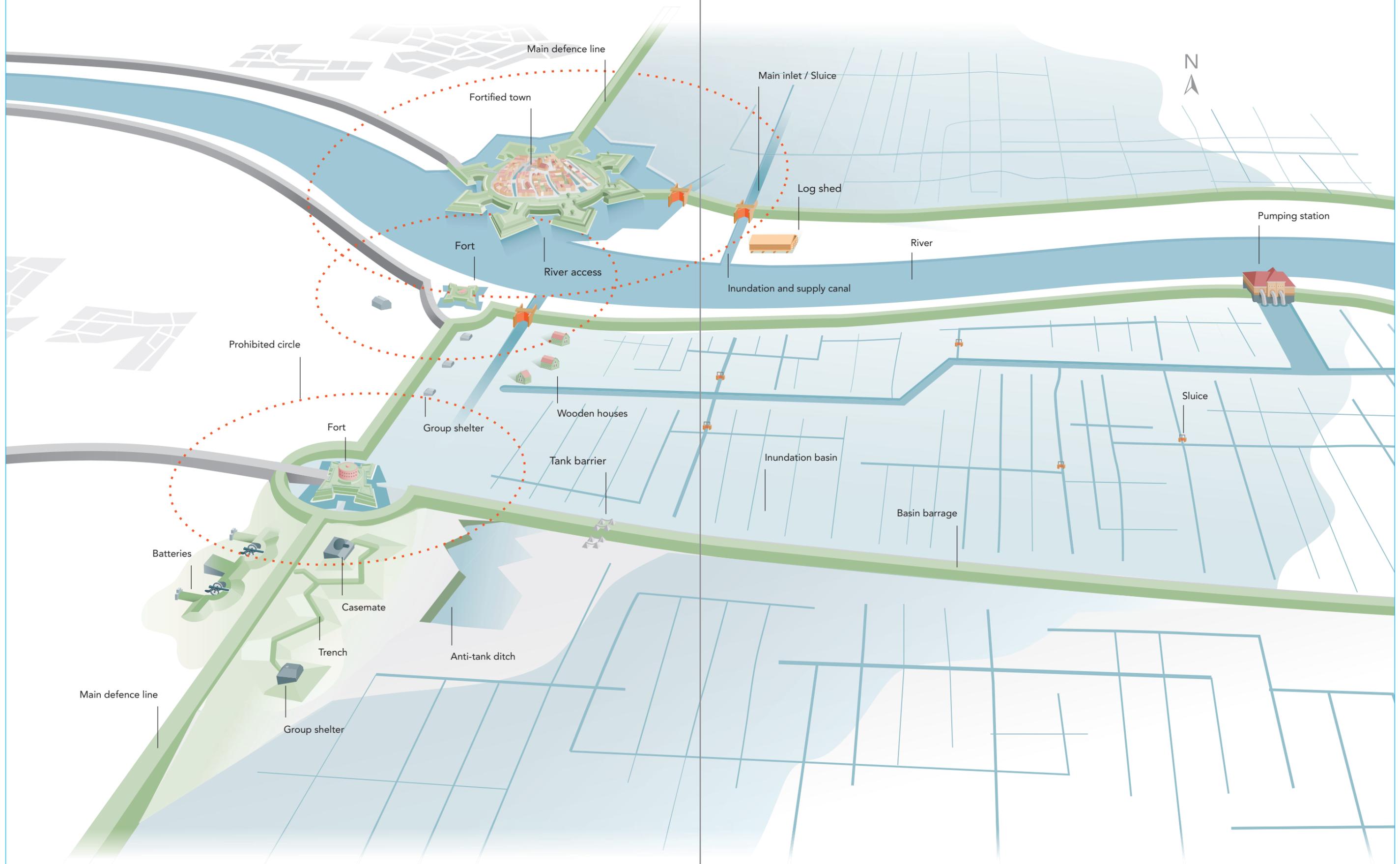
Strategically Deployed Landscape

For the New Dutch Waterline, an 85-kilometre-long interconnected system of nine inundation basins was built. Each inundation basin consists of a number of linked polders. Height differences in the landscape formed the basis for inundation. Lower-lying polders needed to be inundated from the relatively higher east, as quickly as possible but still in a controlled fashion. Because the elevations of the inundation basins differed considerably, they were not linked. Barrier quays prevented the water from flowing from one basin into the next. This made it possible to achieve a similar depth of water throughout.

The main defence line also consisted where possible of existing elevations in the landscape, such as quays alongside rivers and polder dykes. The key principle in the design of the New Dutch Waterline was to bring the city of Utrecht within the defended area, as the previous Old Dutch Waterline left Utrecht undefended. Within that context, the area's topography determined to a great extent the route of the main defence line, which is oriented north to south.

The route of the main defence line of the Defence Line of Amsterdam was established definitively in 1894, after construction of the first fort had already begun in 1880. The route emerged less directly from the topography than that of the New Dutch Waterline. Because the Defence Line of Amsterdam is a circular defence line, it was not possible to make systematic use of differences in elevation in the landscape. It was also important for the distance between the main defence line and Amsterdam not to be too short (because of possible shelling) but also not too long (for reasons of transport

Core features and attributes



and lines of communication). A radius of 15 kilometres from the city centre was taken as the average. This also meant that, in the event of a siege, there was enough land for food production within the defensive ring's safe zone. Nevertheless, in many parts of the main defence line of the Defence Line of Amsterdam it was possible to make use of existing polders, dykes and waterways.

Water Management System

Extending the Defence Line of Amsterdam with the New Dutch Waterline will add a number of historically interesting water management structures to the World Heritage Site. The New Dutch Waterline contains elements that are considered highlights of the Dutch craft of innovative hydraulic engineering. The 'fan sluice' [*waaiersluis*] is one such invention. This type of sluice could be opened by a single person against the pressure of high water. A number of these were built in the New Dutch Waterline and since then, this system has also found its way into other applications. Another unique example of a water management structure is the 'explosion sluice' [*plofsluis*].

Military Fortifications

The extension will add several distinctive construction phases to the World Heritage Site, making it easier to understand the transition to the construction phases of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. Not only was the ingenious Water Management System perfected during these phases, but the Military Fortifications were adapted continuously to allow for advancements in artillery fire. This evolution can be seen in the round turrets and brickwork of the New Dutch Waterline, and in the concrete forts constructed at a later stage in the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

The situation of the forts is one of the features which shows that the New Dutch Waterline is more strongly aligned with the natural landscape than the later Defence Line of Amsterdam. The accesses determined which locations required a fort or other military fortification.

The forts are more regularly positioned in the Defence Line of Amsterdam. This followed the development of high-explosive shells, which made their appearance in 1885 and which could be fired from a relatively long distance. The distance between the forts in the Defence Line of Amsterdam could not be greater than the range of the artillery of such a fort and forts had to be within sight of the two adjacent forts.

1.4 Present-day significance of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline

The Dutch Water Defence Lines form a landscape that is rich in military and cultural history, as well as having natural resources. That also makes it a landscape with touristic and economic potential. After the army disposed of the Dutch Water Defence Lines, the forts and relics became superfluous and deteriorated into remote, blighted elements in the landscape. Over the past 15 to 20 years, there has been increased societal use of the forts and other structures. Many businesses, private parties, interest groups and public authorities are devoting time, money and energy to redeveloping and restoring the Dutch Water Defence Lines. They are thus making huge strides towards preserving what is potentially the largest World Heritage Site of the Netherlands for future generations.

The interaction between the three core features that is characteristic of the heritage site is essential for understanding how the defence system works. For this reason, all three need to be protected and preserved. Parts of the system still play a role in the water management that continues to be of vital importance today. In addition, it offers space for water retention, teaches visitors about history and represents a recreational space in green surroundings. Today, these green areas form what could be seen as a 'defence line for well-being' in an environment that is otherwise densely populated.

The Dutch Water Defence Lines have been rediscovered as a valuable heritage landscape with considerable practical and development potential.

Thousands of people have worked to restore and ensure the re-purposing of the military line of defence in recent years. They have refurbished forts and made them accessible to the public. The tourist and leisure infrastructure have improved. The public has become more familiar with the defence lines, and their history and development potential have been the subject of much research. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline have been preserved and are now more visible as a valuable defence line in the landscape.

With their military function a thing of the past, the Dutch Water Defence Lines now attract large numbers of visitors. Many of the forts have been converted into popular stopping places in a setting that brings enjoyment to children and speaks to adults' imagination. But although they are full of character and historical interest, the forts also lend themselves just as readily for entirely different purposes, such as exhibitions, performances, conferences, community activities, scouting and as workplaces.

The table on the following pages shows how most of the Military Fortifications in the Dutch Water Defence Lines are being used today.

Defence Line of Amsterdam				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
1	Fort near Edam	State Forest Service	St. Fort near Edam	Nature conservation, regular guided tours
2	Fort near Kwadijk	Private	Apollo Dumpstore	Storage
3	Fort north of Purmerend	Private	J. Bart B.V.	Wine wholesale
4	Fort along Nekkerweg	Landschap Waterland	Fort Resort Beemster	Hotel and wellness
5	Fort along Middenweg	Nature Preservation Society	Same	Nature conservation
6	Fort along Jisperweg	Nature Preservation Society	Same	Nature conservation
7	Fort near Spijkerboor	Nature Preservation Society	Voluntary group	Brewery. Large part of fort still vacant, but regular guided tours
8	Fort Marken Binnen	State Forest Service	St. RBOC and FORTtreffelijk	Firefighter training centre and events venue
9	Fort near Krommeniedijk	Landschap Noord-Holland	Same and Heeren van Zorg	Visitors' centre for Defence Line of Amsterdam and residential/training centre for people with autism
10	Fort along Den Ham	Central Government Real Estate Agency	St. Fort along Den Ham	Small museum
11	Fort near Veldhuis	Landschap Noord-Holland	St. ARG40-'45	War museum
12	Fort along St. Aagtendijk	Landschap Noord-Holland	Same and Stichting Fort Pop	Rehearsal space for musicians and Landschap Noord-Holland stewardship unit
13	Fort Zuidwijkermeer	Landschap Noord-Holland	Savoir vivre lifestyle	Cheese storage
14	Fort near Velsen	Private	Kruk (private firm)	Storage
15	Fort near IJmuiden	Municipality of Velsen	PBN and voluntary organisations	Events and museum
16	Fort north of Spaarndam	Spaarnwoude Leisure Authority	None	None
17	Fort south of Spaarndam	Spaarnwoude Leisure Authority	Miscellaneous	Hospitality and child care
18	Fort near Penningsveer	Central Government Real Estate Agency	St. Fort near Penningsveer	Group accommodation, wine importer and cooking workshops
19	Fort near the Liebrug	Spaarnwoude Leisure Authority	Miscellaneous	Wine importer and saddlery
20	Fort along the Liede	Central Government Real Estate Agency	None	None
21	Fort near Heemstede	Municipality of Haarlemmermeer	None	Park
22	Advanced fort near Vijfhuizen	Province Noord -Holland	St. Kunstfort Vijfhuizen	gallery, catering, business space

Defence Line of Amsterdam				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
23	Fort near Vijfhuizen	Province Noord – Holland	St. Kunstfort Vijfhuizen	art gallery and catering
24	Battery on the IJweg	Township Haarlemmermeer	St. fort of Hoofddorp	will be catering and a park with open-air theater
25	Fort near Hoofddorp	Municipality of Haarlemmermeer	St. Fort near Hoofddorp	To be converted to hospitality and park with outdoor theatre
26	Battery on the Sloteweg	Township Haarlemmermeer	-	-
27	Fort near Aalsmeer	Municipality of Haarlemmermeer	St. Crash and Boer Bos	Museum and training centre
28	Fort near Kudelstaart	Municipality of Aalsmeer	None as yet	Will be tendered soon
29	Fort near De Kwakel	Private	Bart 't Fort	Hospitality and club house
30	Fort along the Drecht	St. BHEIJ and Landschap Noord- Holland	Miscellaneous	Hospitality, exhibition space and club house
31	Fort near Uithoorn	State Forest Service	Fort Amstelhoek	None as yet
32	Fort Waver-Amstel	Nature Preservation Society	Krimpenfort wines	Wine storage
33	Fort in the Waver	Natuurmonumenten	Krimpenfort wines	Nature
34	Fort along the Winkel	Central Government Real Estate Agency	None	None
35	Fort Abcoude	Nature Preservation Society	St. Fort Abcoude	None
35A	Battery along the river Gein	Natuurmonumenten	Krimpenfort Wijnen	Wine storage
36	Fort near Nigtevecht	Nature Preservation Society	De Gedenkplaats	Memorial, exhibition space and workshops
37	Fort near Hinderdam	Nature Preservation Society	None / not open to public	Nature conservation (no access)
38	Fort Uitermeer	Province of Noord-Holland	St. Uiteraard Uitermeer and Prov N-H	Hospitality sector / Nature conservation / Storage for road management
39	Fortified town of Weesp including Fort Ossenmarkt	Municipality of Weesp Municipality of Weesp	Miscellaneous Miscellaneous	Clubs and small businesses Lease / Office
40	Fortified town of Muiden (including Muiderslot Castle & Muizenfort)	Municipality of Gooise Meren and private State (Min. of Education, Culture and Science)	Miscellaneous Muiderslot Castle National Museum Miscellaneous	Hospitality, marina, clubs and small businesses Museum / Lease / Art / Events N/A (no access)
41	West Battery	Municipality of Muiden	Scouting	Scouting / Lease
42	Fort Kijkuit	Nature Preservation Society	Same	Business premises of Nature Preservation Society
43	Coastal battery near Diemerdam	Stadsherstel Amsterdam	Paviljoen Puur	Licensed premises

Defence Line of Amsterdam				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
44	Fort along the Pampus	Pampus Foundation	Same	Defence Line of Amsterdam Visitor Centre and hospitality
45	Coastal battery near Durgerdam	State Forest Service	Lighthouse island	Licensed premises

New Dutch Waterline				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
46	Fort Ronduit	Stichting Monumenten Bezit	Miscellaneous	N/A (no access)
47	Fortified town of Naarden	Stichting Monumenten Bezit and private	Miscellaneous	Includes Naarden Fortress Museum, home furnishings retail, commercial and club facilities
48	Werk IV	Municipality of Gooise Meren	St. Beheer van Werk IV	Creative and cultural activities and events leasing
49	Batteries along Karnemelksloot	(SBB?)	Miscellaneous	Recreation / Scouting
50	Fransche Kamp	Goois Natuur Reservaat	Public	Nature conservation
51	Fort Spion	Waternet	Walking and cycling club / walking foundation	Small campsite
52	Fortified town of Nieuwersluis	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Housing
53	Fort Nieuwersluis	Nature Preservation Society	Miscellaneous, including SLO	Nature conservation / Hospitality / Offices / Lease
54	Fort Tienhoven	State Forest Service	None	Nature conservation (no access)
55	Structure near Maarsseveen / C-Fordt	C-Fordt Foundation	C-Fordt Foundation	Lease / Art
56	Fort along the Klop	Municipality of Utrecht	Brasserie het Wachthuis	Hospitality / Lease / Campsite/ Overnight stays / Events
57	Fort De Gagel	Municipality of Utrecht	Under development / Miscellaneous	N/A (no access)
58	Fort Ruigenhoek	State Forest Service	State Forest Services / Miscellaneous	Nature conservation / Events
59	Fort Blauwkapel	Municipality of Utrecht	Miscellaneous	Residential / Scouting / Lease
60	Fort Voordorp	Private	Fort Voordorp B.V.	Lease / Events
61	Fort near De Bilt	Municipality of Utrecht	Vredeseducatie Foundation	Museum / Netherlands Royal Military Constabulary
62	Structures near Griftestein	Municipality of De Bilt	Partly open to public	Recreational / Nature conservation

New Dutch Waterline				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
63	Fort on the Hoofddijk	Utrecht University	UU Botanical Gardens	Museum / Nature conservation
64-67	Lunettes (1, 2, 3, 4)	Municipality of Utrecht	Miscellaneous	Hospitality / Scouting / Lease / Daytime activities / Museum
68	Fort near Rijnauwen	State Forest Service	Limited access	Nature conservation / Events
69	Fort near Vechten / Waterline Museum	State Forest Service	Nieuwland BV / Stichting Waterliniemuseum	Museum / Hospitality / Lease / Events
70	Fort 't Hemeltje	State Forest Service	INSID Foundation and others	Offices / Nature conservation
71	Battery along Overeindseweg	Private	Communication agency ID310	Offices / Nature conservation
72	Fort near Jutphaas / Wijnfort Jutphaas	Municipality of Nieuwegein	ondernemer BV	Shop / Hospitality / Lease
73	Fort Vreeswijk	Municipality of Nieuwegein	Miscellaneous	Lease / Community centre
74	Structure along Waalse Wetering	State Forest Service	Public	Nature conservation
75	Structure along Korte Uitweg / WKU	State Forest Service	Fort WKU - Reinaerde	Lease / Hospitality / Campsite / Day-care centre
76	Lunette along the Snel	Municipality of Houten	Lunet aan de Snel Foundation	Museum (future)
77	Fort near Honswijk	Municipality of Houten	Entrepreneurs and visitors	business accommodation and rental for film location, outdoor activities, parties, dinners, theater performances, network meetings
78	Structure along Groeneweg	State Forest Service	Public	Nature conservation
79	Structure along the Spoel	Municipality of Culemborg	Werk aan het Spoel Foundation	Hospitality / Art / Lease / Events
80	Fort Everdingen	Private	Duits & Lauret	Hospitality / brewery / lease / day-care centre
81	Work on the railway at the Diefdijk	State Forest Service	Private use	Live
82	Fort near Asperen	State Forest Service	Kunstfort Asperen Foundation	Art / Lease / Hospitality
83	The weapon site at Asperen	Township Lingewaal	Stichting GeoFort	Museum, catering, rental
84	Fort near Nieuwe Steeg / GeoFort	State Forest Service	GeoFort Foundation	Museum / Hospitality / Lease
85	Fort Vuren	State Forest Service	Wandel en Fiets Forten Foundation	Hospitality / Overnight stays / Lease / Events
86	Fortified town of Gorinchem	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Housing

New Dutch Waterline				
Number	Name	Owner	User	Use
87	Brakel Battery	State Forest Service	None / Nature conservation	Nature conservation
88	Poederoyen Battery	State Forest Service	Bommelerwaard Foundation for the Preservation of the New Dutch Waterline	Nature conservation
89	Fort Giessen	Brabants-Landschap	Nature conservation society Altenatuur and Archaeological Society	Museum / Nature conservation
90	Loevestein Fortress and Castle	Formerly state-owned, now independent	Museum Slot Loevestein Foundation	Museum / Lease / Events / Hospitality
91	Fortified town of Woudrichem	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Housing
92	Fort Altena	Brabants-Landschap	De Kwartiermeesters meeting and events spaces	Hospitality / Lease / Museum / Shop / Events
93	Fort Bakkerskil	Brabants-Landschap	Koos and Marjolein Lucas	Overnight stays / Hospitality
94	Fort Steurgat	Private	Owners' association	Housing
95	Fort Pannerden	State Forest Service	Foundation for the management and maintenance of Fort Pannerden	Hospitality / Museum

A photograph of a lighthouse and a glass pavilion in a field of tall grass. The lighthouse is a tall, black metal structure with a white lantern room and a red top. The glass pavilion is a large, open-sided structure with a white roof and wooden frame, filled with people sitting at tables. The scene is set in a field of tall, golden-brown grass under a clear blue sky with some light clouds. A vertical line divides the image into two halves.

2

Setting the course
for the future:
Stronger together

2.1 Cooperation between Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline

Extending the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site with the New Dutch Waterline is a logical step from a historical and cultural perspective. The two waterlines used to be part of a single, integrated system of national defence. That meant that the two lines were viewed as a single unit for national defence and that the military organisation had been adapted accordingly. After both waterlines had lost their military significance, the connection between them was also lost.

The extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam with the New Dutch Waterline also signals the start of a process of renewed cooperation between the site-holders of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the current programme office for the New Dutch Waterline. In anticipation of the decision by UNESCO regarding the extension of the World Heritage Site to create the 'Dutch Water Defence Lines', the management of the two lines is being linked. Cooperation has been taking shape under the 'Stronger together' motto since late 2016. The two organisations commission joint projects, conduct joint research and are working to become a single organisation that will bear responsibility for the entire Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site as the site-holder. The two organisations have discussed the recommendations issued by ICOMOS (Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to the New Dutch Waterline, potential extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam (C 759)) concerning the extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam with the New Dutch Waterline, as well as the proposed minor boundary modification (Decision : 41 COM 8B.46) for the Defence Line of Amsterdam, and have jointly taken measures on this basis. The management of the New Dutch Waterline has therefore already anticipated the Recommendations from ICOMOS concerning the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

In order to make the strengthened cooperation clear in the management plan as well, it was decided to link the management plan of the two lines by means of an 'overarching' document. This linking section sets out the themes on which we have been cooperating since 2016 and the vision we have for future joint siteholdership. From 1 July 2020, we will shape the 'Dutch Water Defence Lines' World Heritage Site as a single site-holder and from 1 January 2021, we will work on the basis of a single joint management plan.

2.2 Cooperation agenda

The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline are building cooperation in accordance with the 'Stronger together' motto. They have selected six themes and identified the associated aims:

- 1 Organise joint siteholdership
- 2 Prepare joint management plan from 1 January 2021 onwards
- 3 Convey their joint narrative
- 4 Ensure harmonised spatial-planning protection
- 5 Set up a monitoring system
- 6 Formulate a Strategic Line Perspective 2030

1) Organise joint siteholdership

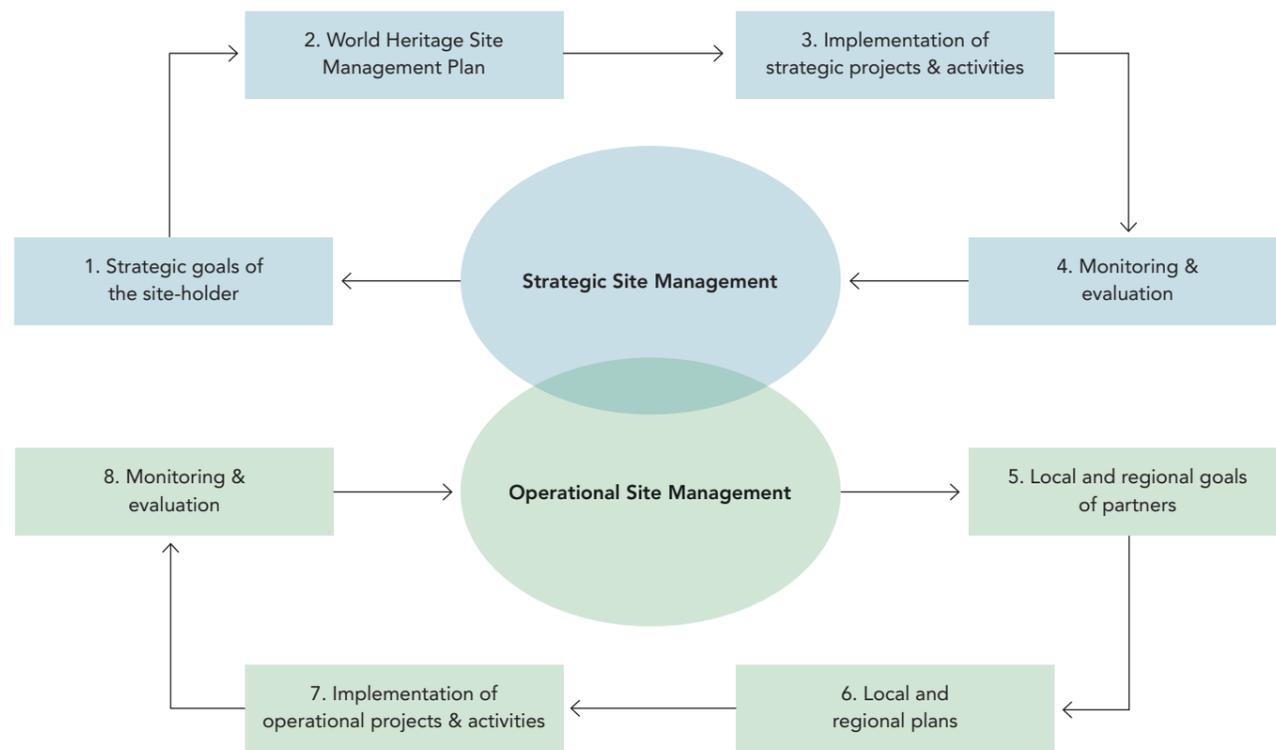
The aim is for the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam to be awarded a single World Heritage Site status in mid-2020, to be called the Dutch Water Defence Lines. From that point forward, a single site-holder will be responsible for the long-term conservation of the entire World Heritage Site. This joint name does not mean that one can no longer talk of the Defence Line of Amsterdam or the New Dutch Waterline if one of these subareas of the World Heritage Site is specifically concerned. The project organisations of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline will be merged in stages. Cooperation began in 2016 and the new organisation will be established by 1 July 2020. The Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant will together become the site-holder for the Dutch Water Defence Lines. This administrative cooperation will be formalised in an Inter-municipal Statutory Regulation.

Strategic siteholdership

The proposed Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site is by far the largest cultural heritage site of the Netherlands in length and surface area. This is elaborated in Section 1. This size and the many different owners, users and public authorities associated with it represent a particular challenge for the siteholdership. As site-holder, the cooperating provinces are not the competent authority for laying down rules or granting licences. And the site-holder also owns only a very limited number of monuments or subareas. The site-holder believes that this is not a problem, because protection is most effective at the local level. As the competent authority, the municipalities are the first public authority in line to regulate protection, and they also have the most knowledge of local conditions. However, the provinces see it as their role to provide a harmonised assessment framework for comprehensive protection of this World Heritage Site in the event of spatial planning considerations.

The site-holder sees itself as supplementary to local and regional policy and it performs the overarching tasks that are useful for the World Heritage Site as a whole or for substantial parts of it, with a view to the long-term conservation of the site. The site-holder consults and reaches agreement with relevant partners in the area. Moreover, the site-holder looks for new or additional partners for

organisations or networks that are underrepresented. Strategic siteholdership serves as a supplement to operational management at the local level. The figure below illustrates this strategic siteholdership.



The strategic goals of the site-holder are:

- To protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site;
- To broadly convey and communicate the Outstanding Universal Value at national and international levels.

These two strategic goals are substantially the same as the strategic goals in the 2014 Management Plan of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. The elaboration of the strategic goals is contained in Part II for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and in Part III for the New Dutch Waterline.

Tasks and organisational structure

From 1 July 2020 onwards, the provinces Utrecht, Noord-Holland, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant will together be site-holder for the whole area of the World Heritage Site. The site-holder will perform the following tasks or have them performed:

- harmonising and coordinating the protection of the World Heritage Site as a whole, with an eye to the proper long-term protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
- drafting and updating the management plan;
- implementing the management plan;

- fulfilling the reporting obligations to UNESCO such as the “state of conservation reports” and the periodic reports;
- seeing to the necessary communication, harmonisation, coordination and cooperation between the subareas within the World Heritage Site;
- involving public authorities and stakeholders in a timely fashion at the level of the World Heritage Site as a whole;
- making available sufficient means for implementing the management measures together with all stakeholders;
- promoting the formation of a vision for joint operation;
- stimulating the mutual exchange of knowledge and development of expertise in the area of spatial quality. In the event of developments, the Outstanding Universal Value must be monitored by means of knowledge and design expertise at the World Heritage Site. This will be provided by the Expertise Centre and the Spatial quality advisory team;
- timely identification of and response to threats and developments that will have a long-term or lasting impact on the World Heritage Site’s Outstanding Universal Value;
- strengthening support and enthusiasm for the World Heritage Site among stakeholders and the public;
- acting as the first point of contact for and involve national authorities for expertise and advice in implementing the management plan.

Measures/actions Organisation of joint siteholdership

- Develop joint body (2019)
- Joint body becomes effective (July 2020)

2) Preparation of comprehensive Management Plan from 2021 going forward

The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline project organisations are drawing up a comprehensive management plan together for the Dutch Water Defence Lines. This plan will take effect from 2021 and is being drawn up under the responsibility of the authorities on the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee. The management plan describes the new joint management organisation and the tasks and responsibilities of the site-holder and stakeholders. It is being drafted in cooperation with partners in the field. Tasks and authorities will be organised as locally as possible, in keeping with Dutch governance culture and based on the core idea that heritage is important for local identity and thus for local communities. This broad or inclusive approach to heritage can also be found in the Operational Guidelines (2017, Article 111).

Measure/actions Preparation of comprehensive Management Plan from 2021

- Draw up comprehensive management plan in cooperation with partners and stakeholders (2019-2020)

3) Conveying the joint narrative

The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline organisations have cooperated increasingly in recent years to convey the exceptional heritage values of both defence lines.

Conveying the narrative Since 2016, the joint narrative of the Dutch Water Defence Lines has been conveyed in the brand strategy and in all communications, with a single overarching name for the whole of the future World Heritage Site. The core of the joint narrative is: Dutch Water Defence Lines: Water as an ally

	Defence Line of Amsterdam	New Dutch Waterline	Together
Conveying the narrative	Marketing material in cooperation with Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation (SLO)	Marketing material in cooperation with Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation (SLO) and Utrecht Marketing	Project joint story and name (from 2016)
Communication with public	Outsourced to SLO (from 2017 onwards)	Outsourced to SLO (since the start in 2011)	Overarching assignment outsourced to SLO (from 2017 onwards)
Exhibition	Forten van Boven (Forts from the Air) on Pampus Island (from 2015 onwards)	Forten van Boven (Forts from the Air) (2016 tour of New Dutch Waterline forts)	Forten van Boven (Forts from the Air) tour of the Dutch Water Defence Lines on Fort Pampus in 2019
Education	Volunteers at the forts Online education programme	Volunteers at the forts Online education programme	Brochure material
Events	Five events across the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline each year		
Expertise Centre	Joint expertise centre Waterlines (from 2018)		
Symposium	Symposium and celebration of 20th anniversary of Defence Line of Amsterdam as a World Heritage Site (2016)		

Marketing and communication The site-holder wants to make the outstanding value of the heritage site more recognisable and better known – both nationally and internationally. The goal is to encourage people to visit the Dutch Water Defence Lines and surrounding area. Communication and marketing make the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage site better known and more recognisable. The basis for this is telling the joint story of the Dutch Water Defence Lines – ‘Water as ally’ – in many different places and in different ways. In cooperation with the partners in the field, various different communication channels and marketing methods are employed to achieve this.

An important partner for the site-holder for communication with the public is the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation [Stichting Liniebreed Ondernemen]. This foundation was set up in 2011 with government funding to establish the connection between fort owners, operators and entrepreneurs, and the public. In recent years, the foundation has built up a strong community in the Dutch Water Defence Lines.

All the activities at the forts are presented together on the website www.forten.nl and are also on the public websites www.nieuwehollandsewaterlinie.nl and www.stellingvanamsterdam.nl. A few times a year, the foundation works together with the community to organise events that involve the whole of the Dutch Waterlines, which are promoted nationally. In addition, the foundation is developing tools of communication such as folders in four languages, magazines and media campaigns, and since 2017, Utrecht Marketing has been an implementing partner for the regional and international marketing of the New Dutch Waterline.

