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GELDERLAND

Innocastle Local Action Plan



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Project INNOCastle (PGI05215): INNOvating policy instruments for historic CASTLEs, manors and estates

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The Action Plan aims to impact:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Investment for Growth and Jobs program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | European Territorial Cooperation program |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other regional development policy instrument |

Name of the policy instrument addressed: Policy Program Culture and Heritage

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 INNOvating policy instruments for historic CASTLEs, manors and estates

The INNOCastle project aims to ensure the sustainable preservation of HCME in four participating regions by remodelling current policies to better reflect the trends and future requirements. These adjustments include more place-based approaches, development of economic and environmental resilience, and multi-actor involvement by means of developing and implementing four action plans targeting four specific policy instruments addressing HCME (Historic Castles, Manors and Estates) before the end of 2022.

Specific objectives are:

- 1) Governance and partnerships: Underline the importance of cross-sectoral, multi-level governance, place-based approaches based on quadruple helix partnerships in the sustainable preservation and revitalisation of HCME (from the perspectives of conservation, climate resilience, programming and promotion). This will be achieved by evaluating their benefits in the baseline survey, developing policy recommendations and by implementing frameworks for supporting this policy transition through the action plans in the four policy instruments addressed in Innocastle by 2022.
- 2) Finance and investments: Increase the amount of public and private financing for programming and promotion of HCME by 10% in the partner regions by 2022 through adapting public policy, support measures and tax instruments to better promote public and private investment into HCME. In Gelderland this objective is directed to start financing HCME in zones, as a well developed financing system directed at individual HCMEs already exists.
- 3) Promotion and visibility: Increase knowledge and skills of local and regional policy makers to better promote and facilitate the regional and interregional connections of HCME through storytelling, cultural routes and product development.
- 4) Dissemination and continuation: Open a European-wide discussion about the future of European HCME involving policy makers, local, regional and national authorities, but also owners, non-profit organisations, education institutions, civil society and creative visionaries by organising open events and investing in an active community in sharing and expanding knowledge on this niche topic.

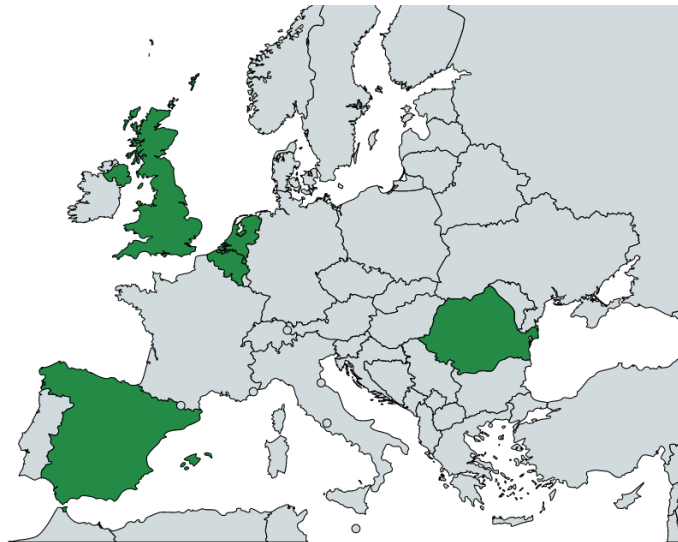
The central issue addressed in Innocastle is that in most European countries, current policies towards preservation, transformation and exploitation (PTE) of historic castles, manors and estates (HCME) are outdated and do not reflect the real needs and opportunities of HCME.

The project evolves around the idea of valorising one of Europe's least known and particular forms of heritage. Mostly located in rural and remote areas, HCME are often unknown to the general public and tourists. They have the potential to become powerful drivers for rural development and innovation. However, this requires a shift of paradigm in governance and support. Innocastle aims to revitalise these hidden treasures by adapting policies to further empower local stakeholders, private investors and cross-sectoral partnerships.

The partnership of Innocastle consists of experienced regions and knowledge intensive partners. They collect existing practices, produce a rigorous analysis of the existing bottlenecks of addressed policy instruments and catalyse results into new and innovative regional policies and actions. Through the policy instruments, partners will strive to unlock the potential of these assets to a wider range of actors in order to enhance regional and sustainable development.

The Innocastle approach is innovative and holistic. It involves a wide range of stakeholders based on the integrative quadruple helix structure. This way, it ensures an optimal and sustainable valorisation and uptake of integrated knowledge and experiences on all levels.

Figure 1: INNOCASTLE regions



Project partners:

- National Institute for Heritage. Romania (project leader)
- University College Ghent. Belgium
- Diputación de Badajoz. Spain
- The National Trust for places of historic interest of natural beauty. United kingdom
- Province of Gelderland. The Netherlands

2.1 Regional Action Plans

Produced by each participating region, an Action plan is a document providing details on how the lessons learnt from the cooperation will be developed in order to improve the policy instrument addressed within their region. It specifies the nature of the Activities to be implemented, their timeframe, the players involved, the costs and funding sources.

Based on the *Baseline survey study of the participating territories, the identification of best practices and the exchange of experiences (through seminars, meetings and workshops)*, which have been carried out to facilitate the process of interregional learning, knowledge transfer and dialogue between internal and external stakeholders, together with an active involvement of regional stakeholders (meetings, workshops, interviews) during the two years of the Phase 1 of the project, we have identified a set of activities and practices that will impact in the improvement of policy instruments for historic CASTLEs, manors and estates in Extremadura.

The University of Ghent (B) and the National Trust (UK), in collaboration with all project partners, designed a comprehensive framework to study each participating territory through a common approach, in order to set the initial situation for all of them and to determine how to reflect the lessons learnt during the project in local programs and policies.

This common framework included, among other actions, a series of studies carried out in each territory:

- Study of each national context
- Identification and definition of case studies,
- Study of policies
- Study of main local stakeholders
- Identification of best practices
- Meetings with local key actors and stakeholders for the identification of needs and for the designing and validation of LAPs.

The Province of Badajoz has set recommendations and a template for the design of the project Action Plans.

This Local Action Plan for Gelderland is written by the Province of Gelderland following a template and instructions provided by the Province of Badajoz.

The LAP Gelderland is based on the following activities:

- the baseline survey on historic castles, manors and estates in Gelderland, containing analysis of policy and practices
- participating in study visits to the partner regions and discussions with the other partners
- organizing and reporting the Gelderland study visit and conference of all international partners and regional stakeholders in June 2019
- collecting good practices in the province, together with all stakeholders
- conducting three learning cases.

The Province of Gelderland has introduced a spatial approach to analysing castles, country houses and estates, as discussed below.

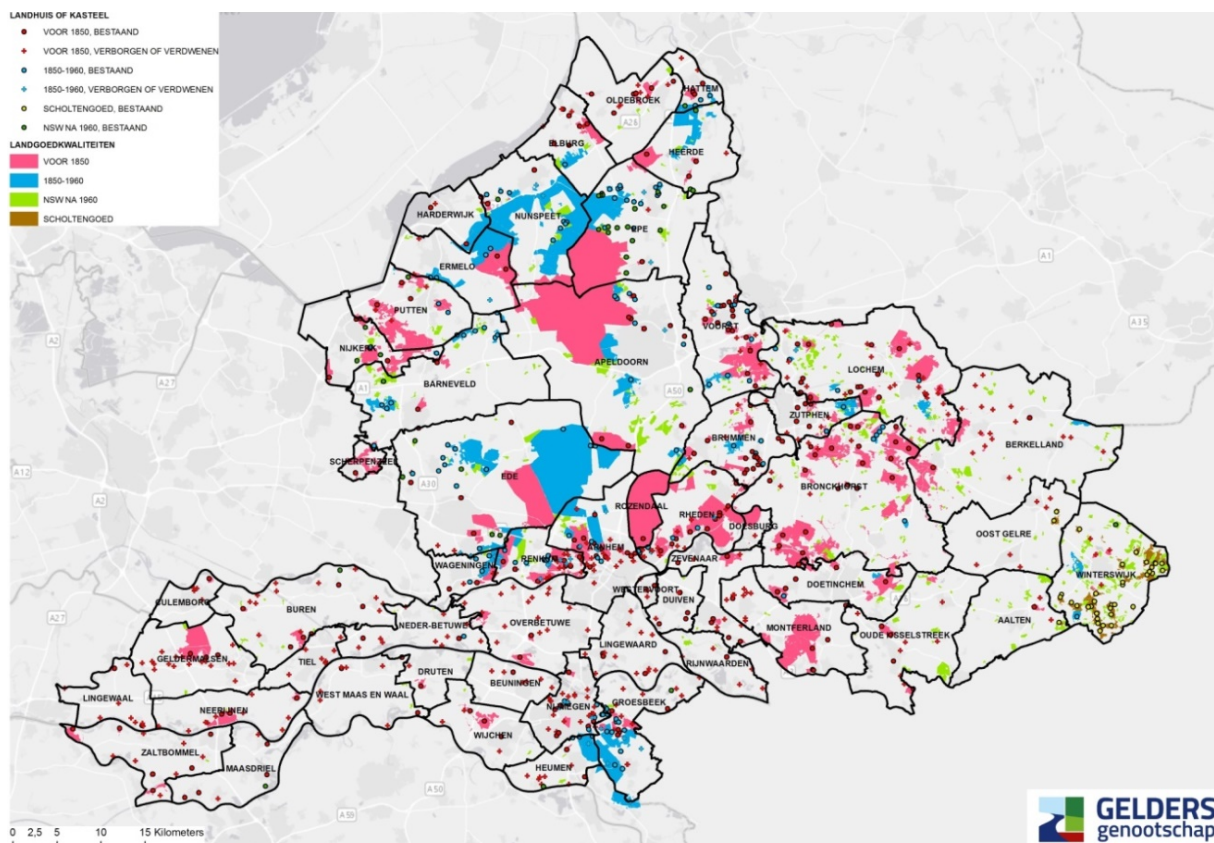
3. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The regional context has been extensively described within the baseline survey. This chapter consists of parts of the baseline survey publication and we recommend to consult the original text within the publication. (see <https://www.interregeurope.eu/innocastle/news/news-article/9780/the-innocastle-baseline-survey/>)

3.1 General Information

The province of Gelderland lies in the east of the centre of the Netherlands. In terms of area (5,137 km²) it is the largest of the twelve provinces of the Netherlands. Gelderland's 51 municipalities are home to 2 million inhabitants. The region has a varied landscape with forests, large rivers and rural areas. You will also find modern urban hubs such as Arnhem, Nijmegen and Wageningen with international secondary schools and universities supporting the knowledge based economy.

The province coordinates, monitors and makes decisions on matters such as traffic and transport, urban and country planning and the environment. This mid-level position makes the province especially suited to making assessments from a broader perspective, which are nonetheless geared towards its own municipalities and region.



Map of known historic country and landed estates in Gelderland. Source: Elyze Storms-Smeets, Gelders Genootschap.

Castles, country houses and estates in Gelderland

In Gelderland over 500 country houses and landed estates exist. The area has been popular amongst the landed elite since the late Middle Ages. Particularly around the provincial capital of Arnhem (called *Gelders*

Arcadia), along the river IJssel and in the easternmost part of the province, known as *Graafschap* (county). The undulating landscape, the rivers and brooks, and the fertile lands proved to be ideal for the making of the agricultural lands and aesthetic parks. Castles, country houses and landed estates still adorn the province of which two thirds are currently still privately owned. Others are owned by trusts (such as the Gelderland Trust), state organisations and governments, and commercial businesses.

We regard the country houses and as important assets:

- They represent high heritage values
- Valuable nature is concentrated in these zones. Nature and cultural landscapes in HCME-zones retained their identity, much more than in other landscapes.
- The zones offer plentiful opportunities for recreation and sport.
- And also: the concentrations of HCME are of high economic value.

Dutch country houses and landed estates are much smaller than most European counterparts. Whereas, for instance, in Britain estates are regarded as over 1200 hectares, in the Netherlands the most country estates are between 5 and 200 hectares, with some great landed estates of over 1000 hectares as exceptions. Nevertheless, similarities exist as estate building was traditionally dominated by nobility, as it was in other European countries. Furthermore, the rise of new elites has led to the creation of new country estates, as also seen elsewhere. Broadly three important phases of estate building can be identified:

- Middle Ages-1600: castles with large landed estates for nobility (landed elite)
- 1600-1800: country houses and estates for city regents
- 1800-1940: smaller country houses for elite borne of finance, commerce and industry

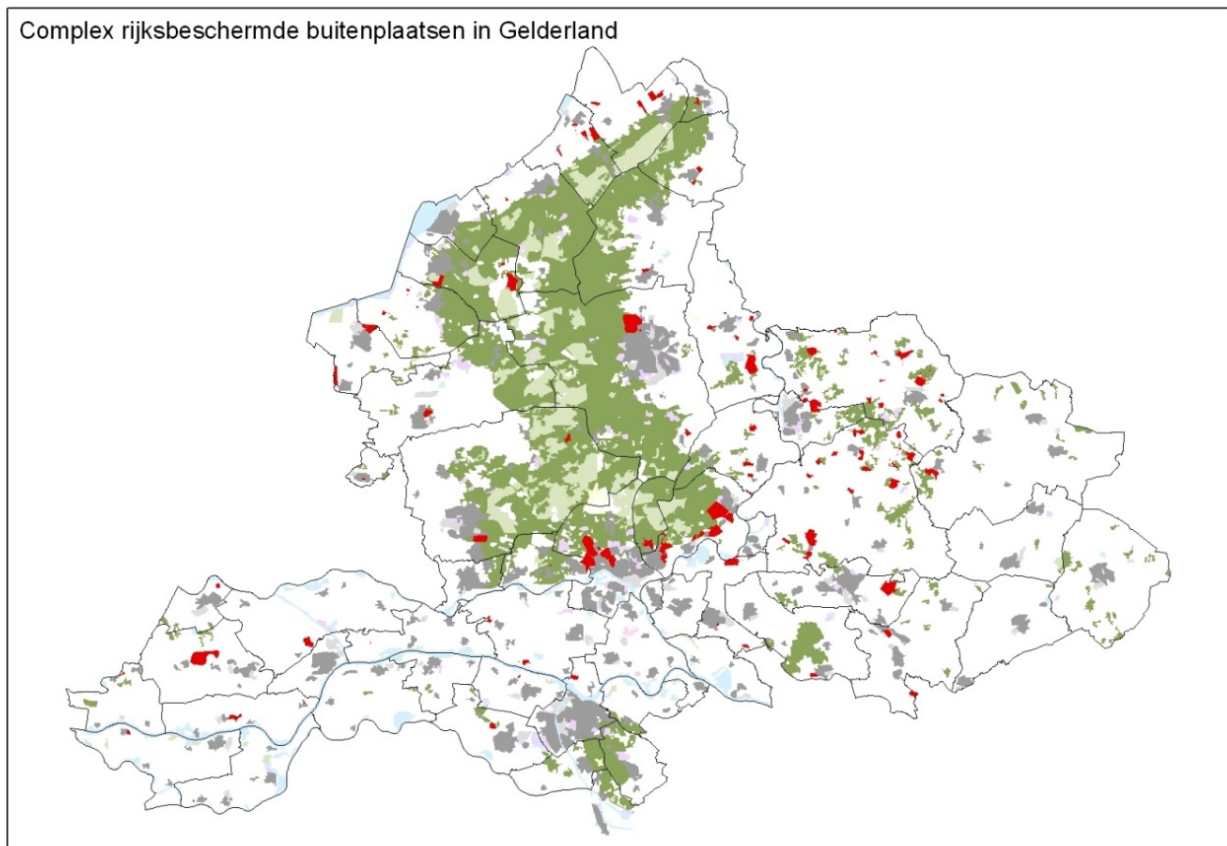
Despite the modest estate sizes, there is a great regional impact as country houses and estates are often located closely together in estate zones, such as Gelders Arcadia (the area around Arnhem), along the river IJssel and along the stream Baakse Beek. In these zones the identity of the landscape is directly related to the castles, country houses and estates. These landscapes are highly appreciated by inhabitants and visitors.

