

NETHERLANDS

NEDERLAND OR KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN



- Four constituent countries – Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao & Saint Martin (in the Caribbean)
- Netherlands = European & Caribbean Netherlands (municipalities of Bonaire, Saba & Sint Eustatius)
- The North Sea to the north & west, Belgium to the south, Germany to the east
- 41,500 km², 17 million people
- Amsterdam – capital & largest city, The Hague – seat of government; Willem-Alexander
 - Trilateral Benelux economic union
 - International courts – Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Court of Justice, International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Court & Special Tribunal for Lebanon
 - The Hague – first four + EU criminal intelligence agency Europol
- 13 million foreign tourists

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Four constituent countries – Netherlands + Aruba, Curaçao & Saint Martin (in the Caribbean)
- Excellent conditions for snorkelling & scuba diving at coral reefs



Sint Maarten



Curacao

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Netherlands = European mainland & Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, Saba & Sint Eustatius)
- Bonaire – of mixed volcanic & coral origin, Saba & Sint Eustatius – hilly islands of volcanic origin



Saba



Sint Eustatius



Bonaire



Slave huts



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



- 20 national parks, hundreds of nature reserves – lakes, heathlands, woods, dunes
- Windmills, tulips, wooden shoes, cheese, Delftware pottery, cannabis

De Groote Peel NP



Loonse en Drunense Duiden NP



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Zaanse Schans – historic windmills & houses (anchor point of the European Route of Industrial Heritage)
- Volendam – old fishing boats & traditional costumes still worn
- Marken – picturesque colourful wooden houses
- Alkmaar – old centre & traditional cheese market



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Delft – historic town centre with canals, Delft Blue pottery.
- Naarden – well-preserved example of star fort with fortification walls & moat
- Lisse – Kitchen Garden (Keukenhof), one of largest flower gardens in the world (7 mil flower bulbs)



AMSTERDAM

- 17-century canals in the heart of the city



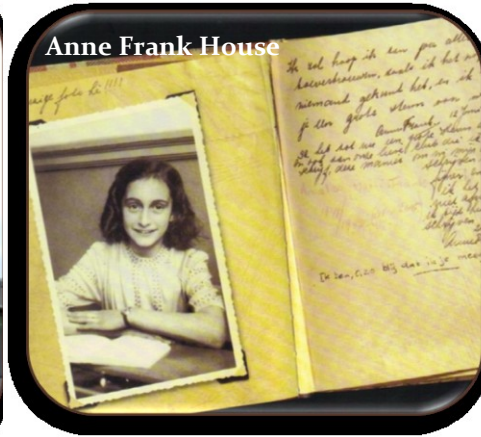
AMSTERDAM

- Van Gogh Museum, State Museum (Rijksmuseum), Anne Frank House
- National Tulip Day – every January
- De Wallen – red light district

Van Gogh Museum



Anne Frank House



State Museum



National Tulip Day



De Wallen



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

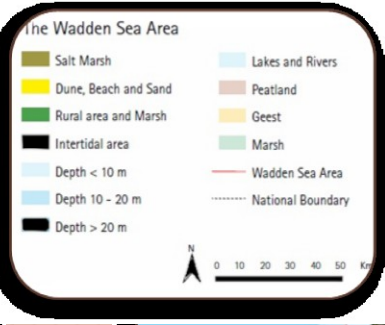
- Nine cultural sites, one natural site
- Nine are on the European Mainland, one in Curaçao
- One transboundary with Germany & Denmark



WADDEN SEA



- Largest unbroken system of intertidal sand & mud flats in the world (10,000 km²)
- Between north-western coast of Europe & Frisian Islands (Wadden Sea Islands)
- From Den Helder (Netherlands), past river estuaries (Germany) to Skallingen (Denmark), 500 km
- Shallow body of water with tidal flats and wetlands, rich in biodiversity & transitional habitats
- Tidal channels, sandy shoals, sea-grass meadows, mussel beds, mudflats, marshes, beaches, dunes
- Numerous plant & animal species (seals, harbour porpoise, migratory birds)



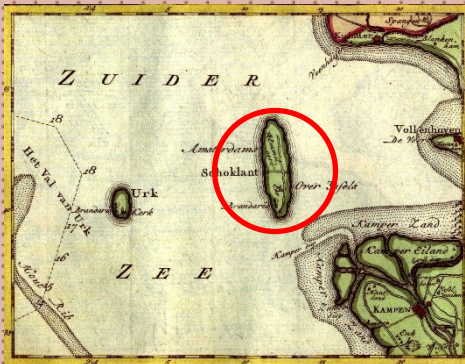
IR. D. F. WOUDAGEMAAL (D. F. WOUDA STEAM PUMPING STATION)

- Largest steam-powered pumping station ever built (situated at Lemmer)
- Opened (by Queen Wilhelmina) in 1920, to pump excess water out of Friesland,
- 1967 converted from coal to run on heavy fuel oil