The owners, operators, entrepreneurs and volunteers at the forts are important ambassadors and communicators of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. Every fort has its own appearance and atmosphere, its own network and its own communication and media channels. In cooperation with the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, a toolkit has been developed which provides the forts with information to help them tell the overarching story of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) in their own communications.

Knowledge and education The Expertise Centre for the Dutch Water Defence Lines was established in 2018 to safeguard knowledge about the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam and make it available. The knowledge held by the various partners in the Dutch Water Defence Lines is being made available in digital and analogue form through the Centre, as completely and as efficiently as possible. This is also the case for information about the Dutch Water Defence Lines that is available at other institutes involved in cultural and historical heritage, including military heritage, and knowledge held by private individuals.

Once every two years, the site-holder, together with partners such as the Expertise Centre and the spatial quality advisory team, organises a symposium on the Dutch Water Defence Lines. This symposium is aimed at all interested parties and stakeholders in the Dutch Water Defence Lines and heritage, as well as UNESCO experts.

For both the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam, a digital educational pack has been developed for children aged between 10 and 14. A number of forts have developed

Dutch Water Defence Lines: Water as an ally

Far from the crowds, in the middle of Holland’s water landscape, hidden deep in the countryside, they suddenly rise up in front of you as you turn into a narrow country road in the polder: the forts of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. They are robust sites with a shared past, strung out in a ribbon between the town of Edam and the wetlands of the Biesbosch and linked by trails, bike paths and waterways.

Nature, heritage and history lie within everyone’s reach. Together, they tell the extraordinary story of how the Dutch used water as an ally to defend their territory. That story has been well preserved and you can discover and experience it for yourself again and again in your own way.



Educational tour fort Maarsseveen

their own educational programmes and organise special guided tours for children and young people. In 2019-2020, a new school teaching pack will be developed jointly, which will focus on the story of the World Heritage Site and the OUV.

Measures/actions Convey joint narrative

- Implementation of joint narrative and overarching name (ongoing)
- Overarching assignment for Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation (annual)
- Biennial symposium
- Expansion of Expertise Centre for the Dutch Water Defence Lines (start in 2018)
- Develop digital teaching pack for the Dutch Water Defence Lines (2019-2020)

4) Protection

In 2017, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee made a number of recommendations to the Netherlands as a member state concerning the planning protection of the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site (Decision: 41 COM 8B.46). These recommendations led to a further study which looked into the organisation of planning

protection by provinces for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline.

The study revealed that all the provinces take account of the cultural and historical value of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and/or the New Dutch Waterline in their spatial policy. At the same time, it also found that the practical implementation varied from one province to another. Subsequently, in June 2018, the provincial executives of the four provinces decided that they would strengthen and harmonise the protection of the site's Outstanding Universal Value as a (future) site-holder. The site-holder – i.e. the four provinces – is of the opinion that the same approach should be adopted for the entire future Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site. The spatial protection of the site and its attributes will be improved by:

- harmonising the texts in the environmental visions and by-laws of the four provinces;
- drawing up a joint memorandum of principles on how to deal with spatial developments that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of this heritage site;
- drawing up area analyses for highly dynamic areas with an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value for these areas.

In order to harmonise protection, a joint text will be prepared and implemented in the provincial environmental by-laws in the coming period, a single quality manual will be drawn up for the Dutch Water Defence Lines and a single monitoring and enforcement strategy will be developed for the entire site.

In addition to the harmonisation of provincial environmental regulations, provinces will state in a joint memorandum of principles how they will deal with spatial developments which could potentially affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage site. Following on from this, the Waterlines Spatial quality advisory team will be asked to develop an assessment framework when a Heritage Impact Assessment is required.

In any case, the assessment framework will describe the relationship of the Heritage Impact Assessment as an instrument with environmental policy at municipal, provincial and national level. In this way, the site-holder wishes to disseminate information about the Heritage Impact Assessment to the relevant parties to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value is considered at an early stage in all spatial planning developments. At the request of the initiators, the Spatial quality advisory team will also be tasked with participating in the design of any proposed large-scale initiatives. In addition, the Spatial quality advisory team will be given a central role in providing specific advice on developments likely to affect the Outstanding Universal Value of this World Heritage Site. This will be done in close cooperation with the provincial environmental advisers. In this way, the site-holder will be meeting the need of municipalities in particular for a clear assessment and a detailed process of "dealing with" the World Heritage Site and for professional support and/or advice. In view of the fact that the assessment of developments in and around the World Heritage Site, as well as its supervision and enforcement, will often take place at local level, the site-holder considers it important to meet this need.

In addition, the area analysis tool will be introduced for highly dynamic areas within the World Heritage Site. The aim of the area analysis in these areas is to include the Outstanding Universal Value at an early stage in the planning process. These analyses can be used to weigh up future developments in and around the site, without making all developments impossible. Where necessary, these analyses – subject to adoption by the Provincial Executive – will produce a more detailed framework. This currently concerns the Heemskerk-Schiphol, Vechtstreek Noord and Rondon Utrecht areas. It is not inconceivable that an area analysis will also be carried out for other areas in future. The introduction of the area analysis is a response to UNESCO's desire to pay special attention to areas with high spatial pressure.

Measures/actions Harmonisation of spatial planning protection

- Harmonise text of provincial by-laws for the environment (2019-2020)
- Draw up quality handbook for the Dutch Water Defence Lines (2019-2020)
- Draw up supervision and enforcement strategy (2019-2020)
- Contract for drawing up Guidelines for Heritage Impact Assessment (2018-2019)
- Carry out area analyses (2018-2020)

5) Effective monitoring system

In view of the massive scale of the world heritage site, monitoring is a complex task. For this reason, the cooperating provinces have already started to develop a monitoring system in anticipation of the submission in 2019. The Dutch Water Defence Lines Monitoring Project was started in 2017. This project will continue until 2020. The aim is to set up a monitor that systematically collects relevant information for the management of the World Heritage Site. In this way, the site-holder and the member state, the Netherlands, will have up-to-date information to follow developments, make interventions and support opportunities. In addition to qualitative data, quantitative data is collected and processed as far as possible in a new online database: <https://waterlinie.monument-online.nl>. In the summer of 2018, the basic version went online. As the site-holder, the collaborating provinces are the first point of contact for monitoring the world heritage site. The site-holder does this in coordination and consultation with the Cultural Heritage Agency.

The most important indicators in the Monitor for the Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site are:

- 1 Timely identification of developments with a possible impact on the Outstanding Universal Value;
- 2 Ongoing appraisal of the state of management, maintenance and re-purposing of the representative elements (attributes) of the World Heritage Site;

- 3 Monitoring the progress of site management aimed at maintaining and promoting the Outstanding Universal Values;
- 4 Organising and issuing the periodic UNESCO report for the World Heritage Site.

Explanation of indicator 1: identifying developments

Through early awareness of developments that could impact the Outstanding Universal Value, monitoring is largely meant to identify developments with a potential Impact and to offer safeguards. The main point is to identify any developments that could harm the Outstanding Universal Value, either as a whole or within a specific subarea. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) has drawn up a list of the 14 most important factors that could constitute a threat (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/factors/>).

Below is an indication for each factor as to whether we expect there to be an impact on the New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam. We will make a similar analysis in the joint management plan for the Dutch Water Defence Lines, which will commence in 2021.

Not all the factors on the list are relevant in the case of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. The table below gives an overview of all the standard factors that the World Heritage Centre has mentioned. The second column indicates whether the factor is important for the World Heritage Site and is therefore included in the monitoring.

Factor (WHC)	Relevant for monitoring
Buildings and development	Yes, especially in highly dynamic areas. However spatial development for housing, infrastructure or business parks play a role across the World Heritage Site. The impact of tourism and recreation is also a development that is watched through the monitor.
Transportation Infrastructure	Yes, it is a relevant theme for the World Heritage Site as a whole. Specific attention is paid to infrastructure around the major cities and the special position of Schiphol Airport (an exceptional case within the World Heritage Site).
Utilities or Service Infrastructure	Yes, the water management system is one of the attributes of the OUV. Renewable energy is a new theme and will be included.
Pollution	No. Not a relevant factor as regards the World Heritage Monitor. Possible pollution is addressed through environmental policy and not through world heritage policy.
Biological resource use / modification	No. The use of natural resources is not a threat factor that needs to be monitored.
Physical resource extraction	No, extraction, e.g. by means of gas drilling, does not play a relevant role.
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	No. Not a task for the site-holder, but for owners and local authorities. Any local conditions that threaten physical condition are monitored locally. Damp is a well-known threat to defence structures. If necessary, the site-holder can assist by having research conducted. Not a standard indicator in the monitor.
Social/cultural uses of heritage	Yes. Use and re-purposing are monitored. Impact of tourism, also.
Other human activities	No, it concerns illegal activities. Not relevant
Climate change and severe weather events	Yes, particularly the threat of flooding. In the Netherlands, authorities are paying a great deal of attention to this.
Sudden ecological or geological events	No, no ecological or geological events with a major impact are expected
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	No, not a relevant factor.
Management and institutional factors	Yes. A great deal of attention is focused on the impact of legislation, policy and management of the world heritage site. Evaluation is almost always a mandatory part of policy and regulations.

As part of the nomination process, various studies have been carried out on behalf of the site-holder in order to gain a clear picture of relevant developments. These include in particular the 'Landscape Analysis of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline' [Landschappelijke Analyse Stelling van Amsterdam en Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie] (Land-ID, Aug. 2016).

This report has been included as an annex to the nomination dossier. This landscape analysis was drawn up in line with the ICOMOS recommendations, which advised among other things that the spatial dynamics should be clearly described. The analysis of the spatial dynamics provides an understanding of the current functions in the area, how busy or how quiet it is, and the future developments and trends, possibly accompanied by a transformation in the immediate surroundings of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. With the help of this understanding of developments in the short term in the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline, and which of these might affect the Dutch Water Defence Lines, future events can be anticipated. Twelve subareas are distinguished for the analysis of spatial dynamics:

- 1 Northern peat meadow landscape I
- 2 Beemster Polder
- 3 Northern peat meadow landscape II
- 4 Western dune edge
- 5 Haarlemmermeer Polder
- 6 Aalsmeer region
- 7 Amstel peat meadow landscape
- 8 Triangle of fortified towns as link with Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline
- 9 Vecht lakes area
- 10 Kraag van Utrecht fortifications
- 11 Landscape of the major rivers
- 12 Southern marine clay area

The report indicates for each subarea what the most relevant spatial developments are, with a potential impact on the World Heritage Site. In 2019, after the area analyses have been conducted for a few highly dynamic areas, the landscape analysis will be updated. This will produce an updated overview in autumn 2019.

In addition to fixed indicators, the site-holder has also built in the possibility of monitoring or commissioning research on temporary themes, so that a specific theme or development receives temporary additional attention. In 2018 and 2019, special attention will be focused on the theme of "energy transition". Among other things, by commissioning a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Explanation of indicator 2: appraisal of management, maintenance and re-purposing

The current Heritage Act [*Erfgoedwet*] imposes a conservation obligation on owners of national monuments: an owner must ensure that his or her monument is maintained in such a way that its preservation is guaranteed. The implementation rules pursuant to the new Environment and Spatial Planning Act will include a similar provision concerning conservation. When this act becomes effective (in 2021), that provision will assume the role of the section included in the transitional provisions of the Heritage Act. Where necessary, municipal authorities can use administrative and/or criminal law to enforce the necessary maintenance.

The Database of Cultural Heritage Incidents (DICE) exists to register any incidents involving monuments. The National Cultural Heritage Agency manages this database, which can provide a national overview of all registered heritage incidents. The Cultural Heritage Agency itself registers incidents involving archaeological and built national monuments. In addition, the national Heritage Monitor [*Erfgoedmonitor*] provides information on the state of maintenance of national monuments. The Heritage Monitor is a comprehensive and systematic monitor of heritage in the Netherlands. It will be developed and fleshed out in a cooperative venture between the national government and the 12 provinces. The information is available digitally from <https://www.erfgoedmonitor.nl/>. As of 2018, 171 indicators will be measured, including type of heritage site, geographical distribution, use, subsidy schemes, level of support, profile and educational projects. As the site-holder, we use the information gathered by the civil service and hold annual discussions to ascertain whether any incidents have occurred that require follow-up action. In addition, the online database will be further supplemented from 2018 to 2020. The aim is to have an overview of the state of maintenance, the existence of a current management plan and the current re-purposing efforts, at least for the national monuments within the World Heritage Site.

The table below gives an overview of the monitoring of the World Heritage Site.

Indicator	Method	Frequency	Source-holder / responsible party
Identifying developments	Project administration of New Dutch Waterline, Heritage Monitor	Continuous	Site-holder, spatial quality advisory team
State of maintenance	Individual management plans, DICE, Heritage Monitor	Annually, occasionally	Owners, commercial operators, subareas, site-holder
Progress of management plan	Project administration of New Dutch Waterline	Annually	Site-holder
Periodic reporting	Midterm review (including survey), Heritage Monitor	3 & 6 years	Site-holder, Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE), subareas
Thematic	Variable	2-3 years	Site-holder, subareas

Explanation of indicator
3: progress of site
management

In recent years, the management of the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site and the New Dutch Waterline heritage site have been separated. Both defence lines had their own programme office and their own policy and implementation plans. Cooperation has become much closer in the run-up to the expansion of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline into the Dutch Water Defence Lines as proposed World Heritage Site. As of June 2020, the two programme offices will merge into one overall site-holder office.

The internal project administration office keeps track of the progress of the implementation of the management plan. Administrative meetings are held to discuss progress and results. Each year ends with a report on the results and the financial position. The cooperation is laid down in a formal administrative cooperation agreement based on the Intermunicipal Statutory Regulations Act [*Wet gemeenschappelijke regelingen*].

Explanation of
indicator 4: Periodic
UNESCO report

Monitoring is important for generating information for the Periodic Report that UNESCO requests once every six years (Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention). The next Periodic Report for Europe & North America will be issued in 2022-2023. The reports will be assessed by the World Heritage Committee in 2024. The Periodic Report for the Dutch Water Defence Lines world heritage site will be drawn up by the cooperating provinces as the site-holder in collaboration with the Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE).

No particular action will therefore be required in the period 2018-2020. However, we will be discussing the World Heritage in Europe Today report (2016) with the Cultural Heritage Agency's focal point (first international point of contact) in 2019. This report sets out the conclusions of the previous Periodic Report. This discussion may highlight areas of concern that can be included in the joint management plan that will apply from 2021.

Measures/actions for Monitoring

- Early awareness of developments (factors) that could impact the Outstanding Universal Value (ongoing)
- Ongoing appraisal of the state of the representative elements (attributes) of the World Heritage Site (annual)
- Further additions to the online database on the themes state of maintenance, presence of management plans and current re-purposing (2019-2020)
- Monitoring the progress of site management focused on conserving and conveying the narrative of the OUV (annual)
- Organising and compiling the periodic UNESCO report for the World Heritage Site (2022-2023)

6) Agenda 2030: sustainability & partnership

According to the Operational Guidelines (Management systems, Article 111, 2016), World Heritage Property protection must be undertaken in partnership with local parties, with sustainable use being a key challenge. The function assigned to an attribute must be appropriate to the integrity and authenticity of Dutch Water Defence Lines. This requires a tailored approach to each attribute and location. At the same time, it is emphasised that not everything is possible. The site-holder holds the authorities concerned accountable based on their legal powers in the event of undesirable changes of function. At least three sustainability and partnership projects will be launched commencing in 2018. Their results will be included in the joint management plan (effective 2021-2028).

Line perspective

Early 2017 saw the drafting of the document 'Exploratory Study Strategic Line Perspective 2030.', commissioned by the Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Noord-Brabant. The basis for this document consisted of the Krayenhoff Panorama (2004) for the New Dutch Waterline and the Visual Quality Plan (2008) and management plan (2015) for the Defence Line of Amsterdam. The main question it addresses is how the lines can continue to be developed spatially by 2030 and how to deal with trends, developments and challenges. In terms of the spatial course that it sets out, the leitmotif of the Exploratory Study is a 'line ribbon in the delta', a zone of tranquillity, quiet and contemplation in dynamic surroundings. This ribbon is enormously valuable for the quality of life in this region of the Netherlands. The Dutch Water Defence Lines constitute a green outdoor space of major cultural and historical significance. The document identifies three priorities for the spatial course traced out for the ribbon:

- to recount a unique cultural and historical narrative,
- to shape the outdoor space of millions of people, and
- to capitalise on opportunities to combine functions.

These concepts have given the site-holder a starting point for entering into a dialogue with the extensive network of owners, civil society organisations, site managers, volunteers and other public authorities.

The Exploratory Study has been added to the nomination dossier as an annex and it is being used to develop an agenda for the three subareas (Pact of Loevestein (South), Pact of Ruigenhoek (Central) and Defence Line of Amsterdam (North)). The agenda will be incorporated into the Management Plan 2021-2028.

Energy line

The report 'Energy line: heritage in transition' was drafted in 2017 by three design agencies commissioned by the Province of Noord-Holland and the Cultural Heritage Agency. It sets out the possibilities for the respectful integration of renewable energy into the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site and the New Dutch Waterline candidate World Heritage Site. The report concludes that, while the relationship between heritage and renewable energy is less than obvious, they can in fact co-exist or even enhance one another in surprising ways at times.



Exploratory Study Strategic Line
Perspective 2030

The site-holder is helping to draw attention to this report and spark the debate about the relationship between heritage and the energy transition. The basic idea is to promote the use of renewable energy, as long as this does not damage the Dutch Water Defence Lines' Outstanding Universal Value. To this end, a thematic Heritage Impact Assessment of Energy Transition in the Dutch Water Defence Lines was also launched in 2018. This will produce a vision in early 2019, based on the Outstanding Universal Value, indicating which forms of renewable energy are possible at which locations along the Dutch Water Defence Lines and under what conditions. In addition, municipalities and environmental services will be issued with a guide to planning supervision and assessment of initiatives at specific locations.

Local support The site-holder's main responsibility is for matters concerning the World Heritage site as a whole. It therefore operates somewhat at arm's length from all the work done by local volunteers, heritage organisations, site managers and other local parties. Of course, there is regular consultation with the subareas through the project organisations of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline. The site-holder is also the client of the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation [*Stichting Liniebreed Ondernemen*] (SLO), which provides public communication and has formed a community for local entrepreneurs on behalf of both project organisations. SLO also organises courses for volunteers. One

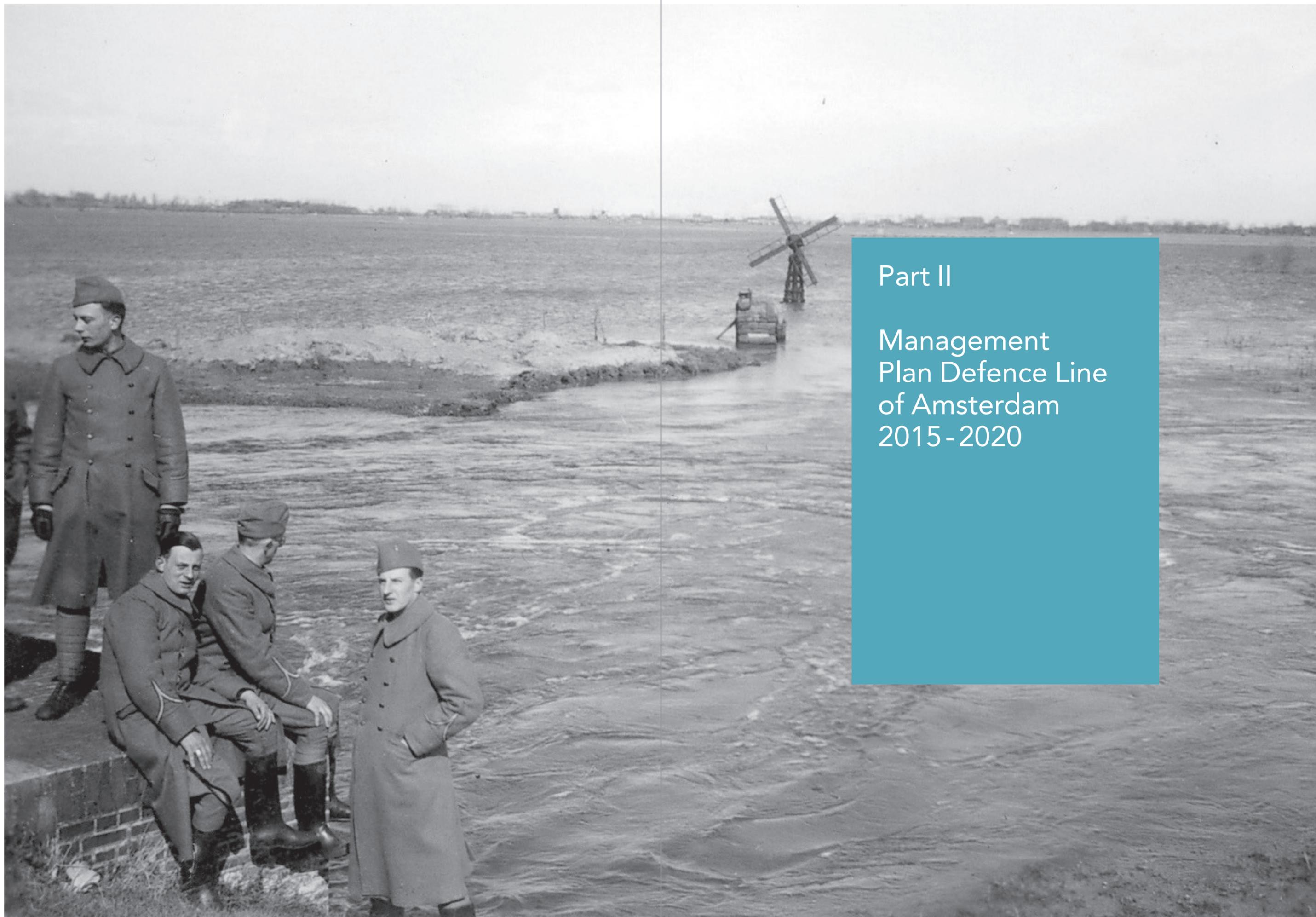
example is a storytelling workshop and manual for the Dutch Water Defence Lines' guides and volunteers, teaching them how to bring the characteristically Dutch story of 'water as an ally' to life for the public.

In the run-up to the joint siteholdership, efforts will be made to identify what local support is currently provided by the individual project organisations and what supporting role the site-holder has in this respect. With effect from the first joint management plan in July 2020, a separate chapter on local support will feature, including projects and resources. It will also describe the role of the Expertise Centre.

On January 1st of 2021, there will be one single management plan for the site-holder if the desired World Heritage Site status is granted in the summer of 2020.

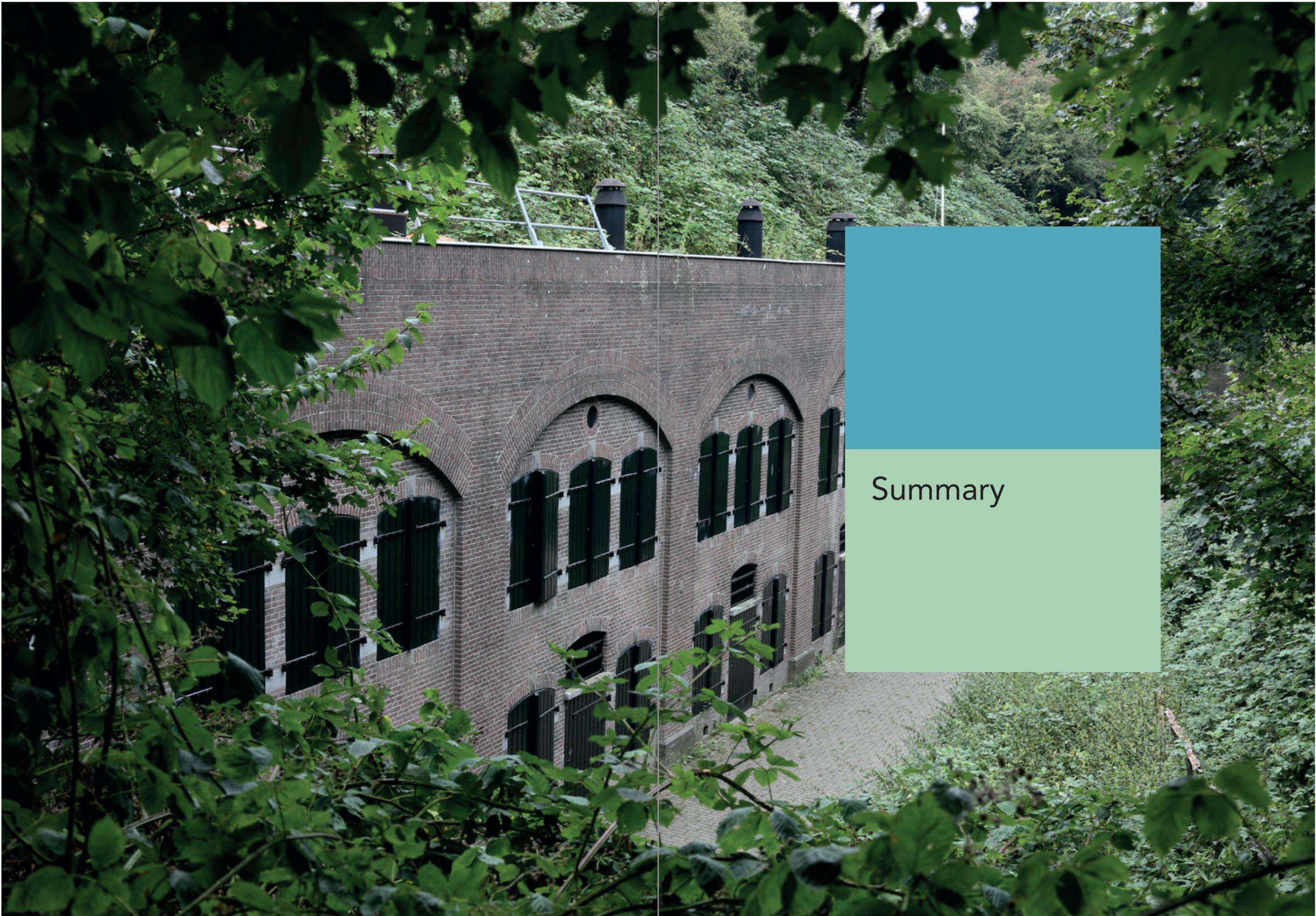
Measures/actions for Agenda 2030: sustainability & partnership

- Implementation of Exploratory Strategic Line Perspective (2019-2020)
- Drawing up thematic HIA Energy transition in Dutch Water Defence Lines (2019-2020)
- Development and training guides and volunteers as ambassadors of the Dutch Water Defence Lines (2019-2020)

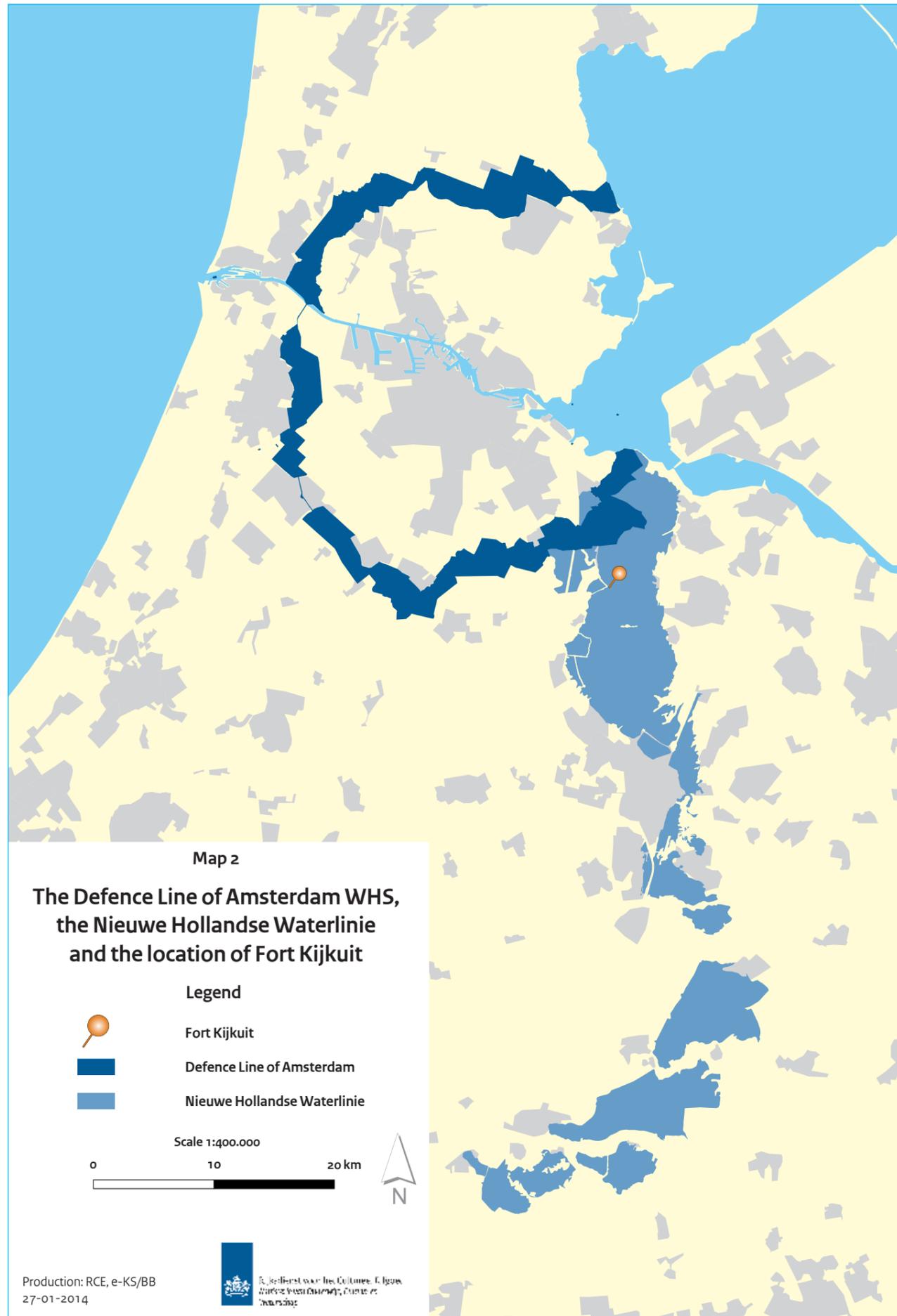


Part II

Management
Plan Defence Line
of Amsterdam
2015 - 2020



Summary



Summary

In part II – Management Plan Defence Line of Amsterdam, we chose to include a summary of the current management plan for 2015 - 2020. This is because the Defence Line of Amsterdam has already been designated as a World Heritage site. Also, its Management Plan has already been sent to the Unesco World Heritage Center on 14 November 2016, in accordance with section 108 of the Operational Guidelines. This management plan has been approved by the province of Noord-Holland on 3 March 2015 and by the province of Utrecht on 12 January 2016.