Nationally listed country estates

Regarding country houses and estates, the National Heritage Agency has listed monuments, such as country houses, coach houses, estate farms, tea pavilions, garden ornaments, parks and (parts of) country estates. There are 552 listed country estates in the Netherlands, called 'complex rijksbeschermd buitenplaatsen' (complex or ensemble of national listed country estate). The province of Gelderland has 119 national listed country estates or more than a fifth of the national total. Furthermore, for 97 castles and country houses, solely the main building are listed as national monuments.

<i>Country houses and estates in Gelderland</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number of buildings at entire estate</i>
Country or landed estates as an ensemble (country house and park etc), nationally listed	119	app. 1000
Castles or country houses, just the building(s), nationally listed	97	app. 400
Nationally listed total	216*	1400
Castles or country houses, locally listed or unlisted	app. 330	PM

***source: Monumentenregister, The National Heritage Agency/ Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed.**



The national listed country estates in Gelderland (marked red). Source: Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed.

For the 119 country estates that are listed as a national monument the province has made a (estimated) calculation of ownership, use and maintenance level. Please note, that the areas that are listed are mostly limited to the core of the estate (including the country house and park).

Ownership

- Private 75
- Trusts/semi-public bodies 40
- Public 4

Use of the buildings, mainly for

- Living +++
- Tourism / museum ++
- Other business +

Use of the domain

- Gardens and parks +++
- Woodland ++

- Agricultural land +

Maintenance level buildings*

- Good 40%
- Reasonable 50%
- Poor 10%

*being monitored

Maintenance level gardens+parks**

- Good, est. 5%
- Reasonable, est. 85%
- Poor, est. 10%

**estimated



The national listed country estates of Middachten (top left), Kruisvoorde (top right) and Rosendael (bottom). Photo: Gelders Genootschap/ Erwin Zijlstra.

3.2 Local/Regional analysis of the current situation with regard to the exploitation and management of HCMEs and related policies

Due to the high cost of maintenance, property tax and energy the percentage of privately owned HCMEs has decreased over the years. But even now two thirds are privately owned. Others are used by businesses as an office or are turned into hotels or restaurants. Special tax schemes and subsidies granted by national, provincial or local government help owners to maintain, insulate or renovate their properties.

According to our 'heritage-monitor' (Gelderse Erfgoedmonitor) 90% of the buildings on historic estates are in good or reasonable shape and do not need substantial renovation, whereas 10% need (urgent) renovation. However, the condition of gardens, parks and water features (so-called green and blue heritage) is worse: 10% is bad, 85% is reasonable or mediocre and only 5% is good.

The majority of castles, country houses and landed estates in Gelderland are still privately owned, such as Middachten, De Wildenborch, De Wiersse, Groot Noordijk, De Poll, 't Medler, Hof te Dieren and Geldersche Toren.

An important player in Gelderland is Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen (GLK, Gelderland Trust) that owns 35 castles, manors and estates. GLK receives a yearly subsidy from the province to keep 7 (museum) castles, most of them with their gardens, open for visitors. Many other castles and manors, owned by private organisations or local foundations, are also open to the public. Not to mention state property like the Royal Palace of Het Loo or the castle of Loevestein.

Economic value of castles, country houses and estates

In 2012 the province of Gelderland asked the University of Rotterdam to conduct research on the economic significance of HCME. It showed that the presence of concentrations of castles, country houses and estates led to a cost-benefit return of 2,5 till 4,4. So every Euro that is spent brings 2,5 till 4,4 Euro's benefit. However, the costs are borne by the owners, and the benefits are benefits for tourism-businesses, people living in the vicinity of the country house etc. Only a small part of the benefits are for the estate owners themselves, who are supposed to maintain the beauty of these heritage sites and to offer recreational opportunities. The research also concluded that the province could have an important role in supporting the maintenance and development of castles, country houses and estates.

A network of stakeholders

Therefore, in 2013 the Province of Gelderland made working on castles, country houses and estates a priority in the provincial heritage program. Together with other stakeholders we built a network in which owners and authorities could meet. Working in the network we addressed items such as functional change, sustainability issues, volunteering, craftsmanship, and the costly maintenance of gardens and parks. Furthermore, we worked together with municipalities and the national authorities granting permits. Finally, we also financed restoration, sustainability measures and accessibility measures. Always on the conditions that the owner should have a solid plan and the economic outlook should improve.

Really important for the success was the cooperation with organisations that work in Gelderland on relevant issues.

- Gelderland Trust *Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen*
- the Netherlands nature trust *Natuurmonumenten*
- Gelders organisation of private HCME owners (*Gelders Particulier Grondbezit*)
- Expert organisations such as *Gelders Genootschap* (Gelderland Society) and *stichting Kastelen, Buitenplaatsen en Landgoederen SKBL*, that enhance knowledge and cooperation regarding HCME
- Gelders Restoration Centre and the Monument Watch
- Municipalities such as Rheden, Voorst and Bronckhorst and the Waterboard Rijn&IJssel
- Regional tourist bodies
- The Technical University of Delft.

Present-day challenges

In the last few years we saw an increasing demand for the provincial fund for restoration. The provincial fund, intended for (the restoration of) the broad collection of built heritage, so not just HCME, grew from €1 million in 2001 to €26 million in 2019. In 2020 the provincial parliament asked for an evaluation of the fund and if necessary, a proposal for an adjustment of the current rules. As a province, with a limited budget to spend, we need to prioritize and set up clear criteria for funding applications. Because of projected less incidental funding, the budget of heritage probably will decrease.

In 2020 the parliament is reconsidering the present provincial role and approach. It will be discussed with the parliament and with stakeholders and must lead in 2021 to an adjusted strategy towards heritage in Gelderland.

We invited local stakeholders (estate owners, governments, tourist boards etc.) to discuss present-day challenges. At the first stakeholder meeting in March 2019 we have chosen three learning cases to address three different present-day challenges: heritage tourism and spatial quality, climate adaptation and spatial fragmentation due to urbanisation. We will explain these further in chapter 5.

3.3 Policy instrument to be addressed by this LAP

The Culture and Heritage policy program is an instrument from the Province of Gelderland that is renewed every four years. The program is not prescribed in a national law, but is an initiative of the province itself. The current program runs for the period 2017 through to 2020. Responsibility for drawing up the document lays with the Provincial Executive for Gelderland. The program is then adopted by the parliament of Gelderland, the Provincial Council of Gelderland. The parliament also provides the required funding.

The policy program is drawn up following consultation with representatives of heritage owners, other government authorities, heritage institutions and experts. It contains the outlines of policy and programming. Implementation including financing may be adjusted annually.

The policy program operates within political and legal frameworks. In political terms the executive program, the administrative agreement between the parties who share executive responsibility, is of key importance. In legal terms, it is subject among others to the Heritage Act and the Spatial Planning / Environment Act.

The current program consists of three primary objectives for heritage. First, reinforcing 'functional heritage' which refers to the necessary link between work on physical heritage and viability functions; in addition, investments involving the province are always assessed from this point of view. Any work is undertaken in accordance with provincial quality standards.

The second objective is to strengthen cooperation within the heritage sector, whereby cooperation with and between institutions working across the entire province of Gelderland is relevant (Heritage Alliance), as well as cooperation with and between municipalities (for example via heritage pacts).

The third objective is to promote innovation and to translate new developments within the program. This for example includes development of the Heritage Monitor, the Characteristic and Sustainable Heritage (KaDEr) program and the response to new national policy.

In addition to these three main objectives, the province has a statutory task in planning and advice where heritage is under threat. This responsibility demands a sound knowledge base and advisory capacity.

Because the collection of castles, country homes and country estates in Gelderland represents a large proportion of the entire heritage collection, in implementing the policy program, there is considerable focus on these sites. Related activities include drawing up annual agreements with Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen (Gelderland Trust). There is also regular consultation with other owners and experts. Every year a fluctuating number of HCME sites are subsidized with funds linked to the policy program, to enable restoration, often in combination with measures aimed at improving sustainability and/or accessibility. Consultation is regularly organized with owners and municipal authorities on the permissibility of developments that could threaten HCME sites.

The policy instrument is strong on tangible measures for individual monuments but is less targeted at working on a regional scale. For challenges such as heritage tourism and climate adaptation a more regional orientation is needed. The fact that the policy instrument enhanced a tightknit network can be helpful to work on a regional scale.

The provincial board is discussing a new policy program for the period from 2021. Probably they will decide not to set a new four-year policy program, but to determine a set of fundamentals for the next years, and decide every year on an implementation program.

4. LAP GELDERLAND: TOWARDS A SPATIAL APPROACH

The province of Gelderland has a successful program of investing in (built and green) monuments. However, some challenges cannot be met by this routine, e.g. the problem of drought that affects the gardens and parks of individual rural estates can only be solved by a regional approach, since the water system is a regional one. And the challenge of a durable tourism cannot be met by an individual castle, but also requires a regional approach that connects interesting places by routes through attractive landscapes. Furthermore, in the present-day corona crisis, with lockdowns and closed gyms, we witness an increasing use of parks and forests for recreational use. A regional approach for spreading visitors is needed.¹



Across the Veluwe an elaborate system of seventeenth-century pathways, so-called King's Roads, exist. Recreational use and promotion and restoration and management of these pathways can be strengthened through regional cooperation between various governments and owners. Photo: E. Storms-Smeets, Gelders Genootschap (December 2020).

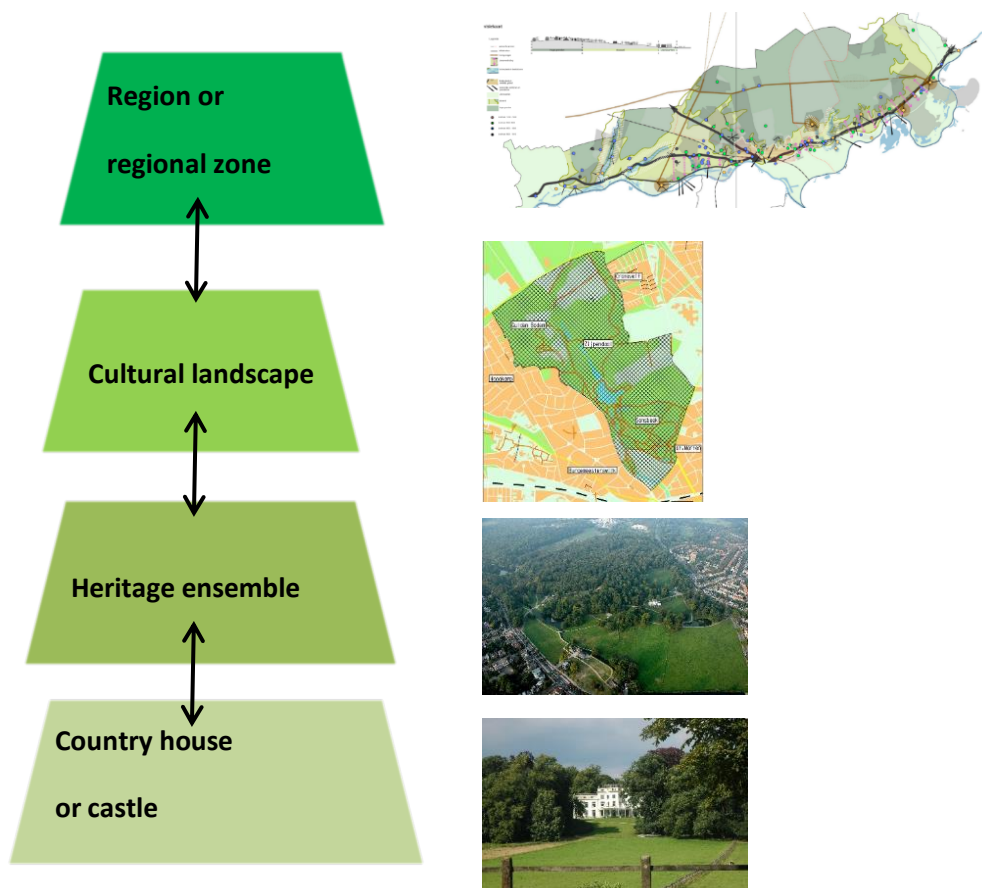
That is why the province of Gelderland has introduced a *spatial approach* to heritage, specifically to country houses, castles and estates, analysing historic and modern developments and processes on various spatial levels. A spatial view focuses upon the ways in which different actors and forces interact in particular places, shaping the character of these places, yet at the same time being shaped by them. Furthermore, it explores how developments in a particular place are influenced by wider processes at a local, regional and provincial level. A spatial approach can also help governments to stimulate processes of conservation and innovation of country houses and estates, thereby connecting goals and challenges

¹ In September 2020 the Innocastle team from Gelderland hosted an online conference about the impact of corona (covid-19) on heritage (landscapes).

on a regional level to those on a local level. By taking a spatial approach, we will not only look at particular places (country houses and estates), but also the space in which these places exist: the social, economic and political contexts of the region.

We identify four main spatial levels:

1. A **region** or regional zone to which the country/ landed estate belongs. From this spatial level one can easily zoom out to provincial and national level, and if needed the international level;
2. The country or landed estate as a part of a wider **cultural landscape** (including neighbouring country and landed estates, villages, etc.);
3. The country or landed estate as a **heritage ensemble** (including a country house or castle, out buildings, parklands, woodlands, farms, etc); and
4. The **country house or castle** as the main building, the core of the country or landed estate.



The four primary spatial levels. By: Elyze Storms-Smeets, Gelders Genootschap.

5. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Apart from the international partners, many local stakeholders were involved during this project.

ENTITY	NATURE (SME, Authority, NGO, ...)	FIELD OF ACTIVITY/COMPETENCES
Municipality of Arnhem	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; member of Gelders Arcadia partnership
Municipality of Renkum	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; member of Gelders Arcadia partnership
Municipality of Rheden	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; member of Gelders Arcadia partnership
Municipality of Rozendaal	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; member of Gelders Arcadia partnership
Municipality of Wageningen	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; member of Gelders Arcadia partnership
Municipality of Voorst	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; partner in IJssel & Berkel country house project 2014-2015
Municipality of Bronckhorst	Government	Heritage, landscape policy; partner in IJssel & Berkel country house project 2014-2015
Bronckhorster Kroonjuwelen Beraad	Alliance of country house owners	Heritage, landscape management
Gelders Genootschap	SME – heritage consultancy, society of all municipalities in Gelderland	Heritage, landscape, sustainability, economic developments, policy, research; project leader of Gelders Arcadia, IJssel & Berkel and other country house projects.
SKBL	SME	Heritage tourism, specifically country houses in the Netherlands
Staatsbosbeheer	Government	State forestry agency; landscape management, economic management
Various private estate owners in the three zones	Private owners	Heritage, landscape, economic management of country houses and estates
Gelders Particulier Grondbezit	NGO	Advocating challenges and issues for private landowners in Gelderland
Geldersch Landschap & Kasteelen (Gelderland Trust)	NGO	Heritage, landscape, economic management of country houses and estates
Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed/ National Heritage Agency	Government	Heritage, landscape policy and research
Waterschap Rijn & IJssel	Government	Water management in estate zones, like Baakse Beek
TU Delft	University	Landscape architecture, restauration, education
Toerisme Veluwe Arnhem Nijmegen	SME	Tourism, marketing, for instance 'Macht & Pracht'

The named stakeholders were involved in various processes during Innocastle, particularly three learning cases, but also through the international Innocastle symposium in 2019. Together with our partners and stakeholders we have tested the hypothesis of working with a spatial approach and have examined opportunities for regional cooperation. The input of governments, (private) landowners and experts has been vital. Before turning to our chosen actions for the LAP, we briefly turn to the learning cases and the symposium as important ways of participation that have greatly contributed to our LAP.

