



Appendix 1

Tentative List Kingdom of the Netherlands

July 2011

- Bonaire Marine Park
- Island Saba
- Eise Eisinga Planetarium in Franeker
- Koloniën van Weldadigheid in the Province of Drenthe (agricultural pauper colony)
- Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie (extension of the Stelling van Amsterdam)
- Plantations in West Curaçao
- Sanatorium Zonnestraal in Hilversum
- Teylers in Haarlem
- Van Nelle factory in Rotterdam
- Dutch part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (extension of the existing World Heritage site)



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
THE NETHERLANDS

DATE OF SUBMISSION:
21-07-2011

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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Bonaire Marine Park
Region:	Bonaire (Caribbean)
Latitude and Longitude:	12°10'N, 68°15'W

DESCRIPTION:

Bonaire Marine Park comprises the waters around Bonaire and Klein Bonaire to a depth of 60 metres from the high water mark. The site falls entirely within the territorial waters and the authority of the island executive of Bonaire. Klein Bonaire, the largest uninhabited island in the Caribbean, is part of the protected underwater park and is surrounded by abundant coral reefs.

The Bonaire Marine Park consists of 2,700 hectares of coral reef, seagrass beds and mangroves, and is the habitat of over 50 varieties of stony coral and over 350 species of reef fish. The Park's flora and fauna are in excellent condition. Its coral reefs are the least degraded in the entire Caribbean Sea. Sea turtles nest on the beaches of Bonaire and Klein Bonaire and feed in Lac Bay, which is partly closed off from the sea by a coral reef. The bay contains seagrass meadows and is surrounded by mangroves.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The unique combination of species makes the coral reefs of the Caribbean outstanding. The coral reefs and mangroves are well conserved and have high biodiversity. At the World Heritage Marine Biodiversity Workshop in Hanoi, Vietnam, Bonaire's marine biodiversity was unanimously recognised as having outstanding universal value.

Criteria met:

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|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|

Criterion vii: The flora and fauna of the Bonaire Marine Park are extremely varied and well conserved.



Criterion ix: The excellent state of conservation of the ecosystems has major significance for the entire region. The sea current transports larvae to other islands, replenishing the species there. The site has more reef fish than elsewhere in the Caribbean region, and also more species.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The Bonaire Marine Park has outstanding universal value: the coral reefs, seagrass meadows and mangroves are in superb condition. Its coral reefs are the least degraded in the entire Caribbean Sea.

Comparison with other similar properties:

The Bonaire Marine Park is comparable with the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System, which is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and is the largest coral reef in the northern hemisphere. However, Bonaire has a higher coral cover, with more young corals per square metre. It also has fewer macroalgae. The conclusion may therefore be drawn that the coral reefs of Bonaire are healthier than those of Belize.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Island of Saba
Region:	Saba (Caribbean)
Latitude and Longitude:	17°38'N, 63°14'W

DESCRIPTION:

Saba is an extinct volcano in the Caribbean Sea. Its exceptional natural setting and relative isolation have created a distinctive island community. Saba has noteworthy marine and terrestrial ecosystems and a variety of species.

The cultural environment has been created by the peoples who have successively inhabited the island. Their settlements are an immediate result of the social structure embedded in the island's historical and physical conditions. The cultural environment consists of four principal elements:

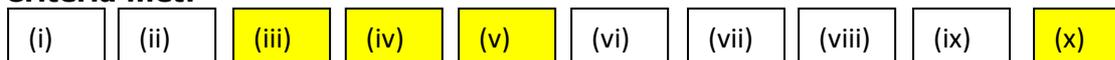
- archaeological remains of pre-ceramic and ceramic Amerindian sites and historic European settlements;
- traditional villages whose vernacular architecture exhibits the typical structure of grown settlements;
- Saban cottages with their cisterns and family cemeteries;
- characteristic infrastructure consisting of step roads, historical trails and water catchment installations.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The geomorphology and the major variations in temperature, rainfall and humidity create different conditions for a variety of flora in different vegetation zones. These natural factors were instrumental in the creation of Saba's exceptional cultural environment, which is not found elsewhere in the Caribbean region. Saba's vernacular architecture and terraced farmlands are also unique. The significance of Saba's marine ecosystem is due to the wide diversity of species, coral communities and bathymetric features that reflect the volcanic origin of the island. The topography and presence of seamount pinnacles and reefs provide a broad range of marine habitats.

The Saban terrestrial natural ecosystem is tremendously rich and diverse and in many places still completely pristine and unspoiled.