Purpose of the Management Plan

Since 2005 the drawing up of a Management Plan for a world heritage site has been a requirement of the World Heritage committee. The Stelling van Amsterdam acquired the status of world heritage in 1996 and the provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht are 'siteholders', primary responsible, for this world heritage. In this Management Plan the site holders specify how they intend to organize the management and conservation of the Stelling van Amsterdam as a 'cultural world heritage site'.

World Heritage Site Stelling van Amsterdam

The Stelling van Amsterdam is a military defence system which was built between 1880 and 1920. It is a unique, exceptional and monumental, 135 km long ring of fortifications situated at a distance of some 15 km around the city of Amsterdam. The 'Outstanding Universal Values' of the Stelling van Amsterdam are specified as follows:

- 1 The unique, cohesive and well-conserved, late 19th century and early 20th century hydrological engineering and military landscape entity consisting of:
 - A continuous system of line dikes in a wide ring around Amsterdam
 - With the following attributes:
 - Sluices and inlet and outlet channels.
 - The forts at a regular distance from each other, mainly along dikes.
 - Inundation areas.
 - Former fields of fire (unobstructed line of sight) and forbidden circles (mostly unbuilt-on areas).
 - The integration with the landscape and camouflage of the former military objects.
- 2 Relatively major openness.
- 3 Green and relatively quiet ring around Amsterdam.

Although the Stelling van Amsterdam was built for purely military reasons, its function changed in the course of time. The Stelling now is a combination of cultural history, recreation and nature, as an attractive green zone around the metropolis of Amsterdam. The Stelling also has several locations where buildings have been given new economic and social functions, such as storage (wine), art, health, leisure (sauna) and cafes/restaurants/hotels.

The Stelling van Amsterdam is situated in a very busy and highly dynamic area. In this area, various developments are taking place in the sphere of house construction, industry, agriculture, recre-

ation and tourism, integral water management, infrastructure, nature and landscape and archaeology. All these developments may affect the exceptional and universal values of the Stelling. The management plan specifies how the site holders will deal with these developments.

The provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht have two key tasks in their capacity of site holders:

- 1 **To safeguard:** In line with the UNESCO criteria, ensuring the sustainable conservation and the management of the Stelling van Amsterdam, comprising a complete, intact, authentic and recognizable integrated defence system around Amsterdam which is exemplary of modern-time European defence systems, characteristic of the transition in building and architectural styles and a manifestation of the ingenious technical know-how of Dutch hydrological engineers.
- 2 **To propagate:** Raising awareness for the outstanding universal values of the world heritage site Stelling van Amsterdam, making them accessible and experienceable and passing them on to the present and future generations.

To safeguard: legislation and regulations spatial framework and heritage framework

Of importance for the protection and conservation of the world heritage site are both the planning protection regulations for the Stelling as a whole, i.e. lines of sight and inundation areas, and the monuments framework which is applicable to objects and/or attributes of the Stelling van Amsterdam.

The provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht specify in policy frameworks, guidelines and by-laws how to deal with new developments which may affect the world heritage site. In Noord-Holland a distinction is made into three zones: no developments are allowed in the Monumenten zone, developments to a minor extent are allowed in the Kern zone (no, unless) and in the Stelling zone (yes, provided that). The policy in Utrecht is that developments which have an impact on the main defence line, the inundation areas, the fields of fire and appurtenant elements and the accesses and fortifications are in principle not allowed.

The State (Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (RCE) = government department for the cultural heritage) maintains the relations with UNESCO, consults with other government departments in case of developments based on government policy and has drawn up regulations in the national spatial development strategy (SVIR = structuurvisie infrastructuur en ruimte). The site holders in their turn see to it that, in case of large-scale operations, the State pays due attention in its considerations to the importance of the world heritage site and provides insight into the effects in an Environmental Impact Assessment and/or Heritage Impact Assessment.

Finally, the municipalities safeguard the outstanding universal values of the Stelling van Amsterdam via the instruments of the zoning scheme and uphold via the environmental permit. They can also realize the safeguard via the local monuments and historic buildings policy. In their zoning plan the municipalities specify their official viewpoint regarding the world heritage site. The district water boards in their turn do this via the water management plan, area plans, ordinances and (occasionally) heritage plans.

Organization

The management system consists of a coherent package of laws and regulations, interventions and activities and agreements about the organization of the management and maintenance. In order to safeguard the site properly, the two site holders collaborate with a large number of parties. Except for a few objects, the site holders are not the owners of the Stelling van Amsterdam. Furthermore, they are often not themselves the competent authority. The legal safeguard thus requires good teamwork with the other authorities (state and municipalities). The site holders have to realize the safeguarding and propagation of the outstanding universal values of the Stelling van Amsterdam by collaboration, consultation, persuasion and/or temptation and by making bilateral agreements with other authorities, owners and managers of (parts of) the Stelling van Amsterdam.

Partly for this reason, the site holders have the following roles:

- 1 As regards the conservation and protection of the structure, visibility and experienceability:
 - **Regulating and maintaining:** guardian of the world heritage site by laying down regulations in the planning framework and the monuments framework and by guarding over and monitoring the observance of these regulations. These regulations are enforced to a major degree by the municipalities in their capacity of competent authorities for zoning plan and environmental permit.
 - **Coordinating:** the provincial authorities have the overview of the developments in the region and harmonize them with each other.
- 2 As regards the strengthening and ensuring of sustainable management and maintenance:
 - **Tempting:** To tempt parties to preserve the world heritage site Stelling van Amsterdam. This might also include, for instance, support given to local organizations, owners and managers on the basis of know-how, expertise and process management, or via subsidies.
 - **Knowledge broker:** the Stelling van Amsterdam's programme office is the central point where practical experiences are assembled and propagated, for instance on the basis of themes.
 - **Propagating:** A central role, to set up communication and education programmes regarding the entirety of the Stelling and to carry them out / have them carried out in collaboration with other world heritage sites.
 - **Accelerating:** The acceleration of developments of parts of the Stelling by means of co-ordination and financial support (subsidy).

Propagation of the world heritage site

During the term of this management plan, much attention will be paid by the Programme Office of the Stelling van Amsterdam to making the Stelling van Amsterdam experienceable and accessible for people living in the neighbourhood, recreationists and tourists. To this end, numerous communication and education products will be developed, such as: the setting up of three visitor centres, the website www.stellingvanamsterdam.nl, events, the interactive fortresses game, and several teaching packages.

The site holders function as knowledge brokers by assembling the practical experiences and propagating the knowledge actively (via websites and informative meetings) to the parties involved. Via its contribution to the Werelderfgoedpodium (world heritage centre) and other collaboration projects, the State (Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed) contributes towards the provision of educational information about the Stelling van Amsterdam.

Conservation and management of the world heritage site

The two site holders target on both the integral structure of the line and the separate elements and objects (attributes). This process consists of the following phases, during which the site holder itself does not always play a leading role:

- **Taking stock** of the present condition on the basis of investigations into the management and maintenance state of the structure and objects. Investigations, for instance, into the condition of smaller elements and objects and landscape elements, the condition of the forts and the economic potential for change of use.
- **Taking protection and repair measures.** Apart from applying the legal instruments, the site holders take measures regarding passive management, consolidation and restoration. The site holders have laid down their activities in an implementation programme and/or action plan.
- **Sustainable management:** Stimulating and giving support to parties who manage and operate property (owners, managers and operators of forts) with making management and maintenance plans which are directed at sustainable management. By this, a contribution is also made to the redevelopment, change of use and re-use, after the completion of any repair operations. The objective is the socialization of sustainable management (finding a widespread social support with third parties).
- **Monitoring:** Once every six years the site holders issue the periodical report on the state of affairs of the world heritage site to UNESCO. In this report, attention is paid to the developments, including accumulation of small-scale operations, which manifest themselves in the vicinity. The set-up of a monitoring system regarding the constructional condition of all objects of the Stelling van Amsterdam is in preparation. In Noord-Holland an investigation has been made into the need of consolidation of small objects. Furthermore, by means of a Kansenskaart (opportunities map) and/or Waardenmeter (values gauge) an inventory has been made, in Noord-Holland and Utrecht, of the degree to which the forts have the potential for redevelopment. Important monitoring data are additionally obtained from the knowledge files which are kept in cooperation with the various parties involved (such as site managers, owners and operators).

Dealing with external factors

Various factors may affect the outstanding universal values of the Stelling van Amsterdam. Examples are developments in the sphere of housing, industry, agricultural use, recreation and tourism, integral water management, infrastructure and traffic, nature and landscape and accumulation of several (small) operations. The two site holders and RCE endeavour to steer the possible impact of these developments in or near the Stelling van Amsterdam in the right direction, by means of the following approach:

- **Identifying:** Early identification of relevant developments, both threats and opportunities, so as to gain insight, in time, in the possible impact, alternatives and measures to be taken for the protection and conservation of the Stelling van Amsterdam.
- **Preventing:** Prevention of the manifestation of developments with a negative impact on the Stelling van Amsterdam or parts thereof. Generally speaking, this means that the two provincial authorities preclude and/or disallow developments which have a negative impact on the Stelling van Amsterdam. A possible alternative is to move an intended development to a location where there will be no impact on the Stelling van Amsterdam.
- **Fitting in:** Fitting in developments in such a way that there will be no or an acceptable impact in relation to the Stelling van Amsterdam. This always requires a customised solution and may entail that the developments are carried out in a different way or to a smaller extent, at a deepened level or underground, or that extra attention is paid to embedment in the landscape.
- **Enhancing:** Taking advantage of developments for further enhancing (rendering identifiable) the outstanding universal values of the Stelling van Amsterdam. This applies both to the structure and to the visibility and experienceability.

Implementation activities

The two site holders regularly have consultations with the parties involved (municipalities, owners, managers etc.) about the implementation of the measures stated in this management plan. The provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht have the intention to collaborate, more than in the past, in the programming of activities in the Stelling van Amsterdam. The aim is to work, in the course of the year 2016, at the harmonization of the implementation programmes of the two site holders for the years 2017 – 2020. Form and content depend on the progress of and insights in the coupling of the world heritage site Stelling van Amsterdam to the intended world heritage site Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie.

As regards the Noord-Holland part of the Stelling van Amsterdam, measures are carried out on the basis of a long-term implementation programme 2014-2016. The goals of this programme include the completion of current activities from earlier implementation programmes, the intensification of the marketing for the Stelling van Amsterdam, the redevelopment of two forts and contributions towards the restoration and repair of forts. A further goal of the implementation programme is the assembly and sharing of know-how regarding, for instance, the management and maintenance. Utrecht has the intention to draw up an implementation programme which is directed specifically at the defence lines Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie and Stelling van Amsterdam, this as an addition to the Agenda Vitaal Platteland (living countryside agenda) Utrecht West. Utrecht has drawn up a provisional plan of action for the years 2014 to 2016. These actions include keeping the Kwaliteitsgids Utrechtse Landschappen (quality guide Utrecht landscapes) including set of guidelines up-to-date, having consultations with the municipality of De Ronde Venen about safeguarding in spatial development strategy, establishing the Spatial Agenda and creating the Cultural Agenda and stimulating good management by local owners of land,

objects and forts and contributing towards the realization of the recreational infrastructure around Fort Abcoude.

- Financing** The site holders assist the owners with the raising of funds and the setting up of financing schemes. In addition, the provincial authorities themselves provide subsidies. Funds are made available by the State (Visie Erfgoed en Ruimte) for a number of collaboration projects to which the State contributes in total € 383,750. The financial contribution of the site holders for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 consists of:
- contribution Noord-Holland: the provincial authorities contribute an amount of € 13.600,000 for the completion of current activities, subsidy schemes, co-financing of the restoration of two forts and other operations;
 - contribution Utrecht: an amount of € 34,000 for the realization of the tourist access point Fort Abcoude;
 - provision of provincial manpower as part of the operating expenses of the two provinces.



Part III

Management Plan
New Dutch
Waterline
2018-2020



1

New Dutch
Waterline



Signing statements of support

Introduction

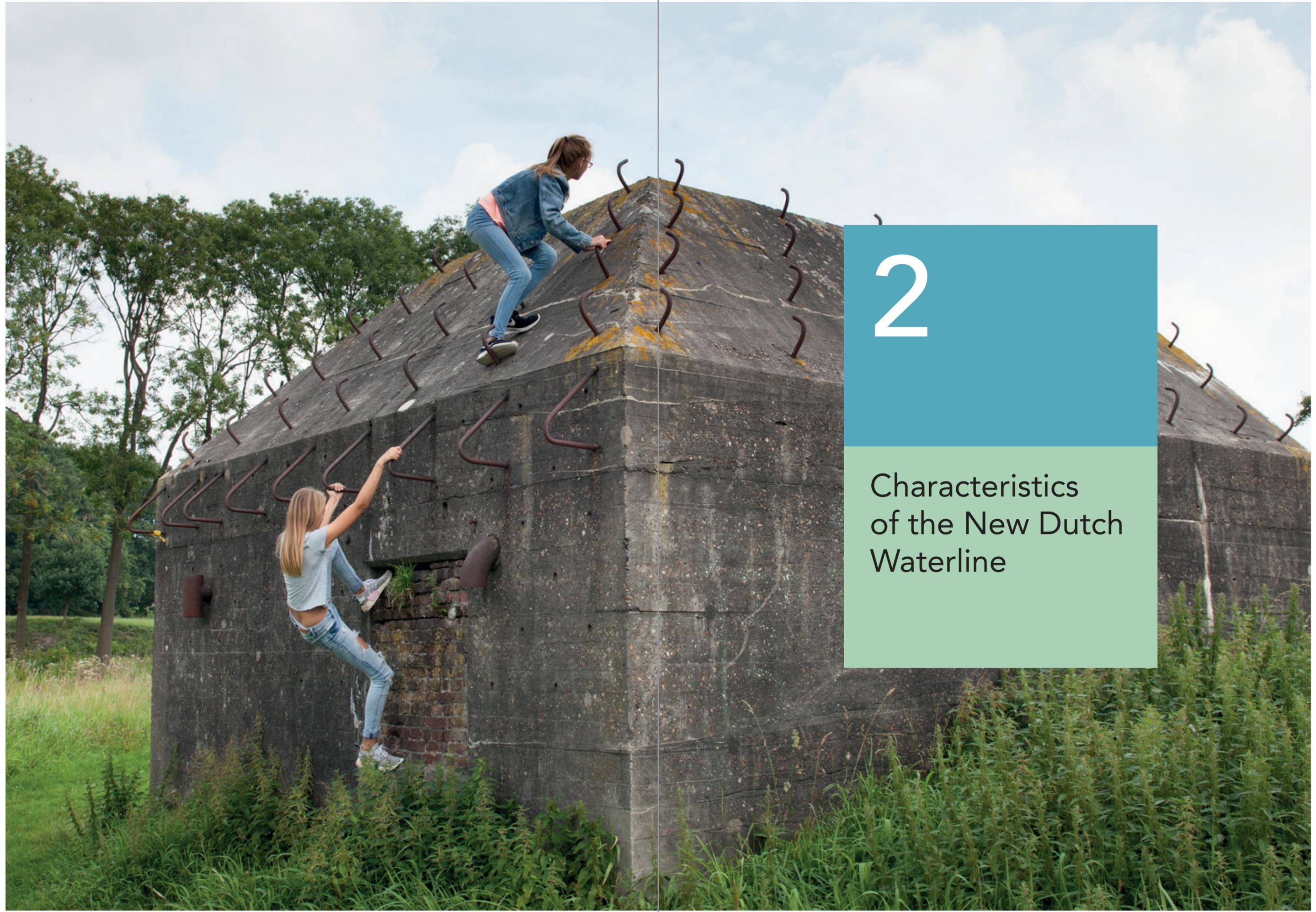
This part of the Management Plan deals exclusively with the New Dutch Waterline, with the components Fort Werk IV, Tiel Inundation Canal and Fort Pannerden, as it is included with its boundary defined in the nomination dossier “Dutch Water Defence Lines, Significant Boundary Modification Defence Line of Amsterdam”.

Part III came about thanks to cooperation between the New Dutch Waterline programme organisation and the competent authorities, owners, commercial operators, volunteers and other stakeholders.

Over the course of several meetings organised in recent years, agreements were reached with the relevant parties concerning the way in which the New Dutch Waterline would be protected, managed, developed and promoted. Further agreements concerned which party would be responsible for what and which activities would be carried out when. Some of the agreements were procedural in nature, but many of them also concerned specific implementation matters. By signing statements of support, parties endorse these agreements. This part of the management plan describes the site-holder’s management of the New Dutch Waterline. It therefore does not cover the programming of heritage tasks by the parties represented in the Pact of Loevestein, the Pact of Ruigenhoek and the partnership between the northern municipalities (described in section 4.4) that come under the New Dutch Waterline. We will however refer to these tasks where relevant.

The document ‘Resource Manual: Managing Cultural World Heritage (November 2013)’ provided guidelines for the compilation of this management plan. The plan also follows the structure of the management plan for the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

The following section describes the core features of the New Dutch Waterline, including the boundaries of this extension to the World Heritage Site and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Section 3 concerns the way in which the World Heritage Site’s management is organised, its purpose and aims. Section 4 describes how the heritage site is being protected by means of regulatory guarantees and quality assurance. Section 5 describes how the New Dutch Waterline is managed and maintained. Section 6 indicates the approach taken to external influences on the site, for example spatial dynamics. UNESCO attaches great importance to promoting the World Heritage Site’s Outstanding Universal Value, and Section 7 describes how this is done. Section 8 describes how the targets and aims defined in the management plan are monitored.



2

Characteristics
of the New Dutch
Waterline



Vreeswijk Sluice

This strategically used landscape has been formed in part by the military emphasis on building new infrastructure, such as the routes of the railway lines (Amsterdam-Arnhem line 1843 and Hilversum/Amersfoort-Utrecht), the canals (Lek Canal 1938) and motorways (A2, A12), including their bridges over the rivers. It was also the result of urbanisation, on a large scale with the long-delayed eastern expansion of places such as Utrecht, Nieuwegein, Gorinchem and Woudrichem, and on a small scale with the construction of wooden houses within the Prohibited Circles.

The polder system created in the Middle Ages, which, during the 15th to the 19th century, was continually adapted to the progressive subsidence, forms the basis for the way in which the New Dutch Waterline functions. Nearly all the existing civil engineering facilities for the water management of the polders played a role in the military flooding of the low-lying areas.

Water Management System

The New Dutch Waterline lies at the transition point between the low-lying and higher-lying parts of the Netherlands, and many rivers flow through it. For centuries, people have taken measures here to control water and to use it for irrigation, transport and even for defensive purposes. This is evidenced by innumerable water management system. The water management objective of keeping land dry for agriculture and living was combined with the possibility to produce managed flooding for the military purpose of creating a temporary, controlled water barrier. Existing structures for water management were employed to this end, with just minor supplementary military inundation structures.

Military Fortifications

The Military Fortifications were built in places where the enemy could avoid the inundations. These were relatively elevated parts of the landscape with intersecting infrastructure that created accesses. The underlying landscape with the existing infrastructure, together with infrastructure added later, were decisive for the location of the defence works. In the first instance, forts were built in places where flooding was not possible. The presence of a wide, elevated abandoned river bed ridge landscape such as the Houtense Vlakte explains the high density of defensive structures to the east of Utrecht. A second group of accesses are where the river crosses the defence line. In order to hold back the enemy, large forts were built on the river dykes there. A third group of accesses consists of the quays and roads, which ran across the main defence line or cut through it. Fortifications were built on these accesses as well. Good examples of these are the Tienhovensche Quay with Fort Tienhoven and the A2 motorway/Diefdijk with the cannon casemate on the eastern side. During the construction of the New Dutch Waterline, too, new accesses such as railway lines, canals and motorways were built. The Ministry of War had a major say in the choice of route and during construction it was necessary to make sure that sufficient means of defence were provided. Particular examples of these modern access works are the sliding door construction in Diefdijk/A2 flanked by a cannon casemate, and the Structure on the Railway Dyke near the Diefdijk, including crane bridge(s). Between 1915 and 1940, a large amount widely scattered small concrete structures were built. Most of these structures were built to reinforce the existing accesses and to defend new accesses. With the widening of the main defence line to become the main line of resistance, these structures came to be spread over a wider area.

Fort Spion



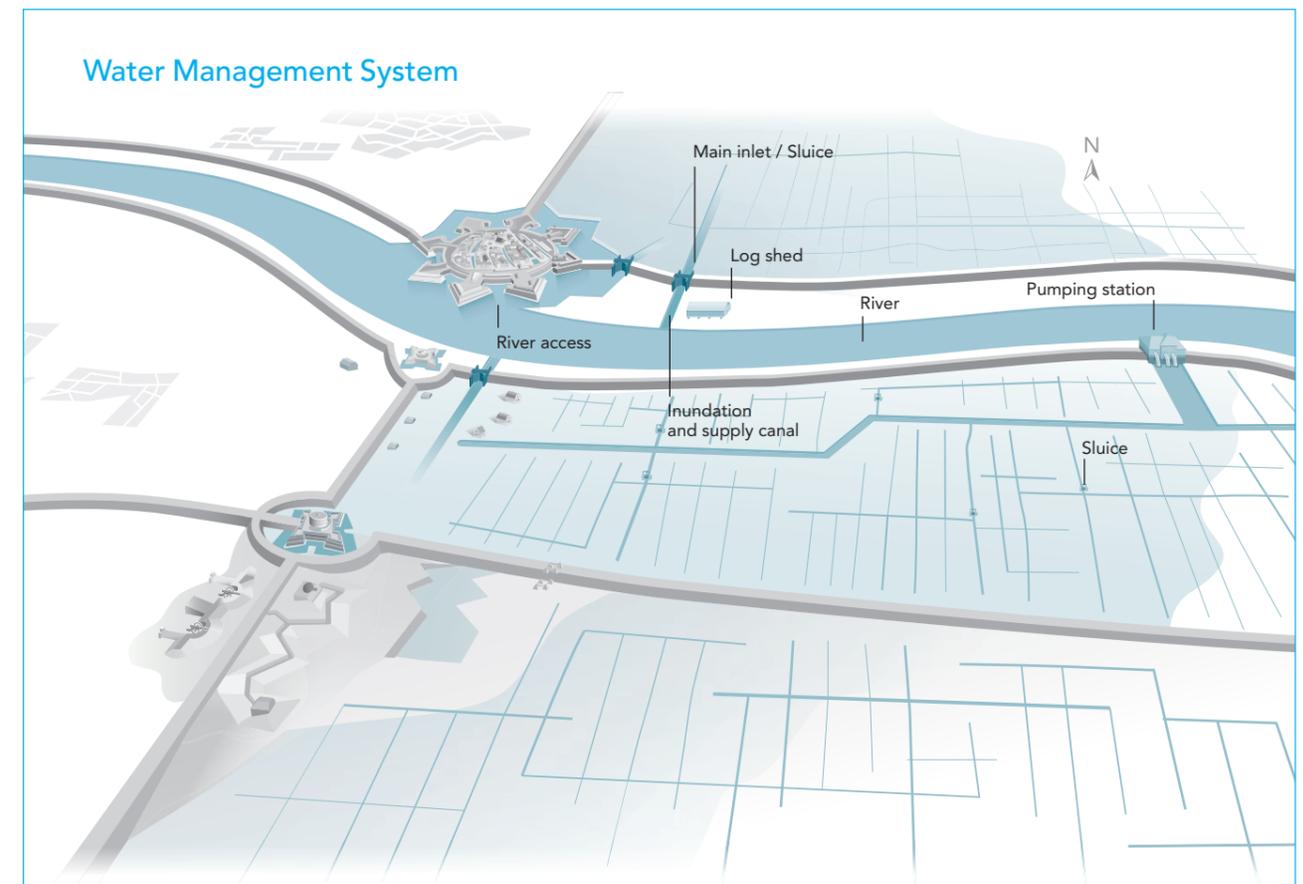
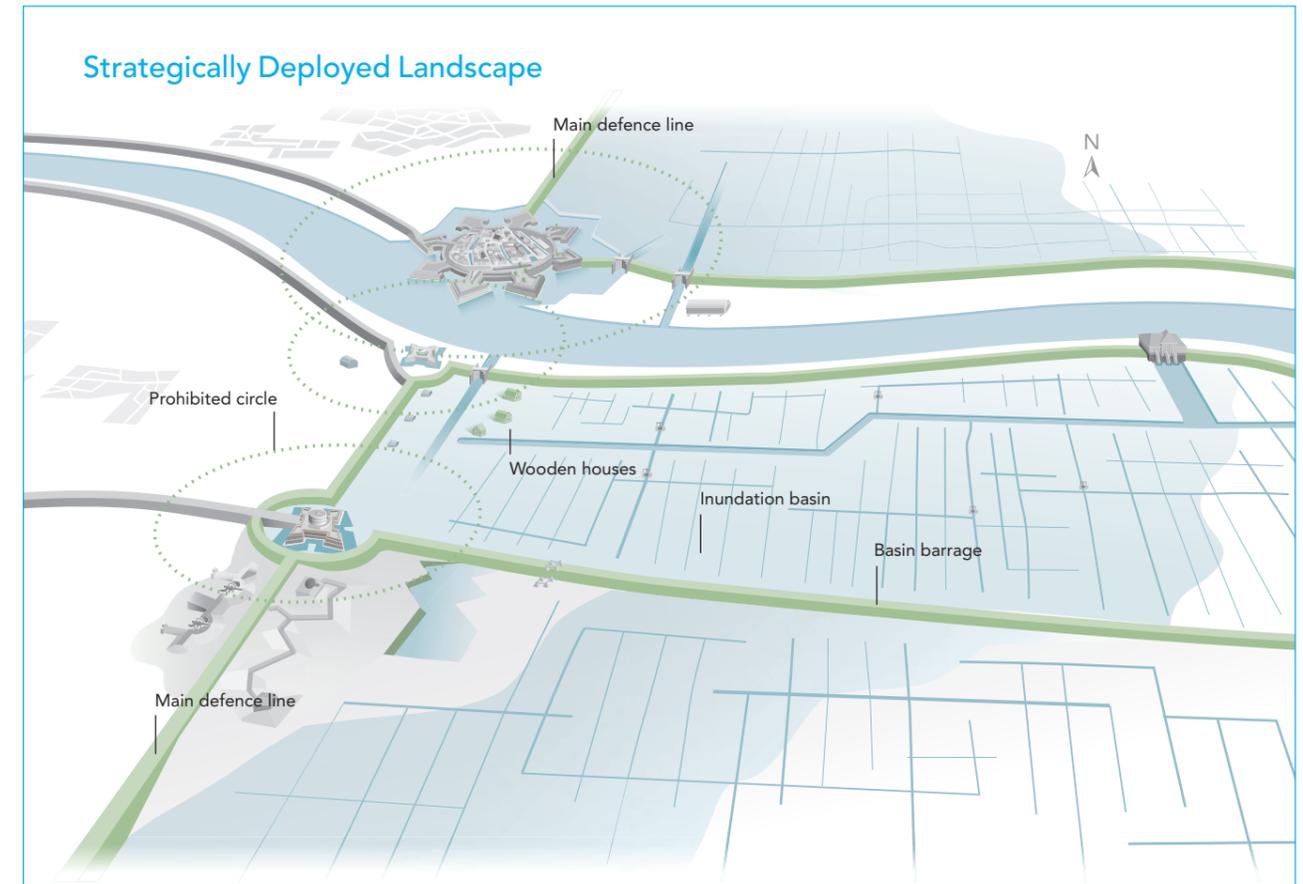
The position, size and shape of these military structures had been adapted to the local conditions, pushed forward to exactly the centre of a quay, as fort Spion and Vuren demonstrate so well, or to a multiple access, such as Fort Everdingen, on both the Lek dyke and in the axis of the Diefdijk.

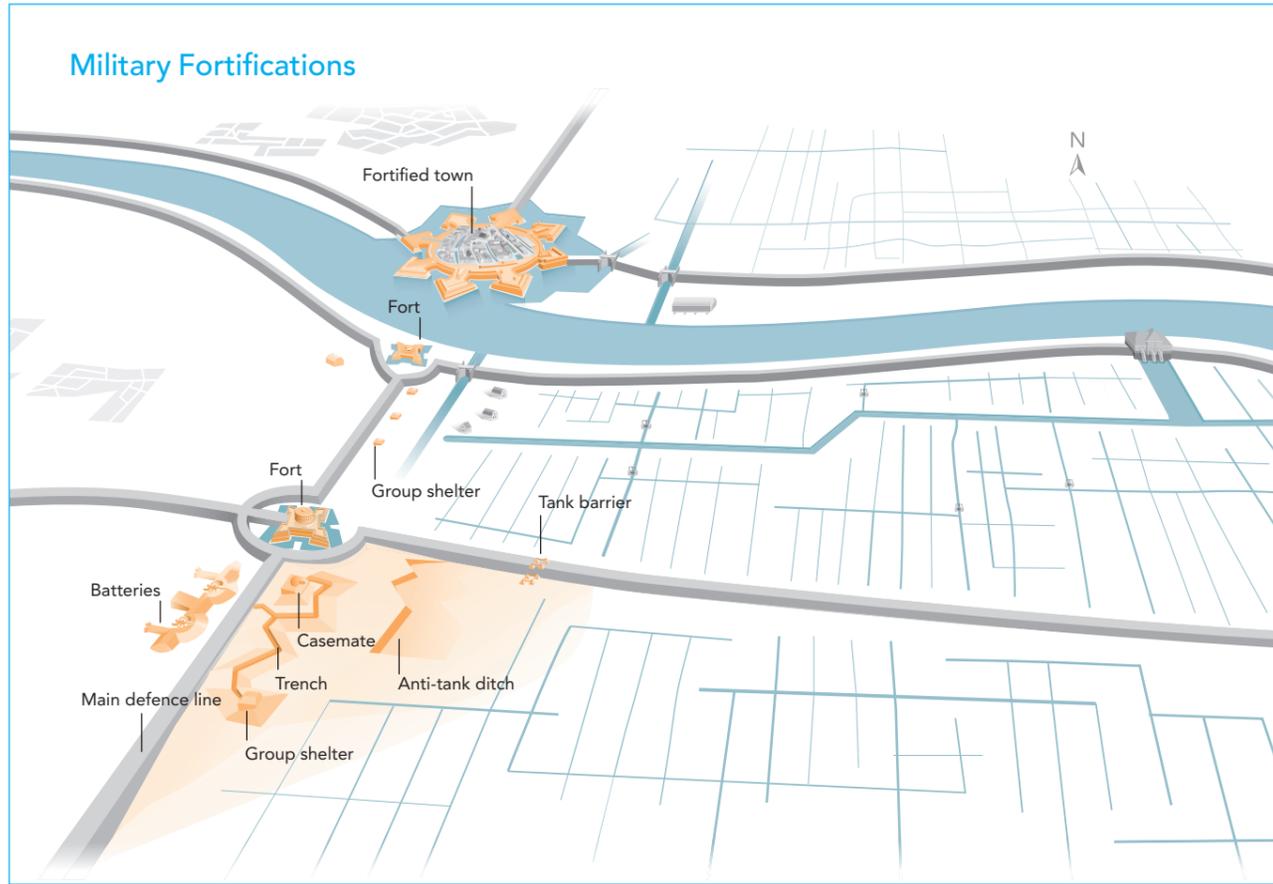
Every fort in the New Dutch Waterline is a location-specific version of a standard type, with symmetry as its fundamental feature. It is noticeable that in the vast majority of forts, this symmetry is adapted to the local situation. This was done to be able to cover the immediate surroundings optimally with artillery; especially the access routes/roads and (river) passages through the main defence line. This means that here we are dealing with a contextually strategic system, which, with the Prohibited Circles Act [*Kringenwet*], was even legally regulated and embedded in the landscape.