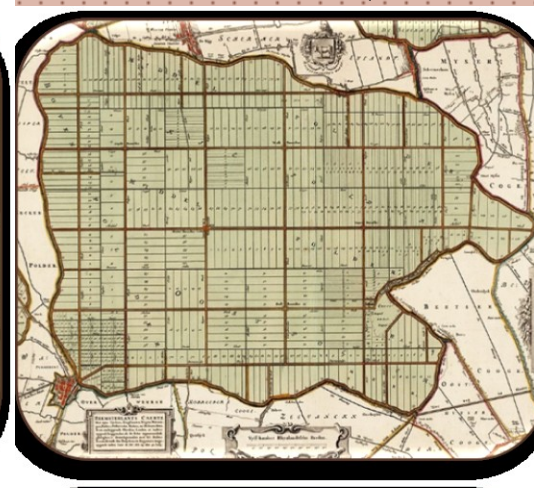
SCHOKLAND AND SURROUNDINGS

- Peninsula, by 15 c had become island, Zuider Zee (shallow bay of the North Sea) thread of floods
- 1825 –flood → massive destruction → island evacuated & permanent settlement ended in 1859
- 1942 – Noordoostpolder reclaimed from the sea (the Zuider Zee was drained)→ lost status of island
- slightly elevated part above polder, outlines of island visible, parts of the wall of the waterfront
- Schokland – symbol of struggle of people against the sea (has lasted 6,000 years & still continues)



DROOGMAKERIJ DE BEEMSTER (BEEMSTER POLDER)

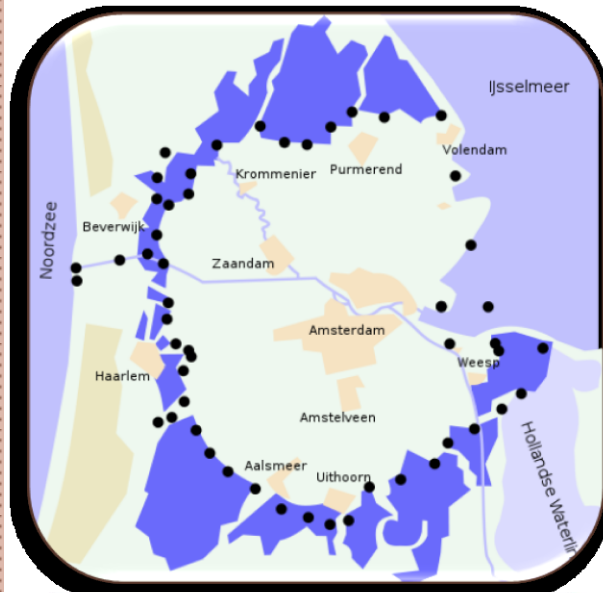
- First polder in Netherlands, reclaimed from Lake Beemster – water extracted by windmills
- 1609-1612 – to acquire new agricultural land & space for country residences + to fight flooding
- Intact geometric pattern of fields, roads, canals, dykes & settlements + canals parallel roads
- Religious, residential, farm & industrial buildings along the roads (17-19 centuries)
- Five forts – part of the Defence Line of Amsterdam (built 1880-1920)



DUTCH WATER DEFENCE LINES

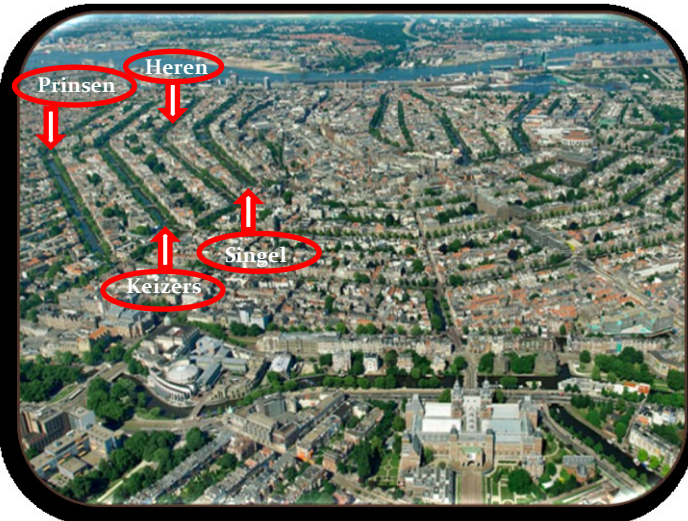
DEFENCE LINE OF AMSTERDAM; NEW DUTCH WATERLINE

- Amsterdam: 1880-1920, 135 km, 42 armed forts (10-15 km from the centre) & lowlands (easily flooded in time of war); buildings within 1 km of line – made of wood (could be burnt)
- New Line: 1815-1940, 85 km, 3 forts, 6 fortified towns, 2 castles, canals, etc.
- Based on flooding of land designed to give depth of app 30 cm (insufficient for boats to navigate)



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CANAL RING AREA OF AMSTERDAM INSIDE THE SINGELGRACHT

- App 100 km of canals, 90 islands & 1,500 bridges; 4 main concentric half-circles of canals
- Singelgracht – outer canal for purposes of defence & water management
- Grachtengordel = 3 main canals (Herengracht, Keizersgracht & Prinsengracht)
- Interconnecting canals (primarily for transportation of goods)