Learning cases

The learning cases, on which the action plan is based, have enabled us to explore, discuss and improve: the role of government agencies in the processes of maintaining, developing and improving historic country houses, castles and landed estates in the province of Gelderland. At the first stakeholder meeting in March 2019 we invited a representation of estate owners and governments. Together with approximately 25 participants we explored three present-day challenges in relation to country and landed estates:

- A. Climate adaptation;
- B. Heritage tourism and spatial quality;
- C. Spatial fragmentation.

These challenges were considered as particularly urgent.



Impression of first stakeholder meeting. Photo by Paul Stein, 2019.

We mapped and listed good practices and present-day challenges (long list), from which we chose three potential learning cases per theme. Since March we have spoken to stakeholders - local estate owners, governments and heritage professionals - and together we have made our selection of learning cases. Three estate zones in Gelderland have been chosen to participate in Innocastle. The choice was announced during the Innocastle Symposium in June 2019.

Each has their own focus:

- A. In the **Baakse Beek area**, the Province of Gelderland (together with the Rijn & IJssel Water Board, the municipality of Bronckhorst and the estate owners) look at the significance of the estate heritage for water issues. In particular climate adaptation: how to deal with long periods of drought and occasional heavy rain in the estate environment.

- B. In the **Gelders Arcadia** estate zone, the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen and owners such as Middachten and the Gelderland Trust will work on finding a good balance between strengthening heritage tourism in the estate landscape and preserving heritage values.
- C. In the municipality of Voorst, the municipality and owners around **Twello** will learn about strengthening the spatial cohesion of the estate zone in the middle of the Apeldoorn-Zutphen-Deventer urban triangle.

The findings support the province of Gelderland in renewing the Culture and Heritage policy program. The aim is to learn on the basis of current challenges, together with owners and municipalities. A learning case will have a spatial focus, but will always be seen through the spatial approach (scaling up and down the levels, from local to regional).

International Innocastle Symposium

The three learning cases have been studied, discussed and analysed with the local stakeholders (see the three chapters below), but were also subject of much talk at the international Innocastle symposium in June 2019. Participants included the Innocastle partners from the Netherlands, Romania, Belgium, Spain and UK, and Dutch estate owners, government bodies and experts.



The participants of the international Innocastle symposium. Photo: Province of Gelderland/ R. Kleering

Some **lessons learned** from the work sessions at this symposium:

- Regional landscape design is a very useful tool as a multiscale approach for **climate adaptation of country estates landscapes**. Key to this approach is that understanding estate landscapes as systems is the basis for identifying spatial design principles that address multiple scales ranging from individual estates, ensembles of estates, to regional structures and processes.

- Castles, country houses and landed estates have a positive effect on regional economic benefits and can strengthen **regional heritage tourism**. Heritage tourism can also be a valuable source of income to estate owners, thus helping to sustain these estates.
- **Spatial fragmentation of estate landscapes** has occurred through infrastructural and urban expansions. Around the town of Twello, within the municipality of Voorst, a zone of estates is clustered. This zone is threatened by building roads and houses. How to integrate housing expansion in a zone with an estate quality? You need a common goal and plan, and make sure to keep this alive through an active community.



Visit to Reuversweerd country house, which was damaged in WWII and subsequently abandoned. Currently it's being restored. What to do with the war scars is part of the restoration discussion. Photo: Gelders Genootschap/ Elyze Storms-Smeets.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF BEST PRACTICES

We are inspired by best practices (bp) in all partner regions. The most important ones are listed below.

- Visiteering and Programming (UK)
- Immovable Heritage decree and Immovable Heritage Masterplan (BE)
- Arche Summer School (RO)

NAME OF BP	Visiteering and programming National Trust
Description	National Trust of England and Wales explained us the concepts of offering innovative and interesting experiences to visitors. Concepts that recognize the importance of the unique place with new stories such as about war and colonialism, and of telling different stories at HCME in the same region. Concepts that involve the visitors in a new way such as visiteering.
Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	We learned about this on different occasions, especially the study visit to England and Wales in the spring of 2019.
Why this best practice is interesting for your territory	The province has the ambition to help owners of HCME in estate zones creating attractive and durable offers to tourists and recreation. Within the Gelders Arcadia zone municipalities and tourist board are looking for a better offering. Differentiating the stories can help regional development. From our policy program to help heritage owners to develop economic and durable functions so they can maintain the heritage better this is an interesting topic.

NAME OF BP	Immovable Heritage decree and Immovable Heritage Masterplan (BE)
Description	In Flanders the government introduced new instruments to work on an area level. Different challenges such as restoration, nature development, water management and enhancing recreation possibilities are combined in an area approach, that also invites non-governmental groups to join.
Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	On several occasions the University College of Gent, the Flemish government and the province of West Vlaanderen explained this approach. Especially on the webinar of the 14 th of May 2020, hosted by our Flemish partner.
Why this bp is interesting for your territory	In Gelderland we have the ambition to work more on the area level. One of the challenges is working together of heritage and other departments and programmes. As our (legal) instruments are not really designed to work on this level, the Flemish example is interesting for us.

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NAME OF BP	Arche Summer School
Description	The Romanian example of summer school couples learning crafts to local involvement and summer fun.
Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	We discussed this at several occasions, especially during our study visit to Romania in the fall of 2018.
Why this bp is interesting for your territory	In Gelderland the system of learning the trade of working on heritage (vocational training etc.) is institutionalized. Summer schools in one of our estate zones could involve more interested and local people in an informal setting, and advocate involvement. A summer school also could involve servants of municipalities in an unusual way, more informal and 'fun', that could motivate both them and us

Involving communities and exploiting *paradors*: an inspiration

Food for thought was the best practice of Romania to involve local communities in working on the heritage of HCME, and the example of Badajoz with high-end privately run hotels in well-kept and castles of high heritage value that are stately owned (*paradors*) and that combine high cultural value and attractive setting in beautiful (protected) landscapes. Both good practices are relevant for the situation in Gelderland, but influenced the choice for actions less than the below mentioned good practices.

We also built on best practices within the province, especially the Regional partnership Gelders Arcadia, the national platform SKBL, and the efforts of the municipality of Voorst to tie HCME-qualities to spatial policy:

- Gelders Arcadia is an example of a partnership on the topic of HCME at the scale of the region. The Gelderland Society (Gelders Genootschap), the province of Gelderland and the local private and institutional landowners have been working together in regional estate research and policy-making and setting up educational and art projects. In this region over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified. As we are searching for the regional and spatial approach, this is an interesting practice.
- The National platform SKBL (foundation for Dutch Castles, historic Country Houses & Rural Estates) aims to contribute to the preservation of castles and historic country houses and estates. SKBL has two objectives: raising more national awareness and stimulating mutual collaboration and the exchange of knowledge. In 2019 and 2020 SKBL initiated surveys on the problems caused by climate change. Massive response came from the east of the Netherlands (provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel), on the consequences of severe drought in spring and summer.
- The municipality of Voorst has a wide-ranging estate zone around the town of Twello (also called the Green Carré), full of monumental buildings in a park-like landscape. This rich cultural history is a crucial part of the identity of Voorst that it wants to retain and – where possible – strengthen.

In all new developments, the spatial quality and the cultural values should be leading. This requires knowledge of the collection rather than knowledge of the individual monuments.

7. ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

As described earlier, the three learning cases, the international symposium and other stakeholder meetings, including design sessions with students from TU Delft, were essential to shape our LAP. Together with local stakeholders (estate owners, heritage experts, municipalities, water boards etc) the team of Innocastle Gelderland selected three major present-day challenges/ transitions: climate adaptation, heritage tourism and spatial fragmentation due to urbanization. Each present-day challenge is linked to a specific region. Below we have outlined each challenge and region through a regional description, an analysis of problems and opportunities, and an overview of involved stakeholders. Furthermore, based on our stakeholder meetings, we have determined our objectives and investigated the way in which we have used the spatial approach for that particular transition and that particular region. As the spatial approach to heritage is the base for a new heritage policy of the province of Gelderland it is vital to show how this approach was used.

A. Climate adaptation at country and landed estates: Baakse Beek area

Case name:	Estate zone Baakse Beek
Region:	HCME-zone Baakse Beek, municipality of Bronckhorst
Theme:	Climate adaptation
Stakeholders:	Water authority Rijn en IJssel, estate owners
Process:	Various stakeholder meetings, workshop at Innocastle symposium, brainstorm sessions and discussions with Waterschap Rijn & IJssel, design studies by students of landscape architecture.

Introduction

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our (built) environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic (park)landscapes? The brochure by the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency [*Ruimte voor water en erfgoed*](#) offers insight into heritage solutions for present-day challenges of water management.

Regional description

The Baakse Beek zone consists of landed estates and agricultural land, interconnected by the system of the small river Baakse Beek. The majority of the estates dates back to Medieval times. Some are owned by trust organisations, however most of them are privately owned. Most of the estates are A-listed as ensembles of buildings, gardens, parks and water features. Tourism has developed on the quality of the castle-and- estate-landscape.

Regional collaboration

In the region a platform is installed, in which private and other owners work together with the local government, the municipality of Bronckhorst. The regional water authority 'Waterschap Rijn en IJssel'

has started a process of involving owners of the estates in an area-based approach to find solutions for present day challenges on water management, nature and agriculture.



Impression of the climate group discussion. Photo by Paul Stein, 2019.

Problem analysis

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our (built) environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic (park)landscapes? The responsibilities of the provincial authority are manifold: on water management, nature conservation and development, landscape planning and protecting heritage.

Objectives of learning case

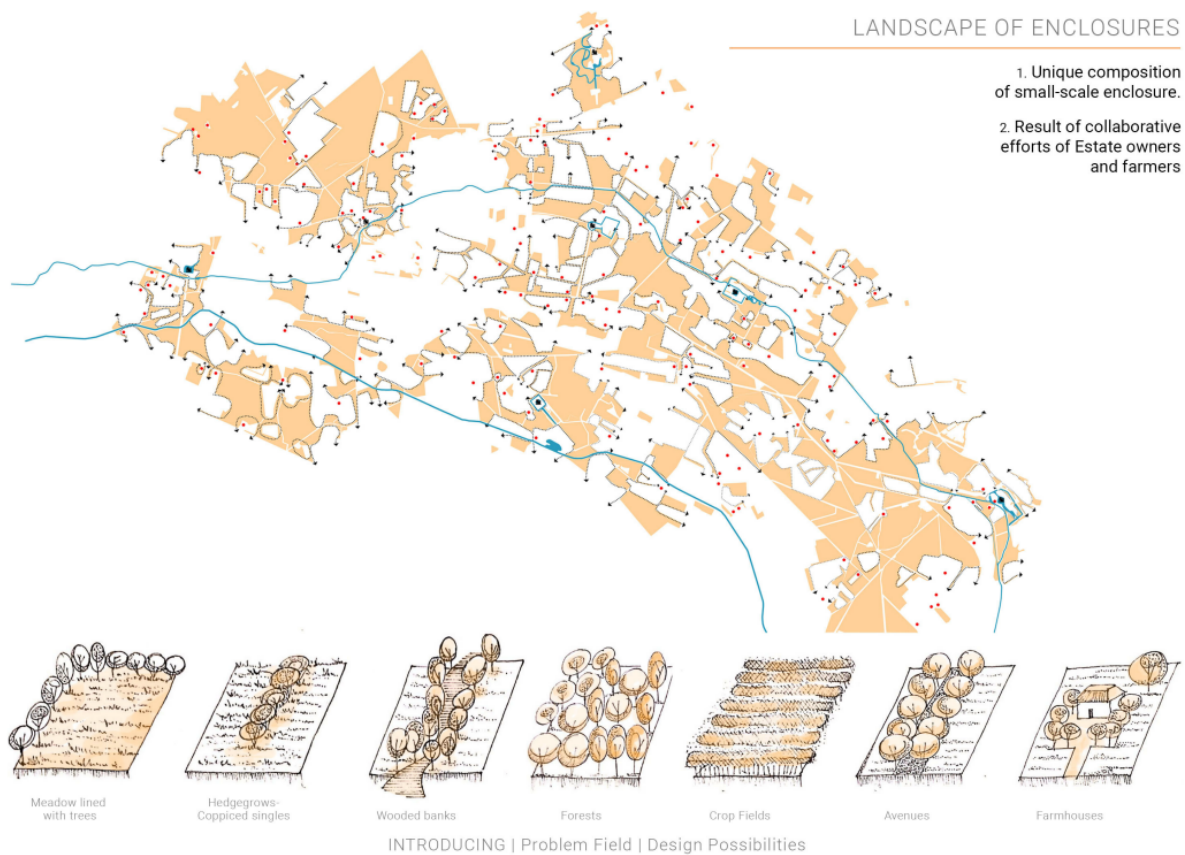
An estate zone such as this one has many opportunities to combine and connect various themes: nature, heritage, water management, exchange of landed property. Quality is a primary condition in present-day challenges at estates. There is also an opportunity for tourism and recreation. The focus is on water retention within the context of historic water management structures in the park landscapes. The defined objectives are:

1. making heritage part of the process of changing the water system towards climate adaptivity
2. finding out what role the province can play best
3. introducing landscape design as a contribution to move from analysis to solutions.

Spatial approach within learning case

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

- A. Estate zone Baakse Beek
- B. Small groups of estates that are closely linked by the water system
- C. Individual estates in the Baakse Beek area.



Student presentation of design principles in Baakse Beek estate zone. Source: B. Amarendra, TU Delft.

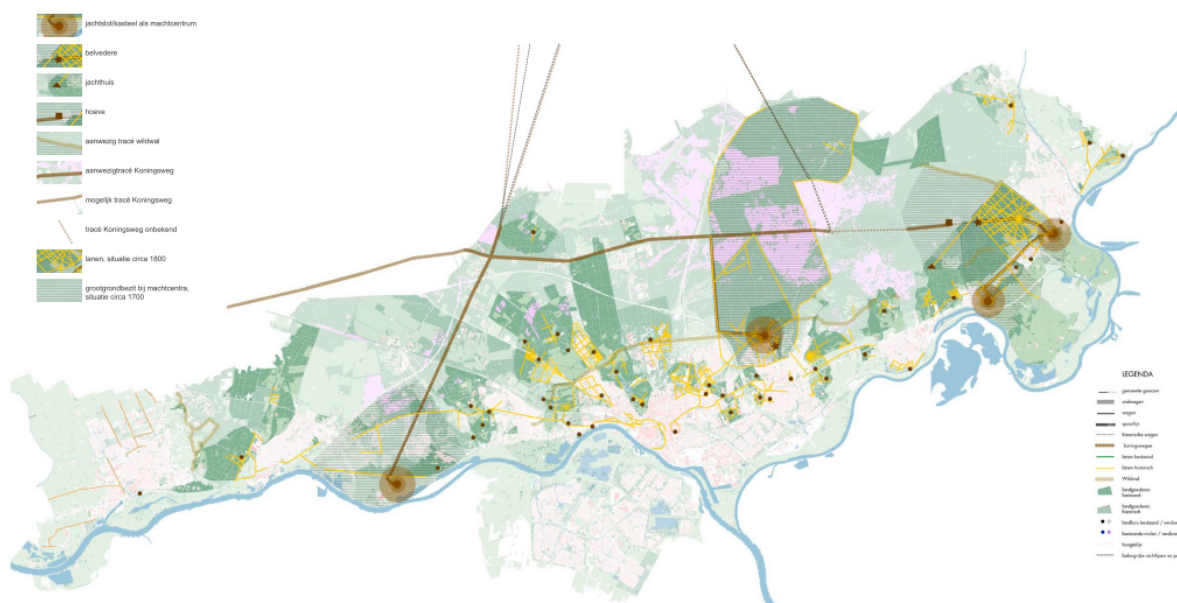
B. Heritage tourism and spatial quality: Gelders Arcadia

- Case name:** Heritage tourism in Gelders Arcadia
Region: The estate zone of Gelders Arcadia
Theme: Heritage tourism and spatial quality
Stakeholders: The municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen, the country house and estate owners and tourist boards.
Process: Stakeholder meeting, workshop at Innocastle symposium, brainstorm sessions and small-scale meetings with the five municipalities, tourist meeting with local stakeholders, design studies by students of landscape architecture.