Existing defensive structures at strategic locations were used and made suitable as part of the New Dutch Waterline. For this reason, the proposed World Heritage Site also encompasses examples of mediaeval castles, fortified towns from around the 16th century, and 17th-century forts that were in use in the Old Dutch Waterline – the precursor to the New Dutch Waterline.

Attributes Attributes are an expression of a site's Outstanding Universal Value. The attributes are ranked according to the three core features, i.e. Strategically Deployed Landscape, Water Management System and Military Fortifications. Section 2.A.3 and Annex 2 break the attributes down into categories and subcategories. The photographs opposite and the table below show the main classification of the attributes.

Strategically Deployed Landscape	Water Management System	Military Fortifications
Main defence line	Inundation quays	Fortified towns
Basin barrages	Rivers	Forts, structures and batteries
Inundation basins	Inundation and supply canals	Positions and dispersed structures
Accesses	Discharge and seepage basins	Group shelters
Prohibited circles	Main inlets	Casemates
Wooden houses	Sluices	Other military buildings
	Culverts	
	Log sheds	
	Pumping stations	





2.3 Contemporary significance of the New Dutch Waterline

Following the repeal of the Dutch Military Fortifications (Building Restrictions) Act, the New Dutch Waterline no longer had any military function. Until the 1990s, little attention was paid to the New Dutch Waterline, and parts of it fell into disrepair. This situation has changed since the New Dutch Waterline was designated as a National Project in 1999 and provinces took on a role as catalysts. From that time on, the New Dutch Waterline has become more recognisable, available to be experienced and accessible to the public. There has also been social development, consolidation and restoration of many elements of the New Dutch Waterline. Since the 1990s, more than 200 million euros have been invested in repairing, restoring, consolidating and reconstructing the heritage site. The following table gives an overview of the most important milestones since the launch of the New Dutch Waterline National Project:

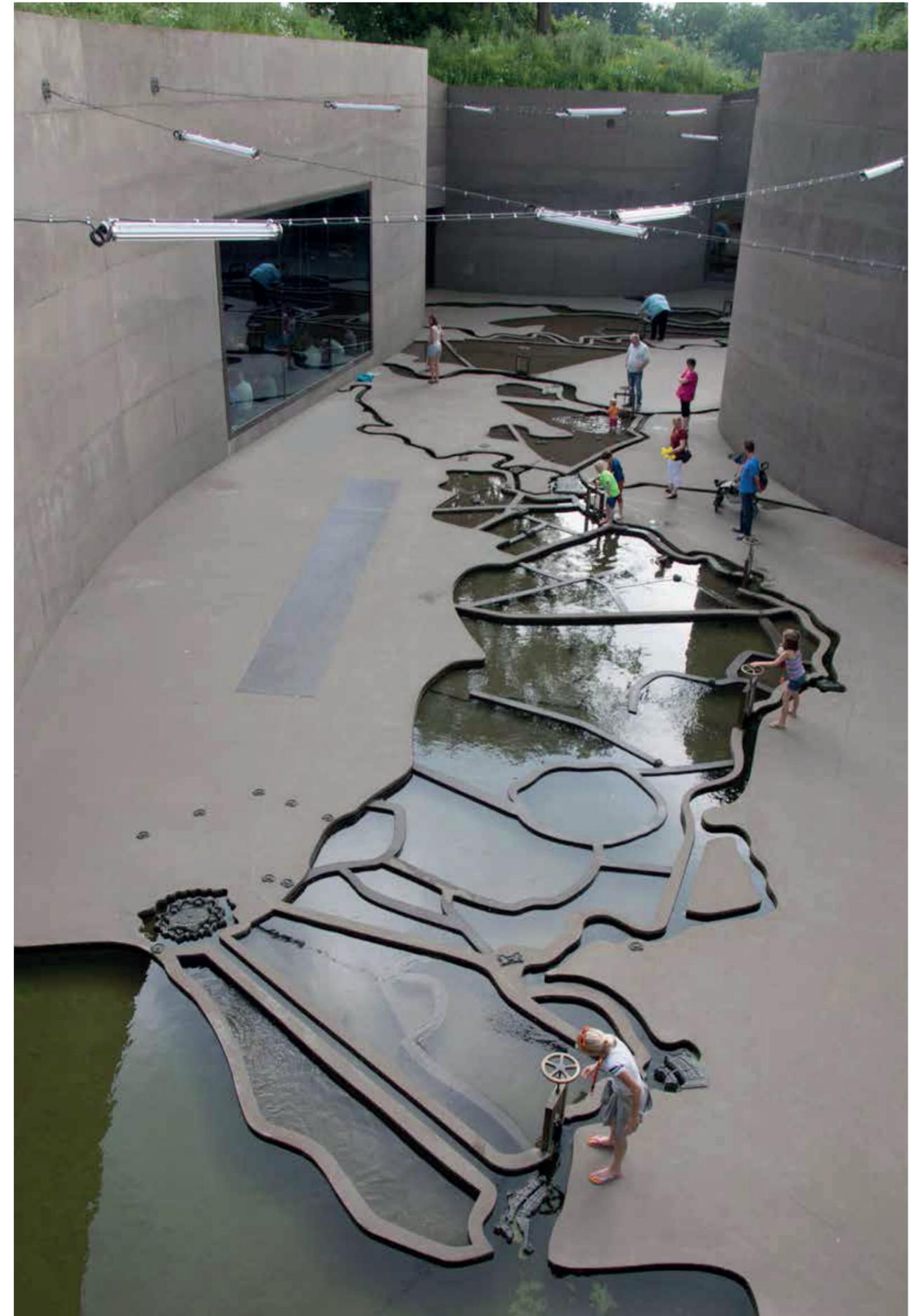
Year	Administrative milestones
1995	Placement on the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites
1999	Belvedere Memorandum, New Dutch Waterline National Project
2000	Included in the Fifth National Policy Document on Spatial Planning
2004	Establishment of Dutch Water Defence Line Committee and Panorama Krayenhoff vision document
2005	Administrative agreement between national government and provinces, and designation as National Landscape
2008	Pact of Rijnauwen (administrative agreement between national government and provinces of the New Dutch Waterline)
2009	National Monument Designation Programme
2011	Placement on the revised Tentative List of World Heritage Sites
2014	Pact of Altena (administrative agreement between the four provinces of the New Dutch Waterline)
2017	Statement of support from partners
2018	Adoption of the Significant Boundary Modification (including Management Plan) by the four Provincial Executives and the national government

In the years 2000 to 2014, the national government was actively involved in the National Project, as a source of funding and as a driver of the project office. In those early years, the New Dutch Waterline was 'brought out of hibernation', as it were. Forts, sluices, batteries and many physical structures have been restored and made usable again, research has been done on sustainable management, support has been increased, and the site's profile has been raised. The policy strategy is 'conservation through development', as introduced in the Belvedere Memorandum (Planning Memorandum) of 1999. The focus here is on finding a balance between conserving the heritage site and enabling new developments.

The New Dutch Waterline project office, set up in 2000, has prepared a spatial plan for the New Dutch Waterline – the Panorama Kraysenhoff Line Perspective [*Linieperspectief Panorama Kraysenhoff*] – and aligned it with many parties. This lays down the fundamental elements of the programme and the quality requirements for spatial developments, revitalisation and sustainable maintenance of the New Dutch Waterline. The Line Perspective from 2004 outlines how the New Dutch Waterline should be developed within a 15 to 20-year period, from a military defence line that has fallen into disuse to a coherent set of structures from military history with contemporary functions that will ensure its protection and maintenance. The Line Perspective was then subsequently elaborated in implementation plans or “project subareas”.

Partly as a result of the National Project, government funding was used to restore many forts, sluices and group shelters in the old defence line and make them accessible to the public. In 2014, the national government transferred the New Dutch Waterline National Project to the provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant. These four provinces, working together in the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee, laid down their ambitions and responsibilities in the New Dutch Waterline Administrative Agreement 2014-2020, known as the ‘Pact of Altena’. Nomination for inclusion on the list of World Heritage Sites is an important part of this pact. In the period from 2014 to end-2020, the emphasis is on using the New Dutch Waterline for new functions and obtaining UNESCO World Heritage Site status. Following on from the National Project, cooperation between the provinces is focusing mainly on obtaining UNESCO world heritage status and preparing for the role of site-holder. At the same time, a new form of cooperation and planning by parties in the subareas has been established, as a follow-up to the ‘project subareas’ from the time of the National Project.

The New Dutch Waterline is now a major cultural and historical experience. Anyone can visit the imposing forts, castles and fortified towns, and experience the centuries-old history of the Netherlands in a stunning landscape. Many of the forts have been given new purposes, from ‘art forts’ to nature reserves, from restaurants to wine merchants and from campsites to Bed & Breakfast establishments. These operations are good for maintenance and for the economy. The Fort near Vechten with the Waterline Museum [*Waterliniemuseum*] offers a wonderful overview of the New Dutch Waterline. In addition, there are two large information centres on the New Dutch Waterline: the Vestingmuseum Naarden and Loevestein Castle. Safeguarding in legislation and regulation





3

Safeguarding
in legislation and
regulation

3.1 UNESCO World Heritage convention

On 16 November 1972, the General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) in Paris adopted the World Heritage Convention. The full name is the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In this international convention, responsibility for protecting and managing cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value is entrusted to the international community. The convention contains the international principles for the protection of World Heritage Sites. The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention support member states in implementing the convention. These international guidelines are updated regularly and have become increasingly detailed over time. The first version of the guidelines was published in 1977 and comprised 28 paragraphs. The latest version, from 2017, now contains 290 paragraphs.

An important principle of the World Heritage Convention is that the member state is itself responsible for the World Heritage Site on its territory. This is stated in Article 4 of the Convention:

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) in 1992. By signing the convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands undertakes to identify, protect, maintain, and present its World Heritage Sites, and to transmit them to future generations. Former island Schokland and its surroundings became the first World Heritage Site in the Netherlands. In 1996, the Defence Line of Amsterdam was added to the World Heritage list as the second World Heritage Site in the Netherlands. In 2018, there are 10 sites in the Kingdom of the Netherlands that have been designated as World Heritage Sites. The New Dutch Waterline will be proposed to UNESCO in early 2019 as an extension of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. By means of the procedure of the Significant Boundary Modification, the extension will be proposed together with a number of boundary modifications for the Stelling van Amsterdam World Heritage Site. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline together as a World Heritage Site will be referred to internationally as the Dutch Water Defence Lines [*Hollandse Waterlinies*].

- The Operational Guidelines were observed in drawing up the nomination dossier, including the management plan. In addition, relevant international charters and guidelines in the area of cultural heritage were consulted, including in particular:
- The Venice Charter (International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, 1964)
 - The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) ICOMOS Resolution
 - International Charter on Cultural Tourism; Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (1999) ICOMOS Charter
 - Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture (2005)
 - Managing the Historic Urban Landscape (2005) UNESCO Memorandum
 - ICOMOS Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2008)

3.2 Dutch national system for protecting the World Heritage Site

The system of World Heritage Site protection for the New Dutch Waterline as important heritage and a potential World Heritage Site consists of three interconnected pillars:

- Spatial planning policy and heritage;
- National monument;
- Designated urban and village conservation area.

Planning-related protection ensures the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The focus here is on the World Heritage Site in its spatial context. Heritage policy focuses more on the structures. It aims to conserve, protect and restore the structures and attributes of this World Heritage Site. The supplementary spatial quality track comes into play in the event of any physical interventions and it is focused on integrating such interventions without them having a negative impact on the heritage value.

a. Spatial planning policy and heritage

Four administrative levels are involved in spatial planning in the Netherlands: the national government, the provinces, the municipalities, and the water authorities. A key principle is that spatial planning decisions should be made at a level as close as possible to that of the individual citizen. This means that the municipality is the first point of contact for spatial planning initiatives in the area of the New Dutch Waterline. The zoning plan contains the legal and spatial planning criteria for municipalities against which new developments are assessed. The core of the zoning plan is formulated in the The

table below gives an overview of the policy and instruments of each level of government.

	National Government	Province /Water authorities	Municipalities
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning - Multi-year Programme for Infrastructure, Spatial Development and Transport (MIRT) - Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning - Living Environmental Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Spatial) Strategic Structure Agenda - Main Cultural Historical Structure (CHS) - Provincial cultural and heritage memorandum - Implementation plans - Guidelines, Visual Quality Plan, quality guides, handbooks - Theme-based or area-specific policy memoranda - Living Environmental Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Structure Agenda - Cultural and heritage memoranda - Cultural and Historical Value Map - Theme-based or area-specific policy memoranda - Living Environmental Vision
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Planning Act and the further elaboration of the Spatial Planning Decree - Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree - Heritage Act 2016 - Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act (WABO) - National Incorporation Plans - Environment and Planning Act (2019) - Heritage Impact Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning - By-Law governing Monuments and Historic Buildings - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Provincial Incorporation Plans - Heritage Impact Assessment - Rule-making authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoning plan - Municipal regulation including By-Law governing Monuments and Historic Buildings - Environmental permit - Heritage Impact Assessment

Spatial Planning Act [*Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening*]. The Act stipulates that for good spatial planning, a use or 'purpose' must be assigned to the areas of land in the zoning plan. Municipalities are obliged to have up-to-date zoning plans for their entire area. These plans must not be more than 10 years old. These zoning plans in any case contain rules regarding the use of the land and the structures on it. They also contain rules for the area of the New Dutch Waterline. Municipalities also usually have a substantive assessment framework for the desired approach to the core features, with, e.g., spatial quality memoranda, buildings aesthetics memoranda or visual quality memoranda.

Preparing the zoning plan is a task for the municipal executive, while the municipal council has the power to approve the plan. The municipality assesses planned developments through the Buildings Aesthetics Committee or Heritage Conservation Committee or the combined Spatial Quality Committee. If it wishes to, the municipality can ask the province for advice. Furthermore, Environmental Services play an important role in regional implementation of granting permits, enforcement and supervision.

The national government and provincial authorities can identify national and provincial interests that have to be translated into the municipalities' spatial planning policies. Should a municipality fail to do this, or fail to do it sufficiently, the Act offers possibilities for the national government or the province to intervene directly by means of an incorporation plan. The national government lays down the

priorities for the national interest in government memoranda and from 2021 onwards the Environment and Planning Act will govern all spatial planning policy. The government adopted the National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning [*Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte*] in 2012. In this Strategic Structure Agenda, the national government outlines objectives for the Netherlands in 2040. Based on its responsibilities, the national government elaborated its ambitions in national goals and indicated the national interests that were involved in those goals. Room for conservation and strengthening unique national and international cultural, historical and natural qualities are classified there as national interests. In the explanation to the Strategic Structure Agenda, the World Heritage Site and the planned extension with the New Dutch Waterline are referred to as being of national importance.

The Strategic Structure Agenda is elaborated further in the Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning (Choosing Character). This Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning establishes the relationship between heritage policy and spatial planning. One of the five priorities is the World Heritage Site: safeguarding coherence and enhancing the appearance and effect. The Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning is translated by the provinces into provincial by-laws. In 2012, the Dutch government decided to give legal area protection to areas that have UNESCO World Heritage Site status or that have been nominated for that status.

This area protection is in addition to the protection of individual built structures and urban conservation areas (see below). The legal area protection at the national level is also applicable to the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site and the New Dutch Waterline.

This national protection of both waterlines follows from the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (Barro, 2011). This decree, again, follows from the Spatial Planning Act and the Spatial Planning Decree (2006). For the New Dutch Waterline, the 'attributes' to be protected are described in the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree. Through the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (Section 2.13.4), the provinces have, when in their territory, the task of elaborating further the attributes of existing and future World Heritage Sites and making them objectifiable. They are also tasked with translating these attributes in the provincial by-laws of the provinces into rules that maintain or strengthen the World Heritage Sites. This subsequently works through into municipal zoning plans. The provinces are to use the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (BARRO) to translate the government's priorities into the provincial Strategic Structure Agenda, provincial by-laws and guidelines. If they fail to do this, they run the risk of receiving a 'reactive instruction' [*reactieve aanwijzing*] from the Minister. In that case, the national government dictates which rule(s) the province has to include in its by-laws. Municipalities' zoning plans have to comply with the rules of the provincial planning regulations. If they fail to meet their obligations, the Provincial Executive (the

executive branch of the province's government) can give a 'reactive instruction'.

Sometimes, the province is the competent authority, in which case it has a role in assessing the plans. A few provinces work with an independent Spatial Quality Adviser or a spatial quality advisory team. They provide the Provincial Executive of the province with solicited and unsolicited advice on ways in which the province can preserve and improve spatial quality. In addition, they advise other authorities and initiators of large developments in the province, such as widening the Lek Canal and various repurposing projects for forts. The New Dutch Waterline additionally has its own spatial quality advisory team. The spatial quality advisory team consists of various experts who, from an independent position, give advice to the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee. This preserves the balance between spatial development in and of the area of the New Dutch Waterline, and the monument values of the planned World Heritage Site that are to be protected.

When the Environment and Planning Act [*Omgevingswet*] comes into force in 2021, it will be translated at provincial level into a Living Environmental Vision and a By-law on the Living Environment. In 2018, the waterline provinces decided to harmonise the protection of this heritage site in the Living Environmental Vision and in the by-laws. The province requires the municipalities to include specifically designated interests of the province in municipal policy, for example the municipal Strategic Structure Agenda and zoning plans. National and provincial interests are actually safeguarded in the municipal zoning plan. The zoning plan and municipal by-laws constitute the assessment framework for applications by initiators of developments, for example for building structures or for functional changes in land use. In many cases, initiators will have to apply for a permit for a spatial intervention.

Control mechanisms are built into all plans, such as the possibility of involving advisory committees and the possibility for stakeholders of participating in, submitting views on, or objecting to spatial planning visions or plans.

For large-scale spatial interventions, there is an obligation to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment to weigh up the impact of various planned decisions. The obligation to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment procedure applies to large-scale interventions relating to house-building and business parks, among other things.

The Multi-year Programme for Infrastructure, Spatial Development and Transport identifies future large-scale national projects, for example in the areas of infrastructure and flood protection. These developments could possibly strengthen the New Dutch Waterline, but they could also impair it. For the construction or widening of national roads (and sometimes also provincial roads), railways, etc., an Infrastructure (Planning Procedures) Decree is adopted, for which the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure is also followed.

For various different interventions in the New Dutch Waterline, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been carried out. Examples are the Heritage Impact Assessments conducted for the widening of the Lek Canal, business park het Klooster and the Regional Business Park in Werkendam. In 2018, a Heritage Impact Assessment was started for the dyke reinforcement between Gorinchem and Waardenburg (deadline for dyke reinforcement planned for 2023). An Energy Transition Heritage Impact Assessment is also being drawn up to respond to the desired demand for sustainable energy generation. During the period of this management plan (2019-2020), the site-holder will produce a guide for the use of the Heritage Impact Assessment.

From 2021, the new Environment and Planning Act (2016) [*Omgevingswet*] will apply in the Netherlands. This Act will then replace the Spatial Planning Act [*Wet ruimtelijke ordening*] and a large number of other acts and rules that affect spatial planning. The Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree is also included in full in the new Environment and Planning Act. The Environment and Planning Act includes the provision that rules have to be laid down at all administrative levels "for the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites, in order to implement the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage".

b. National monument

All military structures and many water management system in the *New Dutch Waterline* are classified as national monuments under the Heritage Act (2016). The "New Dutch Waterline Designation Programme" of the Cultural Heritage Agency has updated the monument status of the New Dutch Waterline. The public Register of Monuments describes which parts of the New Dutch Waterline are national monuments. This concerns so many parts that the New Dutch Waterline is referred to as the "largest National Monument of the Netherlands".

The legal basis for the designation as a national monument is the Heritage Act (2016) [*Erfgoedwet*], which replaced the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act [*Monumentenwet*] of 1988. The Heritage Act takes account of future changes in spatial planning law, specifically the introduction of the Environment and Planning Act in 2021. The new Heritage Act regulates above all what needs to be protected, while the Environment and Planning Act stipulates how this should be done. As site-holder, the New Dutch Waterline provinces coordinate with the national government, among others, regarding what the new Environment and Planning Act will mean in practice for the New Dutch Waterline.

The Heritage Act states that it is prohibited to damage or destroy a protected – national – monument. The current Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act contains an obligation to obtain a permit for demolishing, disturbing, moving or in any way chang-



Naarden

ing a national monument. A permit also has to be obtained for restoring, using or permitting the use of a national monument if it is undermined or endangered. Less significant activities relating to monuments are generally exempted from the permit obligation. The municipality is advised in this regard by the municipal Heritage Conservation Committee and the Cultural Heritage Agency.

c. Designated urban and village conservation area

The fortified towns within the New Dutch Waterline are protected on the basis of their designation as 'designated urban conservation area'. No developments are permitted which impair their cultural and historical character. This concerns the following sites (with the year they were designated an urban or village conservation area), including six fortified towns:

- Naarden (1986)
- Muiden (1986)
- Weesp (1982)
- Nieuwersluis (2007)
- Nigtevecht (1987)
- Blauwkapel (Utrecht; 1966)
- Vreeswijk (1983)
- Gorinchem (1988)
- Woudrichem (1972).

The protection aims to safeguard the historical structure of an area for the future.

New buildings can be added and the use of a building may change, provided this is compatible with the historical character of the area. It gives an idea of the possibilities for development, within limits. The protected areas come under the responsibility of the municipality. The municipality is obliged to take this into account with respect to spatial planning and must ensure that the attributes are conserved. Section 36 of the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act 1988, in conjunction with Section 9.1(1)(a) of the Heritage Act, stipulates that municipalities are obliged to draw up a protective zoning plan for the conservation area. From 2021, this will be safeguarded in the Environment and Planning Act.

The protection of 'conservation areas' and the protection of structures as state or provincial monuments complement each other, but do not replace each other. The protection of conservation areas protects the urban development structure, while the protection of structures protects the building as well as the authenticity of the building material and the construction.

Measures/actions for the Dutch system for protecting the World Heritage Site

- Organise proper safeguards for the protection of the World Heritage Site in the implementation of the Environment and Planning Act at all levels of government (ongoing).
- Use Heritage Impact Assessment in tasks in the New Dutch Waterline (ongoing).
- Draw up strategic Heritage Impact Assessment, including that for energy transition (2018 and beyond).
- Draw up a Guide to the use of Heritage Impact Assessment in the Dutch Water Defence Lines (2018-2019).
- Organise knowledge meetings and distribute information material about the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline to municipalities. This is for the purpose of detailing the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value in municipal rules and policy (ongoing).

3.3 Protection against the negative impact of external developments

The heritage of the New Dutch Waterline is protected. However, impairment of the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline can also come from outside the site. Over recent decades, this threat has had a limited impact on the site. A key reason for this is that various policy regimes are in force around the New Dutch Waterline heritage site and these are effective in protecting the Outstanding Universal Value and visual integrity of this heritage site. These regimes extend inside the boundary of the heritage site and together they provide protection of natural values, cultural and historical values and/or landscape values in virtually the whole of the immediate surroundings of the New Dutch Waterline. They are listed below.

Natura 2000 Natura 2000 areas form a coherent network of protected nature conservation areas in the European Union, which are designated on the basis of the Birds Directive (1979) and the Habitats Directive (1992). The regime supports the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value through the considerable restriction of building and of new functions that result in an increase in the number of visitors or traffic movements – for example recreation grounds.

National Nature Network The National Nature Network [*Natuurnetwerk Nederland*] is the Dutch network of existing as well as planned nature conservation areas. The National Nature Network has wider boundaries than Natura 2000 and its legal basis consists of the Spatial Planning Act [*Wet ruimtelijke ordening*] (2006) and the Nature Conservation Act [*Wet natuurbescherming*] (2017). It supports the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value by limiting large-scale compaction (i.e. construction and new functions that result in an increase in the number of visitors or traffic movements – for example recreation grounds).

Valuable landscape Around the Defence Line of Amsterdam and its intended extension with the New Dutch Waterline, large parts of the landscape have been designated as 'valuable landscape'. In the Spatial Planning memorandum [*Nota Ruimte*] in 2006, the national government designated 20 national landscapes. These landscapes have object that are rare internationally or unique and characteristic in the national context, and in connection with this, they have special natural and recreational qualities. In 2012, responsibility for national landscapes was transferred to the provinces, which continue to implement the protection policy. Around the Dutch Water Defence Lines, these are the former national landscapes Laag Holland, Groene Hart, Rivierenland and Gelderse Poort (near Fort Pannerden). The New Dutch Waterline itself was also designated as a National Landscape in 2006. In these areas, the possibilities for spatial development are limited and large-scale transformations are excluded.

In addition, spatial developments are subject to quality requirements. Any new developments have to take account of the object of the landscape. The duty to conserve these landscape object supports the visual integrity of the World Heritage Site. These landscapes are described at the provincial level in the provincial by-laws and this has been translated further into the municipal zoning plans.

Bufferzone In 2018, the above policy categories were together denoted a zone with a protective effect for the site, up to a distance of on average 10 kilometres outside the boundary of the site. They form the bufferzone, as recommended by ICOMOS and also recommended to the State Party by the World Heritage Committee in decision 41 COM 8B.46. This of course applies only to the 'hostile' outer side of both the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. On that side of the defence line, it was important to have a free and open field of fire. This principle is translated in the Panorama Krayenhoff into a contemporary concept for spatial development. In line with these same principles, spatial compaction through building or planting is possible up to the 50-metre zone on the 'safe' inner side of the main defence line. After all, behind the main defence line there still lies the heart of the country that is to be defended – the large cities with the majority of the population and the most important business activity. This is in contrast to the openness of the inundation fields on the 'hostile' side of the main defence line. This 50-metre protection zone corresponds to the zone that the Defence Line of Amsterdam employs to prevent any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value. This 50 metre zone has a protective effect covering 50 metres from the World Heritage Site boundary, within which construction is not permitted.

Area analyses of highly dynamic zones Supplementary to the establishment of a zone with a protective effect – prompted in part by the ICOMOS recommendation of 2015 and decision 41 COM 8B.46 of the World Heritage Committee – there was specific consideration of the site's vulnerability in the highly dynamic areas, where the urban area is immediately adjacent to the Dutch Water Defence Lines (for further explanation, see 5.CX and 5.DX). For the New Dutch Waterline, two areas have been identified as highly dynamic: the Vechtstreek-Noord zone and the 'Rondom Utrecht' area around the city of Utrecht. "Area analyses" are carried out for highly dynamic areas in order to anticipate possible developments as early as possible and take account of the environment and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. In these analyses, the Outstanding Universal Value and its attributes are further elaborated for the purpose of assessing future developments in and near the site. Following adoption by the Provincial Executives, the area analyses also help to further define frameworks. The area analyses also form the basis for future Heritage Impact Assessments. The emphasis in the area analyses is on protecting the integrity – including the visual integrity – of the site, also from external influences. Together with de area west of the Defence Line of Amsterdam, the two areas to be analysed are shown on a map. The area analysis of the area around Utrecht started in 2018 and in 2019, the area analysis for Vechtstreek Noord will be conducted.

Measures/actions for protection against the negative impact of external developments

- Stakeholders, partners, owners and operators will be actively informed regarding the manner in which the zone has a protective effect for the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline (2019-2020).
- An area analysis will be conducted for Rondon Utrecht (2018-2019) and Vechtstreek Noord (2019-2020).
- Following their adoption by the Provincial Executives, the effect of the area analyses in further defining frameworks will be implemented and communicated to stakeholders and initiators.

3.4 Implementation of protective measures

How do the above-mentioned forms of protection work in practice? Up to 2021, this protection is based on the Spatial Planning Act [*Wet ruimtelijke ordening*] and the Heritage Act [*Erfgoedwet*]. In 2021, the Spatial Planning Act will be replaced by the Environment and Planning Act [*Omgevingswet*].

Responsibility for implementing protective measures usually lies with provinces or municipalities, and sometimes with water authorities. The way in which protection is implemented varies. The aim is to harmonise the decentralised policy over the coming years. In addition, however, authorities have the autonomy to implement supplementary policies independently. Examples are a municipality that supports start-ups operating forts, a province that creates new recreational links or a ministry that releases budget funds for the nomination of a World Heritage Site.

In this section, we examine the specific ways in which the stakeholder authorities shape the conservation and strengthening of the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline.

a. New Dutch Waterline and the national government

The national government has played a prominent role in restoring and renovating the New Dutch Waterline. Since 2000, the national government has invested money, human resources and knowledge in the New Dutch Waterline and it initiated the National New Dutch Waterline Project. In 2014, the national government transferred the project to the provinces involved. In the Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning, the national government refers to the maintenance and strengthening of the New Dutch Waterline as being a task that is of national importance. And in government-initiated projects (roads, railway lines, aerodromes, and gas pipelines), account is taken of the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch

Waterline. In cases where developments might have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, the effects of a development and possible measures are identified and recorded in good time in an Environmental Impact Assessment/Infrastructure (Planning Procedures) Decree or Heritage Impact Assessment. In addition, national government advice to municipalities on the New Dutch Waterline with regard to zoning plans and environmental permits is provided by the Cultural Heritage Agency. The Cultural Heritage Agency is actively involved both financially and through various advisers in the nomination process of the New Dutch Waterline and the Significant Boundary Modification. Moreover, the director of the Cultural Heritage Agency is an advisory member of the inter-provincial Dutch Water Defence Line Committee. In addition, the Cultural Heritage Agency makes a subsidy available on a structural basis for the management and maintenance of national monuments (Subsidy Scheme for the Maintenance of Monuments). The National government makes sure that national monument status is protected in the policy of the provinces and the policy and implementation of the environmental permit by municipalities.

b. New Dutch Waterline and the provinces

From the start of the New Dutch Waterline National Project, the provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Noord-Brabant and Zuid-Holland have been involved in restoration and re-purposing, as well as planning-related protection. In 2014, the directing role for the New Dutch Waterline shifted from the national government to the provinces. The Province of Zuid-Holland indicated in 2014 that as competent authority, it continued to be involved, but in view of the small part of the New Dutch Waterline that lies in Zuid-Holland, it would no longer be part of the administrative cooperation. In 2014, the provinces of Gelderland, Noord-Brabant, Utrecht and Noord-Holland reached an administrative agreement to take on the directing role together. This cooperation agreement is laid down in the Pact of Altena. One of the goals is the UNESCO nomination of the New Dutch Waterline. Another goal is to maintain and strengthen the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline.