Criteria met:



Criterion iii: The European colonists created a settlement on this desert island. It still exists today and has a unique historical infrastructure.

Criterion iv: Saban villages consist of characteristic Saban cottages. These dwellings exemplify Caribbean regional architecture with its distinctive infrastructure, gardens, private water reservoirs and family cemeteries.

Criterion v: Saba's population has adapted to the environment. The original village structure has remained intact and mainly consists of typically Saban houses and churches, within a street pattern adapted to the island's topography and local forms of land ownership.

Criterion x: The quality of the biodiversity in the sea and on the land is exceptionally high and is protected by National Park status.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The candidate World Heritage Site consists of the entire island of Saba and the surrounding waters. The sea around Saba is practically unpolluted and the habitats are non-degraded. The terrestrial ecosystem is almost totally intact thanks to the island's remote location. All the settlements, houses and infrastructure on the island belong to the site and are an expression of the history of this small Caribbean island.

Comparison with other similar properties:

As yet, there has been no comparative study with other Caribbean environments. The importance of the marine ecosystem has been recognised by international specialists (Hanoi Statement, 2002). Saba's distinctive terrestrial ecosystem is substantially influenced by the so-called 'Snag islands' mechanism, by which clouds form over the island's single high peak (825m) and are retained mainly because of evaporation from the island itself. As such, Saba is a very well-conserved example.

The typical vernacular architecture of Saba did not, as elsewhere in the Caribbean, evolve out of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century socioeconomic developments with plantations, slavery and European colonial administration. The Saban cottage appears to be derived more directly from the house designs favoured by early English settlers. As a result, Saba's vernacular architecture has evolved differently from that on the majority of other Caribbean islands.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



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THE NETHERLANDS

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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Eise Eisinga Planetarium
Region:	Province of Friesland, the Netherlands
Latitude and Longitude:	53°11'15"N, 5°32'38"E

DESCRIPTION:

The Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium in Franeker is the oldest working planetarium in the world. Its moving model of the solar system was constructed between 1774 and 1781 by Eise Eisinga, a Frisian wool-comber. It is still in its original state.

Eisinga built the planetarium in his own home. So that it would fit into his living-room, he used a scale of 1:1,000,000,000,000 (1 millimetre: 1 million kilometres).

Eisinga built the planetarium to disprove a contemporary prophecy that certain planets were on a collision course and that the end of the world was therefore imminent. He hoped his model would demonstrate that the planets were actually in conjunction. He was not a scientist in the formal sense but a creative genius who built the planetarium entirely on his own initiative.

The planetarium has always been accessible to interested members of the public. It has also received scientific recognition. All Eisinga's books and writings have been preserved and are accessible to the public.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium in Franeker is the oldest working planetarium in the world. Eisinga was a self-taught amateur mathematician. He designed and built a model of the solar system using cog-wheels. It is still in excellent working order. The planetarium was designed to scientifically discredit contemporary prophecies that the world was about to end.

Criteria met:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
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Criterion i: as early as 7 September 1783, Professor J.H. van Swinden reported to the curators of the then University of Franeker that *this Planetarium is of itself unique and without equal, and there is no other known work of art in which the disposition, movements and appearance of the heavenly bodies are so numerous and so accurately rendered, as is evident from the acclaim it has received from leading scholars in other countries, and even from English journalists*. The planetarium is still a unique and creative tool for demonstrating the orbits of the planets to the general public.

Criterion ii: The planetarium represents the values of the Enlightenment and of the long regional and cultural tradition of the 'lay scholar'. The trend had already been set by the mathematician Adriaan Metius (1572-1635), who taught not only in Latin, the customary language of learning, but also in Dutch. Many of his pupils went on to become scholars and engineers, but they also included a string of 'farmer-professors' as they were known. Eise Eisinga is the most famous of these lay scholars. He is also the only one to have left such a substantial technological legacy.

Criterion iv: The planetarium is an outstanding example of a technological ensemble illustrating the Enlightenment in the north of the Netherlands.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The planetarium dates from 1781 and is authentic. It is in full working order and is completely intact, with regard to both form and materials. Maintenance is still carried out according to Eise Eisinga's own instructions.

The planetarium is located in Eise Eisinga's original living-room. Both the planetarium and its location are completely genuine, so the site meets the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity.

Comparison with other similar properties:

The Eise Eisinga Planetarium is the world's oldest working planetarium. Eise Eisinga's original working drawings were used in its construction, as were his original Dutch spelling and typeface.