Introduction

The region, now known as Gelders Arcadia, encompasses the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen. In this region over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified. In 2007 heritage agency *Gelders Genootschap* initiated a participation project called 'New Gelders Arcadia', working together with the province of Gelderland, the five mentioned

municipalities and the local private and institutional landowners. Since then, these stakeholders have worked together on various projects within the estate zone of Gelders Arcadia. As yet, no organizational structure is found to work together. Particularly valuable features in this estate zone are the landscapes created by the stadtholders and their noble friends, such as the so-called King's roads. Stadtholder king William III constructed long roads on the Veluwe, his hunting grounds, to connect various hunting lodges and castles. The maintenance and touristic promotion of such 'power landscapes' is difficult as the King's roads are owned by various private and institutional owners, and are situated in several municipalities. A regional tourism vision is necessary.



Map of Gelders Arcadia, by *Gelders Genootschap* and Poelmans Reesink Landschapsarchitecten, 2017.

Regional description: The region, now known as Gelders Arcadia, encompasses the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen. Characterised by the relief of ice-pushed ridges (Veluwezoom) the area was popular among the Dutch elite from the Middle Ages onwards. Medieval castles and landed estates, 18th-century regent country estates and modern 19th- and 20th-century country houses can be found. In total, over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified.

Regional collaboration: In 2007 heritage consultancy *Gelders Genootschap* initiated a participation project called 'New Gelders Arcadia', working together with the province of Gelderland, the five mentioned municipalities and the local private and institutional landowners. In 2011 the five municipalities set up a joint visionary document on the estate zone (made by Gelders Genootschap & Poelmans Reesink Landschapsarchitecten). In recent years, several educational and art projects have taken place in Gelders Arcadia. As yet, no large-scale restoration or redevelopment has been implemented on a regional scale, although much has happened on individual estates. Furthermore, a

regional touristic vision is needed for better collaboration and promotion of the estate zone, especially in current times, as outdoor recreation has become increasingly popular due to the corona pandemic.

Problem analyses

- The continuity of the country house partnerships is difficult as the partnerships arises with temporary projects, but stands still at the end of a project. At the moment the five municipalities have taken the lead, but this is not always an easy task.
- The power landscapes, such as the King's roads, are owned by multiple owners and are situated in various municipalities. A joint vision and management are difficult to realise.
- Not many (heritage) tourists are aware of the history of these power landscapes. The features are not always well recognisable.

Objectives of learning case: Heritage tourism on a regional scale: looking particularly at so-called power landscapes, the landscapes created by the most important estate owners in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Historic landscape elements and structures such as King's Roads, estate boundaries (poles etc), and the castles and country houses as 'power houses'. How can we bring this story to the public and make the regional landscape better experienced? In the Gelders Arcadia estate zone, the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen and owners such as Middachten and the Gelderland Trust will work on finding a good balance between strengthening heritage tourism in the estate landscape and preserving heritage values.

Our objectives are:

- Ensuring continuity in regional collaboration in Gelders Arcadia by setting up a foundation or trust.
- Setting up a joint touristic approach to the power landscapes of Gelders Arcadia, enabling local country house owners to participate.
- Setting up a joint management plan for the King's Road from Dieren towards Hoekelum to distinguish possible challenges, opportunities, solutions and collaborations.

Spatial approach within learning case

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

1. A **region**: GELDERS ARCADIA – focus level of this learning case
2. The **cultural landscape**: depends on participating estate owners
3. The country or landed estate as a **heritage ensemble**: depends on participating estate owners, such as Natuurmonumenten, the Gelderland Trust, Middachten and Hof te Dieren.
4. The **country house or castle** as the main building, the core of the country or landed estate.

Lessons learned

- Entrepreneurs (museums, hotels, restaurants etc) are interested in a regional approach and willing to participate. At the same time, no one wants to take the lead towards a regional tourist

product line. Now, the five municipalities have taken the initiative to make a joint visionary document on regional tourism in Gelders Arcadia. Due to the corona crisis this management plan is delayed, but will be presented later in 2020.

- Using new academic research will help to enrich the touristic information/ events. For instance, recent research on the King's Road (Power Landscapes) and WWII (War in Arcadia) can add interesting new layers to the touristic experience.
- A regional approach demands a regional organisation structure, like a trust or foundation. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect or ask local owners or entrepreneurs to lead a regional project. They will participate, as it also involves them on a local level, but a regional organisation should lead the project on a regional level.

Opportunities

1. Organise one or more stakeholder meetings to: a). Discuss setting up a trust or foundation for Gelders Arcadia, and b). Discuss the tourist management plan for the estate zone. Together with municipalities, province, estate owners, tourist boards, entrepreneurs and heritage experts.

2. Finalise tourist management plan as started early 2019 by the five municipalities. Make a link with the provincial vision document on heritage tourism.

3. Create new tourist products, that include new information (i.e., power landscapes and WWII/ War in Arcadia). For instance, a pocket atlas with hiking routes, by municipalities, tourist boards, Gelders Genootschap.

4. Organise a local estate owner meeting to discuss the spatial effect of new tourist products/ routes etc. Important question: how can estate owners work together in estate management and in tourist communication?

Players involved: municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen, Province of Gelderland, Tourist Board Veluwe Arnhem Nijmegen, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap and other experts (heritage, tourism, nature).

C. Spatial fragmentation of country and landed estates: estate zone of Twello

Case name: Estate zone of Twello

Region: Twello, municipality of Voorst

Theme: Spatial fragmentation

Stakeholders: The municipality of Voorst, the country house and estate owners.

Process: Stakeholder meeting, workshop at Innocastle symposium, personal discussions with several estate owners and various work sessions with the municipality of Voorst.

Regional description: Voorst is described as 'the green heart of the *city triangle*' (*Stedendriehoek*) enclosed by the cities of Apeldoorn, Deventer and Zutphen. The area offers a wide variety of landscapes in the high sand transition area from the Veluwe to the IJssel Valley. The beauty of this rural area was

recognized early on. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century wealthy families from the surrounding cities bought plots of land to build country houses and country estates. Voorst therefore has a wide-ranging estate zone (also called the Green Carré), full of monumental buildings in a park-like landscape. This rich cultural history is a crucial part of the identity of Voorst that it wants to retain and - where possible - strengthen.

Regional collaboration: In all new developments, the spatial quality and the heritage values should be known and taken into account. That is why the municipality of Voorst has drawn up policy principles for the consolidation of her country estates.

Problem analyses

- Spatial fragmentation has occurred through infrastructural and urban expansions. What is necessary to recreate coherence and cooperation?

Objectives of learning case

Around the town of Twello, within the municipality of Voorst, a zone of estates is clustered. People want to build new houses in and around Twello. The goal is to keep the estate landscape as a whole as there is a risk that fragmentation increases and quality disappears. New legislation is needed to reinforce the character of the area, to be able to recognize it as a quality zone. But also: how to integrate housing expansion in a zone with an estate quality?

For this reason it is vital to create awareness amongst the community and involvement of the public: creating awareness of the history and future of the area (the potential opportunities). It is crucial to bring the different parties together. This can be used as a base to develop the area, considering that the community loves the area. However, it is important to not only talk about quality, but other interests as well. Economics, for example, can convince some people who are not interested in the heritage argument. In addition, collaboration on the maintenance is cheaper.

Our objectives at the start of the process were:

- Help the municipality with creating new local policies/ legislation
- Collaboration between various owners and governments
- Joint estate management plan

Spatial approach within learning case Twello

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

- A **region**: Valley of the IJssel river
- The **cultural landscape**: The estates around the village of Twello – focus level of this learning case
- The country or landed estate as a **heritage ensemble**: depends on participating estate owners, such as Groot Noordijk en Klein Noordijk.
- The **country house or castle** as the main building, the core of the country or landed estate.

Lessons learned

The Innocastle team from Gelderland has collaborated closely with the municipality of Voorst to further analyse the issue of spatial fragmentation and discuss the needed instrument at this point.

- **Spatial fragmentation**

Spatial fragmentation of estate landscapes is an issue that is often overlooked, but has a big impact on the character, function and economic possibilities of estates. We can identify two broad types of spatial estate fragmentation:

1. Particularly processes in the 20th century, such as succession taxes and lower income, lead to the breaking-up of a large number of landed properties. As a result many country and landed estates are currently owned by numerous owners, all with their own management strategy. This multiple-ownership with differences in management has led to spatial fragmentation, sometimes very bluntly through the erection of fences splitting lanes in two, sometimes through lack of knowledge and cooperation.
2. Spatial fragmentation has also occurred through the building of new homes, beautifully situated in a green environment, or the creation of new routes (rail, road, water). Very often infrastructural and urban expansions have led to a break in the continuity, contiguousness and morphological coherence of estate landscapes.

In Twello both aspects of spatial fragmentation occur, but the most influential is the urbanisation process that affects the entire estate zone. The town of Twello, in the municipality of Voorst, is popular amongst people from nearby cities like Apeldoorn, Deventer and Zutphen, but also people from the west of the Netherlands (*Randstad*), who like to own a large house in a green surrounding. The urbanising processes, however, might threaten the high quality of the estate zone surrounding the town. In 2018 it was stated that at least 250 new homes would have to be built in Twello before 2030.

- **Estate biotope as policy instrument**

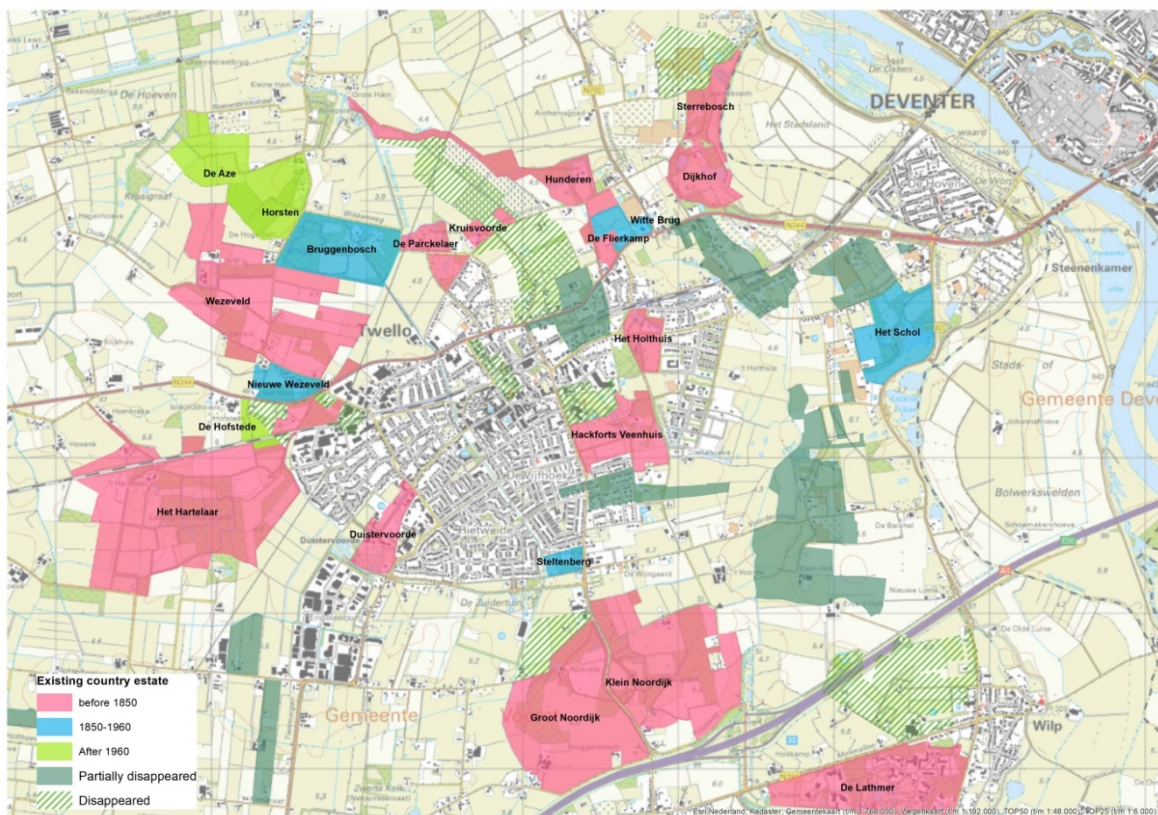
The municipality wants to embed the estate zone, with its high nature and heritage qualities, in its spatial policy. The objective is to both protect these qualities and stimulate/ enable new developments within this zone in a fitting way. To be able to do this a new instrument is needed: the estate biotope. It is an instrument that has been used in the provinces of Zuid-Holland and Utrecht, but not yet in Gelderland. Inspired by the examples from Zuid-Holland and particularly Utrecht, we started working on the basis of the estate biotope.

First, we mapped the existing and (partially) disappeared **country and landed estates**. A time consuming exercise using a wide range of sources, including estate maps, topographic maps, estate accounts, garden plans, and literature. Due to the time limit no extensive fieldwork has taken place.

Second, we had to identify the **contours of the estate zone**: an area encompassing the existing and (partially) disappeared country and landed estates as well as valuable 'green areas' connecting these estates. An important question was: do we only look at present-day qualities or do we also look at areas where we see opportunities to enhance the landscape qualities? After careful consideration we decided to go for the latter: to include areas with opportunities and so-called 'spheres of influence', for instance

with visual connections to the bordering estate. It was agreed that the contours will be discussed in a later stage with the local landowners, and if necessary, slightly altered.

Third, it was vital to map the valuable **historic elements and structures**, such as vistas, lanes, ponds and estate buildings. For the zone as whole the most important structures were drawn, such as the historic road network as a framework for estate building in the past. Furthermore, the orientation of the country houses was mapped, showing the importance of this road network, both for location and orientation. As a pilot a few existing country estates were studied in more detail: Bruggenbosch, Parckelaer, Groot Noordijk and Klein Noordijk.



The country and landed estates of Twello. Mapped by Elyze Storms-Smeets and Sazya Zeefat, with contributions from Elise Holtman.

Conclusions and recommendations

Spatial fragmentation of estate landscapes is a widespread phenomenon, often caused by a division in ownership and/ or infrastructural and urban developments. Nevertheless, it is little studied. The municipality of Voorst recognises the problem of spatial fragmentation and seeks an instrument to adjust their spatial policy. The Innocastle learning case involved experimenting with the so-called 'estate biotope'. It helped to define the areas of estate qualities (the existing country and landed estates and connecting areas), areas with opportunities to strengthen the estate landscape (often former estate lands), and areas with a 'sphere of influence'. Looking deeper, the structuring road networks have been

drawn, showing the importance of location and orientation. For several individual estates more detail has been mapped, showing the important heritage qualities, such as lanes and vistas. Having this information is vital for the municipality to preserve the existing estate qualities of the estate zone and individual estates, but also helps to offer insights when investigating new development opportunities.

Opportunities and possible continuation

1. The estate biotope, with the made maps, is the basis for further analyses and – more importantly – for starting the dialogue with estate owners. Participation, a necessity in the new *Omgevingswet* (a law on the physical environment we live in), will be important in the process of completing the estate biotope of Twello. Organise a stake holder meeting with estate owners and various departments of the municipality.
2. Investigate the individual estates more closely, thereby formalising the map legend of heritage elements and structures to include within the estate biotope. (Municipality of Voorst).
3. Finalise the estate biotope for the entire estate zone and embed it in the policy of Voorst.
4. Embed the idea of the estate biotope in the policy of Province of Gelderland and explore the use of this method for other estate zones in Gelderland.