The provinces have worked together on assuring the quality of this protection by:

- striving to harmonise centralised and decentralised legislation
- setting up a special quality advisory team
- drawing up quality handbooks
- carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments
- building a community and stimulating cooperation.

Harmonising legislation

On 13 February 2014, the municipalities in the southern part of the New Dutch Waterline and the Province of Gelderland, united within the 'Pact of Loevestein', signed the administrative agreement 'New Dutch Waterline'. The aim of this administrative agreement is to establish uniform zoning plan rules which guarantee the conservation and development of the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline.

For the municipalities Lingewaal, Culemborg, Gorinchem, Vianen, Zaltbommel and Leerdam, an umbrella zoning plan has been drawn up which overlays the existing zoning plans with rules for the protection of the New Dutch Waterline. All zoning plan rules were adopted by 1 January 2017. The umbrella zoning plan has been prepared as a coordinated zoning plan, as it is known. This means that the plan has been prepared in a coordinated fashion, in consultation between the municipalities concerned and the Province of Gelderland.

This initiative – just as the need to achieve clear and unambiguous protection within the site – helped to prompt harmonisation of the provincial and local instruments. As well as making protection uniform in provincial by-laws on the environment, local authorities are asked to align municipal zoning plans as well.

Spatial quality advisory team

The spatial quality advisory team of the New Dutch Waterline is a team of independent external experts that has been in existence since 2005 and provides solicited and unsolicited advice on the trends, developments and challenges that affect the military heritage on the larger scale. Since 2016, the team has had a new composition and a new brief: to issue opinions with the aim of maintaining the balance between spatial development in and of the area of the New Dutch Waterline, and the monument values of the New Dutch Waterline as an extensive heritage site. The advice ranges from architectural suggestions and comments on spatial planning matters to points of concern in the case of dilemmas relating to management and operation. Once the New Dutch Waterline is part of the proposed Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site, the spatial quality advisory team will extend its field of operation to include the Defence Line of Amsterdam. Among other things, the Spatial quality advisory team has advised on the Exploratory Strategic Line Perspective, energy transition, quality assurance, and the terms of reference for the Heritage Impact Assessment on energy transition. It has also drawn up the memorandum on 'On Visual Integrity', which is included as an annex to the dossier.

Quality handbooks

In the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (see 5C1), the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site was converted into 'qualities' of the proposed site. Provinces are asked to elaborate and objectify the OUV. The OUV is legally safeguarded in by-laws and zoning plans. They additionally have an influence on the architecture or the spatial design of developments that are permitted. For this purpose, quality handbooks have been produced in all four of the provinces. The quality handbooks describe the desired incorporation of the heritage site into the landscape or for each area type. In addition, the provinces have their own independent 'advisers on spatial quality', which give the provincial administration solicited and unsolicited advice on how to approach specific challenges inside and outside the World Heritage Site. In the coming years, the provinces will align the layout of the quality handbooks (see below for further details). In 2019-2020, a single joint quality handbook will be produced for the Dutch Water Defence Lines, covering how to deal with the incorporation of development wishes into the landscape or for each area type. In addition, one uniform

Provincial quality handbooks

- **Noord-Holland:** Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History (2018). In this guide, the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline are designated as supporting provincial structures. This means that attention is paid to this structure in the regional spacial programs.
- **Utrecht:** in 2011, the Quality Guide for Utrecht Landscapes [*kwaliteitsgids Utrechtse landschappen*] was published. The quality guide comprises one overarching section and six area sections, one of which is the Waterlines (New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam) section. The quality guide specifically defines the OUV into core features of the Dutch Water Defence Lines in the Utrecht landscapes, so that everyone understands which elements are involved. It also offers inspiration and support for safeguarding the OUV for the future in the case of developments, and even making them better able to be experienced.
- **Gelderland:** handbook "Core qualities of the New Dutch Waterline, handbook on protecting and developing (2015)" [*Handboek "Kernkwaliteiten Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie, beschermen en ontwikkelen" (2015)*], produced

by the managers of the regional cooperative partnership, the Pact of Loevestein, to the south of the River Lek. The handbook recounts the history of the New Dutch Waterline, explains the protection philosophy and describes the features in detail for each subarea (the various attributes such as forts, dikes and sluices). It also offers a perspective on development and design guidelines.

- **Noord-Brabant:** this part of the New Dutch Waterline is also described and explained in the above-mentioned handbook. In addition, there is the Cultural and Historical Value Map [*Cultuurhistorische waardenkaart*], which describes the landscape of the New Dutch Waterline as a cultural and historical landscape of importance to the province. Supporting structures in the region are the levees and alluvial ridges along the big rivers, the dikes and the defensive structures. Furthermore, there is a Development Strategy in which the cultural and historical values are linked to protection, development and tourism and recreational development.

model strategy will be devised for Supervision and Enforcement Policy for the whole site and its surrounding area.

Heritage Impact Assessment

Since 2013, the Netherlands has been employing the Heritage Impact Assessment as an instrument to assess the impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of potential developments in or near a World Heritage Site.

In 2015, two Heritage Impact Assessments were carried out for the Defence Line of Amsterdam: a HIA for a train depot and a HIA for a possible road connecting the A8 and the A9 motorways, which will cross the Defence Line of Amsterdam. Both Heritage Impact Assessments were submitted to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS for assessment. ICOMOS advised on this matter and since then, the two parties have been in consultation. In future, too, the Heritage Impact Assessment will continue to be used as an assessment instrument for developments with a potential impact on the site.

The Heritage Impact Assessment has also been used in relation to a number of projects in an around the site of the New Dutch Waterline, in anticipation of its planned status as part of the Dutch

Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site. In addition, on the site-holder's initiative, a Strategic Heritage Impact Assessment on Energy Transition was started in 2018. The outcome of the Heritage Impact Assessment on Energy Transition is expected in early 2019. In order to make things clearer for initiators, the programme offices, on the advice of the independent Dutch Water Defence Lines Spatial quality advisory team (as a complement to the ICOMOS guidelines), have drawn up recommendations regarding situations in which a Heritage Impact Assessment is desirable, and on formulating the terms of reference of future Heritage Impact Assessments and how to implement them.

Community and cooperation

Over recent years, an extensive network of participating parties has been built up in and around the New Dutch Waterline: authorities and entrepreneurs, planners and planning inspectors, land management organisations, route-developing leisure authorities, and many volunteers, volunteer groups and users. The participation of many individuals in associations, foundations, interest groups, volunteer groups, and other cooperative partnerships reflects people's interest and the importance of this network.

This network began in 2002 with the *Pact of Loevestein*. Since 2002, the Provinces of Gelderland and Noord-Brabant have worked on conservation through development of the New Dutch Waterline in a regional cooperative partnership: the Pact of Loevestein. The Provinces of Gelderland and Noord-Brabant, 11 municipalities, the State Forest Service and the Rivierenland Water Authority are represented in the pact. The desired situation as regards spatial planning for the area of operation of this pact is laid down in the Implementation Plan 'Effective Implementation 2011-2020' [*Doelgericht Uitvoeren 2011-2020*]. In recent years, the New Dutch Waterline has been made more recognisable, accessible and able to be experienced, and the attributes have been embedded in relation to spatial planning. In 2018, work started on drawing up a new implementation programme for 2019 to 2022. With an approach based on area development, a substantial part of the physical and spatial planning task in the southern part of the New Dutch Waterline has been completed. The result of embedding the attributes in spatial planning was that at the end of 2015, municipalities accepted an umbrella zoning plan. In a later revision of their zoning plan for the rural areas, three municipalities also included the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline in their zoning plan for the rural areas. In this way, the partners were working on uniform planning-related protection.

In 2017, 14 parties joined forces in the *Pact of Ruigenhoek* to protect, develop and raise the profile of the New Dutch Waterline. These partners are the municipalities of De Ronde Venen, Stichtse Vecht, De Bilt, Bunnik, Utrecht, Nieuwegein, Houten, Wijk bij Duurstede en Vianen, Stichtse Rijnlanden Water Authority, Amstel Water Authority, Gooi en Vecht, the Nature Preservation Society, the State Forest Service and the Province of Utrecht. The signatories work together with a variety of societal partners, including the Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management,

Overview of Heritage Impact Assessments

Below is an overview of the Heritage Impact Assessments carried out since 2013 for both the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline.

New Dutch Waterline / third lock chamber for Beatrix lock and business park het Klooster.

Plan adjustment / more funds made available to integrate the move of the New Dutch Waterline elements and for an additional open zone between the Lek Canal and het Klooster (adjustment to urban development plan).

New Dutch Waterline / Regional business park Werkendam (phase 2)

Following the Heritage Impact Assessment, it was decided to abandon the development of phase 2.

New Dutch Waterline / Wildlife corridor

Original plan for wildlife corridor was changed.

New Dutch Waterline / Northern Ring Road Utrecht

Partly on the basis of the Heritage Impact Assessment, planners sought possibilities for making more crossings underground or at a sunken level.

New Dutch Waterline / Northern Ring Road Utrecht – extra bicycle bridge

Based on the Heritage Impact Assessment, alternative solutions were sought for the construction of an extra bicycle bridge.

New Dutch Waterline / Solar fields

Heritage Impact Assessment on the effects of constructing a solar field. Solar panels at this location have a limited effect. Planning for the project is continuing.

Defence Line of Amsterdam / Train depot

Limited impact, further development of plans based on recommendations resulting from Heritage Impact Assessment and recommendations from ICOMOS.

Defence Line of Amsterdam / plan for A8-A9 motorway connection

Results of Heritage Impact Assessment form the basis for further research into alternatives. There will now be further deliberations and research.

Defence Line of Amsterdam & New Dutch Waterline / Energy transition

In progress; strategic study on the effects of new forms of energy generation on the attributes of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline.

Source: Land-ID, Loes van der Vegt (9 July 2018)

- water company Vitens, entrepreneurs, residents and interested parties. Their shared aims for the coming five years are set out in a Multi-year action programme. In summary, the partners aim to:
- Convey the special narrative of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam to a national and international public;
 - Make water elements in the landscape visible and show the role of water in history;
 - Protect the outstanding values of the heritage site and prevent any impairment of those values;
 - Make the New Dutch Waterline landscape more accessible, among other things by providing walking and cycling paths, and making these known;
 - Encourage people to visit the New Dutch Waterline and increase leisure and other spending;

- Make the forts and the New Dutch Waterline landscape increasingly self-sufficient by adding functions and through sustainable management, maintenance and energy use.
- Moreover, there is a particular emphasis on seizing opportunities involving societal issues such as urbanisation, recreational pressure, accessibility, sustainability, nature management and water retention/adaptation to climate change.
- Every year, the parties set out an annual programme with specific initiatives that they will develop together. The partners provide 200,000 euros each year to fund the activities of the Regional Action Programme.

Measures and actions: implementation of protective measures:

- Harmonise the provincial and local instruments, starting by creating uniformity of protection in provincial by-laws on the environment (2018-2020).
- Ask local authorities to align municipal zoning plans as well (2019-2020).
- Prepare the broadening of the advisory role of the New Dutch Waterline spacial quality advisory team to include the Defence Line of Amsterdam (2019-2020).
- Make preparations for the purpose of creating one single joint quality handbook for the Dutch Water Defence Lines (2019).
- Take stock of the situation and take steps to arrive at one uniform model strategy for Supervision and Enforcement Policy for the whole site and its surrounding area (2019).
- Communicate and endorse the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment on Energy Transition among the stakeholders and partners (2019).

c. Regional effect of heritage protection

Based on the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree (Barro), the provinces have described the attributes and boundary of the current and future World Heritage Site in the provincial by-laws. In addition, the New Dutch Waterline forms part of provincial heritage policy. The provinces of Utrecht and Noord-Holland together are the site-holder for the Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site. The table below gives an overview of policy in each province. The essential aspects of the policy documents are then explained briefly:

Province	Provincial policy
Noord-Holland	Province of Noord-Holland: Strategic Structure Agenda for Noord-Holland 2040 Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning 2018 Policy framework culture in development 2017-2020 Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History (2018) Defence Line of Amsterdam Visual Quality Plan (2008) Provincial By-law on heritage (2017) Implementation plan Defence Line of Amsterdam/New Dutch Waterline 2017-2020 in Noord-Holland
Utrecht	Provincial Spatial Strategic Structure Agenda (PRS) Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning (PRV) Culture and Heritage Memorandum 2016-2019 'Alles is Nu' [Everything is Now] Quality Guide for Utrecht Landscapes Programme plan of Utrecht programme for New Dutch Waterline & Defence Line of Amsterdam 2016-2019
Gelderland	vLiving Environmental Vision By-law on the Living Environment Implementation Plan Pact of Loevestein 'Doelgericht Uitvoeren 2011-2020' [Effective Implementation 2011-2020] Beleef het mee! [Experience with us!] Culture and heritage programme 2017-2020 Embedding attributes in spatial planning
Noord-Brabant	Strategic Structure Agenda for Spatial Planning 2014 By-law on Spatial Planning 2014 Cultural agenda Cultural and Historical Value Map 2016 Implementation Plan Pact of Loevestein 'Doelgericht Uitvoeren 2011-2020' [Effective Implementation 2011-2020] Heritage Framework 2016-2020 "Imaginative Power of Heritage" [De verbeeldingskracht van erfgoed]
Zuid-Holland	Vision for Space and Mobility + Spatial Planning Programme (2014) By-law on Spatial Planning (2014) Policy vision on cultural heritage 2013-2016 'Erfenis, erfgoed en erfgoed' [Inheritance, heritage and 'inherited gold'] (2012) Area profile of Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden (2012) Implementation Plan Heritage Lines

Province of Noord-Holland

Strategic Structure Agenda for Noord-Holland 2040

The Defence Line of Amsterdam is one of the cultural landscapes of Noord-Holland. The province wishes to treasure the landscape's special features and use these in new developments. The province ensures that developments that take place outside the current built-up area are carried out on the basis of the characteristic features – the 'Landscape DNA' – of the various landscapes.

Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning, May 2018

The Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning 2014 determines provincial policy. Section 20 lists the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Section 21 of this by-law states: "For the areas located within the World Heritage Sites listed in Article 20, rules have to be included in the zoning plan for the purpose of preserving or strengthening the Outstanding Universal Value of the relevant World Heritage Site as described in the Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History." Section 22 of the by-law explains that "a zoning plan may only provide new functions and extend the construction of existing functions within the World Heritage Site insofar as these conserve

or strengthen the attributes of the heritage goods with Outstanding Universal Value”.

Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History

Since 2010, the Policy Framework for Spatial Planning has been included in the Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History, part of the provincial Strategic Structure Agenda 2040 (adopted in 2011). The Province of Noord-Holland has used this to describe and determine the substantive attributes, as defined in the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. With these attributes, the province defines the framework for the municipalities located in the area of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. These municipalities have to align their own spatial plans (Strategic Structure Agendas and zoning plans) with these attributes. The new Guidelines were adopted in 2018. The use of the Guidelines is embedded in Section 15 of the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning. When new developments are integrated, account must be taken of the aims and development principles in the Guidelines.

Defence Line of Amsterdam Visual Quality Plan (2008)

In 2008, the Province of Noord-Holland drew up a Visual Quality Plan for the Defence Line of Amsterdam. The plan draws up a spatial planning and landscape-related framework based on a cultural and historical point of view. It aims to maintain and strengthen recognisability and amenity value, with as its motto: ‘conservation through development’. It offers opportunities and direction for new initiatives and developments, and describes and visualises the spatial and landscape-related qualities of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. Due to overlapping, the Visual Quality Plan applies in part to the New Dutch Waterline. The remainder of the New Dutch Waterline is largely a natural landscape with water, according to the purpose assigned to it. The Visual Quality Plan was one of the building blocks for planning policy for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline, as is now expressed in the Guidelines for Landscape and Cultural History.

Provincial By-law on heritage (2017)

Nearly all the forts of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and many parts of the water management system in Noord-Holland have been designated as provincial monuments. These are subject to the Provincial By-law on heritage. In summary, this amounts to prohibiting developments that damage, destroy or undermine the monument.

Policy framework culture in development 2017-2020

The policy framework Culture in Development of Noord-Holland was established on 3 October 2016. It contains three central tasks:

- Transformation of the cultural landscape: strengthening and using valuable cultural landscapes, including the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline;
- Sustainable use of obsolete built heritage (including military heritage);
- Supralocal management of cultural facilities.

Implementation plan Defence Line of Amsterdam/New Dutch Waterline 2017-2020

This plan was established on 14 February 2017. The broad lines of the policy are:

- Elaboration of site-holder’s task (protecting, conserving and communicating) for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline;
- Extension of UNESCO World Heritage Site with the New Dutch Waterline;
- Facilitating municipalities, water authorities, owners and operators in the areas of:
 - Spatial planning policy;
 - Communication/marketing;
 - Management and conservation;
 - Economic redevelopment;
 - Sustainable energy;
 - Consultation and cooperation.

For the implementation of this plan, 9 million euros will be made available for the period 2017-2021. Additional funding for the benefit of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline will come from general cultural policy and other policy areas.

Province of Utrecht

Provincial Spatial Planning Strategic Structure Agenda 2013-2028

The Utrecht Provincial Spatial Planning Strategic Structure Agenda, which was adopted in February 2013, describes, among other things, the Main Cultural Historical Structure. In the Province of Utrecht, the military lines are an important part of the Main Cultural Historical Structure. Subsection 4.3.2. of the Utrecht Provincial Spatial Planning Strategic Structure Agenda states, among other things: *“for the military heritage of the former waterlines, the main task is to use developments in the area to strengthen the defence lines in the landscape and make it possible to experience them”*.

In the Province of Utrecht, there are a number of large area-specific development projects with respect to the New Dutch Waterline. The emphasis is on strengthening the Waterline in the landscape. The Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning is aimed at preserving and strengthening the characteristic values of the military heritage through the municipalities.

Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning (PRV)

The province lays down rules in the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning and asks the municipalities to include these in their spatial plans (Strategic Structure Agenda and zoning plans). When plans are developed, conditions are imposed based on the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning to strengthen the characteristic values of military heritage, where possible (Section on Main Cultural Historical Structure). For military heritage, the following is stated: ‘the basic principle is conservation through development.

'In the case of spatial developments in the vicinity of the lines, conserving and strengthening the open structure of the former inundation fields and of the connections between the elements of the line are of great importance. The lines are decisive for the direction of development and the form of urbanisation and large-scale infrastructure. The cultural and historical value of the lines consists of the main defence line with the associated elements and, if applicable, the outposts and stop line; the inundation fields and associated elements; and the accesses and defence works.'

Culture and Heritage Memorandum for the Province of Utrecht 2016-2019 'Alles is Nu' [Everything is Now]

The province outlines its cultural and heritage policy in the 2016-2019 Culture and Heritage Memorandum. For the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam, the Province of Utrecht's objective is to improve the connections and strengthen the military world heritage (structures and area) of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam, and to make it more independent. The Culture and Heritage Memorandum describes six substantive goals which are implemented in the plan for the programme.

Quality Guide for Utrecht Landscapes (Water Lines Section)

The Province of Utrecht has described the attributes from the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning in greater detail in the Quality Guide for Utrecht Landscapes. This guide comprises a general overarching section and six sections on separate areas, one of which concerns the defence lines in the Province of Utrecht. The document describes the desired development of the attributes of the National Landscapes Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. The guide is above all an instrument for encouraging and moving project initiators and employees of municipalities, water authorities and other stakeholders to implement plans in such a way that they strengthen the core features of the landscape of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. The book of good practices, *'Borging kernkwaliteiten Utrechtse Landschappen'* (Safeguarding attributes of Utrecht Landscapes), gives municipalities an idea as to how zoning plan rules can be worked out for each landscape and for each attribute.

Programme plan of Utrecht programme for New Dutch Waterline & Defence Line of Amsterdam 2016-2019

The programme plan for the Province of Utrecht part of the New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam describes the approach for this area. The emphasis is shifting from investment in restorations and renovations to comprehensive area development in which societal use and management are essential. This also changes the role, focus and working method of the Province of Utrecht. The province works in a comprehensive fashion, together with and in connection with its partners, on implementing the objectives of the Pact of Altena and the Culture and Heritage Memorandum 'Everything is Now' (2016-2019).

Province of Gelderland

Living Environmental Vision for Gelderland (2014)

The New Dutch Waterline has been part of Gelderland's spatial planning policy for many years, and was already included in the 2005 Regional Plan. The New Dutch Waterline is also included in the current Provincial Living Environmental Vision for Gelderland. The Provincial Living Environmental Vision concerns traffic, water, nature, the environment, and spatial planning. The plan replaces five older, separate plans. The Provincial Living Environment Vision for Gelderland is regularly updated. It states that the province and its partners strive to conserve and develop the New Dutch Waterline as heritage site. Development focuses on appropriate new functions that increase the economic potential of the site and anchors it more firmly in society. Protection is effected by spatial planning legislation, with developments being carefully weighed up in relation to the attributes. These attributes must not be undermined by developments. According to the Provincial Living Environment Vision, the New Dutch Waterline is a cultural and historical phenomenon of worldwide importance, which the province wants to preserve for the future. In 2018, work started on drawing up a completely revised Provincial Living Environment Vision. This revised version will include a harmonised provision for the protection of the future Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site (see Provincial Executives' decision of June 2018).

By-law on the Living Environment for Gelderland (2014)

In addition to the Provincial Living Environment Vision, there is the By-law on the Living Environment, containing agreements and rules for carrying out the tasks of the Provincial Living Environment Vision. For the New Dutch Waterline, this By-law stipulates that activities that have a negative impact on the attributes are not permitted. The By-law also includes a more detailed description of the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline for each subarea. The attributes of five subareas (in the east and to the south of the River Lek) are described in handbooks. The subareas are: Bommelerwaard Inundation Basin, Culemborgerwaard Inundation Basin, Fort Pannerden & Tiel Inundation Canal, Tielervwaard Inundation Basin, and Land of Altena Inundation Basin. The last subarea mentioned is not located in the Province of Gelderland and is therefore not part of the By-law on the Living Environment for Gelderland. Based on a more detailed description of the attributes, it is indicated which developments are not permitted or are only permitted under certain conditions. Together with the Provincial Living Environmental Vision, the By-law was updated in 2018.

Implementation Plan Pact of Loevestein 'Effective Implementation 2011-2020'

The Pact of Loevestein has laid down the desired situation as regards spatial planning for the area of operation of this pact in the Implementation Plan *'Effective Implementation 2011-2020'* [Doelgericht Uitvoeren 2011-2020]. In recent years, the New Dutch Waterline has been made more recognisable, accessible and able to be experienced, and the attributes have been embedded in relation to spatial planning. In 2018, work started on drawing up a new implementation programme for 2019 to 2022.

Attributes of the New Dutch Waterline, handbook on protecting and developing (2015)

In 2015, the administrators of the Pact of Loevestein produced a handbook of attributes. Part 1 summarises the history of the whole New Dutch Waterline and explains its contemporary significance. It sets out how the government protects the attributes under the motto 'conservation through development'. The Waterline is a living landscape and developments are necessary for the sustainable conservation of this unique heritage site. The key point is for developments to be carried out in an appropriate fashion and the handbook sets out what is acceptable. Part 1 deals with the New Dutch Waterline as a whole, from the fortified town of Muiden to the wetlands of the Biesbosch. Part 2 consists of five regional descriptions of subareas south of the Lek. The attributes are described in detail for each subarea (the various attributes such as forts, dykes and sluices) and a perspective on development and development guidelines are given.

Culture and heritage programme 2017-2020 – Experience with us!

Following the conclusion of the Gelderland Area Tasks [*Gelderse Gebiedsopgaven*] (GGO) programme, the New Dutch Waterline was added to the 'Experience with us! Culture and heritage programme 2017-2020' [*Beleef het Mee! Cultuur en Erfgoedprogramma 2017-2020*] programme from 2018. The New Dutch Waterline is protected by regular heritage policy and can therefore also take advantage of provincial heritage subsidies. Furthermore, under museum policy, support has already been offered to parts of the New Dutch Waterline that have a museum function, such as Loevestein Castle and the GeoFort. Specifically, the province ensures the maintenance and management of the rare 'waaiersluizen' [*fan sluices*] near Asperen, because they are the property of the Province of Gelderland.

Province of
Noord-Brabant

Strategic Structure Agenda for Spatial Planning 2014

Part of the Strategic Structure Agenda are the 'Area Passports'. In these, the attributes were elaborated in detail as early as 2011, among others for the Land of Heusden and Altena.

By-law on Spatial Planning

The attributes of the New Dutch Waterline are given in the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree. In the interests of maintaining and strengthening these attributes, the province has the task of objectifying the attributes in the by-laws and it has laid down rules on the content of zoning plans. In the By-law on Spatial Planning of the Province of Noord-Brabant, this is laid down in Section 23, New Dutch Waterline, in which it is stipulated, among other things, that zoning plans are in part aimed at conserving, renovating or sustainably developing the attributes and which lays down rules to protect these tasks. The attributes of the New Dutch Waterline are the interconnected whole of forts, dykes, quays, and inundation basins, the green and overwhelmingly peaceful character of the area, as well as the openness. These attributes are described in more detail in the Cultural and Historical Value Map and specified on maps in

Section 22. Policy focuses on conserving, renovating or sustainably developing the cultural and historical values and features of the areas and protecting them through planning.

Section 24 includes rules for complexes of cultural and historical importance. This provides additional possibilities for spatial development of these complexes, provided this development makes a contribution to the conservation or renovation of the cultural and historical character of the complex, and is compatible with policy for that area. In the New Dutch Waterline, the following complexes of cultural and historical importance are specifically concerned: Fort Bakkerskil, Fort Altena, Fort Giessen and the Wilhelminasluis complex of locks.

Cultural agenda

The Cultural agenda, the basis of Noord-Brabant's cultural policy, focuses specifically on heritage, the performing arts and visual culture. There are many parties in Noord-Brabant that are involved in culture. The province encourages them to work together with the Cultural agenda: a working method with which the province stimulates harmonisation, exchanges and knowledge-sharing between the cultural field and the other stakeholders. These are the public authorities, companies social organisations and citizens. Cooperation creates a strong and coherent cultural system that is less vulnerable. In this way, Noord-Brabant's heritage can continue to be affordable and a treasured commodity, and culture can provide opportunities to other sectors such as the economy, healthcare and spatial planning.

Cultural and Historical Value Map 2016

In the Cultural and Historical Value Map, the Provincial Executive provides more details of the New Dutch Waterline, as included in the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning. The importance to the province of the New Dutch Waterline is made clear in a general description of the cultural and historical landscape and a more detailed description of the cultural and historical area (specific area). The following is stated in the general description of the Cultural and Historical Landscape of the New Dutch Waterline:

"The area forms part of the polder landscape that was created through the gradual reclamation of the land that was flooded during the Saint Elizabeth's Flood in 1421. In the 19th century, the area was developed as part of the New Dutch Waterline." The policy focuses on:

- Achieving the objectives of the Krayenhoff plan
- Strengthening the features of the floodplains outside the dykes
- Ensuring economic developments are compatible with the cultural and historical identity of the New Dutch Waterline
- Increasing appreciation of the culture and history by enhancing the visitor's experience

The section Cultural and Historical Area 'Inundation fields and the forts of the New Dutch Waterline' lists the values and the characteristic elements for this part of the New Dutch Waterline. Policy ensures protection of the areas through planning, conservation,

renovation and sustainable development of their cultural and historical values and features.

Implementation Plan Pact of Loevestein 'Effective Implementation 2011-2020'

Since 2002, the Province of Noord-Brabant has worked on conservation through development of the New Dutch Waterline in a regional cooperative partnership: the Pact of Loevestein.

The desired situation as regards spatial planning for the area of operation of this pact is laid down in the Implementation Plan 'Effective Implementation 2011-2020' [*Doelgericht Uitvoeren 2011-2020*]. In 2018, work started on drawing up a new implementation programme for 2019 to 2022. With an approach based on area development, a substantial part of the physical and spatial planning task in the southern part of the New Dutch Waterline has been completed.

Heritage Framework 2016-2020 'Imaginative Power of Heritage'

"Heritage does not stand alone, but is a valuable part of our living environment." This first sentence of the policy framework 'Imaginative Power of Heritage' [*Verbeeldingskracht van erfgoed*] underlines the importance of heritage for the society of Noord-Brabant. For Noord-Brabant this is based on the power of heritage as a stimulator of imagination, but also as a binding force in our society.

This imaginative power of heritage is developed in 'The stories of Brabant' [*De verhalen van Brabant*]. These are the stories that the province still wants to be able to tell in 50 years and for which iconic buildings, collections and landscapes serve as silent witnesses. Four storylines are distinguished: Religious Brabant, about the history of religion in Brabant, through historical churches, monasteries and religious art; industrial Brabant, which presents Brabant's agricultural and industrial past; administrative Brabant, about the rich and powerful with their castles and estates; and Brabant in combat, about the military history of Brabant as a battleground through the centuries. This also provides a focus on the story of the New Dutch Waterline. 'Brabant in combat' is a storyline dealing with war and peace. Through the centuries, many wars have been fought and Noord-Brabant was regularly a battlefield. Innovative examples were the sieges of Breda and 's-Hertogenbosch in the early 17th century, with circumvallation and contravallation lines. After the Eighty Years' War, the Republic and later the Kingdom of the Netherlands built on Brabant's northern border with the Southern Waterline and New Dutch Waterline. The New Dutch Waterline, together with the Southern Waterline, is an important part of the storyline 'Brabant in combat'.

In addition, the Province of Noord-Brabant uses heritage to bind people together. Heritage mobilises and activates people, who work on conservation, restoration and sustainable use. Heritage binds and connects, conveys identity and pride, inspires and attracts. It is precisely this energy, knowledge and dedication that are exploited. The connective force of heritage increases the amenity value, possibilities for meeting people, and a feeling of

belonging. In this way, heritage represents the stories that have made and formed this province into the Brabant of today, and connects the people of the present day with one another and with the many citizens of Brabant who went before them.

Province of Zuid-Holland

Vision for Space and Mobility + Spatial Programme (2014) including 2016 update

The Vision for Space and Mobility [*Visie Ruimte en Mobiliteit*] (VRM) of the Province of Zuid-Holland comprises: the Vision on Space and Mobility; the By-law on Spatial Planning 2014; the Spatial Programme; and the Mobility Programme. The vision was updated in 2016 and adopted in January 2017. One of the themes of the Vision for Space and Mobility is striving for spatial quality and this determines to a great extent the choices made for green spaces. In order to determine whether a development is compatible with the quality of an area, the province evaluates the quality of areas according to categories, and distinguishes between spatial developments according to their level of impact on the environment. Places that convey identity are the special places that tell the story of how Zuid-Holland came into being. For all these bearers of identity, maintenance and the enhancement of the amenity value are of importance. The New Dutch Waterline is referred to as a bearer of identity and described in the area profile of Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden. In the 2014 Spatial Programme, the strategic policy from the vision is translated into operational policy and it is indicated which mix of instruments the province plans to employ and wishes to offer in order to achieve these goals. For cultural policy, the province has set out its objectives and priorities in the policy vision Cultural Heritage and Basic Cultural Facilities 2017-2020. Supplementary to this policy vision, an Implementation Plan for Heritage Lines is drawn up each year.

Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning 2014

As part of the implementation of provincial spatial planning policy, the By-law on Spatial Planning 2014 was drawn up. The By-law lays down rules for municipal zoning plans. These include rules relating to spatial quality. The New Dutch Waterline is referred to as one of the "crown jewels" of the cultural and historical identity of the Province of Zuid-Holland. Crown jewels belong to protection category 1 of spatial quality and for this category there are strict requirements in the case of spatial developments, for the protection of the attributes and values that have been distinguished.

Policy Vision for Cultural Heritage and Basic Cultural Facilities 2017-2020

The Policy Vision for Cultural Heritage and Basic Cultural Facilities 2017-2020 is a continuation of the Policy Vision for Cultural Heritage 2013-2016 "Inheritance, heritage and inherited gold". This Policy Vision lists seven heritage lines. The Old Dutch Waterline is one of the heritage lines. Based on these heritage lines, subsidies are made available for specific implementation projects. One example is the lighting for the entrances to the historical rampart, structures and squares in Gorinchem Fortress. Gorinchem Fortress was later taken

into use as part of the New Dutch Waterline and now forms part of the extension of the World Heritage Site.

Area profile of Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden (2012)

The Diefdijk in the New Dutch Waterline is referred to as a bearer of identity in the area profile of Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden. The area profile gives the features, the anticipated developments and ambitions of this part of the New Dutch Waterline. The flood defence and line dyke function (part of the New Dutch Waterline), the presence of pools ('wielen' – dike breach witnesses) and the fort, as well as the relationship with the regularly parcelled landscape behind it, give this area value. The area profile includes a guideline for the conservation of this exceptional quality. The Old Dutch Waterline is also referred to as a bearer of identity in the area profile Alblasserwaard-Vijfheerenlanden. In this region, the Old Dutch Waterline is mainly to be found in the fortresses of Gorinchem and Nieuwpoort. Gorinchem Fortress later played a significant role in the military system of the New Dutch Waterline. The town of Gorinchem is a designated urban and village conservation area. The working formula is as follows: Strengthening the visibility and amenity value of the fortifications of the Old Dutch Waterline.

d. New Dutch Waterline and the municipalities

As of 2018, the New Dutch Waterline is situated on the territory of 24 municipalities.

Many of the municipalities have included protection of the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline in municipal policy, in the following areas:

- Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act
- Spatial Planning Act and zoning plans
- Policy of municipalities for each province in the New Dutch Waterline.

The municipalities have responsibility for conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. The permit system of the Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act and the municipal zoning plans are important instruments for the protection of the New Dutch Waterline and its monuments.

Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act (WABO) and the By-law on heritage

The Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act came into force on 1 October 2010. The permit system for built heritage (regulated in the 1988 Monuments and Historic Buildings Act) has therefore become part of the Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act. This means that the heritage aspect is also considered when deciding whether to grant an environmental permit. The municipality is also the competent authority for granting an environmental permit when, for example, a request is made to alter a monument.

In order to reach a good decision, the municipal executive obtains independent advice from a Buildings Aesthetics Committee and Heritage Conservation Committee. When spatial developments

are drawn up, municipalities require information about the valuable cultural and historical structures. This also includes the cultural and historical values of the New Dutch Waterline. The cultural history serves as foundation, basic information and as one of the sources for the spatial design. In the case of regular initiatives, municipalities assess applications independently. Some initiatives can involve several levels of government (provincial and national government). If it wishes to, the municipality can ask the province for advice. In four specific cases, the municipal executive will also obtain advice from the Cultural Heritage Agency. For national monuments, these cases are:

- 1 re-purposing with consequences for the heritage values of the building,
- 2 demolition,
- 3 reconstruction or major changes to a national monument.

As a result of the Modernisation of Cultural Heritage Conservation [*Modernisering Monumentenzorg*], a number of changes have been made to the legislation and regulation relating to state and other monuments. One of the most important changes is that regular maintenance, which does not alter the exterior of the monument, does not require a permit. Furthermore, interior alterations and alterations to parts with no heritage value can also be carried out without a permit.

Since 2009, every municipality has been obliged to have a by-law on heritage, with rules and regulations for cultural heritage (monuments, archaeology and cultural landscape). The by-law regulates the municipality's legal tasks as regards national monuments. Rules have also been included on the designation of municipal monuments and areas considered to be of archaeological significance, and on grounds for refusing an environmental permit.

Spatial Planning Act and zoning plans

The municipal zoning plans are the most important spatial planning instrument for protecting the New Dutch Waterline against undesirable developments, in combination with the permit system under the Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act.

The municipal zoning plan is the main instrument in the *Spatial Planning Act (2006 -2021)*. It is the only spatial plan that is generally legally binding. For this reason, protective measures ultimately have to be enshrined in these municipal plans. Both the national and provincial government can set the requirements that such a municipal plan needs to meet, by means of general orders in council at the national level and provincial by-laws.

The national government and the four provinces make use of this possibility in order to describe more fully the obligation to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. To this end, they use the two general orders in council – the *Spatial planning decree* and the *Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree*. The Spatial Planning Decree stipulates in general terms that municipalities have to take account of cultural history when drawing up zoning plans. Municipalities have to do research to discover the cultural and historical values in a zoning plan policy. This involves a comprehensive consideration

of cultural history: a combination of built heritage, archaeology and the cultural landscape.

The *Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree* outlines the attributes of existing World Heritage Sites, but also of planned expansions, such as the extension with the New Dutch Waterline. Through the *Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree* (Article 2.13.4), the provinces draw up rules for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value, which in turn influence the municipal zoning plans.

Zoning plans for the rural areas

For this reason, protective measures have to be enshrined in the municipal zoning plan. A major part of the Dutch Water Defence Lines lies in rural areas, where in principle no urban developments are permitted, unless there are well-founded reasons for doing so.

Therefore, the zoning plan for the rural areas is crucial for protecting the Outstanding Universal Value. The provincial by-laws on spatial planning stipulate that in the zoning plans for the rural areas, the construction of homes, business parks and other urban developments is not possible outside the locations established by the province for construction. In practice, existing construction volumes may only be increased in very exceptional situations. This protective effect is strengthened still further by what is called the 'ladder of sustainable urbanisation' as part of the *Spatial Planning Decree*. This ladder prescribes that an urban development should in principle be carried out in an existing urban area. Any deviation from this has to be justified and the need for the development has to be demonstrated. This means that an additional barrier has been created to developments in the rural area, where most of the site is located. The zoning plans for the rural area therefore have an important protective effect for the planned World Heritage Site.

e. Policy of municipalities for each province in the New Dutch Waterline

Within the framework of the nomination dossier, an inventory has been made of the policy documents and zoning plans in the area of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. A brief description of the municipal safeguards is given below for each province.

Policy of municipalities in the Province of Noord-Holland

In their Strategic Structure Agendas, all municipalities (with the exception of Hilversum) give attention to the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. A small part of the rural area of Hilversum (southern edge of Naardermeer Lake and the French Camp [*Franse Kamp*] defences) is inside the New Dutch Waterline. In Hilversum's Strategic Structure Agenda, this part is identified as a nature conservation area. It is managed by the Nature Preservation Society and Goois Natuurreservaat [*Goois Nature Reserve*]. As regards conservation and development within the zones of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline, reference is made to the province or they are based on provincial legislation. The protection of both military structures can

be seen in the zoning plans. The Waterline is protected by classifying it as 'natural environment' or 'water', or by assigning it dual uses, such as 'natural environment with cultural and historical or other value' or 'agricultural use with cultural and historical or other value'. In all cases, there are very few possibilities for urbanisation in a rural area. Agricultural development is permitted, but must take account of strict rules governing use and construction. Small-scale tourism and recreational developments (sailing, hiking, cycling, and small-scale hospitality businesses) continue to be permitted in many cases. After all, the Vechtstreek is an important area for recreation and tourism.

Policy of municipalities in the Province of Utrecht

The municipalities in the Province of Utrecht focus in their Strategic Structure Agendas on the cultural and historical values of the New Dutch Waterline. As regards conservation and development within the zones of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline, reference is made to the province or they are based on provincial legislation. Some municipalities have a specific vision for areas and subareas of the New Dutch Waterline, such as the Area Vision for the Defence Line Land [*gebiedsvisie Linieland*] (municipalities from the project subarea Linieland), the Strategic Structure Agenda Schalkwijk Island (municipality of Houten), and the Area Perspective for Oostrand (municipality of Utrecht).

Various aspects of the protection of the New Dutch Waterline can be seen in the zoning plans. The Waterline is protected by classifying it as "natural environment" or "water", or by assigning it dual uses, such as "natural environment with cultural and historical or other value" or "agricultural use with cultural and historical or other value". In all cases, there are very few possibilities for urbanisation in a rural area. Agricultural development is permitted, but must take account of strict rules governing use and construction. Small-scale tourism and recreational developments (sailing, hiking, cycling, and small-scale hospitality businesses) continue to be permitted in many cases. The Utrecht municipality of Vianen (now the municipality of Vijfheerenlanden) is part of both the Pact of Loevestein and the Pact of Ruigenhoek. The zoning plan procedure for an umbrella zoning plan has been completed for this municipality, together with five other municipalities from the Pact of Loevestein: Culemborg, Zaltbommel, Lingewaal, Leerdam and Gorinchem. In this way, the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline are clearly safeguarded. This umbrella zoning plan is accompanied by zoning of the values of the New Dutch Waterline, with a planning regime for each instance of zoning.

Policy of municipalities in the Province of Gelderland

In September 2012, the project "Planning-related embedding of the New Dutch Waterline" was launched, commissioned by the Pact of Loevestein. In the total area of the Pact of Loevestein, there are 11 municipalities (in the provinces of Gelderland, Noord-Brabant, Zuid-Holland and Utrecht). The aim is to establish unambiguous and more nuanced protection for the whole planning area. On 13 February 2014, nine municipalities and the Province of Gelderland within the "Pact of Loevestein" signed the administrative agreement "New Dutch Waterline". This administrative agreement contains uniform zoning plan rules to guarantee the conservation

and development of the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline. On 1 January 2017, the municipal executives adopted the zoning plan rules.

The zoning plan procedure to develop an umbrella zoning plan for the municipalities in the Pact of Loevestein has been completed for the Gelderland municipalities of Lingewaal, Culemborg, and Zaltbommel; Zuid-Holland's Gorinchem, and the Utrecht municipality of Vijfheerenlanden (as from 1 January 2019) consisting of the former municipalities of Vianen and Leerdam. In this way, the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline are uniformly safeguarded for all municipalities. This umbrella plan is accompanied by zoning of the values of the New Dutch Waterline, with a planning regime for each instance of zoning. The remaining three municipalities that signed the administrative agreement also protect the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline and will adopt the zoning plan rules when they update their zoning plans.

Policy of municipalities in the Province of Noord-Brabant

The municipalities of Werkendam, Woudrichem and Aalburg (this last municipality is outside the New Dutch Waterline) have developed a joint vision for the area: 'Strategic Structure Agenda for the Land of Heusden and Altena'. They make cultural heritage part of spatial planning processes. Drawing up policy at the municipal level as well is a basis for legislation, implementation plans and for possible municipal funding opportunities. The municipalities in the Land of Heusden and Altena focus on implementing area-specific cultural and historical policy, with a preselection based on the Strategic Structure Agenda before this policy is implemented. The provincial Area Passport 'Land of Heusden and Altena' is used as a guideline in this process.

The municipalities have prepared a Heritage Map for their territory. The map gives an overview of the archaeological values, expectation values and cultural and historical values within the municipal boundaries. In addition, the Heritage Map with accompanying report makes recommendations for dealing with archaeological remains and cultural and historical values within regard to spatial planning. As well as determining its archaeological policy, the municipalities have made a start on a clear policy for how to deal with heritage above ground in the case of spatial developments. The municipalities of Werkendam and Woudrichem form part of the Pact of Loevestein. They did not participate in the administrative agreement 'Planning-related embedding of the New Dutch Waterline'. However, a booklet on the attributes of the subarea 'Land of Altena Inundation Basin' has been drawn up. The municipalities embrace the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline and are happy to adopt them in the revision of the zoning plan for the rural areas. From 1 January 2019, Werkendam, Woudrichem and Aalburg will merge under the new name '*gemeente Altena*' [municipality of Altena].

Policy of municipalities in the Province of Zuid-Holland

The municipalities of Leerdam (as of 1 January 2019 the municipality of Vijfheerenlanden) and Gorinchem form part of the Pact of Loevestein. The zoning plan procedure for an umbrella zoning plan was completed for these municipalities in 2015. In this way, the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline are safeguarded. This

umbrella plan is accompanied by zoning of the values of the New Dutch Waterline, with a planning regime for each instance of zoning.

The essence of protection at municipal level

The municipalities safeguard the attributes of the New Dutch Waterline in municipal Strategic Structure Agendas, zoning plans, and in the implementation of the Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act (granting of environmental permits and monitoring compliance with rules). For spatial developments and initiatives within the New Dutch Waterline, municipalities obtain timely advice, for example from a Heritage Conservation Committee, Advisory Committee on Spatial Planning and, where appropriate, from the Cultural Heritage Agency. They also advise owners, operators, initiators, and local residents regarding the possibilities of the World Heritage Site. All the municipalities involved have signed the statement of support, thus underlining that they are contributing to the protection of the cultural heritage and the Outstanding Universal Value.

f. New Dutch Waterline and the water authorities

The Water Authorities Amstel Gooi en Vecht (AGV), the Stichtse Rijnlanden and Rivierenland have three core tasks: safety from flooding, dry feet and clean water. In the water management plans (every 10 years), the water authorities indicate how they wish to carry out these tasks. The water management tasks are detailed in the Water Management Plan, both quantitatively (water storage in situations of peak levels) and qualitatively (European Framework Directive on Water, salinization). Area plans apply for each subarea. In the context of their societal secondary tasks, the water boards are prepared, under certain conditions, to cooperate with and to help fund conservation, management and renovation of cultural and historical values and shared recreational use. The condition is that there has to be a logical connection with core tasks of the water board. Moreover, projects have to contribute towards communicating widely, through the heritage site, knowledge about the water system in the area.

The essence of protection by the water authorities is

The water authorities take account of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site in considering the implementation of their statutory tasks.



4

Organisation

4.1 Ownership and property

The New Dutch Waterline has many owners and site managers who jointly ensure that the heritage site is sustainably maintained. Ownership of the New Dutch Waterline can generally be divided into three core features:

Strategically Deployed Landscape

The large rural inundation fields, prohibited circles, and accesses of the Strategically Deployed Landscape are principally owned by farmers and land management organisations. Linear accesses such as roads, railways, waterways, and rivers are principally owned and managed by the responsible government bodies (Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management, Prorail, water authorities, provinces, and municipalities). The wooden houses are largely privately owned.

Water Management System

Dykes, quays and hydraulic structures are to a great extent owned and managed by the Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management, water authorities and, in some cases, provinces or municipalities. The intricate parts of the system, such as ditches, dams and culverts, are owned by farmers and land management organisations. Legally, the water authorities share responsibility for managing these elements.

Military Fortifications

The fortifications of the New Dutch Waterline are owned by municipalities, land management organisations and private parties. The group shelters and casemates are scattered throughout the New Dutch Waterline. The ownership situation is determined by the ownership of the land on which the elements are situated. For example, many casemates are owned by farmers and land management organisations. Some elements are on public land and are in public ownership (Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management, water authorities and municipalities).

The fortified towns that form part of the fortifications have various owners. Many of the military structures within the fortified towns are in private ownership. A few characteristic parts, such as moats, embankments (earthworks), earth-covered structures and barracks, are owned by the National Monuments Organisation (Naarden), the national government or the municipality.

Statement of support

Many of the stakeholders have expressed their support for the UNESCO nomination of the New Dutch Waterline as an extension of the existing Defence Line of Amsterdam World Heritage Site. This broad support helps with the sustainable maintenance of the World Heritage Site. By signing the statement of support, parties have indicated that they wish to play their role in protecting, developing and communicating the future World Heritage Site. This means making the New Dutch Waterline visible, accessible and able to be experienced. But it also involves preventing anything that is to the detriment of the New Dutch Waterline, protecting it and communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the Waterline, so that it becomes known to, and valued by, a broad public.

4.2 Network of parties

The New Dutch Waterline covers a large area, so that a multitude of stakeholders and other parties are involved. The table below gives an overview of parties that play a role in protecting, developing and communicating the site.

A broad network of various parties operates around the New Dutch Waterline. The table below gives an overview of the parties and their roles.

Network and parties of the New Dutch Waterline

Organisation	Provincial policy
Dutch Water Defence Line Committee / New Dutch Waterline programme office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Dutch Water Defence Line Committee has a directing role in the maintenance of the World Heritage Site. – Advocate for the whole site. – Has primary responsibility for addressing parties regarding developments that threaten/undermine the Outstanding Universal Value. – Asks advisory bodies such as the Spatial quality advisory team to give advice on developments that threaten or undermine the Outstanding Universal Value. – Guardian of the World Heritage Site through monitoring, gaining the commitment of stakeholders, and addressing them regarding their responsibilities. – Coordinates, organises and facilitates aspects that involve the whole World Heritage Site, such as communication, education and knowledge. – Increasing support and supporting the stakeholders involved. – Providing information about the maintenance condition of the site.
Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible for spatial planning policy, policy on spatial quality, cultural heritage policy, and policy on natural environment. – Competent authority for the Nature Conservation Act [<i>Wet natuurbescherming</i>]. – Granting subsidies (e.g. through Restoration of National Monuments, implementation plans).
Water authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible for management of waterways, quays and hydraulic engineering works. – Ensures water level management and water quality of the waterways. – Responsible for granting permits and for enforcement.
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Securing site in relation to spatial planning through Strategic Structure Agenda and, above all, zoning plan. – Competent authority for Environmental Permitting (General Provisions) Act; General Municipal By-law [<i>Algemene Plaatselijke Verordening</i>] (APV); and the Heritage Act [<i>Erfgoedwet</i>]. – Responsible for granting permits and for enforcement. – Sometimes also owner.
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, through Cultural Heritage Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At national government level, responsible for cultural heritage policy in the broadest sense and World Heritage Sites in particular. – Funding body for maintenance. – Reports to the World Heritage Committee. – Knowledge institute and adviser.
Three subareas/Pacts (Loevestein, Ruigenhoek, Gooi and Vechtstreek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work to the best of their abilities to protect, develop and communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. – They dedicate themselves to preventing negative impacts, protecting the Waterline, and making it visible, accessible and able to be experienced.

Organisation	Provincial policy
Spatial quality advisory team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible for advising the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee in order to keep spatial developments in and of the area of the New Dutch Waterline in equilibrium with the Outstanding Universal Value that is to be protected. – Quality advice is given on spatial quality issues involving the whole of the New Dutch Waterline, relating to operating and managing elements, and integrating external initiatives. To this end, there is close cooperation with the Spatial Quality Advisers of the provinces.
Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible for managing and maintaining their property in line with the objectives of their own organisation or company and within the legal and spatial planning frameworks. – Connection with the site's users and managers.
Site managers and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible for operation and implementing management. – Often operators contribute to the new function of the New Dutch Waterline and to communicating the qualities of the site.
Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation [Stichting Liniebreed Ondernemen]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Communication with public – Facilitating entrepreneurs and operators in communicating the story of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. – Coordination and promotion of cross-Waterline events. – Service-point function for entrepreneurs, the public and press. – Facilitating cooperation and knowledge exchange between owners, entrepreneurs, operators, and authorities.
Utrecht Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional and international marketing and promotion of the New Dutch Waterline – National and international press relations – Market strategy for tour operators and visits to tourism fairs and tour operators
Expertise Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safeguarding, acquiring and making accessible historical and other knowledge and information about the New Dutch Waterline. – Connecting parties with knowledge of and a need for historical and other information about the New Dutch Waterline.
Menno van Coehoorn Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The rural voluntary organisation that was founded in 1932 to promote the maintenance and recognisability of former military structures and the associated or other infrastructure from military history (e.g. waterlines, defences and structures) in the Netherlands or in other countries, provided their history is Dutch. – The foundation is represented in – or maintains relationships with – many national and international organisations in the area of military architecture, and organisations that are active in conserving cultural and historical monuments, both in the Netherlands and abroad.
Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The New Dutch Waterline is characterised by active voluntary groups. The work carried out by volunteers is determined in close consultation with the owners and operators. The roles and tasks of the volunteers are very varied, ranging from work on built elements, maintenance of green spaces, to monitoring bats, and providing guided tours, but also involving the operation of fort.

Over recent years, an extensive network of participating parties has been built up in and around the New Dutch Waterline. This was preceded by a period in which responsibility lay with the national government, which designated the New Dutch Waterline as a National Project in 1999. A programme office was set up, as well as a Dutch Water Defence Line Committee in which administrative representatives of the national and provincial governments sat. The designation of the New Dutch Waterline as a National Project resulted in the former defence line, which had been forgotten and had fallen into disuse and had been partly abandoned, being rediscovered and taking on a new significance in society. At the same time, the

rediscovery of the New Dutch Waterline demonstrated conclusively the cultural and historical significance and value of the Waterline as a heritage structure.

Since 2014, there has been a visible shift from large-scale investment in restoration and renovation to societal use and management. This cooperation was laid down administratively in the Pact of Altena in 2014. The national government is withdrawing from the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee, and the provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant, and Gelderland are organised to the responsibility to protect, manage and communicate the New Dutch Waterline. This signals the start of a new period in which responsibility is shared even more between private and public parties. The New Dutch Waterline is being transformed from its original function as defence line with an important societal significance into a line with once again major societal significance: an outdoor space for millions of Dutch citizens. It will be a "line of ribbon in the delta", a zone of calm, quietness and reflection. This ribbon is enormously valuable for the quality of life in this region of the Netherlands.

4.3 Directing role of current programme organisation in the future: The site-holder

The current New Dutch Waterline programme office and the project office of the Defence Line of Amsterdam will form a single organisation from 1 July 2020 onwards and will take on the role of site-holder. Currently, the New Dutch Waterline programme office mainly has a coordinating and directing function. The programme office does not carry out any spatial planning or physical projects in the area of heritage development. This is done in the subareas and at the local level. The programme office focuses on support projects for the entire New Dutch Waterline. For this purpose, it draws up an annual work plan, based on the agreements made in the "Pact of Altena". This work plan is submitted to the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee for approval. The programme office is the civil service work organisation of the administrative Dutch Water Defence Line Committee.

Since 2014, the emphasis has been on preparing to submit the nomination dossier of the New Dutch Waterline to UNESCO, preparing for and defining the role of site-holder, and preparing to present the value of the heritage site in communications to the public, with a central place for the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage site. Further priorities have been support for the World Heritage Site and communication.

Over the years to 2021, the work programme of the New Dutch Waterline programme office will be further integrated with that of the Defence Line of Amsterdam project office. As regards content, the 'Pact of Altena' continues to be an important basis for the work of the programme office. The work will gradually be defined in more detail on the basis of the joint management plan. Because the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline will form a single World Heritage Site from the summer of 2020, there needs to be a single clear and unambiguous form of policy and regulations for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value. For this reason, in June 2018, Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Noord-Holland decided on a harmonised translation of the Environment and Planning Act into regulation, implementation, supervision, and enforcement.

4.4 Programme-based approach by provinces and partners

There is intensive cooperation with all stakeholders in achieving the ambitions for the New Dutch Waterline. In addition to the work plan for the whole New Dutch Waterline, there are the programmes of the Pact of Loevestein; the Pact of Ruigenhoek; the cooperation of the northern municipalities; and implementation plans of other stakeholders, such as water authorities, municipalities, owners, and operators (entrepreneurs). This intensive cooperation ensures broad-based support for the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline and the protection, development and communication of the site. In the coming years, the focus will be on strengthening the comprehensive alignment of the regional implementation programmes and developing the way networks cooperate in the Pact of Loevestein and the Pact of Ruigenhoek, among others.

The provinces have their own programmes for protecting, developing and communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. The provincial projects are laid down in a provincial or area-specific programme. The form and content of the programme and the projects vary from one province and area to another, but the common thread is focusing on communicating and sustainably conserving the New Dutch Waterline, and making it visible and possible to experience. This is aligned with the work plan for the whole New Dutch Waterline. The provincial and area-specific programmes have been drawn up in cooperation with the major stakeholders. The focus for each subarea is described below.

Gooi and Vechtstreek /
Defence Line of
Amsterdam

Since 2005, the Province of Noord-Holland has had a programme office for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the Noord-Holland part of the New Dutch Waterline, which works based on implementation plans. From this programme office, the site-holders are defined for the Defence Line of Amsterdam, in cooperation with the Province of Utrecht. The Implementation Plan for the Defence Line

Sub-areas



of Amsterdam/New Dutch Waterline 2017-2020 is the fourth consecutive implementation plan. This is the first joint Implementation Plan in Noord-Holland for both the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. Until the end of 2016, there was still a separate Implementation Plan for the New Dutch Waterline in the Gooi and Vechtstreek. The 2017-2020 Implementation Plan has the following objectives for the period to 2021:

- The proposed Dutch Water Defence Lines UNESCO World Heritage Site is experienced by Dutch and foreign visitors as a recognisable, coherent area with an exceptional amenity value;
- In each region, public access is guaranteed to as many forts as possible;
- The economic use of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline has been strengthened and new economic and social activities have been added which, together with increased public access, provide a demonstrable economic impetus;
- At least two visitors' centres have been opened, which has increased the amenity value of the Defence Line of Amsterdam, and various information points have been set up along the Dutch Water Defence Lines, which tell the story of the two waterlines;
- The majority of the characteristic elements of the Defence Line of Amsterdam – forts, main defence line, prohibited circles, inundation structures and inundation fields – are connected with each other by recreational routes;
- As a World Heritage Site, the Defence Line of Amsterdam has contemporary significance for spatial planning around the capital. The Outstanding Universal Value of the UNESCO World Heritage Site is sustainably guaranteed and safeguarded through planning and under heritage legislation. Various instruments are employed for implementation, including financial contributions and, in cooperation with the Province of Utrecht, advice from a Line Expert Team. A multidisciplinary think tank that tackles cases from the field.

Pact of Ruigenhoek

The Province of Utrecht's plan for the New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam is managed by a programme manager. The manager is also a member of the Line Expert Team and represents Utrecht in the plan for the Defence Line and Waterline as a whole. Three area brokers work, each in one subarea, as a spider in the centre of a web of development, connective and repurposing projects. They help to come up with ideas and offer support at the location or at the wider area level. Project leaders have also been appointed for five area-specific areas of interest: development of sustainable use, recreational use, marketing & tourism, protection, and water. There is a separate project leader for the various instruments (financial instruments and the Expert Team).

The Culture and Heritage Memorandum of the Province of Utrecht for 2016-2019 has the following objectives, partly for its own provincial plan and partly for the plan involving the whole defence line: In 2018, the provincial and municipal Waterline partners have a joint framework for the protection of the New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam.

The New Dutch Waterline and Defence Line of Amsterdam are well-managed.

The Amelisweerd/Rhijnauwen/Vechten area has been properly opened up and structured, and the cultural and historical value of the area is known to residents and visitors.

The nomination dossier for the inclusion of the Dutch Water Defence Lines on the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites will be ready in 2018.

In 2020, the Dutch Water Defence Lines will be economically and socially viable, and ready to be self-reliant.

Knowledge among the public of, and the number of visits to, the future UNESCO Dutch Water Defence Lines World Heritage Site will have increased substantially.

Pact of Loevestein

Since 2002, the regional cooperative partnership, the Pact of Loevestein, has been working on conservation through development of the New Dutch Waterline. The Provinces of Gelderland and Noord-Brabant, 11 municipalities, the State Forest Service and the Rivierenland Water Authority are represented in the pact. Up to 2015, the Pact of Loevestein was the catalyst in the regional partnership focused on making the New Dutch Waterline recognisable, accessible and able to be experienced. With an approach based on area development, a substantial part of the physical and spatial planning task in the southern part of the New Dutch Waterline has been completed under the direction of the Province of Gelderland. The 2011-2020 Implementation Plan 'Effective Implementation' [*Doelgericht Uitvoeren*] prioritises safeguarding the management of the various landscape-related elements and increasing economic use. This is important for increasing the return on investment and guaranteeing sustainable maintenance. Commitment from other partners is important in relation to these issues and the involvement of new stakeholders (entrepreneurs and civil society organisations) is desirable. The administrative chairmanship of the cooperative partnership Pact of Loevestein was transferred to the chairman of the Rivierenland Water Authority in mid-February 2016.

Province of Zuid-Holland

The Province of Zuid-Holland has no specific programme for the New Dutch Waterline. However, it does have a programme for the Old Dutch Waterline (known as the Heritage Lines), which partly overlaps with the New Dutch Waterline. The Zuid-Holland municipalities involved are represented in the Pact of Loevestein.

4.5 From 2020 joint exercise of role as site-holder

Since spring 2017, cooperation between the programme organisations of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam has been intensified. Once the Defence Line of Amsterdam has been extended with the New Dutch Waterline, which is expected to be in July 2020, they will become joint site-holder. On this subject, see Part I of the Management Plan: Stelling en Linie samen [*Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline together*].

Measures/actions: New Dutch Waterline Organisation

- Further build and maintain support from partners and stakeholders for the protection, development and communication of the World Heritage Site (ongoing).
- Continue coordinating and directing role for the whole New Dutch Waterline site (to July 2020).
- Prepare joint administrative direction and fusion of the programme offices of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline (2018-2020).
- Implement the Pact of Altena (tot 2021).
- Strengthen the comprehensive harmonisation of the regional implementation programmes of the Pact of Loevestein and the Pact of Ruigenhoek, among others, and develop this manner of network cooperation (ongoing).



5

Conservation
and management
of the World
Heritage Site

5.1 Introduction to management and maintenance

The New Dutch Waterline is heritage that is safeguarded over the long term. In addition to safeguards through legislation and quality assurance (Section 4), sound management of the site is important. Management of the site is organised such that protection (Section 3) as well as maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value is secured for the long term. The site-holder has a coordinating role in the management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site, because it is not an owner.

Responsibility for daily management and maintenance lies with the owners and operators. The site-holder facilitates these parties by carrying out research, connecting parties, and providing knowledge by means of the expertise centre. In addition, the site-holder collects the data for monitoring the management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site as a whole (see Part I of this Management Plan). In the last few years, the management and maintenance status of the New Dutch Waterline has been established. This status is explained in more detail in the following section.

5.2 Study of current condition

Since 2009, work has been done on the sustainable management of the New Dutch Waterline, which has resulted in a management inventory, a management strategy, funding requirements, and calculations. The basis for future management is described in: 'Investing in managing. Sustainable management in the New Dutch Waterline' [*Investeren in beheren. Duurzaam beheer in de Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie*] for Noord-Holland and Utrecht, and 'Inventory of New Dutch Waterline management task' [*Inventarisatie beheeropgave Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie*] for the Pact of Loevestein. The two reports go into detail regarding the management situation in various parts of the New Dutch Waterline. The inventories give an understanding of the management task and the organisational needs of the New Dutch Waterline.