RIETVELD SCHRÖDERHUIS (RIETVELD SCHRÖDER HOUSE)

- Family house in Utrecht – Dutch architect Gerrit Thomas Rietveld (1924)
- Example of De Stijl architecture (The Style, Dutch artistic movement also known as neoplasticism)
- Interior – changeable open zone, sliding & revolving panels (allow flexible spatial arrangement)



MILL NETWORK AT KINDERDIJK-ELSHOUT

- Kinderdijk – village situated in the Alblasserwaard polder at confluence of rivers Lek & Noord
- System of 19 windmills built around 1740 – to drain the polder
- Typical features of drainage technology (dykes, reservoirs, pumping stations & administrative buildings)



VAN NELLEFABRIEK

- 1920s – banks of canal in the Spaanse Polder industrial zone
- Complex of factories with facades of steel & glass, curtain wall principle
- ‘Ideal factory’ open to the outside, working spaces evolved to provide pleasant working conditions



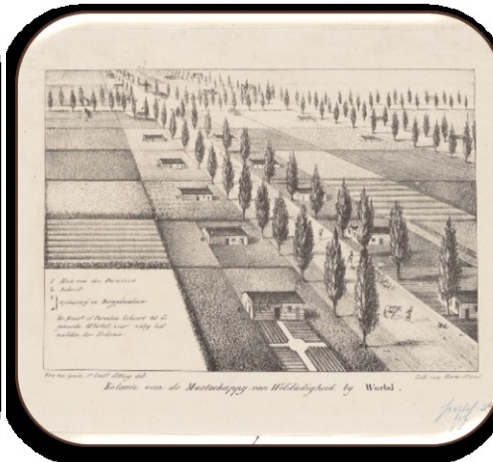
HISTORIC AREA OF WILLEMSTAD, INNER CITY & HARBOUR (CURAÇAO)

- Willemstad – capital city of Curaçao, established as trading settlement at natural harbour (1634)
- Several historic districts reflecting different areas of colonial town planning & development
- Colourful buildings – local tradition from 1817 when white lime exterior was prohibited



COLONIES OF BENEVOLENCE

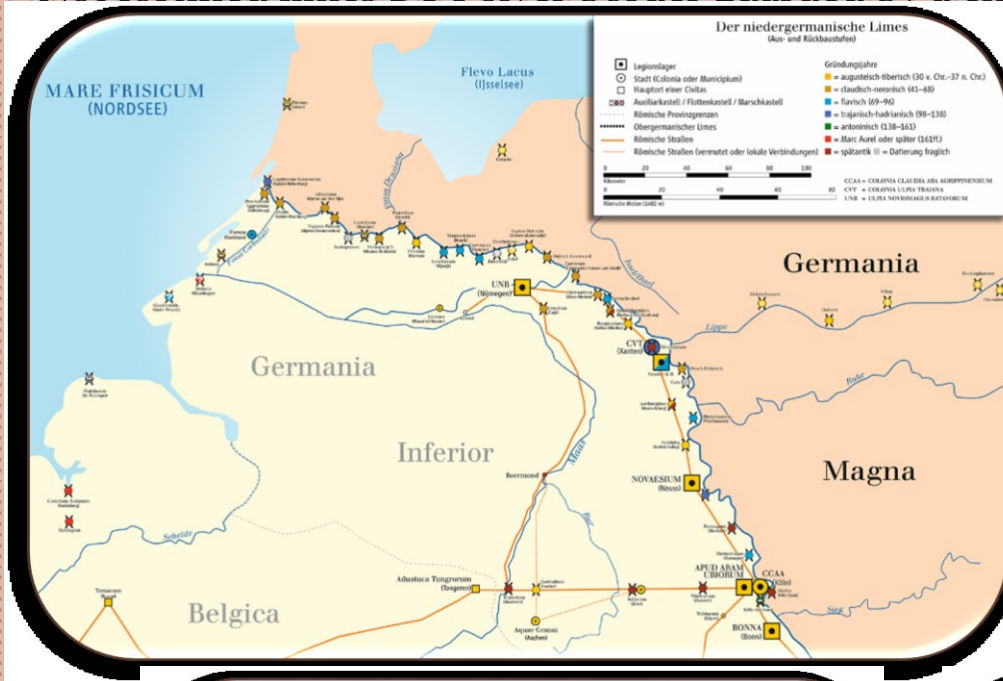
- Transnational – with Belgium; experiment in social reform aimed to reduce poverty (small farms for families; larger centralised farms with dormitories for beggars, orphans, etc.; peak – 11,000 people)
- Frederiksoord, Wilhelminaoord and Veenhuizen in the Netherlands + Wortel in Belgium



LOWER GERMANIC LIMES

FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- Between Germania inferior (Roman province) and Germania Magna
- Not fortified limes BUT river border guarded by a chain of castra



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**