8. ACTIONS

The learning cases that are described in chapter 7 are the start of the actions proposed in this chapter. Together with the stakeholders (including estate owners, municipalities, heritage experts and others) we have used a spatial approach to analyse present-day challenges. Our experiences and lessons learned have been valuable in determining opportunities to improve heritage policy and regional collaboration. These opportunities are listed here as actions to be implemented in the next few years.

ACTION 1: Heritage policy program of the province of Gelderland

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

An important part of the learning cases, each dealing with a different present-day challenge/ transition, was using a spatial approach to heritage. A spatial or area-based approach can be fruitful working on the collection of historic castles, manors and estates. This was made very clear, working with the learning cases in Gelderland: Gelders Arcadia, Estate zone Baakse Beek and Estate zone Twello.

It demonstrated that on various spatial levels different actors, different policy instruments, different challenges and opportunities occur. At this moment, the provincial heritage policy is much focused on individual heritage sites. For regional collaboration, for regional challenges and opportunities it is more difficult to find the necessary funding. We want to broaden our policy to include a spatial and area-based approach.

Action 1 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far.

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Good practice: Landscape Atlas, Immovable Heritage Decree, Immovable heritage masterplan	Belgium	The regional authorities deploy instruments especially aimed at regional development in an area that is rich in historical castles, manors and estates

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Include 'spatial and area based approach' as a tool in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland from 2021 onwards, making it easier to construct regional actions. This will enable regional funding for multiple stakeholders, connect education opportunities to county house challenges at various levels and create provincial products on castles, country houses and estates.

- Translate the 'spatial approach' to opportunities in provincial heritage programme, for instance through heritage and regional deals. Including financial opportunities. The mentioned 'deals' are instruments to link heritage to the present-day challenges, mostly on a regional scale.
- Create an atlas in English to demonstrate the lessons learned from the learning cases where we used the spatial approach and to show how we can embed it. It will be a substantiation of the policy and program and will contain good practices from other regions too.

3. Players involved

Province of Gelderland, municipalities, heritage partners such as National Heritage Agency and Gelders Genootschap and knowledge partners especially the Technical University of Delft.

4. Timeframe

Fall 2020 - Spring 2022

5. Costs (if relevant)

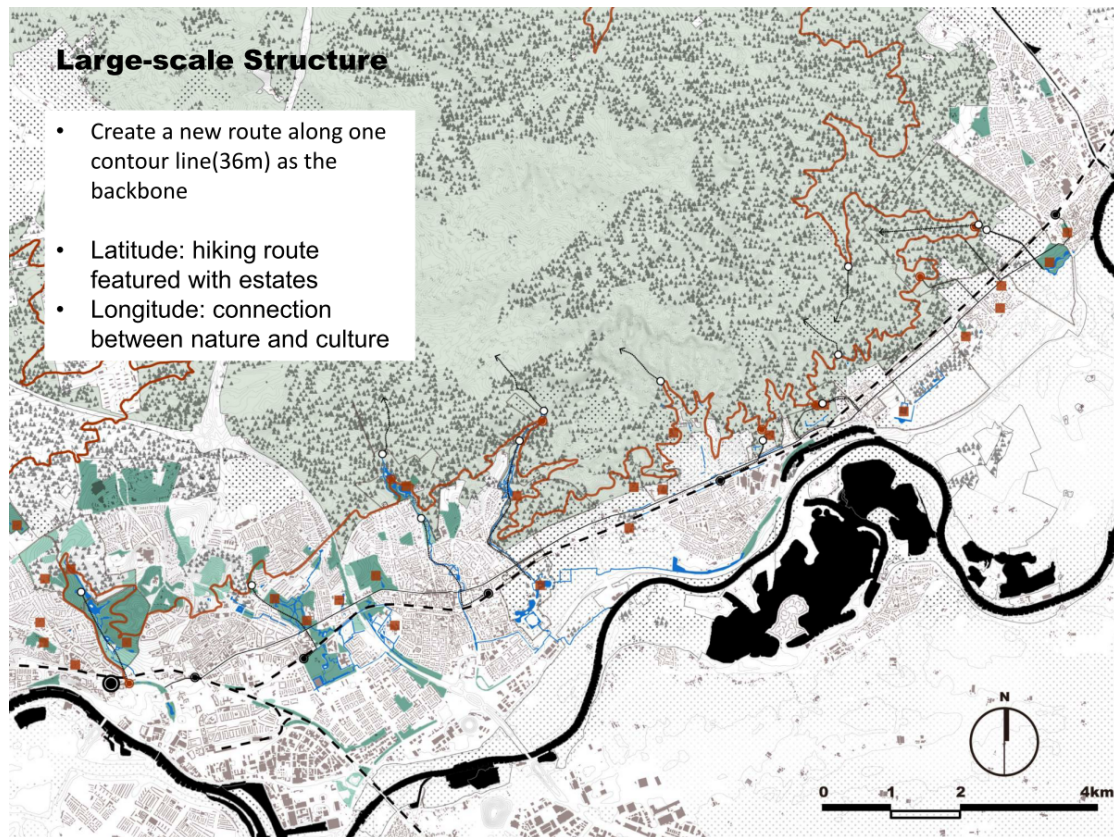
Atlas: province and Technical University of Delft will fund the atlas.

6. Funding sources (if relevant)

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7. Indicators of success :

- Implementation of spatial approach in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland, from 2021 onwards
- Successful funding programme (e.g., heritage and regional deals)
- Publication of atlas made available in open access.



Student presentation of new touristic route possibilities by using the natural relief in the landscape parks of the eastern part of Gelders Arcadia. Source: M. Wei, TU Delft.

ACTION 2: Gelders Arcadia: an area based approach towards tourism and recreation

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

The learning case of Gelders Arcadia showed that a regional partnership on country houses and estates, in which both estate owners and authorities participate, can be successful in exchange of knowledge and experiences. The proposed actions will be executed through the existing regional partnership Gelders Arcadia.

Challenges addressed:

- The continuity of the country house partnerships is difficult as the partnerships arises with temporary projects, but stands still at the end of a project. At the moment, the five municipalities try to take the lead, but this is not always an easy task.
- The power landscapes², such as the King's roads, are owned by multiple owners and are situated in various municipalities. A joint vision and management are difficult to realise.
- Not many (heritage) tourists are aware of the history of these power landscapes. The features are not always well recognisable.

Action 2 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far (section under construction)

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Visitor oriented approach National Trust	UK	National Trust of England and Wales explained us the concepts of offering innovative and interesting experiences to visitors. Concepts that recognize the importance of the unique place with new stories such as about war and colonialism, and of telling different stories at HCME in the same region. Concepts that involve the visitors in a new way such as visiteering.
Good practice: Arché summer school	Romania	Summer school to investigate new research questions in a particular country house zone, helping estate owners, educating students, stimulating new research methods and findings (Mures)
Good practice: heritage tourism	Spain	Understanding castles and country houses <i>and the surrounding protected landscape</i> as an asset in tourism

2. Action

- The development of Gelders Arcadia into a coherent publicly accessible experience zone that links the heritage of castles and rural estates to the qualities of landscape and nature. Including the broadening and deepening of heritage tourism by telling stories of Gelders Arcadia, among

² As Mark Girouard has called country houses 'power houses, houses of the ruling class', so to we can view the surrounding landscapes as 'power landscapes, landscapes of the ruling class'. Particularly the hunting grounds and King's roads of William III are power landscapes.

them power landscapes and WWII, through the provincial tourist theme 'Macht & Pracht' (Power and Splendor). We use the existing instrument of the heritage pact between municipalities and the province ('Cultuur- en Erfgoedpact') to explore this new territory: really working on a regional scale in Gelders Arcadia.

- Researching a realistic model of organization based on cooperation between the main stakeholders, among them the municipalities, heritage owners and entrepreneurs.
- Investigate the possibilities of a summer school or other educational opportunities in Gelders Arcadia.

3. Players involved

- Municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal, Wageningen and Brummen, Province of Gelderland, Tourist Board Veluwe Arnhem Nijmegen, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap and other experts (heritage, tourism, nature).

4. Timeframe

- Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021.

5. Costs (if relevant)

- €55.000,--

6. Funding sources (if relevant)

- Funding by heritage pact between province and municipalities. The "Cultuur en Erfgoedpact" (culture and heritage pact) is an instrument of the province of Gelderland to stimulate municipalities to work together in small groups on themes that are important for these municipalities together. The idea behind this instrument is that incentives to work on heritage by a municipality is looking inward, whilst the heritage challenges often are crossing borders. The pact itself is an agreement between the province and a two or more municipalities.

7. Indicators of success

- Action plan agreed on by municipalities and province.
- Creating a network of heritage tourism concerning castles, country houses and estates, starting with a stakeholder meeting for Gelders Arcadia. Number of members in the network and number of joint activities are indicators.

ACTION 3: Estate zone Baakse Beek - heritage and climate change

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. Many estate owners have to deal with areas that are now too dry or too wet. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic

(park)landscapes? In 2019 the Province of Gelderland, the municipality of Bronckhorst and the waterboard Rijn&IJssel agreed to fight climate change in the Estate zone Baakse Beek. A combined effort to target goals in the fields of nature, water and heritage.

The responsibilities of the provincial authority are manifold: on water management, nature conservation and development, landscape planning and protecting heritage.

Action 3 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Activities of the Vlaamse Landmaatschappij	Belgium	Address water challenges in an area that is rich in heritage, in a participative process
National Trust – Fountains Abbey	UK	Flooding puts the heritage of Fountains Abbey at risk. Rejuvenation of river valley ³

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Setting up monitoring-pilot of the impact of drought on the heritage of country houses and historic estates in HCME-zones.
- Identify situations in estate zones where physical measures are useful to solve problems caused by drought. Special attention will be paid to the estate zones of the Baakse Beek and the IJssel area.

Both tasks will be part of the so-called national Erfgoed Deal (Heritage Deal) - a national program in which the national, provincial and municipal authorities work together on the connection of heritage with the main present challenges such as climate change. The Heritage Deal is a partnership between the national government, municipalities, provinces and social organizations active in spatial planning and heritage conservation.

In the case of this specific action, a Heritage Deal application has been developed by the provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht and Zuid-Holland. This financial contribution from the national heritage agency has been secured and the deal will be mainly carried out by SKBL. Funding in this case is provided by the national and provincial authorities.

The national Heritage Deal is an experimental and provisionally instrument that aims to connect heritage qualities to present day challenges. The province of Gelderland is enthusiastic about the instrument and lobbies to develop this instrument further, using the experiences of the heritage deal on

³ <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/press-release/historic-river-valley-set-for-revival-amid-threat-of-climate-change>

climate change in HCME-zones. Also the province is looking to develop comparable heritage instruments that do not involve the national government. This Heritage Deal will help to do so.

3. Players involved

- Within Gelderland: province of Gelderland, Water authority Rijn en IJssel, water authority Vallei en Veluwe, estate owners esp. in the estate zone of the Baakse Beek estate zone and in the IJssel area.

4. Timeframe

- Autumn 2020 – spring 2023

5. Costs (if relevant)

- Within Gelderland: app. € 100.000

6. Funding sources (if relevant):

- Within Gelderland: the province of Gelderland, the national Department of Culture (OCW). Indirect funding by waterboard Rijn en IJssel.
- Heritage Deal / The National Government

7. Indicators of success :

- Functioning monitoring system for climate change on castles, country houses and estates that helps to analyse, discuss and solve climate challenges.
- Network of estate owners, governments and experts who exchange and discuss information about climate change and the consequences for HCME.
- Report on the possibilities of physical measures in estate zones to solve climate problems.

ACTION 4: Spatial fragmentation and spatial policy

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

The areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates in Gelderland are intermediate areas: in between urban and rural, like in Flanders. Further urbanization can lead to diminishing the qualities of the castle-and-estate landscapes. One of the examples of this situation is the circle of rural estates around the village of Twello (municipality of Twello) , in the middle of the city-triangle of Apeldoorn-Zutphen-Deventer. The estate zone of Twello is under pressure of these cities, whose inhabitants like to live in the attractive surroundings of Twello. The Innocastle team from Gelderland (particularly Gelders Genootschap) and the municipality of Voorst worked closely together to set up a new spatial tool to better imbed the heritage qualities of the estate zone: the country house biotope. This way of working is also aimed by the province changing spatial planning regarding landscape.

Action 4 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far.

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
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Good practice: Landscape Atlas, Immovable Heritage Decree	Belgium	The regional authorities deploy instruments especially aimed at regional development in an area that is rich in historical castles, manors and estates
Estate biotope, province of Utrecht	Netherlands	The province of Utrecht has created estate biotopes for several regions, such as Utrechtse Heuvelrug.
Summer School	Romania	A summer school can be targeted to different groups; the informal and 'fun' setting can be applied to civil servants who work at municipalities and who normally are approached in a formal setting.

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Province and municipality will evaluate the outcome of the Twello case and discuss the outcome with municipalities and other stakeholders in areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates. The province will work especially on estates zones when implementing the new way of spatial planning regarding landscape.
- Stimulate the municipality of Voorst to finalize the estate biotope for the entire estate zone through stakeholder meetings and further research.
- Embed the finalized estate biotope of the Twello estate zone and other estate zones in provincial policy, especially in the regional guides that will be made of the 11 regions of Gelderland containing core qualities and development goals (the heritage of HCME-zones in terms of spatial and landscape quality). A summer school setting can be part of the action.

3. Players involved

Municipality of Voorst, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap. Other municipalities with many country houses and estates in Gelderland, such as Bronckhorst, Rheden and Lochem.

4. Timeframe

Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021

5. Costs (if relevant)

-

6. Funding sources (if relevant):

-

7. Indicators of success :

- Estate biotope of Twello estate zone, as created with experts and estate owners, as an example in local and provincial policy. Also other estate zones embedded in provincial policy.
- Estate zones connected to provincial spatial policy, through regional quality guides.

9. MONITORING OF THE ACTION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring Structure

Every half year we will make a monitoring document.

- February 2021 Start situation
- July 2021 First monitoring report
- December 2021 Second report
- May 2022 Third report

9.2 Monitoring process and assessment plan

Action 1, on the policy program of the province, will be a self-monitoring action by the province

Actions 2, on Gelders Arcadia, will be monitored together with the municipalities involved, being part of a regional heritage deal between province and municipalities

Action 3, on climate adaptation, will be monitored together with the other provinces involved, sKBL and the waterboard Rijn en IJssel, being part of a national heritage deal

Action 4, on fighting spatial fragmentation, will be monitored together with the municipality of Voorst and the provincial department of Spatial Planning.