In the nomination dossier, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is divided into three core features: Strategically Deployed Landscape, Water Management System and Military Fortifications. For each feature, it is indicated how management and maintenance are organised for the structure and for each type of attribute. The three core features together provide a picture of the total management and maintenance of the site.

Strategically Deployed Landscape

Maintaining the large-scale attributes that together form the Strategically Deployed Landscape is not primarily achieved with physical management, but with a planning-related protective regime. On this subject, see Section 3. The total surface area of the Strategically Deployed Landscape (mainly inundation fields) is



Orchard near Fort Asperen

approximately 9,300 hectares. Of this total, approximately 4,000 hectares are used for agriculture and approximately 4,400 hectares are a nature conservation area. The remaining 900 hectares consist of built-up areas, roads, recreation areas, etc.

Management and maintenance of the Strategically Deployed Landscape is above all the responsibility of farmers and land management organisations. In the New Dutch Waterline, land use is principally livestock farming (pastureland) and in the vicinity of the rivers, there is also arable farming and fruit growing. These uses often date from before construction of the New Dutch Waterline and they are decisive for the appearance of the characteristic Dutch polder landscape.

The function is laid down in the municipal zoning plan. The private owners are responsible for managing and maintaining this agricultural land, which they maintain with their agricultural business operations. No major transformations or changes are to be expected in the management and maintenance of these areas.

For the most part, the nature conservation areas in the New Dutch Waterline are wetlands, such as lakes, reedbeds, humid forests, and wet grasslands. The area around Utrecht on higher ground is characterised by forests and sandy areas. The nature conservation areas are managed and maintained by large, in some cases semi-private, land management organisations: the State Forest Service,

the Nature Preservation Society, Brabants Landschap, etc. These organisations ensure that nature conservation areas are preserved. Nature conservation policy and management and maintenance are usually well aligned with the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. The nature conservation objectives and large-scale changes for the benefit of the natural environment can contribute towards preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the Waterline. The nature conservation organisations are intensively involved in developing the New Dutch Waterline and in the nomination process, and they are familiar with this Outstanding Universal Value. It is important to develop, manage and maintain the nature conservation objectives and cultural and historical values in a coherent way.

Water Management System

Nearly all Water Management System is owned and managed by the Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management or the three water authorities involved: AGV/Waternet, Stichtse Rijnlanden Water Authority and Rivierenland Water Authority. Water authorities manage the quantity and quality of water, but in addition to managing their property, they are also responsible for managing and supervising the management of the property of other parties, such as ditches in the agricultural part of the New Dutch Waterline. The management instruments are management plans for "underwater beds", banks and flood defences; a major maintenance dredging plan; and the following instruments: register [*legger*]; survey; and water authority regulations [*keur*] in order to supervise the implementation of management and maintenance.

Nature conservation at fort Rijnauwen



Dutch Water Defence Lines

The explosion sluice: one of a kind

A good example of a water management work that was specifically developed for the New Dutch Waterline is the explosion sluice [plofsluis] in the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal, which exists nowhere else in the world. Digging of this canal began in 1933, i.e. towards the end of the period in which the New Dutch Waterline was functional. The explosion sluice makes it possible, with a simple action, to tip 40 million kilos of stone or rubble into the canal, thus damming it. This was necessary because otherwise, inundation water in the surrounding polders would flow through the newly-constructed canal.



Plofsluis, an explosion sluice near Nieuwegein

The water authority members prioritise the carrying out of water management tasks. In addition to these tasks, the water authorities are also concerned with ecology, recreation and cultural history, and they work with others to address these issues in a comprehensive manner, in order to safeguard these interests as well. Most of the Water Management System form part of the functional management of the water authorities. In this way, management is regulated. All those parts of the New Dutch Waterline that come under the water management task of the water authorities are in good condition. There is no maintenance backlog for these elements.

But there is a backlog for elements that are not part of the core task. This category of structures, which have no water management function, require extra attention and targeted work. The site-holder makes agreements with the water authority regarding how to manage these elements.

Military Fortifications

The fortified towns are Designated Urban Conservation Areas (national government policy) and all forts, structures and batteries, group shelters, casemates, and other military structures in the nomination dossier are National Monuments. In this way, the protection of structures and sustainable management are to a great extent guaranteed. However, the management budget for the built elements of the New Dutch Waterline is still a matter for concern. For the most part, the forts are in public ownership. The owners are responsible for planning-based management and maintenance, and monitoring. They still approach this task in various ways and by sharing knowledge and information, they can learn from one another, with the site-holder taking the lead in knowledge-sharing. The concrete group shelters and casemates requires little maintenance. In a number of cases, voluntary organisations provide management, and in other cases, the concrete structures are not managed. In general,

management and maintenance of the military structures are well organised. The site-holder maintains an overview by means of the Heritage Monitor.

The management and maintenance of the forts and other military elements is often assigned – sometimes long-term – to foundations specially set up for that purpose and which are in many cases staffed by volunteers, or to companies.

The national Heritage Monitor is used to remain up-to-date on the state of repair of the Military Fortifications and the Water Management System. When it is noticed that parts of the site are in a bad condition, the site-holder, through the provinces, will talk to the owner in order to discuss what can be done, and how, using the instruments available.

5.3 Approach to protection and conservation

The owners and operators have primary responsibility for conserving, maintaining and, where necessary, renovating the various structures of the New Dutch Waterline. Management and maintenance of the various attributes have to focus on sustainable maintenance. This is done in various ways and using various means, depending on the function of the attribute.

Passive management

This means that management takes place on the basis of the legal instruments and that no active work is done to conserve or improve these parts of the New Dutch Waterline. This management is partly applicable to the many elements of the strategically deployed landscape, such as inundation basins and the prohibited circles.

Consolidating

Consolidation, or maintaining, means intervening actively with measures focused on preserving the current state of maintenance and preventing further deterioration of the structure, separate structures and elements, and/or the visibility and amenity value of all or part of the New Dutch Waterline.



Maintenance at fort
Rijnauwen



Restoring

Restoration means taking measures to restore parts of the New Dutch Waterline that are in a state of disrepair and that in some cases have become unusable. This conserves, protects and strengthens the physical structure, separate structures and elements, and/or visibility and amenity value.

In the period 2005-2017, a large number of parts of the New Dutch Waterline have been restored and consolidated. In view of the investments made, the New Dutch Waterline is in a very good state of repair. In the coming years, the emphasis will be on passive management and consolidation of the current state of repair.

Owners and operators make sure that management and maintenance are being implemented. The programme office facilitates these parties, e.g. by collecting knowledge and expertise. The site-holder also creates a detailed picture of the state of management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site as a whole by means of the Heritage Monitor.

The Cultural Heritage Agency, the National Restoration Fund and the provinces make funding (subsidies or favourable loans) available, with which, under specific programme conditions, investments can be made for maintaining and strengthening the Outstanding Universal Value, and making it accessible and possible to be experienced.

The national government grants subsidies for maintenance. These can be used to fund part of the costs of maintaining a monument.

This concerns modest and effective maintenance, based on a maintenance plan, over a period of six years.

There is also the Subsidy scheme for stimulating repurposing of monuments [*Subsidieregeling stimulerend herbesteding monumenten*], to support research into re-purposing. The subsidy also contributes to keeping a monument windproof and waterproof during the study. This scheme covers not only monuments, but also other structures with cultural and historical value.

Every province receives an annual amount from the national government for restoration work on national monuments. The way in which provinces spend their budgets varies. The Provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht have made funding available up to 2021 for their implementation plans for the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline, to contribute to consolidation and restoration work on the Military Fortifications and Water Management System.

Reconstruction

In principle there is no reconstruction of elements of the New Dutch Waterline. This happens only if small-scale reconstruction is desirable for educational reasons, e.g. reconstruction of trenches.

The essence of management of the intended World Heritage Site is: The New Dutch Waterline programme office coordinates the management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site. Owners and operators are responsible for daily management and maintenance.

The programme office facilitates these parties by carrying out research, connecting parties, and providing knowledge by means of the expertise centre. In addition, the programme office collects the data for monitoring the management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site as a whole (see Part I of this Management Plan).

Measures/actions for conservation and management of the World Heritage Site

- Consolidation and passive management of the current state of maintenance by owners and operators (ongoing).
- Facilitate owners and operators by pooling knowledge and deployment of expertise of, for example, the Line Expert Team (ongoing).
- Create a detailed picture of the state of management and maintenance of the World Heritage Site by means of the Heritage Monitor (ongoing).
- Facilitate and provide information about the use of national subsidies to encourage the re-purposing of monuments and to support research into re-purposing (ongoing).
- Make funding available to contribute to consolidation and restoration work on the Military Fortifications and Water Management System by the provinces of Noord-Holland and Utrecht (to 2021). The provinces of Gelderland and Noord-Brabant contribute by means of the regular heritage policy.



6

Communicating the World Heritage Site

6.1 Vision, goal and key message

The introduction of this Management Plan presented the motto “Defence Line and Waterline: Stronger together”. This motto stands for the key message of the nomination process and the merger of the two organisations. In addition, a long-term vision has been developed for communicating the intended World Heritage Site as a whole. The site-holders are focused on the merger of the New Dutch Waterline with the Defence Line of Amsterdam and their joint communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, with one single story and message. The goal is to make the outstanding values of the heritage site more recognisable and better known – both nationally and internationally. Another goal is to encourage people to visit the New Dutch Waterline and surrounding area. The key message that the site-holder wishes to convey with its communication strategy is: ‘Dutch Water Defence Lines: the biggest secret in the Netherlands’ [*Hollandse Waterlinies, Het grootste geheim van Nederland*].

Water as an ally



Polder Blokhoven

Far from the crowds, in the middle of Holland’s water landscape, hidden deep in the countryside, they suddenly rise up in front of you as you turn into a narrow country road in the polder: the forts of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. They are robust sites with a shared past, strung out in a ribbon between the town of Edam and the wetlands of the Biesbosch

and linked by trails, bike paths and waterways. Nature, heritage and history lie within everyone’s reach. Together, they tell the extraordinary story of how the Dutch used water as an ally to defend their territory. That story has been well preserved and you can discover and experience it for yourself again and again in your own way.

6.2 Communication, marketing and promotion

Communication and marketing make the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage site better known and more recognisable. The basis for this is telling the joint story of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline in many different places and in different ways. In cooperation with various partners in the field, various different communication channels and marketing methods are employed to achieve this.

An important partner for communication with the public is the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation [*Stichting Liniebreed Ondernemen*]. The foundation presents all the activities at the forts on the website www.forten.nl or www.nieuwehollandsewaterlinie.nl, and organises events that involve the whole Dutch Water Defence Lines, which are promoted nationally. It additionally develops means of communication in the house style of the New Dutch Waterline, such as leaflets, a magazine and media campaigns. Another important partner is Utrecht Marketing. It has a broad network in the regional, national and international tourism market, and brings the New Dutch Waterline to the attention of new target groups at tourism trade fairs, through contacts with the national and international media, and in the tour operator market.

The forts of the New Dutch Waterline constitute the gateways to the whole site. Throughout the New Dutch Waterline, information such as leaflets and maps can be found at all the forts that are accessible to the public. An important gateway to the New Dutch Waterline is the Waterline Museum of the Fort near Vechten. Here one can experience the full story of the New Dutch Waterline. Fort Altena, Fort Pannerden, Loevestein Castle, and the Vestingmuseum Naarden are also information hubs for the New Dutch Waterline as a whole.

A marketing strategy for the international market is being developed for the Dutch Water Defence Lines and cooperation is being sought with other Dutch World Heritage Sites through the Stichting Werelderfgoed Nederland [*Netherlands World Heritage Site Foundation*] and the Netherlands Office for Tourism and Culture [*Nederlands Bureau voor Toerisme en Cultuur*]. The Netherlands World Heritage Site Foundation focuses its communication strategy on making all Dutch World Heritage Sites better known.

The New Dutch Waterline increases its exposure and keeps in contact with stakeholders and followers through social media outlets such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

The commitment to the New Dutch Waterline and cultural heritage increases day by day. There have been several citizen groups that have started initiatives to create the ‘inspiration platform’ www.werkplaats-waterlinies.nl. This platform enables committed citizens, businesses and civil authorities to share knowledge and present projects. The members of the platform are a community



Entrance of Fort Pannerden

Loevestein Castle



Dutch Water Defence Lines

that works together to shape the future and renown of the New Dutch Waterline and the other waterlines in the Netherlands.

6.3 Knowledge, education and information provision

Making children, young people and adults aware of the story of 'the new Dutch Waterline of the past' is an important form of communication. The website www.hollandsewaterlinie.nl contains a lot of basic information and visitors to the site can click through to the specific websites of the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, the Waterline Museum and the digital Expertise Centre.

Knowledge and Expertise Centre

At the initiative of the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee, cooperation began with stakeholder organisations and in 2018, the 'Expertise Centre for the Waterlines' was established, with a location at the Waterline Museum of the Fort near Vechten. The Centre is staffed by volunteers. Professional guidance and coordination are provided by the site-holder. The Waterline Museum has provided the Centre with office and counter facilities. The Centre ensures the exchange of knowledge and the knowledge network. Partners can be, for example: the museum of Slot Loevestein and the Vestingmuseum Naarden; the National Military History Museum in Soesterberg; the National Institute for Military History; the Menno van Coehoorn Foundation; and the documentation centre of the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

In the digital 'heritage suite' knowledge database, it will be possible to find information about history, the restoration of military elements, sustainability, flora and fauna, operating the forts, the management and maintenance of the New Dutch Waterline, and all the available information about the European cooperation projects. This suite has been created in cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Agency and in 2019, it will be developed further into the digital knowledge database of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

Over the past few decades, the New Dutch Waterline has been a popular subject for research and publications, and for this reason, there is a lot of knowledge to be found at universities and universities of applied sciences. A number of valuable publications have also appeared about the New Dutch Waterline (e.g. *De Atlas van de Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie* [*The Atlas of the New Dutch Waterline*]); DVDs and television programmes have been produced (e.g. *waterlinie in perspectief* [*waterline in perspective*]); and eye-witness reports (oral history) have been written.

The guides, many of whom are volunteers, are important ambassadors for conveying the story. In cooperation with the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, training courses are organised to train these guides in conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage site.



Polder ranger
Marcel Blekendaal

Education The official website, www.programmanieuwehollandsewaterlinie.nl, provides information on New Dutch Waterline educational programmes. There are four educational kits available for interactive whiteboards for primary and secondary schools.

Various other parties are active in the area of education relating to the New Dutch Waterline, such as the Stichting Omgevings-educatie Gooi en Vechtstreek (SGOV) [*Environmental Education for Gooi and Vechtstreek Foundation*], covering the northern part of the New Dutch Waterline, Defence Line of Amsterdam and Old Dutch Waterline; Stichting Edu-art Gelderland [*Edu-art Gelderland Foundation*] (e.g. 'bunker beast', 'exploded bunker', Diefdijk); the Landschap Erfgoedhuis Utrecht [*Utrecht Landscape Heritage House*] with two educational programmes; the Erfgoedhuis Zuid-Holland [*Zuid-Holland Heritage House*] (mainly Old Dutch Waterline); and various universities of applied sciences that produce teaching materials for secondary schools.

Various forts of the New Dutch Waterline also have their own educational materials, for example C-Fort/Military structure at Maarseveen/'polder ranger' artist Marcel Blekendaal, Fort near De Bilt/Stichting Vredeseducatie [*Peace Education Foundation*], Lunet 1/Fort van de democratie [*Fort of democracy*], GeoFort Herwijnen, and KunstFort Asperen.

Information A few times a year, the New Dutch Waterline programme office sends digital newsletters to stakeholders about the latest developments relating to the site. In addition, information is provided to stakeholders, owners and operators in the newsletters of the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation and during the fort academies that the foundation organises.

Conferences At least once every two years, the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline organise a meeting of experts on a specific topic for all the stakeholders of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam.

6.4 Sustainable tourism

The New Dutch Waterline is an important tourist attraction and it has generated a great deal of interest in recent years. This is partly thanks to the many investments made in past years aimed at increasing the recognisability and amenity value of the New Dutch Waterline.

Significance for tourism and recreation

The interconnected structure running straight through the most densely populated part of the Netherlands is valued because of its visual, landscape-related, natural and historical qualities. Even just as an open landscape on the edge of the urban area, the New Dutch Waterline is attractive for leisure activities. Its military history adds an extra dimension. The forts and numerous other structures of the New Dutch Waterline remind us of the past, but they also have an air of mystery and secrecy. A large number of forts of the New Dutch Waterline are freely accessible for the public. Over the past 10 years, many forts have been re-purposed and now serve many purposes, from restaurants to wine merchants and from camp-sites to Bed & Breakfast establishments. This has ensured that the New Dutch Waterline has been put on the map as an attractive area for tourism and recreation.

Touristic and recreational clusters can be distinguished in the New Dutch Waterline, where intensive recreation is possible that is thematically directly connected with the New Dutch Waterline. This is true for the fortresses in the north (Muiden, Weesp and Naarden) and south (Woudrichem, Loevestein and Gorinchem) of the New Dutch Waterline. In addition, near Utrecht, two new recreational clusters have been created: the Linielanding restaurant and shop as a gateway to the New Dutch Waterline landscape in the municipality of Houten, and the Waterline Museum at Fort Vechten.

In the rest of the New Dutch Waterline landscape, tourism and recreation are quieter and more nature-oriented. The various recreational locations are connected by a network of hiking trails and cycle paths, and in future they can be connected further with the other parts of the New Dutch Waterline. Over the entire length of the New Dutch Waterline, the main defence line is criss-crossed with cycle routes and hiking trails.

Assistance to visitor flows to and across the site

The 85 kilometres of the New Dutch Waterline are superbly suited to long-distance recreation. Hiking, cycling and sailing routes for tourists from south to north link the various clusters and form attractions themselves. Routes such as the Dutch Water Defence Lines Path [*Waterliniepad*] (a long-distance hiking path to be opened in 2019) are supplemented by a hiking and cycling route that follows



Canoeing near Werk aan de Korte Uitweg



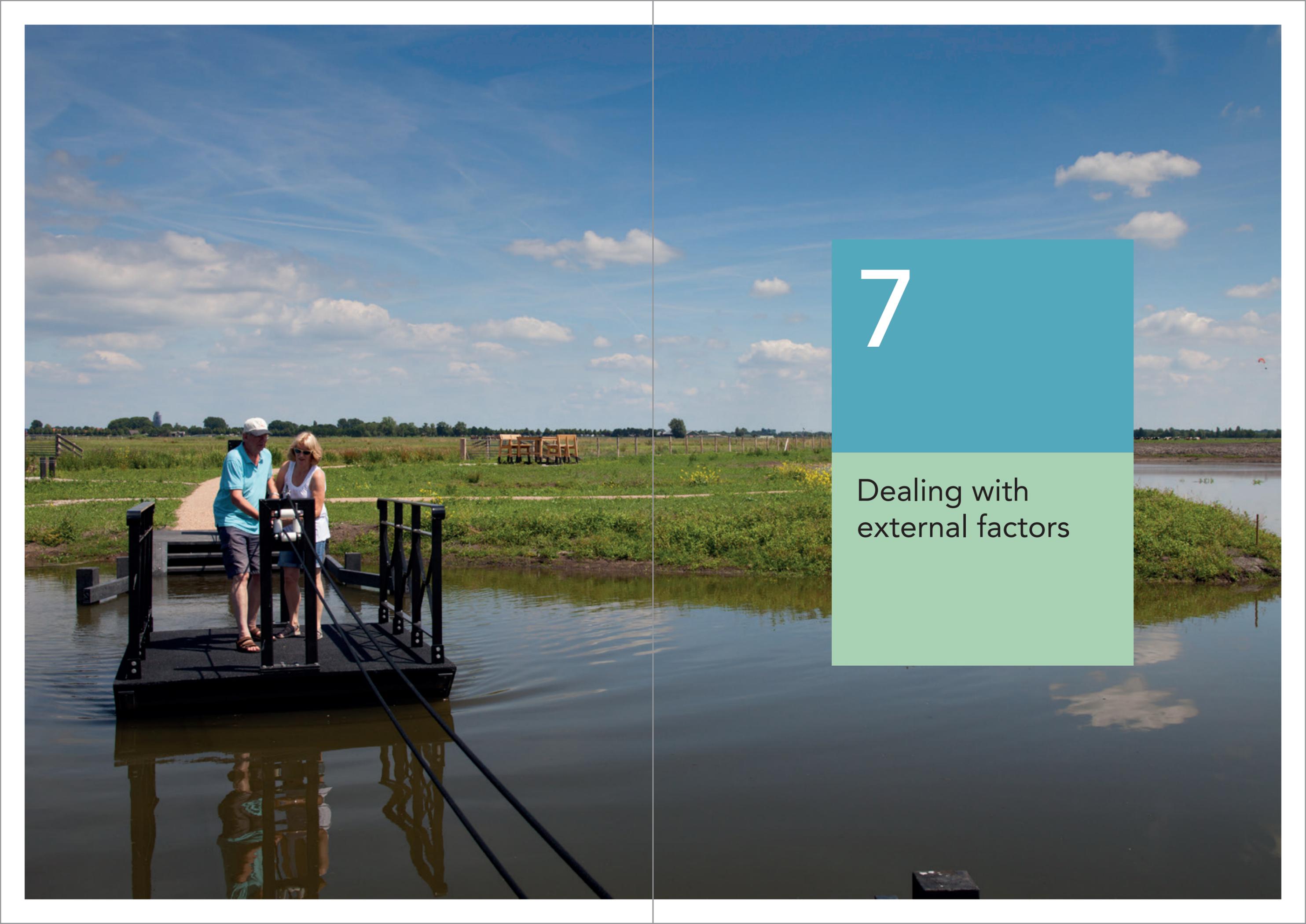
Cycling on the Diefdijk

the main defence line as closely as possible. These are brought together on the website www.nieuwehollandsewaterlinie.nl.

Information leaflets have been produced about many of the forts and there are information boards at the entrances. Brown ANWB [Royal Dutch Touring Club] tourist information signs are placed along national and provincial roads.

Measures/actions for knowledge, education and information provision:

- Make the outstanding values of the heritage site more recognisable and better known – both nationally and internationally – by telling one single story and message throughout the whole site. This in cooperation with various partners in the field and making use of various different communication channels and marketing methods (2018-2020).
- Continue communication with the public through the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, among others (ongoing).
- Bring the New Dutch Waterline to the attention of new target groups at trade fairs, through contacts with the national and international media, and in the tour operator market through Utrecht Marketing (2018-2020).
- Throughout the New Dutch Waterline, information such as leaflets and maps can be found at all the forts that are accessible to the public (ongoing).
- The Expertise Centre builds a knowledge network with partners such as the museum of Slot Loevestein and the Vestingmuseum Naarden; the National Military History Museum in Soesterberg; the National Institute for Military History; the Menno van Coehoorn Foundation; and the documentation centre of the Defence Line of Amsterdam (from 2018).
- Encourage and support the production of valuable publications about the New Dutch Waterline, DVDs, television programmes and eyewitness reports (2018-2019).
- Organise training courses for the many voluntary guides in conveying the outstanding values of the heritage site, in cooperation with the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation (2018-2020).
- Inform stakeholders and partners by means of periodic digital newsletters and meetings (ongoing).
- Together with the Defence Line of Amsterdam, organise a meeting of experts at least once every two years on a specific topic for all the stakeholders of the New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam (2019-2021).
- Launch a long-distance hiking trail in 2019 and add to the cycle routes and hiking trails in the New Dutch Waterline (ongoing).

A man and a woman are standing on a black floating dock in a pond. The man is wearing a light blue polo shirt and a white cap, and the woman is wearing a white tank top and sunglasses. They are both looking towards the camera. The dock is made of black metal and has a railing. The water is calm and reflects the sky and the dock. In the background, there is a grassy field with a wooden fence and some trees. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. A vertical line divides the image into two halves.

7

Dealing with
external factors

7.1 Introduction on external factors

An overview is given below of the external factors that could impact the future World Heritage Site. It examines in more detail the way in which the site-holder actually deals with these impacts, the basic principles that it follows in doing this, and the specific measures that it takes to minimise their negative effects.

7.2 Location in a busy and highly dynamic environment

The New Dutch Waterline runs through one of the most dynamic, complex and busy areas of the Netherlands. Two areas have been identified as highly dynamic: the Vechtstreek-Noord zone and the 'Rondom Utrecht' area around the city of Utrecht. These areas regularly see developments that are of major societal importance, which present a potential threat to the New Dutch Waterline or parts of the site. These are often large-scale and complex developments. Combining developments that are of major societal importance with the intended World Heritage Site status of the New Dutch Waterline demands custom-made solutions. What are called "area analyses" are carried out for these highly dynamic areas in order to anticipate these possible developments as early as possible and take account of the environment and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. In these analyses, the Outstanding Universal Value and its attributes are further elaborated for the purpose of assessing future developments in and near the site. The area analyses also form the basis for Heritage Impact Assessments. The emphasis in the area analyses is also on protecting the integrity – including the visual integrity – of the site from external influences. Following adoption by the Provincial Executives, the area analyses help to further define frameworks. The area analysis of the area around Utrecht started in 2018 and in 2019, the area analysis for Vechtstreek Noord will be conducted.

7.3 Awareness of the outstanding universal value of the New Dutch Waterline

The site-holder makes efforts to gain a clear picture of developments early in the planning process. Only then is it possible to ensure that the interests of the New Dutch Waterline are taken into account at the initial stage of the planning process. This ensures that the project initiators involved are aware, so that adjustments are possible early in the planning process. In addition to monitoring developments, it is important that the various authorities and stakeholders recognise the Outstanding Universal Value and include it in their policy.

It appears that many parties attach importance to the New Dutch Waterline. Sometimes there is a lack of knowledge and expertise regarding the specific Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline, with the result that these values are not considered sufficiently. The forts are generally well-known and the various parties are also aware of their Outstanding Universal Value. This is not so much the case for the less obvious parts of the site, such as the strategically deployed landscape and the water management system. Ignorance of the significance of the strategically deployed landscape and the water management system can result in important structures and elements being lost or falling into disrepair due to new spatial planning developments. In order to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, it is important for knowledge of plans and their significance for the New Dutch Waterline to be embedded in the policy of the responsible authorities. Knowledge of the New Dutch Waterline can also provide valuable inspiration for spatial and other developments in the vicinity of the heritage site and in the Dutch Delta metropolis (i.e. the Randstad region). Examples can be seen in housing projects, such as in Muiden and Utrecht (Blauwkapel), where the "Waterline influence" in architecture and design can be seen to produce high quality. There are also examples of infrastructure being integrated in a way that increases the amenity value of the heritage site.

7.4 Investing in the waterline: re-purposing and enhancing amenity value

In order to be able to preserve the New Dutch Waterline, the area has been accorded a prominent place in spatial planning and there is a search for new functions for the structures. Forts are robust constructions, but if they are left empty and unmanaged for too long, they do suffer considerable damage from damp penetration, concrete rot and vandalism. For this reason, work has been done over recent years on the careful re-purposing and reuse of forts. Reuse is considered a basis for the long-term operation of parts of the New Dutch Waterline (mainly forts, but sometimes also other structures). To make such operation possible, the structures and other parts of the New Dutch Waterline have to be properly and sustainably managed and maintained over the long term. Operation provides revenues that can contribute towards management and maintenance. Such forms of reuse are particularly applicable to forts and sometimes also to other structures such as sheds for storing cannons and other weaponry, ammunition depots, batteries or warehouses.

Many of the forts have now been re-purposed and a few re-purposing projects are being implemented. As regards the New Dutch Waterline as a whole, the site-holder will be focusing over the coming years on protecting and communicating the site. Further devel-

opment through re-purposing is initiated at the regional and local level. The site-holder can provide support by sharing knowledge and expertise in the area of re-purposing.

7.5 Overview of spatial planning developments in and round the New Dutch Waterline

To obtain a picture of the spatial dynamics and the specific initiatives that in the New Dutch Waterline and the surrounding area, an inventory was made of all ongoing projects. This list of initiatives is regularly updated and the most important changes and planning processes in the New Dutch Waterline are discussed by the New Dutch Waterline programme office and the developers. Where necessary, the provincial representative contributes information about the Outstanding Universal Value. The provincial representative can call on the province's quality adviser if necessary. If these values and interests are insufficiently taken into account, the matter can be escalated. For example, advice can be sought from the Spatial quality advisory team, or it can be decided to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Measures/actions for dealing with external influences

- The Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline will be involved in the planning process at an early stage by conducting area analyses for highly dynamic areas (2019 and beyond).
- Knowledge of the Outstanding Universal Value is embedded in the bodies that have responsibility, such as municipalities and major owners (ongoing).
- The spatial planning tasks and initiatives in and around the site are updated periodically by the New Dutch Waterline programme office (2018-2020).
- Advice can be sought from the Spatial quality advisory team or a Heritage Impact Assessment can be carried out if the Outstanding Universal Value is in danger of being impaired (2018 and beyond).

Overview of spatial planning developments

Province of Noord-Holland		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Area development 'Naarden outside the Fortress'	<p>This comprehensive project consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new connection by water between the Naardertrekvaart canal and Gooimeer Lake, - a small marina between the Gooimeer Zuid business park and Naarden Fortress, - improvement of the Naardertrekvaart canal between the new branch to Gooimeer Lake and the fortress, - restoration of the openness of the fields of fire around the fortress, - a hiking and cycle path from the fortress to Stadzigt and an ecological link between Naardermeer Lake and Gooimeer Lake. <p>The municipality Gooise Meren is working on this project together with the Gooi and Vechtstreek region, the Amstel, Gooi and Vecht Water Authority, and the Province of Noord-Holland.</p>	Restoration of the openness of the fields of fire around the fortress and improving the amenity value of Naarden Fortress.
Muiden Fortress: visible, recognisable and able to be experienced	<p>Comprehensive programme consisting of various projects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restoration of fortified structures and ramparts, - landscape restoration, - strengthening fields of fire, - nature conservation area at the site of the old A1 motorway route, and - creation of information point about the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline. <p>in cooperation between the Gooi and Vechtstreek region, the municipality of Gooise Meren and the Province of Noord-Holland, with as connecting factor: visible, recognisable and able to be experienced.</p>	Restoring the historical value of the fortified town of Muiden as a positive effect on the diversion and widening of the A1.
IJmeerlijn public transport link Amsterdam – Almere	This link (partly underground / partly over a bridge) is described in the draft National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Amsterdam-Almere-Markerwaard as a 'speck on the horizon'. The link runs past the Pampus fort island. The cabinet still has to make a decision on this.	The link presents a possible impairment of the line of sight to Pampus.
Public transport infrastructure SAAL Weesp	Intensification of rail use with change to rail infrastructure on the line Schiphol Amsterdam Almere Lelystad. This concerns a widening of existing rail infrastructure.	Widening of existing crossing of Defence Line of Amsterdam. However, no buildings of the fortified town of Weesp will be lost.
Muiden Marina	Concerns the construction of an outer harbour with 360 moorings plus options for transients. The project is at the planning stage. The municipal executive of Gooise Meren still has to reach a decision. A permit is needed within the framework of Natura 2000 (on-site construction and boat movements).	The marina lies inside the field of fire of the West Battery.