There are various planetariums in use all over the world. Originally, such constructions were purely mechanical. The first planetarium to operate with a projector dates from 1924. Most contemporary planetariums are of this kind.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
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NAME OF PROPERTY: Koloniën van Weldadigheid (agricultural pauper colony)

Region: Province of Drenthe, the Netherlands

Latitude and Longitude: 53°01'N, 6°23'E; 52°50'N, 6°11'E

DESCRIPTION:

The agricultural pauper colony in Drenthe was established in 1818 on the initiative of General Johannes van den Bosch, under the auspices of the Maatschappij van Weldadigheid (Beneficent Society). The Society's aim was to improve the living conditions of the lower classes by providing work, board and lodging, and education. In the peatlands of Veenhuizen and Frederiksoord/Wilhelminaoord, the Society founded pauper colonies where beggars and vagrants were put to work. Large areas of 'wilderness' were systematically cleared in order to set up the agricultural colonies. Subsequently, colonies were also set up in Ommerschans (in the province of Overijssel) and in Wortel and Merksplas in what is now Belgium.

The colonies reflect the notion of a morally corrective, hierarchically ordered community. This ethos is visible in the institutional buildings, which were constructed on a square floor-plan like barracks or houses of correction and in the colonies' pronounced structure.

The nomination includes the Fochteloërveen, a remnant of the original peat moors from which land was cleared for the Veenhuizen colony.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The colonies are an illustration of the belief that land, humanity and society can be changed for the better. They express early 19th-century, Western, utopian thinking on improving the lot of the poor.

The colonies' architecture and spatial design is unique, comprising boundaries, cultivated areas and buildings within which care and moral correction and guidance were dispensed. The boundary shared with the Fochteloërveen illustrates how much land was reclaimed.

Criteria met:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
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Criterion ii: The visionary way in which General Johannes van den Bosch tackled poverty and crime by founding residential colonies was a significant source of inspiration to many enlightened thinkers in the Western world. This ideology and its tangible result are unique.

Criterion iv: The areas are set up in a way that expresses utopian ideals in architecture, town planning and land cultivation. The mathematical, hierarchical ordering of land use featuring canals, residential neighbourhoods, cultivated areas and standard measurements reflects the development of a man-made landscape.

Criterion vi: The colonies represent a benchmark in thinking about the disadvantaged members of Western society. The colonies are unique in terms of cultural history and landscape. Together, their landscape and buildings represent almost two centuries of Dutch cultural history.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The cultural values of the Beneficent Society (Maatschappij van Weldadigheid) – a morally corrective, hierarchically ordered community – are clearly visible in the buildings and the pronounced structure of the colonies. Both Veenhuizen and Frederiksoord/Wilhelminaord still retain much of their original spatial structure, from the system of lines and planes to that of the architecture.

The stages of history are clearly evident. The Fochteloërveen is an example of the original 'wilderness'. The other stage comprises the penitentiary and judicial landscape, with its large, highly ordered institutional buildings, and planting along the avenues and in the grounds. The Beneficent Society still manages its heritage but is no longer engaged in social rehabilitation or poverty reduction.

Comparison with other similar properties:

The colonies are comparable to Robert Owen's New Lanark in Scotland, which was listed as a World Heritage Site in December 2001. New Lanark is a small 18th-century village where the philanthropist and idealist Robert Owen designed a small industrial community along socialist lines. Owen felt that the living conditions at the mills were unacceptable. He set up a range of new facilities such as an infants' school. The village had a population of 2,500, most of whom were paupers from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The Beneficent Society's aim was different from that of New Lanark and comparable industrial settlements such as Saltaire and Grand Hornu, in that its mission was to eradicate poverty and to re-educate people – not to improve workers' living conditions. Furthermore, the Society, with paying members, was also organised along different lines from New Lanark.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
THE NETHERLANDS

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21-07-2011

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NAME OF PROPERTY: Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie

Region: Provinces of Noord-Holland, Utrecht, Zuid-Holland, Gelderland and Noord-Brabant

Latitude and Longitude: 52°20'14"N, 5°4'12"E; 51°47'57"N, 4°52'06"E

DESCRIPTION:

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is a military defence line that marked the administrative and economic heart of the Netherlands – Fort Holland. It was designed to keep out invaders by the controlled flooding of a chain of inundation fields to a depth of up to a metre.

The inundation line was laid in the 19th and 20th centuries and runs from Fort Naarden to Fort Steurgat in the Biesbosch. The line consists of a system of waterworks and over 1,000 forts, casemates, sluices and wooden houses. The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is one of the largest projects ever undertaken in the Netherlands.

The fields of fire and inundation basins around the forts consist mainly of open land, since the Strategic Defences Act (Kringenwet) of 1853, which was only repealed in 1963, prohibited any building on such designated areas until 1963.