9.3 Performance Indicators per Activity/Action

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
Action 1: Heritage policy program	
Change the policy program to enable working on a regional scale	Implementation of spatial approach in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland, from 2021 onwards. Indicator: new funding possibilities.
Finding opportunities in to link heritage to (regional) present day challenges	Funding program that enables working on a regional scale (e.g., through heritage and regional deals). Provincial participation in minimum of 3 Heritage Deals

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
Create an atlas in English to demonstrate the lessons learned from our learning cases	Publication of atlas made available in open access
Action 2: The development of Gelders Arcadia into a coherent publicly accessible experience zone that links the heritage of castles and rural estates to the qualities of landscape and nature.	Action plan agreed on by municipalities and province Organization agreement for cooperation of the 5 municipalities in Gelders Arcadia Increasing number of members in the network and number of joint activities
Action 3: Estate zone Baakse Beek - heritage and climate change	
Setting up monitoring-pilot of the impact of drought on the heritage of country houses and historic estates in HCME-zones.	Functioning monitoring system
Identify situations in estate zones where physical measures are useful to solve problems caused by drought. Special attention will be paid to the estate zones of the Baakse Beek and the IJssel area.	Report on the possibilities of physical measures in estate zones to solve climate problems including a minimum of 3 practical examples Report on methodology that links analyses of the natural landscape to the heritage qualities of HCME
Action 4: Spatial fragmentation and spatial policy	
Province and municipality will evaluate the outcome of the Twello case and discuss the outcome with municipalities and other	Estate biotope of Twello estate zone, as created with experts and estate owners, as an example in local and provincial policy. Also other estate

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
stakeholders in areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates.	<p>zones embedded in provincial policy in minimum of 3 estate zones.</p> <p>Includes action in summer school setting.</p>
Identify estate zones and connect them to provincial spatial policy	<p>Publishing of a map of the estate qualities in the whole of Gelderland in open access.</p> <p>Minimum of 3 estate zones connected to provincial spatial policy</p>

10 CALENDAR FOR PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Fall 2020 - fall 2021

- Making and publishing atlas (Action 1) - app. €40.000 (province and Technical University of Delft will fund the atlas)

Spring 2021

- Implementing spatial and area-based approach in policy program 1 (A1) - no additional costs

2021-2023

- Exploit opportunities to link heritage to present day challenges (A1) - no additional costs

Spring - Fall 2021

- Action plan Gelders Arcadië (A2) - €55.000 (already funded through a Culture & Heritage deal between province and municipalities)
- developing and promoting estate zones, e.g., Twello, as part of local spatial policy (A4), costs PM
- identify estate zones and connect them to provincial spatial policy (A4), funding by spatial planning department as part of the 'streekgidsen'

Spring 2021 - spring 2023

- Developing monitoring system climate change on HCME (A3), funding through national Heritage Deal, in which Gelderland invests €100.000
- Reporting on physical opportunities for fighting climate change (A3), funding through national Heritage Deal, in which Gelderland invests €100.000

Spring 2022

Implementing spatial an area-based approach in policy program 2 (A1) - no additional coWe are inspired by best practices (bp) in all partner regions. The most important ones are listed below.

- Visiteering and Programming (UK)
- Immoveable Heritage decree and Immoveable Heritage Masterplan (BE)
- Arche Summer School (RO)

NAME OF BP	Visiteering and programming National Trust
Description	National Trust of England and Wales explained us the concepts of offering innovative and interesting experiences to visitors. Concepts that recognize the importance of the unique place with new stories such as about war and colonialism, and of telling different stories at HCME in the same region. Concepts that involve the visitors in a new way such as visiteering.

Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	We learned about this on different occasions, especially the study visit to England and Wales in the spring of 2019.
Why this best practice is interesting for your territory	<p>The province has the ambition to help owners of HCME in estate zones creating attractive and durable offers to tourists and recreation. Within the Gelders Arcadia zone municipalities and tourist board are looking for a better offering. Differentiating the stories can help regional development.</p> <p>From our policy program to help heritage owners to develop economic and durable functions so they can maintain the heritage better this is an interesting topic.</p>

NAME OF BP	Immovable Heritage decree and Immovable Heritage Masterplan (BE)
Description	In Flanders the government introduced new instruments to work on an area level. Different challenges such as restoration, nature development, water management and enhancing recreation possibilities are combined in an area approach, that also invites non-governmental groups to join.
Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	On several occasions the University College of Gent, the Flemish government and the province of West Vlaanderen explained this approach. Especially on the webinar of the 14 th of May 2020, hosted by our Flemish partner.
Why this bp is interesting for your territory	In Gelderland we have the ambition to work more on the area level. One of the challenges is working together of heritage and other departments and programmes. As our (legal) instruments are not really designed to work on this level, the Flemish example is interesting for us.

NAME OF BP	Arche Summer School
Description	The Romanian example of summer school couples learning crafts to local involvement and summer fun.
Activity of the project where you learnt this bp, location and date	We discussed this at several occasions, especially during our study visit to Romania in the fall of 2018.
Why this bp is interesting for your territory	<p>In Gelderland the system of learning the trade of working on heritage (vocational training etc.) is institutionalized.</p> <p>Summer schools in one of our estate zones could involve more interested and local people in an informal setting, and advocate involvement. A summer school also could</p>

	involve servants of municipalities in an unusual way, more informal and 'fun', that could motivate both them and us
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Involving communities and exploiting *paradors*: an inspiration

Food for thought was the best practice of Romania to involve local communities in working on the heritage of HCME, and the example of Badajoz with high-end privately run hotels in well-kept and castles of high heritage value that are stately owned (*paradors*) and that combine high cultural value and attractive setting in beautiful (protected) landscapes. Both good practices are relevant for the situation in Gelderland, but influenced the choice for actions less than the below mentioned good practices.

We also built on best practices within the province, especially the Regional partnership Gelders Arcadia, the national platform SKBL, and the efforts of the municipality of Voorst to tie HCME-qualities to spatial policy:

- Gelders Arcadia is an example of a partnership on the topic of HCME at the scale of the region. The Gelderland Society (Gelders Genootschap), the province of Gelderland and the local private and institutional landowners have been working together in regional estate research and policy-making and setting up educational and art projects. In this region over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified. As we are searching for the regional and spatial approach, this is an interesting practice.
- The National platform SKBL (foundation for Dutch Castles, historic Country Houses & Rural Estates) aims to contribute to the preservation of castles and historic country houses and estates. SKBL has two objectives: raising more national awareness and stimulating mutual collaboration and the exchange of knowledge. In 2019 and 2020 SKBL initiated surveys on the problems caused by climate change. Massive response came from the east of the Netherlands (provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel), on the consequences of severe drought in spring and summer.
- The municipality of Voorst has a wide-ranging estate zone around the town of Twello (also called the Green Carré), full of monumental buildings in a park-like landscape. This rich cultural history is a crucial part of the identity of Voorst that it wants to retain and – where possible – strengthen. In all new developments, the spatial quality and the cultural values should be leading. This requires knowledge of the collection rather than knowledge of the individual monuments.

10. ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

As described earlier, the three learning cases, the international symposium and other stakeholder meetings, including design sessions with students from TU Delft, were essential to shape our LAP. Together with local stakeholders (estate owners, heritage experts, municipalities, water boards etc) the team of Innocastle Gelderland selected three major present-day challenges/ transitions: climate adaptation, heritage tourism and spatial fragmentation due to urbanization. Each present-day challenge is linked to a specific region. Below we have outlined each challenge and region through a regional description, an analysis of problems and opportunities, and an overview of involved stakeholders. Furthermore, based on our stakeholder meetings, we have determined our objectives and investigated the way in which we have used the spatial approach for that particular transition and that particular region. As the spatial approach to heritage is the base for a new heritage policy of the province of Gelderland it is vital to show how this approach was used.

A. Climate adaptation at country and landed estates: Baakse Beek area

Case name:	Estate zone Baakse Beek
Region:	HCME-zone Baakse Beek, municipality of Bronckhorst
Theme:	Climate adaptation
Stakeholders:	Water authority Rijn en IJssel, estate owners
Process:	Various stakeholder meetings, workshop at Innocastle symposium, brainstorm sessions and discussions with Waterschap Rijn & IJssel, design studies by students of landscape architecture.

Introduction

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our (built) environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic (park)landscapes? The brochure by the Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency [Ruimte voor water en erfgoed](#) offers insight into heritage solutions for present-day challenges of water management.

Regional description

The Baakse Beek zone consists of landed estates and agricultural land, interconnected by the system of the small river Baakse Beek. The majority of the estates dates back to Medieval times. Some are owned by trust organisations, however most of them are privately owned. Most of the estates are A-listed as ensembles of buildings, gardens, parks and water features. Tourism has developed on the quality of the castle-and- estate-landscape.

Regional collaboration

In the region a platform is installed, in which private and other owners work together with the local government, the municipality of Bronckhorst. The regional water authority 'Waterschap Rijn en IJssel'

has started a process of involving owners of the estates in an area-based approach to find solutions for present day challenges on water management, nature and agriculture.



Impression of the climate group discussion. Photo by Paul Stein, 2019.

Problem analysis

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our (built) environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic (park)landscapes? The responsibilities of the provincial authority are manifold: on water management, nature conservation and development, landscape planning and protecting heritage.

Objectives of learning case

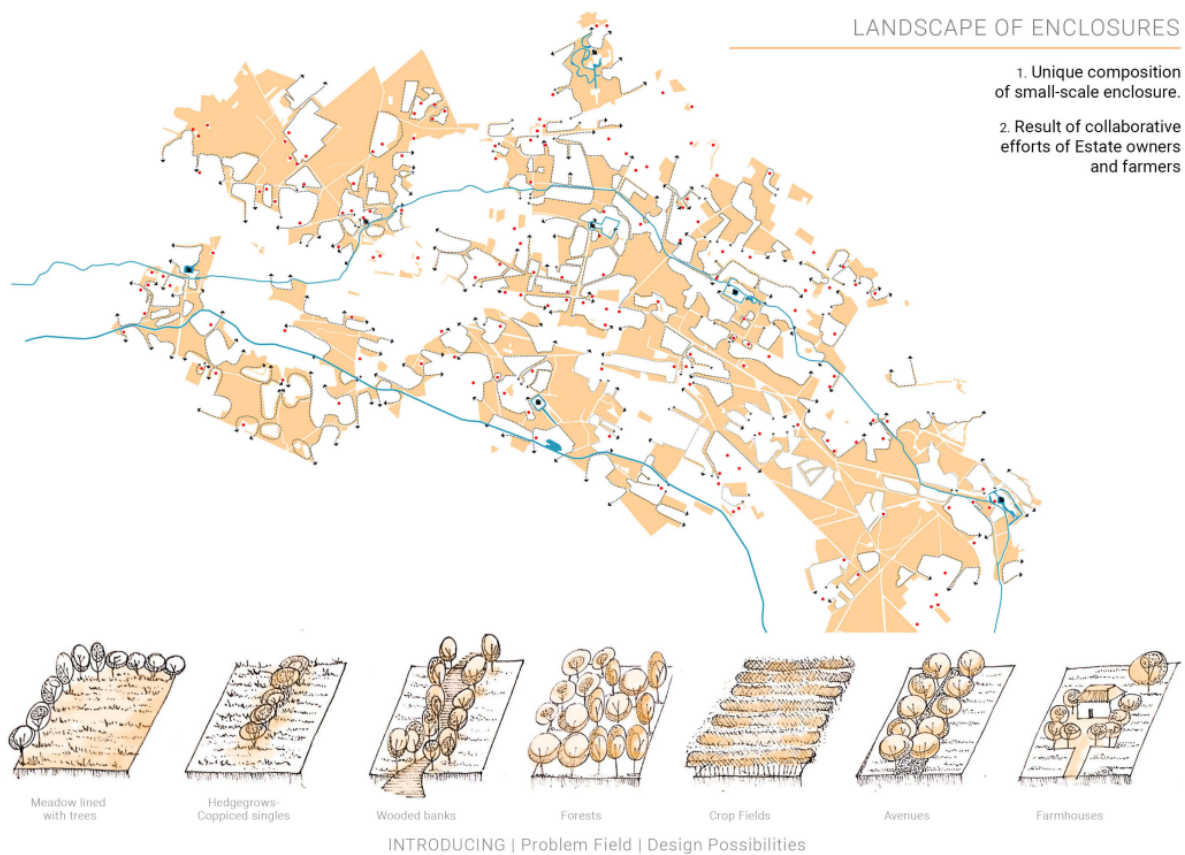
An estate zone such as this one has many opportunities to combine and connect various themes: nature, heritage, water management, exchange of landed property. Quality is a primary condition in present-day challenges at estates. There is also an opportunity for tourism and recreation. The focus is on water retention within the context of historic water management structures in the park landscapes. The defined objectives are:

1. making heritage part of the process of changing the water system towards climate adaptivity
2. finding out what role the province can play best
3. introducing landscape design as a contribution to move from analysis to solutions.

Spatial approach within learning case

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

- A. Estate zone Baakse Beek
- B. Small groups of estates that are closely linked by the water system
- C. Individual estates in the Baakse Beek area.



Student presentation of design principles in Baakse Beek estate zone. Source: B. Amarendra, TU Delft.

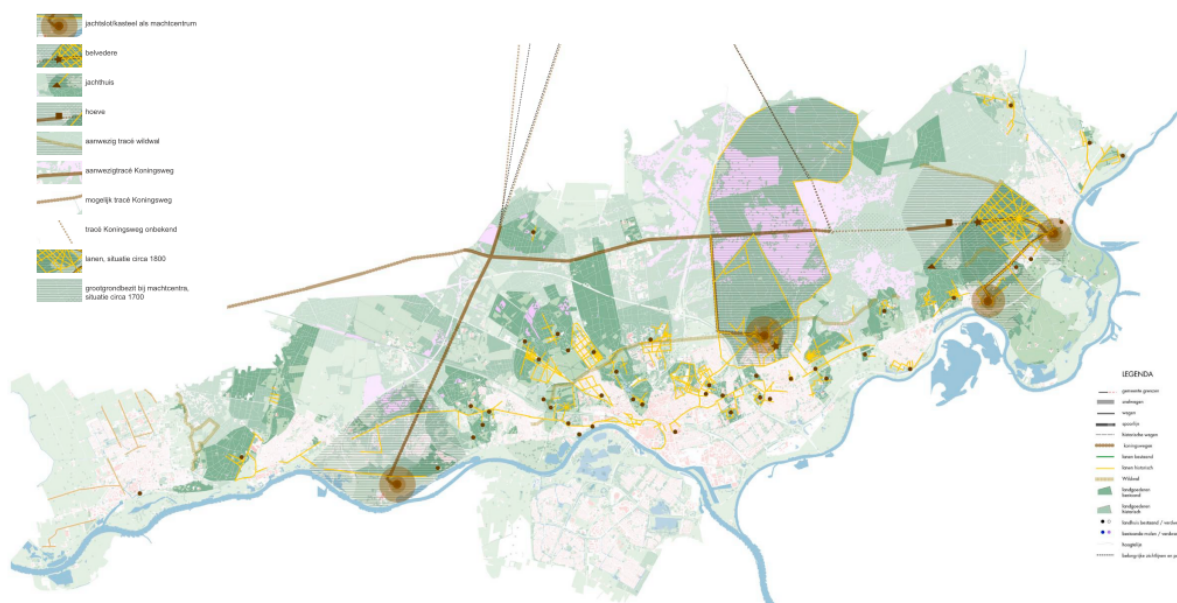
B. Heritage tourism and spatial quality: Gelders Arcadia

- Case name:** Heritage tourism in Gelders Arcadia
Region: The estate zone of Gelders Arcadia
Theme: Heritage tourism and spatial quality
Stakeholders: The municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen, the country house and estate owners and tourist boards.
Process: Stakeholder meeting, workshop at Innocastle symposium, brainstorm sessions and small-scale meetings with the five municipalities, tourist meeting with local stakeholders, design studies by students of landscape architecture.

Introduction

The region, now known as Gelders Arcadia, encompasses the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen. In this region over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified. In 2007 heritage agency *Gelders Genootschap* initiated a participation project called 'New Gelders Arcadia', working together with the province of Gelderland, the five mentioned

municipalities and the local private and institutional landowners. Since then, these stakeholders have worked together on various projects within the estate zone of Gelders Arcadia. As yet, no organizational structure is found to work together. Particularly valuable features in this estate zone are the landscapes created by the stadtholders and their noble friends, such as the so-called King's roads. Stadtholder king William III constructed long roads on the Veluwe, his hunting grounds, to connect various hunting lodges and castles. The maintenance and touristic promotion of such 'power landscapes' is difficult as the King's roads are owned by various private and institutional owners, and are situated in several municipalities. A regional tourism vision is necessary.



Map of Gelders Arcadia, by *Gelders Genootschap* and Poelmans Reesink Landschapsarchitecten, 2017.