Province of Utrecht		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Widening Lek Canal and building of third chamber for the Beatrix lock	A third lock chamber will be added and the Lek Canal will be widened.	A Heritage Impact Assessment has been carried out to assess the administrative, societal and monument-related interests. In line with the Heritage Impact Assessment, changes were made to the plans and compensation measures taken, so that the development causes as little damage as possible to the New Dutch Waterline. Adopted and secured in zoning plan. Project is now nearly completed; delivery in October 2018.
't Klooster business park	Developing a business park. In preparation and implementation. This business park is located just outside the boundary.	Heritage Impact Assessment completed, in connection with the widening of the Lek Canal. The urban development plan takes account of the waterways of the New Dutch Waterline. In the case of new developments, the edges of the waterways will be kept free of building and paved surfaces – they will be organised as a green buffer. The line of sight to the main defence line and to the Schalkwijkse Wetering will be preserved.
Widening of A27 motorway	The A27 motorway will be widened. The route is included in the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree.	Widening of the A27 does not touch any structures of the New Dutch Waterline, but does affect a field of fire. Integration into the New Dutch Waterline is ongoing.
A12 motorway zone	The A12 zone between Oudenrijn and the Lunettes will be developed in the period 2020-2040 into a new residential and commercial urban area.	The area is partly located within the area of the New Dutch Waterline. However, there are no specific spatial consequences for the New Dutch Waterline. An urbanization perspective has been produced, which takes account of valuable landscapes: the "Urbanization perspective of the A12 zone" [Verstedelijkingsperspectief A12-zone]
N230 (Northern Ring Road Utrecht, NRU)	Northern Ring Road Utrecht will be renewed in the period 2020-2025.	Heritage Impact Assessment has been carried out, because the NRU forms the boundary of the New Dutch Waterline area. Renewal affects the safe side near Overvecht. High-quality spatial integration of the road and the crossings is being explored.
Housing plan <i>De Hoenderik</i> in municipality of Bunnik	The municipality of Bunnik has plans to build a new residential area of approx. 10 hectares along the Kromme Rijn river. A procedure to change the zoning plan is currently underway and it will be completed at the end of 2018 at the earliest.	The whole of the planned location is inside the New Dutch Waterline area. The area is within both the prohibited circle and the field of fire of Fort Rijnauwen. A sound cultural and historical analysis is lacking in the substantiation of the current plans.
Possible extension of Restaurant <i>Vroeg</i>	Restaurant <i>Vroeg</i> wants to extend its premises on adjacent plot to the east.	<i>Vroeg</i> is in the second ring of forts and immediately in front of the defences between Rijnauwen and Vechten [<i>Tussenstelling Rijnauwen-Vechten</i>]. Many attributes are assembled there in an unspoilt and green setting near the city of Utrecht. It is essential to keep the area open in order to understand the system. The province, the municipality of Bunnik and the business owner are therefore in discussion, because it is necessary to be careful and restrained in dealing with spatial developments that could impair the Outstanding Universal Value.

Province of Utrecht		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Move of farming enterprise to Kooijdijk in municipality of De Bilt	Dairy farm in Westbroek (outside New Dutch Waterline) wants to move to the Kooijdijk in De Bilt. However, intended location has great impact on landscape, New Dutch Waterline and water extraction. Now long-term plan.	Intended location is in the middle of the New Dutch Waterline area. Heritage Impact Assessment is currently being carried out. Ball is in farmer's court; if he continues with plans, he has to show that New Dutch Waterline (and water extraction) are sufficiently being taken into account.
Utrecht Science Park	In order to facilitate the future growth of the Science Park, those involved are currently considering how to achieve good development. A complex challenge, because developments there have a major impact on the whole city of Utrecht.	Plans are still in the orientation phase. Area is surrounded by New Dutch Waterline and possible developments have an influence on the visual integrity. The New Dutch Waterline is involved in choosing the solution.
Golf course in Noorderpark-Ruigenhoek	There are plans for constructing a putting green in the eastern part of Noorderpark Ruigenhoek, north of the city of Utrecht. In addition to the putting green, there is also talk of a 750m2 retail outlet and an independent hospitality facility for the Noorderpark-Ruigenhoek recreational area. A preliminary zoning plan is currently being worked on.	Planned location is in prohibited circles of Fort Blauwkapel and Fort Ruigenhoek. Recreational facilities can be integrated; small or large-scale retail trade is not permitted on the basis of the provincial by-law.
Blue Port (water-based business park), municipality Ronde Venen Defence Line of Amsterdam	A possible development in the field of fire north of Amstelhoek is the development of a Blue Port (water-based business park) on the Amstel. Still unclear whether this involves an extension of the urbanised contours of the current business park.	The municipality, together with the Association of Industrial Interests [<i>Vereniging voor Industriële Belangen</i>] (VIB) are investigating the feasibility of this plan. A designation for it has been included in the Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning / Provincial Spatial Strategic Structure Agenda. Plans have not yet been worked out in detail.
Scrap business / processing Pothuizen, Ringdijk Eerste Bedijking 1 Municipality of Ronde Venen Defence Line of Amsterdam	Planned redevelopment of scrap business / processing Pothuizen (Ringdijk Eerste Bedijking 1) into residential development. The company is based on the line dyke. Various possibilities have been explored: building on the dyke, in the embankment (which barely exists anymore), and also in the triangle between Pothuizen, the bus lane (former railway line) and what is now the N196 national road.	Location is next to Fort Uithoorn in the first prohibited circle. Different alternatives for the redevelopment are being studied.
Redevelopment of residential area Verwelius, Utrechtseweg 341	Location is on the nomination list for redevelopments to create housing. The spatial planning prerequisites in relation to the New Dutch Waterline and nature conservation are currently being determined.	Land is surrounded by New Dutch Waterline area. The precise details of the construction project are in development. Visual integrity (New Dutch Waterline) and nature compensation measures are included in the planning.
Development of wildlife corridors Biltse Rading and Utrechtseweg	Two wildlife corridors are being constructed east of Utrecht. These will be completed in 2019 and form part of the wildlife corridor between the major rivers and the Eastern Vecht Lakes [<i>Oostelijke Vechtplassen</i>].	The wildlife corridors will run under the Biltse Rading and the Utrechtseweg. Both locations are in the prohibited circles. Following Heritage Impact Assessment, underpasses were chosen instead of ecoducts.
Schalkwijk Island	Schalkwijk Island [<i>Eiland van Schalkwijk</i>] has been designated as an experimental area: on the basis of a quality framework, space is made available for initiatives for Schalkwijk Island, for example for agricultural enterprises and solar fields.	Area is in New Dutch Waterline; developments are only permitted if they meet established spatial planning requirements.

Province of Utrecht		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Dyke-strengthening of Lek dyke	The dyke on the northern side of the Lek has to be strengthened, because it no longer meets current safety requirements. Over the coming years, more than 55 km of the dyke will be strengthened in sections.	The River Lek and Lek dyke play a prominent role in the New Dutch Waterline. A "Spatial Quality Framework for the Northern Rhine Dyke and Lek Dyke, Amerongen – Schoonhoven" [Ruimtelijke Kwaliteitskader van de Noordelijke Rijn- en Lekdijk, Amerongen – Schoonhoven] has been established, which includes the New Dutch Waterline.
Expansion of garden centre Overvecht	Garden centre has plans to expand into a combined garden centre/DIY centre. Plans are connected with construction of Northern Ring Road Utrecht (NRU); land needed for NRU is located in grounds of garden centre. In connection with delay in NRU developments, demands in relation to garden centre have also come to a halt.	Garden centre is located immediately adjacent to Fort Blauwkapel, in the first prohibited circle.

Province of Gelderland		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Dyke improvements to Diefdijk line	Improvement of Diefdijk line with integration into the landscape of the dyke improvement and renovation of battery positions. In completion phase in 2017.	Project that combines flood protection, traffic and heritage. Positive impact on accessibility and amenity value for residents and visitors.
Development of Fort Everdingen	Implementation of redevelopment according to business plan. The fort is being made suitable for new purpose. This will be a multipurpose site: brewery, small-scale hospitality business, care function and small campsite. Work will definitely continue until 2019.	Example of re-purposing. The fort will be re-purposed, with the plans explicitly taking account of the character of the fort and its surroundings.
Dyke-strengthening Gorinchem – Waardenburg	The dyke between Gorinchem and Waardenburg does not meet current safety standards and has to be strengthened. Elements of the New Dutch Waterline are located in and next to the dyke on the western side of the dyke's path. Runs until mid-2023.	In 2018, an action plan that takes account of the New Dutch Waterline is being prepared by cooperating parties. Client is Rivierenland Water Authority. The plan has interfaces with Vestingplan Gorinchem (plan for fortified town of Gorinchem), vision of municipality of Lingewaal near Fort Vuren, proposals for New Dutch Waterline landscape working group, and other New Dutch Waterline projects.
Entrance building GeoFort	New building for better management of visitor flows. Runs until end-2018	The fort is being better organised to deal with increasing visitor numbers.
Self-sufficient Fort Pan-nerden	Fort Pannerden wants to become self-sufficient in energy. Exploratory work in early 2018 and plans elaborated in 2018.	Physical interventions in and around the fort may be necessary. Historical value is already taken into account in planning phase.
Climate-related measures	The Province of Gelderland is working to achieve climate goals. March 2018: identification of extra measures that can be taken. The New Dutch Waterline is also included in this.	Not known. However, large-scale developments are not being planned as yet in the New Dutch Waterline area within Gelderland.

Province of Noord-Brabant		
Project	Development	Significance for the New Dutch Waterline
Houten Hooipolder (A27) Werkendam and Woudrichem	The current A27 crosses right through fort Altena. The A27 will be widened. This has consequences for the fort. The motorway exit to Werkendam is planned to be relocated to the North side.	This infrastructural project is not only a risk but also a chance to strengthen the landscape context of Fort Altena; inundation areas and fields of fire, strengthening the experience ability of the cut-off part of the fort Relocation of the motorway exit offers possibilities to increase the quality of the area.
Housing development Woudrichem	Housing development to the outside of the dyke, industrial estate Woudrichem. Adjacent to the fortification, the existing industrial estate will be redeveloped. In this area, there is a development towards integration of town and country. This means that urban development is possible, but should be done in combination with 'green and blue' (vegetation and water) landscape development.	The housing development plan is an improvement of the current situation, which is large scale water related industrial use. The expertise of the Spatial Quality Advisory Team was pointed out to the local council.
Werkendam	'Search area' for housing development to the East side of Werkendam. (in the inundation zone).	The 'search area' was moved to the concentration zone, the part outside will be cancelled. To the New Dutch Waterline, this is an improvement. The search area for urban development within the inundation areas has been cancelled and moved to the 'safe side' in the concentration area, in accordance with Panorama Krayenhoff.

7.6 Theme-based overview of developments and measures

This section gives a theme-based overview of the most important spatial planning developments around the site. It also lists the most important challenges for the sustainable maintenance of the site. In the coming period, the provinces will be facing a number of challenges that will have consequences in relation to spatial planning. The most important challenges in this context are:

- Urbanisation
- Mobility
- Energy transition

As regards urbanisation and mobility, one factor is that the Amsterdam and Utrecht regions are expected to experience relatively large population and economic growth in the coming period, compared with other regions in the Netherlands.

The list below indicates what the development involves, what actions have been taken to minimise the negative effects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline, and the final result.

Pressure from urbanisation

Overview of possible development

The New Dutch Waterline is located in an area of considerable spatial dynamics. Due to its cultural, historical and landscape-related values, the New Dutch Waterline, as a green zone, is a positive factor of significance in attracting new residents as well as companies. In the vicinity of the New Dutch Waterline, a few housing projects are being developed, which had previously been given planning permission and on which requirements were imposed to ensure that they can be properly integrated in relation to the New Dutch Waterline. No new housing projects are planned in the area of the New Dutch Waterline. There are usually stricter requirements for housing projects in the immediate surroundings of the New Dutch Waterline. In a number of cases, inspiration from the heritage site can be seen in residential developments in the style of the buildings and/or the spatial design of new residential estates (e.g. continuing lines of sight), such that in the surroundings of the heritage site, the site provides added value.

Living Environmental Vision

Given the significant urbanisation challenge for the Utrecht region, it is expected that the provincial Living Environmental Vision cannot merely be a policy-neutral transposition of the current revised Provincial Spatial Strategic Structure Agenda and Provincial By-law on Spatial Planning. Now is of course not the time to say what discussions this will prompt in relation to urbanisation projects that are still wanted outside the current boundaries of the build-up area (for example, in the Laagraven area).

Challenge Preventing housing plans and housing projects or integrating them as well as possible, so that the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline is not adversely affected.

Infrastructure and transport

Overview of possible development

The central location of New Dutch Waterline in the Netherlands is characterised by the presence of an extensive infrastructure network. The area is criss-crossed by roads, railway lines and waterways, but also by various high-voltage power lines and gas pipelines. This infrastructure touches and/or cuts through parts of the New Dutch Waterline. Broadening and extending infrastructure, and building new infrastructure, will almost always have implications for the New Dutch Waterline. In most cases, new infrastructure to be built concerns a national infrastructure project. In addition, there are provincial and municipal infrastructure projects that can have an impact on the New Dutch Waterline. For all new infrastructure or expansion of existing infrastructure, those involved explore the possibilities of moving, concealing or integrating structures, in order to limit as much as possible the impact resulting from the infrastructure developments. A positive effect often mentioned is the increased amenity value of the Waterline. The Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management has now gained substantial expertise with respect to integrating infrastructure into the surroundings

of heritage sites. This integration leads to significant additional investment, accompanied by quality (e.g. the A27 motorway, the Beatrix lock on the Lek Canal, and the A1 motorway at Muiden).

Mobility

In order to ensure that the expected growth of the traffic in the metropolis of Amsterdam proceeds smoothly, the capacity of the public transport, road and cycle path network will have to be increased. Because most of the traffic will remain within the metropolitan area due to the concentration of new housing and increased employment, that traffic will be facilitated and through traffic will have to fit in with it.

In addition, there is the intention to direct traffic more by providing reliable travel information and the transfer to other networks will be encouraged (modal shift). At the edges of business areas and centres, there will be parking with the possibility of transferring to local public transport or shared bicycles.

Challenge Preventing infrastructure-related interventions from having a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, or minimising such an impact through good integration of interventions that have to be carried out because they are of major importance to society.

Development pressure due to energy transition and climate change adaptation

Overview of possible development

In the New Dutch Waterline and its surroundings, there are energy transition initiatives in the form of solar fields and wind turbines.

Climate change adaptation requires the ability to anticipate sharp fluctuations in water supply and deal with heat stress. To this end, dykes are strengthened and water retention sites built, including in the World Heritage Site.

The Province of Noord-Holland wants to be a climate-neutral province in 2050, which means that it wants to provide room for energy transition, specifically through large-scale offshore energy generation. However, this energy will need to be brought to shore. To a large extent, this will take place in the North Sea Canal area and Tata Steel will be used as the main location, partly because it a large energy user. But the demand for renewable energy cannot be met solely from offshore wind power. For this reason, while taking account of the specific natural circumstances (geological, geomorphological and climatological), optimal use will be made of the qualities that are present in the area to generate renewable energy (electricity and low temperature heat). However, this will be achieved emphatically without causing any unacceptable damage to qualities of the landscape and the area. The basic principle here is to use the forms of sustainable energy generation that produce the most energy with the lowest possible costs to society. Furthermore, it is the intention for supply and demand for renewable energy to be combined in such a way that there is efficient use of existing new energy infrastructure. In that context, based on the Outstanding

Universal Value, it will be considered what forms of sustainable energy will be possible in the area of the Dutch Water Defence Lines, as well as where and under what conditions.

Energy transition

In Utrecht, it is possible in principle to develop energy transition measures (wind turbines, solar fields) everywhere within the boundary of the New Dutch Waterline. For example, along the western side of the Lek Canal, at the water authority Waternet, a solar field has been constructed and the aim is also to install a second row of wind turbines there.

Challenge Proactive Heritage Impact Assessment on energy transition with follow-up project

The strengthened combination of water retention and inundation fields presents the possibility of enabling people to experience the workings of the Water Management System and of linking it to the story of the Dutch Water Defence Lines.

Strengthening dykes can impair structures such as sluices or break the connection with other elements. The challenge is to strengthen this coherence and possibly even restore structures.

Pressure from business activities

Overview of possible development

In the vicinity of the New Dutch Waterline there are several large and medium-sized business parks and office buildings. This entails that in the area around the New Dutch Waterline, business parks and office buildings, many already with planning permission, are due to be developed. There is redevelopment, transformation and expansion of existing business parks and office buildings, as well as the development of new sites. For most of the business parks on the list, the aim will be to integrate them properly, and in this way prevent or limit the impact on the New Dutch Waterline. In many cases, the presence of the heritage site leads to improved spatial quality in the vicinity of the heritage site.

Challenge Preventing the development of new business parks that can potentially have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal value of the New Dutch Waterline. Preventing negative effects from the redevelopment, transformation or expansion of current business parks and those with planning permission, by locating and integrating such developments in such a way that they have no effect or as little effect as possible.

Changing agricultural use

Overview of possible development

Large parts of the New Dutch Waterline are in rural areas. The rural area is to a very great extent agricultural land, nature conservation and recreational areas, and water. On the agricultural land, there are developments that result in further upscaling, changes in cultivation and intensifying cultivation. As far as the agricultural use of the land is concerned, based on the developments that are currently known, upscaling does not cause conflicts with the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. Changes in crops and cultivation can also have an influence on the openness of the landscape. In the case of upscaling, the threat lies specifically in the simultaneous upscaling of the volumes of building plots and construction.

Challenge Where possible seizing the opportunities offered by the agricultural use of the surrounding area to strengthen the visibility and amenity value of the New Dutch Waterline – specifically openness. Using good integration to prevent negative effects resulting from upscaling of buildings and further construction.

Recreation and tourism

Overview of possible development

The varied landscape around the New Dutch Waterline is used intensively for recreation in some places. Residents of the surrounding cities and villages seek quiet and relaxation there. Recreation and tourism offer opportunities, because they can generate revenues that are of crucial importance for sustainable management and maintenance. Using the heritage site for recreation and tourism offers excellent opportunities for communicating the story of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline. So far, the extent of the recreation and tourism in the New Dutch Waterline does not present any threat.

Challenge Seizing opportunities offered by recreational developments through the creation of a more open and green landscape in the surroundings of the New Dutch Waterline. Strengthening the amenity value of the heritage site by making parts of the New Dutch Waterline accessible to the public. Informing recreational users and tourists by setting up visitors' centres in a few forts. Using the revenues from recreation and tourism for management and maintenance. Countering potential threats from recreation and tourism through careful choices of location and integration.

Integrated water management

Overview of possible development

The New Dutch Waterline is located in an area of varied water management. Water is, as it were, the natural partner of the New Dutch Waterline. At the same time, however, water in the area requires more space for water retention and measures for flood protection, such as dyke reinforcement. In relation to the New Dutch Waterline, comprehensive water management mainly offers opportunities. Temporary water retention in connection with

Room for the River

This programme was set up following the extremely high water levels of 1993 and 1995. With 'Room for the River' (Ruimte voor de rivier), the Dutch government opted to ensure the required safety as far as possible by taking measures that stop the high water levels from continuing to rise. The emphasis shifted from dyke improvement to river widening, with measures being taken both outside and inside the dykes. In addition to the objective of flood protection, the Room for the River programme also aimed to improve spatial quality. This brought about a partial reorganisation of the river area. Where possible, the heritage of the Dutch Water Defence Lines was also used to help achieve the twin goals.

It was above all the established water and nature-related tasks that were seen as an opportunity to make the rich history of the New Dutch Waterline clear and comprehensible. We can see this at Fort Panterden, on the southern side between Culemborg and Vianen, and near Gorinchem. Room for the River is implemented in intensive cooperation between the national government and regional governments. The Delta Programme is the follow-up programme that anticipates climate change and the increased incidences of excess water that are to be expected. In this context, the northern side of the Lek Dyke will be tackled near Fort Honswijk.



Room for the River, Munnikenland with Loevestein Castle

emergencies enables the function of the inundation fields as part of the New Dutch Waterline to be made visible and available to be experienced.

Challenge Using temporary water retention as a possibility for making the function of the inundation fields around the New Dutch Waterline visible and available to be experienced.

Nature and landscape

Overview of possible development Parts of the New Dutch Waterline area could also enhance the quality of the landscape and/or ecological value and enjoy protection as part of the Main Ecological Structure [*Ecologische Hoofdstructuur*], the Natura 2000 area or as a landscape that is valuable to the relevant provinces. The New Dutch Waterline itself also fulfils an important function as a high-quality green zone for the nearby urban area. Threat: progressive planting, which increasingly covers open areas, and creating wetlands on the 'safe side', making the system difficult to understand.

Challenge Seizing opportunities offered by the protected status of all or parts of the surrounding nature conservation areas in order to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the New Dutch Waterline. Preventing nature conservation developments from impairing the Outstanding Universal Value by representing the interests of the New Dutch Waterline in a timely fashion in the planning process (Natura 2000/land-use plans of the Main Ecological Structure).

Heritage and archaeology

Overview of possible development The New Dutch Waterline overlaps in a small part with another heritage site that is on the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites. The New Dutch Waterline crosses the Roman Limes and is on land that was in use a long time before parts of the New Dutch Waterline were built. This means that in the ground under the New Dutch Waterline there are valuable archaeological items that enjoy separate protection.

Challenge In the overlapping areas, ensuring harmonisation between the various different types of status, developments and measures. Conservation of the archaeological and geological values in the area. Developing a spatial planning or other framework for the overlapping area of the New Dutch Waterline and the Limes, in order to provide sufficient safeguards for the Outstanding Universal Value of the two proposed World Heritage Sites.

Cumulative effect of a number of interventions (some of them small-scale)

Overview of possible development

In and around the New Dutch Waterline, there are larger and smaller interventions constantly being carried out in the structure, visibility and/or amenity value, but these do not impair the Outstanding Universal Value in all cases. This concerns agricultural use of land and the reuse of structures by operators. In the case of – often small-scale – interventions, it is not always clear what their possible impact is on parts of the New Dutch Waterline.

Challenge

The consequence of many small-scale interventions, each of which does not individually impair the Outstanding Universal Value, can be that, cumulatively, they do lead to an impairment of that value. The cumulative effect of small-scale impairments and the gradual encroachment on parts of the New Dutch Waterline can still lead ultimately to a more fundamental deterioration in the coherence of the structure of the New Dutch Waterline. Promptly identifying and detailing possible negative effects resulting from the accumulation of a number of small-scale interventions is an important task for the site-holders. The Dutch Water Defence Line Committee subsequently decides whether it needs to take action.

7.7 Other trends and developments

Climate adaptation and flood protection

Measures aimed at limiting or countering the effects of climate change will bring about various changes in the living environment. The most radical are the changes to be expected in the levels and distribution of precipitation over the seasons, and their effects on water management in the Netherlands. These changes are leading to a stronger focus on flood protection. For the rivers, particularly the major rivers, this means that dykes will need to be strengthened in some places. Inside the dykes, solutions such as water retention locations are being sought for temporary water storage. With the right designs, this spatial planning challenge could contribute to making the Dutch Water Defence Lines easier to understand and recognise, by converting former inundation fields into areas for water retention. One example of this is the water retention site – and former inundation polder – of Blokhoven, where once every fortnight it is possible to experience how the water system of the New Dutch Waterline worked. In 2018, preparations are being made to strengthen the dyke between Gorinchem and Waardenburg over a length of 23 kilometres. A Heritage Impact Assessment is part of the project, so that the Outstanding Universal Value is considered in the design phase of the dyke-strengthening, for example around the Honswijk-Everdingen fort complexes.

Quality frameworks for these works safeguard the interests of cultural history in general and the Dutch Water Defence Lines in particular.

Subsidence

Especially in the peat landscapes, there is subsidence of a maximum of 1 centimetre per year. This subsidence is the consequence of systematically keeping the groundwater level low in peatlands, for the benefit of agriculture. When peat is drained, it comes into contact with oxygen and oxidises. Oxidation of the peat leads to subsidence. Both the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline are, to a great extent located in peatland. One danger could be that as a result of subsidence, foundations of forts and other elements could be damaged. Subsidence can be prevented or slowed by raising the water level and rewetting the area or through underwater drainage. This measure can be positively applied to make the original inundation basins recognisable once more. Such measures are often combined with environmental development and the creation of water retention facilities. A drawback is that the openness can be impaired by increasing vegetation.

Energy transition/ Renewable energy

Up to now, policy relating to the construction of wind turbines on land has been cautious in most Dutch provinces. As a result, there are currently still few wind turbines in the area of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. There are only single turbines or small groups in a few places. Wind turbines are planned in a few locations. This has a limited effect on the experience of the Defence Line of Amsterdam and New Dutch Waterline.

As part of the Climate Agreement and the necessary energy transition, an intensification of the transition from oil and gas to renewable energy is essential and enshrined in policy. Although the lion's share of sustainable energy will be generated offshore (wind turbine parks in the North Sea), some of it will need to be produced on land. It has not yet been determined where and in what form.

Other forms of energy transition are, for example, installing solar panels, generating and storing geothermal energy, and cultivating biomass. With such developments, the possible effects of energy transport and storage will also be considered. These forms of land use can also signify a change in the way an area is experienced. Fields – sometimes large fields – full of solar panels will create a more urban impression than grassland. Cultivating biomass does preserve the green character of the land, but a careful consideration of the type of biomass (choice of crop) and its location continues to be of great importance, in connection with openness and visibility, and the ability to understand the inundation system and other systems. There are of course opportunities for strengthening these features, for example through rewetting, combined with biomass in the form of reed beds in the inundation fields.

No other environmental effects with a potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value can be recognised. However, there is contamination of soil and water beds in the moats around some forts as a result of the storage and use of munitions at the forts. Contamination with heavy metals, explosives and other substances

is manageable and does not directly impair the Outstanding Universal Value, but it can lead at any time to the need for removal of the contamination and/or explosives. In recent years, owners and operators have become increasingly aware of this issue, which also hampers possible changes in use of the forts.

Natural disasters

The area where the Defence Line of Amsterdam and the New Dutch Waterline are located is not at risk from earthquakes. However, storms and hail can cause damage to crops and buildings. Due to the robust nature of the military fortifications, the water systems and the inundation basins, the impact of such weather events can be considered to be negligible.

Climate change increases the chance of extreme flooding, but also of drought. The Defence Line of Amsterdam and its surrounding area have great resilience in anticipating and dealing with such conditions, specifically because of the ingenious water system. The challenge presented by water is properly managed through the water authorities and damage due to climate, the environment or a disaster will be repaired where necessary and where possible. Water authorities are actively exploring the possibilities of using the Dutch Water Defence Lines to anticipate climate adaptation.

Part of the Dutch Water Defence Lines are in the vicinity of Schiphol national airport. This means there is an increased possibility of plane crashes. However, the chance of this happening is negligible and no management measures need to be taken in this regard, apart from the usual readiness of the emergency services – the police, the fire service and the ambulance service.

Therefore, no other specific measures will be taken to prevent such occurrences. The Cultural Heritage Agency has drawn up an internal protocol on how to handle incidents at national monuments. The purpose of the protocol is to help limit the damage as much as possible and it helps other organisations to draw up their own comparable protocol. The protocol for national monuments is on www.veilig-erfgoed.nl.



8

Funding

8.1 General

Over recent decades, approximately 200 million euros have been invested in renovation, reconstruction, consolidation, redevelopment, and re-purposing of the heritage site. The four provinces involved have also made some tens of millions of euros available for the site for the coming years. In addition, other authorities and stakeholders are also shouldering their financial responsibility. The provinces want the many operators of the Waterline to be self-reliant as far as is possible. Depending on the investments made by these parties, the New Dutch Waterline will become increasingly attractive and visible. The tasks required by UNESCO World Heritage status for protecting, managing and communicating the World Heritage Site will be carried out by the site-holder.

8.2 Site-holder's budget

The site-holder's method of working is strongly aligned with that of the current programme organisation, which will be merged with the organisation of the Defence Line of Amsterdam. A budget is drawn up each year for the costs of the daily management of the heritage site by the Line Expert Team. In recent years, the costs for this work have totalled around 1 million euros. Not all human resources costs are included in this amount: part of the deployment of human resources by the New Dutch Waterline provinces to the Line Expert Team is delivered free of charge. In future, all human resources costs for the purpose of the site-holder's work will be bundled as much as possible and divided between the stakeholders. An important part of the expenditure in the last few years was related to preparing and drawing up the Significant Boundary Modification and Management Plan. These costs will disappear. However, the costs of implementing the site-holder's tasks of the Defence Line of Amsterdam were not included in the previously mentioned sum of approximately 1 million euros per year.

On balance, this Management Plan assumes that an amount of approximately 1 million euros per year will be needed in the coming years for implementing the site-holder's tasks (Section 4). The four New Dutch Waterline provinces will bear these costs jointly. The Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht and Gelderland will each pay 30% of the costs, and the Province of Noord-Brabant 10%.

8.3 Human resources capacity of site-holder

Human resources capacity of around 5 FTE is available for carrying out the site-holder's tasks and this will be funded from the available budget. This small team of employees will join the programme team of the Defence Line of Amsterdam to work under the administrative

responsibility of the Joint Body [*Gemeenschappelijk Orgaan*] to be set up by the provinces under the Intermunicipal Statutory Regulations Act [*Wet gemeenschappelijke regelingen*]. These employees are seconded to the programme office by the provinces and other stakeholder organisations. In this way, this new programme office is a continuation of the current programme office, which is under the civil service management of the contracting authority's steering group (with contracting authorities of the four provinces at the group level) and the administrative management of the Dutch Water Defence Line Committee.

In 2018, the current programme office comprises:
the programme manager of the New Dutch Waterline
four representatives from the four provinces
the communication project leader
the UNESCO project leader
the programme secretary
the programme officer/support staff.

Furthermore, during the term of the Management Plan, the human resources capacity of the site-holder will include:
The deployment of the Quality Team of the New Dutch Waterline and the secretary of this team;
The deployment of human resources for coordinating and supervising the New Dutch Waterline Expertise Centre and Centre volunteers.

The deployment of employees of the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, which provides public communication and marketing, is not among the site-holder's responsibilities. However, awarding contracts to the foundation is of course the site-holder's responsibility. For other tasks that cannot be carried out by the site-holder's 'own' staff, contracts can also be awarded to third parties. These contracts, just as the contracts to the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, are also funded by the budget mentioned previously.

The owners and operators have primary responsibility for conserving, maintaining and, where necessary, renovating the various structures of the New Dutch Waterline. The management and maintenance of the forts and other military elements is often assigned – sometimes long-term – to foundations specially set up for that purpose and which are in many cases staffed by volunteers, or to companies. This has been professionalised in recent years, partly through the international exchange of knowledge and experience. Among other things, this has led to the establishment of various qualified voluntary groups for the maintenance of the forts' construction, structural cooperation with an educational institution for people with difficulties in entering the job market, and a training centre for volunteers.

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