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie links up with, and is an extension of, the Stelling van Amsterdam, which already has World Heritage status.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie is of exceptional significance through its extensiveness, the fact that it uses a specialised system of waterworks, and the pristine character of the fortifications.

Criteria met:

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|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|



Criterion ii: The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie and the Stelling van Amsterdam are exceptional examples of an extensive, integrated European defence system of the modern period which has survived intact and well conserved since their creation in the late 19th century. They are both part of a continuum of earlier defensive measures and were later to influence certain portions of the construction immediately before and after World War II.

Criterion iv: The forts are outstanding examples of an extensive, integrated defence system of the modern period which has survived intact and well conserved since its creation in the late 19th century.

Criterion v: The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie represents the skill of the Netherlands in water management and its practical application in the defence of the nation.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The cultural value of the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie (as an illustration of Dutch water management) is expressed through extant portions of the system, most of which is still intact.

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie and the Stelling van Amsterdam formed the line of defence of Fort Holland, the western conurbation now known as the Randstad. The addition of the Inundation Line to the World Heritage site of the Stelling van Amsterdam would enhance the value of both properties and improve the opportunities for conservation. The site would then comprise all the elements of the Fort Holland defence line.

Comparison with similar properties:

The Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie and the Stelling van Amsterdam partially overlap, use the same inundation system and were designed with the aim of defending the same area of land (the present-day Randstad).

The former Grebbelinie, the defence line that extended from the Lower Rhine to the IJsselmeer, is a comparable site. Until 1951, the Grebbelinie functioned as a forward defence line of the Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



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DATE OF SUBMISSION:
21-07-2011

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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Plantations in West Curaçao
Region:	Curaçao (Caribbean)
Latitude and Longitude:	12°20'32"N, 69°05'38"W

DESCRIPTION:

The Plantations in West Curaçao are a cultural landscape that convey a picture of the Caribbean slave plantations dating from the seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. The nomination relates to the Ascencion, San Juan, Savonet and Knip plantations.

The plantations are relatively large, ranging from 500 to 700 ha. in size. Each comprises a mansion with its own grounds, overgrown vegetation and remnants of slave quarters, outbuildings, archaeological sites and memorials. Unlike many other plantations on Curaçao, these have not been built on subsequently.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The plantations of West Curaçao are a cultural landscape that uniquely reflect a distinctive variant of the Caribbean slave plantation society that evolved between the mid-17th and early 20th centuries and constitute an eloquent memorial to the significant role this variant of plantation played in human history, specifically the transatlantic slave trade and the emergence of global capitalism in the late 17th century. The nominated site is a remarkable example of how enslaved and other groups interacted under the adverse conditions of a semi-arid environment and together established a society with a complex heritage that is outstanding in both a regional and an international context.

Criteria met:

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|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|



Criterion ii: The plantations are the product of three centuries of exceptional architecture, a unique landscape and prominent monumental art.

Criterion iv: Each plantation has a typical Curaçao mansion.

Criterion v: The plantations are an outstanding example of traditional dwellings and land use, characteristic of interaction with the natural environment under harsh conditions.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

Banda Abou displays the highest biological diversity of Curaçao and the nomination site provides critical habitats essential to ensure the survival of viable onsite populations and migratory species. Also, recovery and succession of vegetation has been taking place, resulting in picturesque contrasts/discontinuities in the vegetation landscape, based on differences in vegetation colour, structure and composition.

Overall, the impact of human activities on the natural environment of the four plantations and their wider setting has remained fairly limited; moreover, the length of time that has elapsed since the plantations stopped functioning has enabled the natural environment to regenerate successfully. The deteriorations and intrusions that have taken place do not compromise the integrity of the site as a cultural landscape, which exhibits a dynamic but managed interaction between nature and humans across time in a semi-arid context. The geographical expanse of the four plantations comprising the nominated property contributes to ensuring that the site includes all the natural elements necessary — such as biodiversity, endemism, physical fabric and scenic beauty — to possess outstanding universal value as an organic cultural landscape. The significant natural features of the property are in good condition.

Today the built structures of the plantations remain substantially intact, due in large part to protective legislation. Restoration and reconstruction work has respected the authenticity of the structures.