Regional description: The region, now known as Gelders Arcadia, encompasses the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen. Characterised by the relief of ice-pushed ridges (Veluwezoom) the area was popular among the Dutch elite from the Middle Ages onwards. Medieval castles and landed estates, 18th-century regent country estates and modern 19th- and 20th-century country houses can be found. In total, over one hundred country and landed estates have been identified.

Regional collaboration: In 2007 heritage consultancy *Gelders Genootschap* initiated a participation project called 'New Gelders Arcadia', working together with the province of Gelderland, the five mentioned municipalities and the local private and institutional landowners. In 2011 the five municipalities set up a joint visionary document on the estate zone (made by Gelders Genootschap & Poelmans Reesink Landschapsarchitecten). In recent years, several educational and art projects have taken place in Gelders Arcadia. As yet, no large-scale restoration or redevelopment has been implemented on a regional scale, although much has happened on individual estates. Furthermore, a

regional touristic vision is needed for better collaboration and promotion of the estate zone, especially in current times, as outdoor recreation has become increasingly popular due to the corona pandemic.

Problem analyses

- The continuity of the country house partnerships is difficult as the partnerships arises with temporary projects, but stands still at the end of a project. At the moment the five municipalities have taken the lead, but this is not always an easy task.
- The power landscapes, such as the King's roads, are owned by multiple owners and are situated in various municipalities. A joint vision and management are difficult to realise.
- Not many (heritage) tourists are aware of the history of these power landscapes. The features are not always well recognisable.

Objectives of learning case: Heritage tourism on a regional scale: looking particularly at so-called power landscapes, the landscapes created by the most important estate owners in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Historic landscape elements and structures such as King's Roads, estate boundaries (poles etc), and the castles and country houses as 'power houses'. How can we bring this story to the public and make the regional landscape better experienced? In the Gelders Arcadia estate zone, the municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen and owners such as Middachten and the Gelderland Trust will work on finding a good balance between strengthening heritage tourism in the estate landscape and preserving heritage values.

Our objectives are:

- Ensuring continuity in regional collaboration in Gelders Arcadia by setting up a foundation or trust.
- Setting up a joint touristic approach to the power landscapes of Gelders Arcadia, enabling local country house owners to participate.
- Setting up a joint management plan for the King's Road from Dieren towards Hoekelum to distinguish possible challenges, opportunities, solutions and collaborations.

Spatial approach within learning case

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

5. A **region**: GELDERS ARCADIA – focus level of this learning case
6. The **cultural landscape**: depends on participating estate owners
7. The country or landed estate as a **heritage ensemble**: depends on participating estate owners, such as Natuurmonumenten, the Gelderland Trust, Middachten and Hof te Dieren.
8. The **country house or castle** as the main building, the core of the country or landed estate.

Lessons learned

- Entrepreneurs (museums, hotels, restaurants etc) are interested in a regional approach and willing to participate. At the same time, no one wants to take the lead towards a regional tourist

product line. Now, the five municipalities have taken the initiative to make a joint visionary document on regional tourism in Gelders Arcadia. Due to the corona crisis this management plan is delayed, but will be presented later in 2020.

- Using new academic research will help to enrich the touristic information/ events. For instance, recent research on the King's Road (Power Landscapes) and WWII (War in Arcadia) can add interesting new layers to the touristic experience.
- A regional approach demands a regional organisation structure, like a trust or foundation. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect or ask local owners or entrepreneurs to lead a regional project. They will participate, as it also involves them on a local level, but a regional organisation should lead the project on a regional level.

Opportunities

1. Organise one or more stakeholder meetings to: a). Discuss setting up a trust or foundation for Gelders Arcadia, and b). Discuss the tourist management plan for the estate zone. Together with municipalities, province, estate owners, tourist boards, entrepreneurs and heritage experts.
2. Finalise tourist management plan as started early 2019 by the five municipalities. Make a link with the provincial vision document on heritage tourism.
3. Create new tourist products, that include new information (i.e., power landscapes and WWII/ War in Arcadia). For instance, a pocket atlas with hiking routes, by municipalities, tourist boards, Gelders Genootschap.
4. Organise a local estate owner meeting to discuss the spatial effect of new tourist products/ routes etc. Important question: how can estate owners work together in estate management and in tourist communication?

Players involved: municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal and Wageningen, Province of Gelderland, Tourist Board Veluwe Arnhem Nijmegen, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap and other experts (heritage, tourism, nature).

C. Spatial fragmentation of country and landed estates: estate zone of Twello

Case name: Estate zone of Twello
Region: Twello, municipality of Voorst
Theme: Spatial fragmentation
Stakeholders: The municipality of Voorst, the country house and estate owners.
Process: Stakeholder meeting, workshop at Innocastle symposium, personal discussions with several estate owners and various work sessions with the municipality of Voorst.

Regional description: Voorst is described as 'the green heart of the *city triangle*' (*Stedendriehoek*) enclosed by the cities of Apeldoorn, Deventer and Zutphen. The area offers a wide variety of landscapes in the high sand transition area from the Veluwe to the IJssel Valley. The beauty of this rural area was

recognized early on. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century wealthy families from the surrounding cities bought plots of land to build country houses and country estates. Voorst therefore has a wide-ranging estate zone (also called the Green Carré), full of monumental buildings in a park-like landscape. This rich cultural history is a crucial part of the identity of Voorst that it wants to retain and - where possible - strengthen.

Regional collaboration: In all new developments, the spatial quality and the heritage values should be known and taken into account. That is why the municipality of Voorst has drawn up policy principles for the consolidation of her country estates.

Problem analyses

- Spatial fragmentation has occurred through infrastructural and urban expansions. What is necessary to recreate coherence and cooperation?

Objectives of learning case

Around the town of Twello, within the municipality of Voorst, a zone of estates is clustered. People want to build new houses in and around Twello. The goal is to keep the estate landscape as a whole as there is a risk that fragmentation increases and quality disappears. New legislation is needed to reinforce the character of the area, to be able to recognize it as a quality zone. But also: how to integrate housing expansion in a zone with an estate quality?

For this reason it is vital to create awareness amongst the community and involvement of the public: creating awareness of the history and future of the area (the potential opportunities). It is crucial to bring the different parties together. This can be used as a base to develop the area, considering that the community loves the area. However, it is important to not only talk about quality, but other interests as well. Economics, for example, can convince some people who are not interested in the heritage argument. In addition, collaboration on the maintenance is cheaper.

Our objectives at the start of the process were:

- Help the municipality with creating new local policies/ legislation
- Collaboration between various owners and governments
- Joint estate management plan

Spatial approach within learning case Twello

For this project we use a spatial approach, analysing challenges/ opportunities/ stakeholders on various spatial levels:

- A **region**: Valley of the IJssel river
- The **cultural landscape**: The estates around the village of Twello – focus level of this learning case
- The country or landed estate as a **heritage ensemble**: depends on participating estate owners, such as Groot Noordijk en Klein Noordijk.
- The **country house or castle** as the main building, the core of the country or landed estate.

Lessons learned

The Innocastle team from Gelderland has collaborated closely with the municipality of Voorst to further analyse the issue of spatial fragmentation and discuss the needed instrument at this point.

- **Spatial fragmentation**

Spatial fragmentation of estate landscapes is an issue that is often overlooked, but has a big impact on the character, function and economic possibilities of estates. We can identify two broad types of spatial estate fragmentation:

3. Particularly processes in the 20th century, such as succession taxes and lower income, lead to the breaking-up of a large number of landed properties. As a result many country and landed estates are currently owned by numerous owners, all with their own management strategy. This multiple-ownership with differences in management has led to spatial fragmentation, sometimes very bluntly through the erection of fences splitting lanes in two, sometimes through lack of knowledge and cooperation.
4. Spatial fragmentation has also occurred through the building of new homes, beautifully situated in a green environment, or the creation of new routes (rail, road, water). Very often infrastructural and urban expansions have led to a break in the continuity, contiguousness and morphological coherence of estate landscapes.

In Twello both aspects of spatial fragmentation occur, but the most influential is the urbanisation process that affects the entire estate zone. The town of Twello, in the municipality of Voorst, is popular amongst people from nearby cities like Apeldoorn, Deventer and Zutphen, but also people from the west of the Netherlands (*Randstad*), who like to own a large house in a green surrounding. The urbanising processes, however, might threaten the high quality of the estate zone surrounding the town. In 2018 it was stated that at least 250 new homes would have to be built in Twello before 2030.

- **Estate biotope as policy instrument**

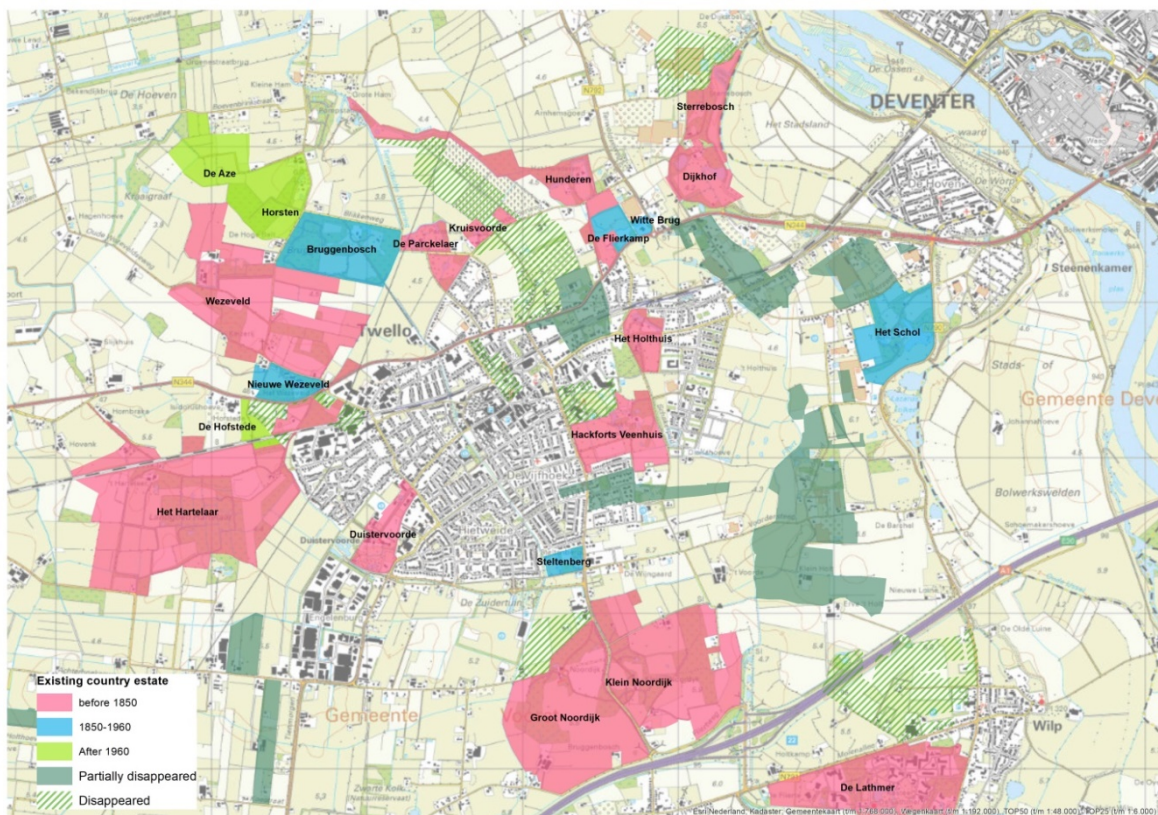
The municipality wants to embed the estate zone, with its high nature and heritage qualities, in its spatial policy. The objective is to both protect these qualities and stimulate/ enable new developments within this zone in a fitting way. To be able to do this a new instrument is needed: the estate biotope. It is an instrument that has been used in the provinces of Zuid-Holland and Utrecht, but not yet in Gelderland. Inspired by the examples from Zuid-Holland and particularly Utrecht, we started working on the basis of the estate biotope.

First, we mapped the existing and (partially) disappeared **country and landed estates**. A time consuming exercise using a wide range of sources, including estate maps, topographic maps, estate accounts, garden plans, and literature. Due to the time limit no extensive fieldwork has taken place.

Second, we had to identify the **contours of the estate zone**: an area encompassing the existing and (partially) disappeared country and landed estates as well as valuable 'green areas' connecting these estates. An important question was: do we only look at present-day qualities or do we also look at areas where we see opportunities to enhance the landscape qualities? After careful consideration we decided to go for the latter: to include areas with opportunities and so-called 'spheres of influence', for instance

with visual connections to the bordering estate. It was agreed that the contours will be discussed in a later stage with the local landowners, and if necessary, slightly altered.

Third, it was vital to map the valuable **historic elements and structures**, such as vistas, lanes, ponds and estate buildings. For the zone as whole the most important structures were drawn, such as the historic road network as a framework for estate building in the past. Furthermore, the orientation of the country houses was mapped, showing the importance of this road network, both for location and orientation. As a pilot a few existing country estates were studied in more detail: Bruggenbosch, Parckelaer, Groot Noordijk and Klein Noordijk.



The country and landed estates of Twello. Mapped by Elyze Storms-Smeets and Sazy Zeefat, with contributions from Elise Holtman.

Conclusions and recommendations

Spatial fragmentation of estate landscapes is a widespread phenomenon, often caused by a division in ownership and/ or infrastructural and urban developments. Nevertheless, it is little studied. The municipality of Voorst recognises the problem of spatial fragmentation and seeks an instrument to adjust their spatial policy. The Innocastle learning case involved experimenting with the so-called 'estate biotope'. It helped to define the areas of estate qualities (the existing country and landed estates and connecting areas), areas with opportunities to strengthen the estate landscape (often former estate lands), and areas with a 'sphere of influence'. Looking deeper, the structuring road networks have been

drawn, showing the importance of location and orientation. For several individual estates more detail has been mapped, showing the important heritage qualities, such as lanes and vistas. Having this information is vital for the municipality to preserve the existing estate qualities of the estate zone and individual estates, but also helps to offer insights when investigating new development opportunities.

Opportunities and possible continuation

1. The estate biotope, with the made maps, is the basis for further analyses and – more importantly – for starting the dialogue with estate owners. Participation, a necessity in the new *Omgevingswet* (a law on the physical environment we live in), will be important in the process of completing the estate biotope of Twello. Organise a stake holder meeting with estate owners and various departments of the municipality.
2. Investigate the individual estates more closely, thereby formalising the map legend of heritage elements and structures to include within the estate biotope. (Municipality of Voorst).
3. Finalise the estate biotope for the entire estate zone and embed it in the policy of Voorst.
4. Embed the idea of the estate biotope in the policy of Province of Gelderland and explore the use of this method for other estate zones in Gelderland.

11. ACTIONS

The learning cases that are described in chapter 7 are the start of the actions proposed in this chapter. Together with the stakeholders (including estate owners, municipalities, heritage experts and others) we have used a spatial approach to analyse present-day challenges. Our experiences and lessons learned have been valuable in determining opportunities to improve heritage policy and regional collaboration. These opportunities are listed here as actions to be implemented in the next few years.

ACTION 1: Heritage policy program of the province of Gelderland

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

An important part of the learning cases, each dealing with a different present-day challenge/ transition, was using a spatial approach to heritage. A spatial or area-based approach can be fruitful working on the collection of historic castles, manors and estates. This was made very clear, working with the learning cases in Gelderland: Gelders Arcadia, Estate zone Baakse Beek and Estate zone Twello.

It demonstrated that on various spatial levels different actors, different policy instruments, different challenges and opportunities occur. At this moment, the provincial heritage policy is much focused on individual heritage sites. For regional collaboration, for regional challenges and opportunities it is more difficult to find the necessary funding. We want to broaden our policy to include a spatial and area-based approach.

Action 1 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far.