Comparison with other similar properties:

Compared to other plantations on Curaçao, the four nominated plantations are the most intact and best illustrate the diversity of the plantations. The Curaçao plantations were the only Dutch plantations in a dry tropical climate (unlike the plantations in South Africa and Indonesia), which means that the Curaçao plantations faced challenges in terms of water management. Another special feature of the Curaçao plantations is that they were not geared to export, but formed part of the 'supportive infrastructure' of the slave trade. As a result, they were used to grow mixed crops, rather than a main crop, as in the case of the other plantations in the Caribbean region.

The Curaçao plantations can be compared to haciendas in Latin America. Both used little capital and little technology, and had little incentive to modernise. The main difference was that the plantations were run on slave labour, while the haciendas employed farm hands.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Sanatorium Zonnestraal
Region:	Province of Noord-Holland, the Netherlands
Latitude and Longitude:	52°12'02"N, 5°09'11"E

DESCRIPTION:

Sanatorium Zonnestraal ('Sunray' Sanatorium) was founded as an aftercare colony to prepare TB patients for their return to society. The sanatorium complex comprises a main building, two pavilions, workshops and servants' quarters. The complex was designed by the architect Jan Duiker between 1926 and 1931. It was intended to last only as long as necessary to eliminate tuberculosis, an estimated 30 years. This was also reflected in the choice of building materials.

The sanatorium was in operation from 1928 to 1950. In 1957 it was converted into a general hospital, and since then has had a number of annexes added to it.

The design's main focus was on functionality. The idea was to create a building that would give patients plenty of fresh air and light.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

With only limited resources, Jan Duiker designed an outstanding complex. Zonnestraal has been recognised as one of the icons of the functionalist architectural movement 'Nieuwe Bouwen'. Zonnestraal is included in DOCOMOMO's list of the top 100 architectural monuments of the 20th century.

Criteria met:

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|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
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Criterion i: Zonnestraal was intended as a temporary facility, and so was built along minimalist lines. With only limited means at his disposal, the architect designed a building that has international iconic status.

Criterion ii: Zonnestraal was one of the first initiatives of the Dutch Diamond Workers' Union and is a monument to social and cultural innovation.

Criterion iv: Zonnestraal transcends the ideological and aesthetic character of the 'Nieuwe Bouwen' school of architecture. The complex combines features testifying to Dutch social and political history, and to the technology and medical science of its day.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

A start was made on the restoration of the complex in 1995. The aim is to return to Duiker's original design. The restoration is being carried out in line with World Heritage criteria and where possible, use is made of original materials.

Comparison with other similar properties:

Zonnestraal inspired the construction of various other sanatoria, including the Paimio sanatorium in Finland and the Roc des Fiz sanatorium in France. The temporary intentions prompting the design and the minimalist use of building materials make Zonnestraal highly unusual.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Teylers
Region:	Province of Noord-Holland, the Netherlands
Latitude and Longitude:	52°22'49"N, 4°38'25"E

DESCRIPTION:

Teylers in Haarlem embodies the great ideals of the Enlightenment. The fortune of Pieter Teyler (1702-1778) was used to found a centre for contemporary art and science. It was conceived as a Mouseion or Musaeum, referring to the great institution in Alexandria, in which scholars and collections were brought together under one roof to pursue knowledge and to create art. It was a revolutionary act to install such a centre for burghers by burghers without any influence of the authorities. The monopoly on information by authorities was thus changed into a democracy of knowledge. Lectures, demonstrations, scientific research and the creation of art all took place on its premises. Immediately after its foundation Teylers developed close ties with the scientific world in Europe, resulting in a stream of visitors, correspondence and the acquisition of objects for scientific use or for artistic inspiration. Its first acquisition was the Encyclopédie by Diderot and d’Alembert.

The epic centre of the activities was the Oval Room, finished in 1784, which was built behind the house of Pieter Teyler. In the course of time new rooms were added, responding to new needs of the public and the scientists and to the growing collections. Once installed the rooms were never changed. From c. 1920 it was not longer possible to finance the activities of the scientists and the artists and the transition to a museum was completed.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

Teylers is an authentic, material legacy of the ideals of the Enlightenment and of the exploration of the world between c. 1780 and c. 1920. Teylers is the only authentic Musaeum of the 18th century in the world. No fires or floods have ever destroyed (parts of) the buildings. Since its foundation it has been housed on the original site in the original architecture, without major changes. The ideals of the founder, as expressed in

his will, are still relevant today: encouraging the arts and sciences. It is one of the few places where the arts and the sciences are still united under one roof. The museum is a unique combination of tangible and intangible heritage and an outstanding example of continuity and authenticity.

Criteria met:

Criterion i: The oldest public part of the complex, the Oval Room, is one of the finest examples of Neoclassical architecture in the Netherlands. Unusually, the room is lit with daylight from above, so that any visitor would be literally 'illuminated' from heaven. The objects, once used for research and demonstrations, were stored on the ground floor; the books, with their immaterial content, were placed on the first floor.

Criterion ii: Teylers makes knowledge available to all, in accordance with the lofty ideals of the Enlightenment. It has been open to the public ever since 1784. The collections, library and archives form a unique overview of the main scientific enquiries and discoveries between 1750 and 1850.

Criterion iv: Teylers embodies the ideals of the Enlightenment. Visitors entering the Oval Room travel back in time to that era. While remaining true to its origins, the museum responds to the ever-changing needs of the public and new insights into Enlightenment ideals.

Statements of authenticity and integrity:

The authenticity of the Teylers is guaranteed beyond question. The interior, function and ownership structure of the museum have remained unchanged since its inception in 1784. The museum's most striking feature is that it remains completely intact; it has never been rebuilt, only had new extensions added.

Comparison with other similar properties:

Compared to similar properties Teylers will be a natural addition to the royal and princely initiatives which were instrumental in the bringing about of Kew Gardens and Enlightened Weimar. Monticello and the University of Virginia show the passion for the advancement of knowledge of a learned land owner and politician (Thomas Jefferson). The collective initiative of the Teylers Foundation was based on the initiative of burghers, in a city without a university.

In contrast to the properties mentioned above Teylers Museum is the only property with complete continuity in the following aspects:

- The building is completely authentic
- The interior is completely authentic
- The mission has not changed since its foundation
- The owner is the original Teylers Foundation
- The objects used for activities were always kept and stored in the building



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
THE NETHERLANDS

DATE OF SUBMISSION:
21-07-2011

Submission prepared by:

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Website owner of the Van Nelle fabriek
www.ontwerpfabriek.nl

NAME OF PROPERTY:	Van Nelle factory
Region:	Province of Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands
Latitude and Longitude:	51°55'24"N, 4°25'60"E

DESCRIPTION:

The Van Nelle factory was built between 1925 and 1931. Its most striking feature is its huge glass façades. The building is currently a high-tech centre for design and communication that houses between 50 and 70 small and medium-sized businesses. The factory grounds still largely retain their original design. Among the most striking features are the glass aerial walkways that connect the factory buildings and the shipping office.

The factory was designed on the premise that a modern, transparent and healthy working environment in green surroundings would be good both for production and for workers' welfare.

The complex is the result of the radical application of a number of cultural and technical concepts dating from the early twentieth century. This led to a new, functional approach to architecture that enjoyed mass appeal right from the start.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The factory had a huge impact on the development of modern architecture in Europe and elsewhere. However, it is not just its architectural style, but rather its response to the social challenges of the day which makes the Van Nelle factory special. Its glass façade, with its large openable windows and advanced ventilation system, is quite unique, even though similar factories are to be found elsewhere.

DOCOMOMO has dubbed the Van Nelle factory – along with 99 other international heritage objects – an icon of Modernism.

Criteria met:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
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Criterion ii: The Van Nelle factory was Europe's first 'daylight factory', and it is seen as an icon of the Dutch Modernist Movement.

The complex has immense value in terms of international architectural heritage. Its design was based entirely on an analysis of the technical and social functions expected of a factory, with particular concern for the development of the lower social classes.

The complex has great sociohistorical value as a building in which working conditions were of paramount importance. This is expressed in such details as the adjustable windows, the uninterrupted view they provide of the surroundings, changing rooms with showers and toilets, sports grounds, a garden, a canteen and a library. This humane approach to working life was a response to the onslaught of industrialisation, as exemplified by smoking factory chimneys.

Criterion iv: The factory is characterised by its serene, elegant architecture, which reflected the machine aesthetic and a trend towards lightness and minimalism. The undecorated, rhythmically proportioned buildings have black tiled plinths, white plastered walls and glass facades with graceful steel profiles. The complex had a pioneering impact on the history of construction and the development of building technology.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The factory's architecture and structure have been preserved in their original state, although it no longer contains any machinery, the manufacture of tobacco products having ceased in 1998. When the factory was given a different function as of the late 1990s, the authenticity of the building was carefully preserved. The architect who restored the premises worked on the assumption that the factory would become a world heritage site.

Comparison with other similar properties:*Canada*

To some extent the property can be compared to the National Printing Bureau in Gatineau (Quebec). That building has International Style hallmarks and a facade in which windows predominate. However, the building is much deeper, and therefore cannot truly be classified as a daylight factory. The shoe factory built by Thomas J. Bata in 1940 in Batawa (Ontario) could be said to have been inspired by the Van Nelle Factory, but it has unfortunately suffered irreparable damage.