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Good practice: Landscape Atlas, Immovable Heritage Decree, Immovable heritage masterplan	Belgium	The regional authorities deploy instruments especially aimed at regional development in an area that is rich in historical castles, manors and estates

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Include 'spatial and area based approach' as a tool in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland from 2021 onwards, making it easier to construct regional actions. This will enable regional funding for multiple stakeholders, connect education opportunities to county house challenges at various levels and create provincial products on castles, country houses and estates.

- Translate the 'spatial approach' to opportunities in provincial heritage programme, for instance through heritage and regional deals. Including financial opportunities. The mentioned 'deals' are instruments to link heritage to the present-day challenges, mostly on a regional scale.
- Create an atlas in English to demonstrate the lessons learned from the learning cases where we used the spatial approach and to show how we can embed it. It will be a substantiation of the policy and program and will contain good practices from other regions too.

3. Players involved

Province of Gelderland, municipalities, heritage partners such as National Heritage Agency and Gelders Genootschap and knowledge partners especially the Technical University of Delft.

4. Timeframe

Fall 2020 - Spring 2022

5. Costs (if relevant)

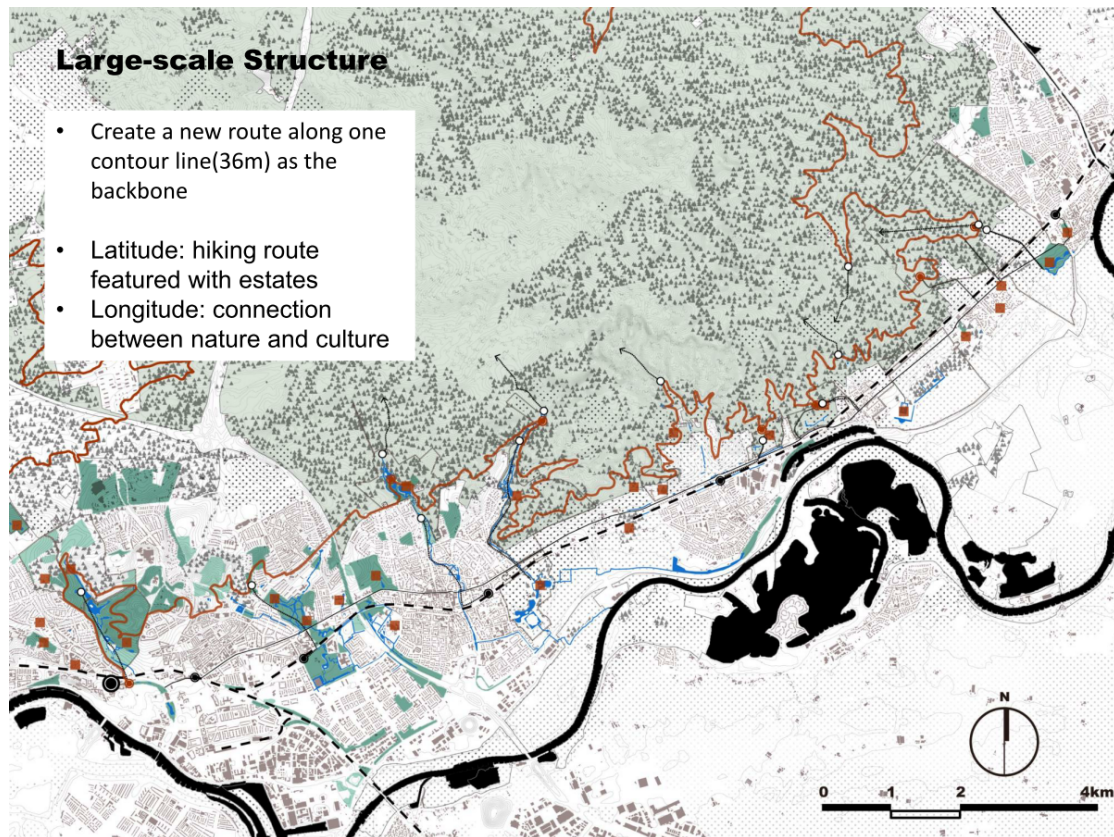
Atlas: province and Technical University of Delft will fund the atlas.

6. Funding sources (if relevant)

-

7. Indicators of success :

- Implementation of spatial approach in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland, from 2021 onwards
- Successful funding programme (e.g., heritage and regional deals)
- Publication of atlas made available in open access.



Student presentation of new touristic route possibilities by using the natural relief in the landscape parks of the eastern part of Gelders Arcadia. Source: M. Wei, TU Delft.

ACTION 2: Gelders Arcadia: an area based approach towards tourism and recreation

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

The learning case of Gelders Arcadia showed that a regional partnership on country houses and estates, in which both estate owners and authorities participate, can be successful in exchange of knowledge and experiences. The proposed actions will be executed through the existing regional partnership Gelders Arcadia.

Challenges addressed:

- The continuity of the country house partnerships is difficult as the partnerships arises with temporary projects, but stands still at the end of a project. At the moment, the five municipalities try to take the lead, but this is not always an easy task.
- The power landscapes⁴, such as the King's roads, are owned by multiple owners and are situated in various municipalities. A joint vision and management are difficult to realise.
- Not many (heritage) tourists are aware of the history of these power landscapes. The features are not always well recognisable.

Action 2 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far (section under construction)

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Visitor oriented approach National Trust	UK	National Trust of England and Wales explained us the concepts of offering innovative and interesting experiences to visitors. Concepts that recognize the importance of the unique place with new stories such as about war and colonialism, and of telling different stories at HCME in the same region. Concepts that involve the visitors in a new way such as visiteering.
Good practice: Arché summer school	Romania	Summer school to investigate new research questions in a particular country house zone, helping estate owners, educating students, stimulating new research methods and findings (Mures)
Good practice: heritage tourism	Spain	Understanding castles and country houses <i>and the surrounding protected landscape</i> as an asset in tourism

2. Action

- The development of Gelders Arcadia into a coherent publicly accessible experience zone that links the heritage of castles and rural estates to the qualities of landscape and nature. Including the broadening and deepening of heritage tourism by telling stories of Gelders Arcadia, among

⁴ As Mark Girouard has called country houses 'power houses, houses of the ruling class', so to we can view the surrounding landscapes as 'power landscapes, landscapes of the ruling class'. Particularly the hunting grounds and King's roads of William III are power landscapes.

them power landscapes and WWII, through the provincial tourist theme 'Macht & Pracht' (Power and Splendor).

- Researching a realistic model of organization based on cooperation between the main stakeholders, among them the municipalities, heritage owners and entrepreneurs.
- Investigate the possibilities of a summer school or other educational opportunities in Gelders Arcadia.

3. Players involved

- Municipalities of Arnhem, Renkum, Rheden, Rozendaal, Wageningen and Brummen, Province of Gelderland, Tourist Board Veluwe Arnhem Nijmegen, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap and other experts (heritage, tourism, nature).

4. Timeframe

- Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021.

5. Costs (if relevant)

- €55.000,--

6. Funding sources (if relevant)

- Funding by heritage pact between province and municipalities.

7. Indicators of success

- Action plan agreed on by municipalities and province.
- Creating a network of heritage tourism concerning castles, country houses and estates, starting with a stakeholder meeting for Gelders Arcadia. Number of members in the network and number of joint activities are indicators.

ACTION 3: Estate zone Baakse Beek - heritage and climate change

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

In recent years, climate changes have led to long periods of drought and short intervals of intense rainfall. Many estate owners have to deal with areas that are now too dry or too wet. We will need to adapt to this (climate adaptation) by making our environment climate proof. Can country and landed estates in Gelderland play a role in this challenging task? How can we ensure that new developments needed for 'climate adaptation' are embedded in these historically valuable and aesthetic (park)landscapes? In 2019 the Province of Gelderland, the municipality of Bronckhorst and the waterboard Rijn&IJssel agreed to fight climate change in the Estate zone Baakse Beek. A combined effort to target goals in the fields of nature, water and heritage.

The responsibilities of the provincial authority are manifold: on water management, nature conservation and development, landscape planning and protecting heritage.

Action 3 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Activities of the Vlaamse Landmaatschappij	Belgium	Address water challenges in an area that is rich in heritage, in a participative process
National Trust – Fountains Abbey	UK	Flooding puts the heritage of Fountains Abbey at risk. Rejuvenation of river valley ⁵

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Setting up monitoring-pilot of the impact of drought on the heritage of country houses and historic estates in HCME-zones.
- Identify situations in estate zones where physical measures are useful to solve problems caused by drought. Special attention will be paid to the estate zones of the Baakse Beek and the IJssel area.

Both tasks will be part of the so-called national ‘heritage deal’, carried out by SKBL for the provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht and Zuid-Holland (the provinces are applicants). This financial contribution from the national heritage agency is secured.

3. Players involved

- Within Gelderland: province of Gelderland, Water authority Rijn en IJssel, water authority Vallei en Veluwe, estate owners esp. in the estate zone of the Baakse Beek estate zone and in the IJssel area.

4. Timeframe

- Autumn 2020 – spring 2023

5. Costs (if relevant)

- Within Gelderland: app. € 100.000

6. Funding sources (if relevant):

- Within Gelderland: the province of Gelderland, the national Department of Culture (OCW). Indirect funding by waterboard Rijn en IJssel.

7. Indicators of success :

- Functioning monitoring system for climate change on castles, country houses and estates that helps to analyse, discuss and solve climate challenges.

⁵ <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/press-release/historic-river-valley-set-for-revival-amid-threat-of-climate-change>

- Network of estate owners, governments and experts who exchange and discuss information about climate change and the consequences for HCME.
- Report on the possibilities of physical measures in estate zones to solve climate problems.

ACTION 4: Spatial fragmentation and spatial policy

1. The background/ lessons learned from the interregional exchange process

The areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates in Gelderland are intermediate areas: in between urban and rural, like in Flanders. Further urbanization can lead to diminishing the qualities of the castle-and-estate landscapes. One of the examples of this situation is the circle of rural estates around the village of Twello (municipality of Twello), in the middle of the city-triangle of Apeldoorn-Zutphen-Deventer. The estate zone of Twello is under pressure of these cities, whose inhabitants like to live in the attractive surroundings of Twello. The Innocastle team from Gelderland (particularly Gelders Genootschap) and the municipality of Voorst worked closely together to set up a new spatial tool to better imbed the heritage qualities of the estate zone: the country house biotope. This way of working is also aimed by the province changing spatial planning regarding landscape.

Action 4 has been inspired by the following lessons learned during the experiences exchanged so far.

Source of the lessons learned	Country	Lessons learned
Good practice: Landscape Atlas, Immovable Heritage Decree	Belgium	The regional authorities deploy instruments especially aimed at regional development in an area that is rich in historical castles, manors and estates
Estate biotope, province of Utrecht	Netherlands	The province of Utrecht has created estate biotopes for several regions, such as Utrechtse Heuvelrug.
Summer School	Romania	A summer school can be targeted to different groups; the informal and 'fun' setting can be applied to civil servants who work at municipalities and who normally are approached in a formal setting.

2. Action

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Province and municipality will evaluate the outcome of the Twello case and discuss the outcome with municipalities and other stakeholders in areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates. The province will work especially on estates zones when implementing the new way of spatial planning regarding landscape.
- Stimulate the municipality of Voorst to finalize the estate biotope for the entire estate zone through stakeholder meetings and further research.
- Embed the finalized estate biotope of the Twello estate zone and other estate zones in provincial policy, especially in the regional guides that will be made of the 11 regions of

Gelderland containing core qualities and development goals (the heritage of HCME-zones in terms of spatial and landscape quality). A summer school setting can be part of the action.

3. Players involved

Municipality of Voorst, estate owners, Gelders Genootschap. Other municipalities with many country houses and estates in Gelderland, such as Bronckhorst, Rheden and Lochem.

4. Timeframe

Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021

5. Costs (if relevant)

-

6. Funding sources (if relevant):

-

7. Indicators of success :

- Estate biotope of Twello estate zone, as created with experts and estate owners, as an example in local and provincial policy. Also other estate zones embedded in provincial policy.
- Estate zones connected to provincial spatial policy, through regional quality guides.

12. MONITORING OF THE ACTION PLAN

12.1 Monitoring Structure

Every half year we will make a monitoring document.

- February 2021 Start situation
- July 2021 First monitoring report
- December 2021 Second report
- May 2022 Third report

12.2 Monitoring process and assessment plan

Action 1, on the policy program of the province, will be a self-monitoring action by the province

Actions 2, on Gelders Arcadia, will be monitored together with the municipalities involved, being part of a regional heritage deal between province and municipalities

Action 3, on climate adaptation, will be monitored together with the other provinces involved, sKBL and the waterboard Rijn en IJssel, being part of a national heritage deal

Action 4, on fighting spatial fragmentation, will be monitored together with the municipality of Voorst and the provincial department of Spatial Planning.

12.3 Performance Indicators per Activity/Action

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
Action 1: Heritage policy program	
Change the policy program to enable working on a regional scale	Implementation of spatial approach in provincial heritage policy program of Gelderland, from 2021 onwards. Indicator: new funding possibilities.
Finding opportunities in to link heritage to (regional) present day challenges	Funding program that enables working on a regional scale (e.g., through heritage and regional deals). Provincial participation in minimum of 3 Heritage Deals

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
Create an atlas in English to demonstrate the lessons learned from our learning cases	Publication of atlas made available in open access
Action 2: The development of Gelders Arcadia into a coherent publicly accessible experience zone that links the heritage of castles and rural estates to the qualities of landscape and nature.	Action plan agreed on by municipalities and province Organization agreement for cooperation of the 5 municipalities in Gelders Arcadia Increasing number of members in the network and number of joint activities
Action 3: Estate zone Baakse Beek - heritage and climate change	
Setting up monitoring-pilot of the impact of drought on the heritage of country houses and historic estates in HCME-zones.	Functioning monitoring system
Identify situations in estate zones where physical measures are useful to solve problems caused by drought. Special attention will be paid to the estate zones of the Baakse Beek and the IJssel area.	Report on the possibilities of physical measures in estate zones to solve climate problems including a minimum of 3 practical examples Report on methodology that links analyses of the natural landscape to the heritage qualities of HCME
Action 4: Spatial fragmentation and spatial policy	
Province and municipality will evaluate the outcome of the Twello case and discuss the outcome with municipalities and other	Estate biotope of Twello estate zone, as created with experts and estate owners, as an example in local and provincial policy. Also other estate

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
stakeholders in areas that are rich in historic castles, manors and estates.	<p>zones embedded in provincial policy in minimum of 3 estate zones.</p> <p>Includes action in summer school setting.</p>
Identify estate zones and connect them to provincial spatial policy	<p>Publishing of a map of the estate qualities in the whole of Gelderland in open access.</p> <p>Minimum of 3 estate zones connected to provincial spatial policy</p>

10 CALENDAR FOR PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Fall 2020 - fall 2021

- Making and publishing atlas (Action 1) - app. €40.000 (province and Technical University of Delft will fund the atlas)

Spring 2021

- Implementing spatial and area-based approach in policy program 1 (A1) - no additional costs

2021-2023

- Exploit opportunities to link heritage to present day challenges (A1) - no additional costs

Spring - Fall 2021

- Action plan Gelders Arcadië (A2) - €55.000 (already funded through a Culture & Heritage deal between province and municipalities)
- developing and promoting estate zones, e.g., Twello, as part of local spatial policy (A4), costs PM
- identify estate zones and connect them to provincial spatial policy (A4), funding by spatial planning department as part of the 'streekgidsen'

Spring 2021 - spring 2023

- Developing monitoring system climate change on HCME (A3), funding through national Heritage Deal, in which Gelderland invests €100.000
- Reporting on physical opportunities for fighting climate change (A3), funding through national Heritage Deal, in which Gelderland invests €100.000

Spring 2022

- Implementing spatial an area-based approach in policy program 2 (A1) - no additional costs

Approvement

The actions in this action plan are approved by the program manager of the province Gelderland, drs. L. Hoek, on the 23th of February 2021.