US

In the American states, the factories of Albert Kahn were also built with transparent facades. However, these are more solid structures, with a more overtly classical design. The only true glass facade in the US is to be found at the Chrysler-Dodge Half-Ton Truck Plant in Warren, Michigan (1938). However, this is just a single-storey building.

The golf tee-shaped columns that support the ceilings of the Starrett Lehigh Building (New York, 1933) are much more obtrusive than their Van Nelle equivalents, and occupy

far more floor space. American factories have incidentally often been constructed so as to take up an entire block, and rely on interior courtyards for extra light. The graceful design and the principle of light entering the building from both sides make the Van Nelle factory unique.

As regards internal goods transport and the use of gravity in the factory (the 'vertical factory'), the Van Nelle factory was inspired by the Ford factories in Dearborn (Michigan, 1917-1928). However, the Ford factories were less concerned with the welfare of their workers.

Germany

in Germany, the X-ray tube factory set up by Carl Müller in Hamburg (1929-1930) is in some respects comparable to the Van Nelle complex. However, no use was made of gravity in the production process in Hamburg. Moreover, the building has since been incorporated in a larger complex.

The Fagus factory (Fagus-Werk) in Alfeld an der Leine designed by Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer was built in 1911 and is still in use. Both the building and the production systems were designed differently to the Van Nelle factory, and the format is not the same.

Czech Republic

There is another Bata factory in Zlin, in the Czech Republic. However the architecture is less transparent and unusual than in the Van Nelle Factory. Moreover, the factory has been drastically altered.

United Kingdom

In Nottingham there is the Boots factory (1930-1932) designed by Owen Williams, also inspired by American models, but it has since drastically altered in crucial respects.

Russia

Some Modernist and constructivist factory complexes are still to be found in Russia. However, they are either extremely dilapidated or have been extensively rebuilt. Moreover, they are not 'daylight factories'. The closest approximation is the Red Star textile factory in St Petersburg (1925-29/1934-37, E. Mendelsohn). However, much of the complex has been lost.



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



STATE PARTY:
THE NETHERLANDS

DATE OF SUBMISSION:
21-07-2011

Submission prepared by:

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NAME OF PROPERTY:	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (extension)
Region:	Provinces of Zuid-Holland, Utrecht and Gelderland
Latitude and Longitude:	52° 12' 44"N, 4°23' 52" E (most westerly point) 51° 51'55" N, 6 ° 03' 49" E (most easterly point)

DESCRIPTION:

The *Limes* is the former frontier of the Roman Empire, a military zone consisting of roads, fortifications and civilian settlements. Three parts of the *Limes*, situated in England, Scotland and Germany, are jointly inscribed on the World Heritage List as 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site' (FRE WHS). The garrisoned river frontier of the Roman province of Lower Germany (*Limes Germaniae inferioris*) served as a link between Hadrian's Wall (in the United Kingdom) and the Upper German-Rhaetian Limes (in the Federal Republic of Germany). Both of these have been World Heritage sites since 1987 and 2005 respectively. Currently, the *Limes Germaniae inferioris* lies in the territory of Germany and the Netherlands. The nomination of this part of the Limes as an extension of the FRE WHS will therefore be made jointly by the two countries.

The Roman Empire was one of the greatest empires the world has known. Enclosing the Mediterranean Sea, it was protected by a chain of boundaries stretching over 5,000 kilometres from the Atlantic coast in the west, to the Black Sea in the East, and from central Scotland in the north to the northern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the south. Much has survived above ground along this Frontier, which was largely constructed in the 2nd century AD when the Empire was at its greatest extent. At various times, the Frontier consisted of a linear barrier, at other times of protected spaces, or in some cases an entire military zone.

In the 2nd century AD, the River Rhine formed the most north-westerly boundary of the Roman Empire in continental Europe.

Substantial remains survive to this day. They include the lines of the linear barrier, natural elements such as the sea and rivers, networks of military installations, and ancillary features such as roads on, behind and beyond the Frontier. They encompass both visible and buried archaeology. Together the inscribed remains and those to be nominated in the future form an extensive relict cultural landscape, which displays the unifying character of the Roman Empire through its common culture and distinctive responses to local geography and political and economic conditions. Each component part is a substantial reflection of the way resources were deployed in a particular part of the Empire.

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Roman Frontier as a whole has an extraordinarily high cultural value. It was the border of one of the most extensive civilisations in human history, which influenced the Western world and its peoples for many centuries. It significantly affected urbanisation and the spread of cultures among remote regions. The scope and extent of the Frontier reflect the unifying impact of the Roman Empire on the wider Mediterranean world, an impact that persisted long after the Empire had collapsed. The Frontier is the largest single monument to Roman civilisation.

The Frontier illustrates and reflects the complex technological and organisational abilities of the Roman Empire, which made it possible to plan, create and protect a boundary some 5,000 kilometres long with a garrison of tens of thousands of men, and to manage the social, economic and military implications of this frontier. The Frontier demonstrates the variety and sophistication of the Roman response to topographical features (such as rivers and sea) and to political, military and social circumstances, for instance through the construction of walls and embankments.

The extensive, multiform remains of the military infrastructure in the lower reaches and delta of the Rhine reflect the many centuries of Rome's involvement, during which the border area functioned as:

- a heavily patrolled frontier;
- a base for launching new campaigns to conquer more of the world;
- a zone connecting two key areas of the Empire – Gaul and Britain;
- a crossroads for trade, cultures and ideas;
- a place for recruiting substantial, highly-skilled auxiliary forces, including (up to the end of Nero's reign) the emperor's own household troops – the Praetorian Guard.

The many functions fulfilled by the border zone – some concurrent, others successive – are precisely what make the *Limes Germaniae inferioris* an exceptional river frontier.

Excessively wet conditions along the Rhine and throughout its delta made it necessary to adapt traditional engineering techniques. The construction of the *Limes Germaniae inferioris* demonstrates a form of ancient water management: the line of forts follows the bends in the Rhine. It is precisely this adaptive approach, coupled with the use of perishable materials such as wood, that makes the area so distinctive. Thanks to the damp sedimentary conditions in the Rhine delta, archaeological remains are well conserved in highly stratified layers. The *Limes Germaniae inferioris* is an excellent

example of a wetland Limes. Furthermore, the area downstream from Wijk bij Duurstede has benefited from the fact that some time around 1000 AD – over several centuries – the lower Rhine shifted its course, preventing further erosion at a later stage

Criteria with:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
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Criterion ii: The *Limes* as a whole reflects the development of Roman military architecture and the impact of the Frontier on the growth of transport routes, and urbanisation.

Criterion iii: The *Limes* is the largest monument of the Roman Empire, one of the world's greatest preindustrial empires. The physical remains of the *Limes*, its forts, watchtowers and settlements and the hinterland dependent upon the Frontier reflect not only the complexities of Roman culture but also its unifying factors across Europe and the Mediterranean world.

Unlike the Roman monuments already inscribed, the *Limes'* constructions are evidence of the outermost edges of the Empire and reflect the adoption of Roman culture by its subject peoples. The Frontier was not an impregnable barrier: rather it controlled and allowed the movement of peoples within the military units, among civilians and merchants, thus allowing Roman culture to be transmitted throughout the region and for it to absorb influences from beyond its borders.

Criterion iv: The *Limes* reflects the power and might of the Roman Empire and the spread of classical culture and Romanisation which shaped much of the subsequent development of Europe.

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity:

The *Limes* is well identified, understood and documented. The inscribed and nominated components together reflect the various responses of the Empire to local trade, political conditions and defence needs. Overall, the final series will convey the extraordinary complexity and coherence of the *Limes* as a whole, with its key regional and local characteristics. Individual components will reflect certain outstanding regional responses. The inscribed component parts have a high degree of authenticity and those nominated in the future will be selected for precisely the same reason. [[In most cases all the components of location and setting will remain visible in the landscape.]] The materials and substance of archaeological remains will be well-conserved, as will extant and visible remains.

Although many Roman infrastructural works and constructions have disappeared as a result of natural processes and human activity, a considerable number are still extant – foundations, underground remains and evidence in the soil, none of which are visible at surface level. A certain amount of this material lies under the built environment, proving that the site has been continuously inhabited since Roman times. There are also many remains in rural areas. They are extremely vulnerable, given the site's high population density in both Germany and the Netherlands.



Comparison with other similar properties:

The Frontiers of the Roman Empire is a serial nomination for which the participating States Parties have agreed that all component parts should have OUV. This means that the overall Frontier will eventually be represented by a series of components that will each display particular and significant characteristics of the Frontier, and together the components as a series will show how the Frontier reflected substantial and distinctive responses to local topographical and political conditions as well as the unifying forces of the Empire. For the Dutch part of the *Limes Germaniae inferioris*, the emphasis is on the archaeological remains that evidence adaptation to the dynamic, wet conditions along the border and the excellent state of conservation of organic materials under the ground.