

THE HOGE KEMPEN RURAL-INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION LANDSCAPE

*managing a complex and layered living
landscape*



Flanders
State of
the Art

Flanders
Heritage
Agency

Presentation overview

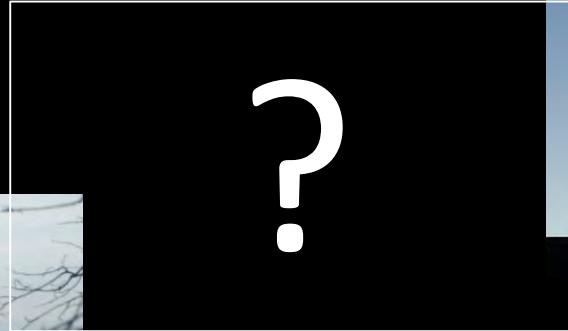
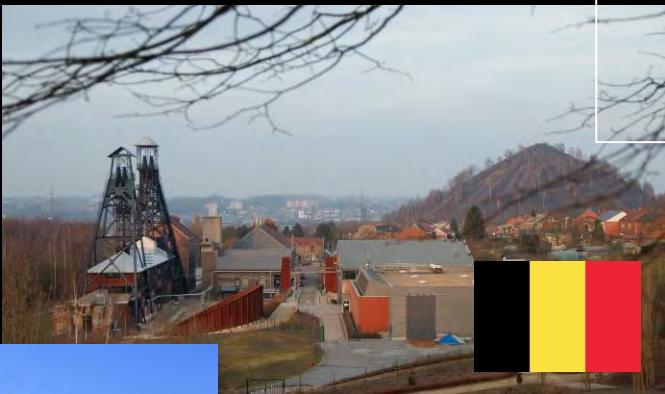
- I. Description of the nominated property
- II. Management challenges
- III. Management structure and plan
- IV. Recommendations

I. Description of the nominated property

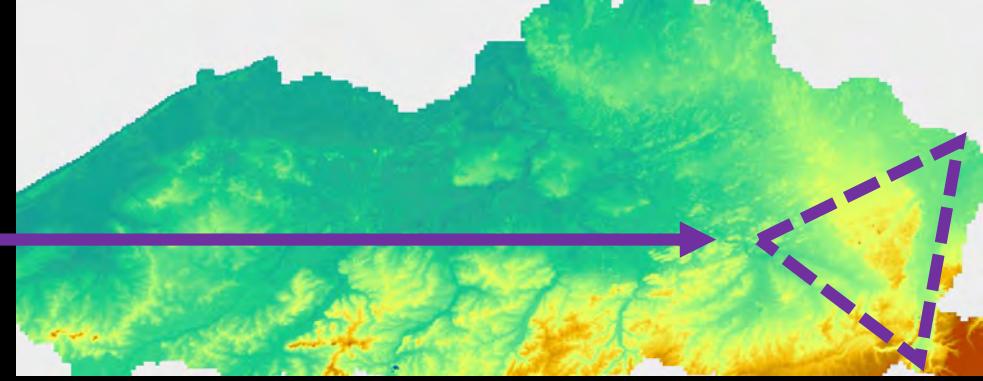
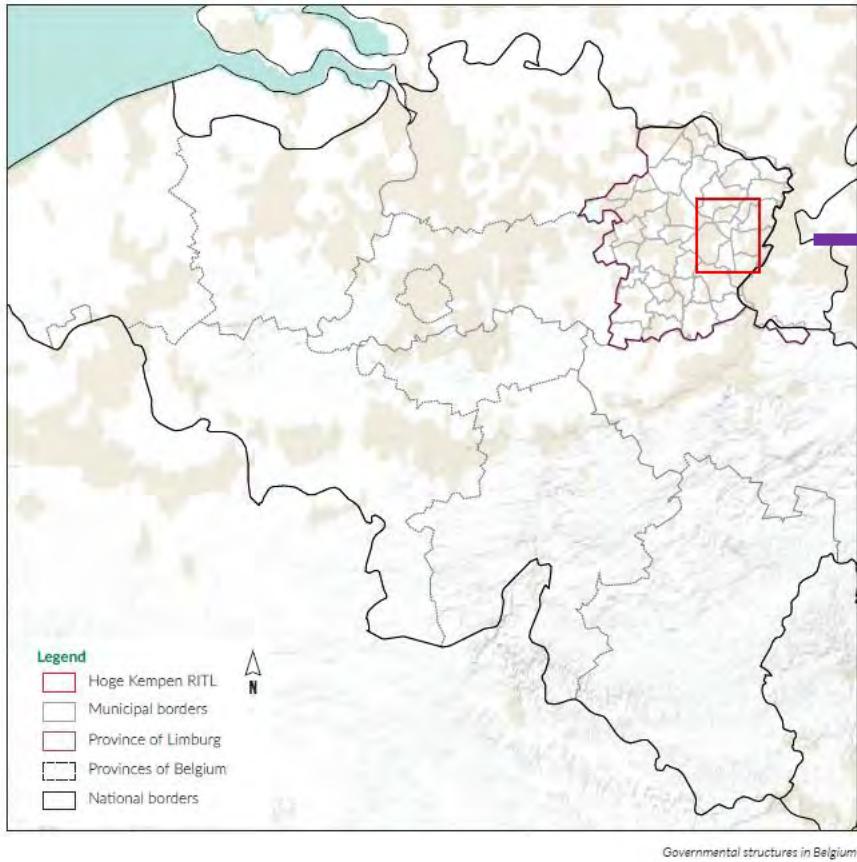


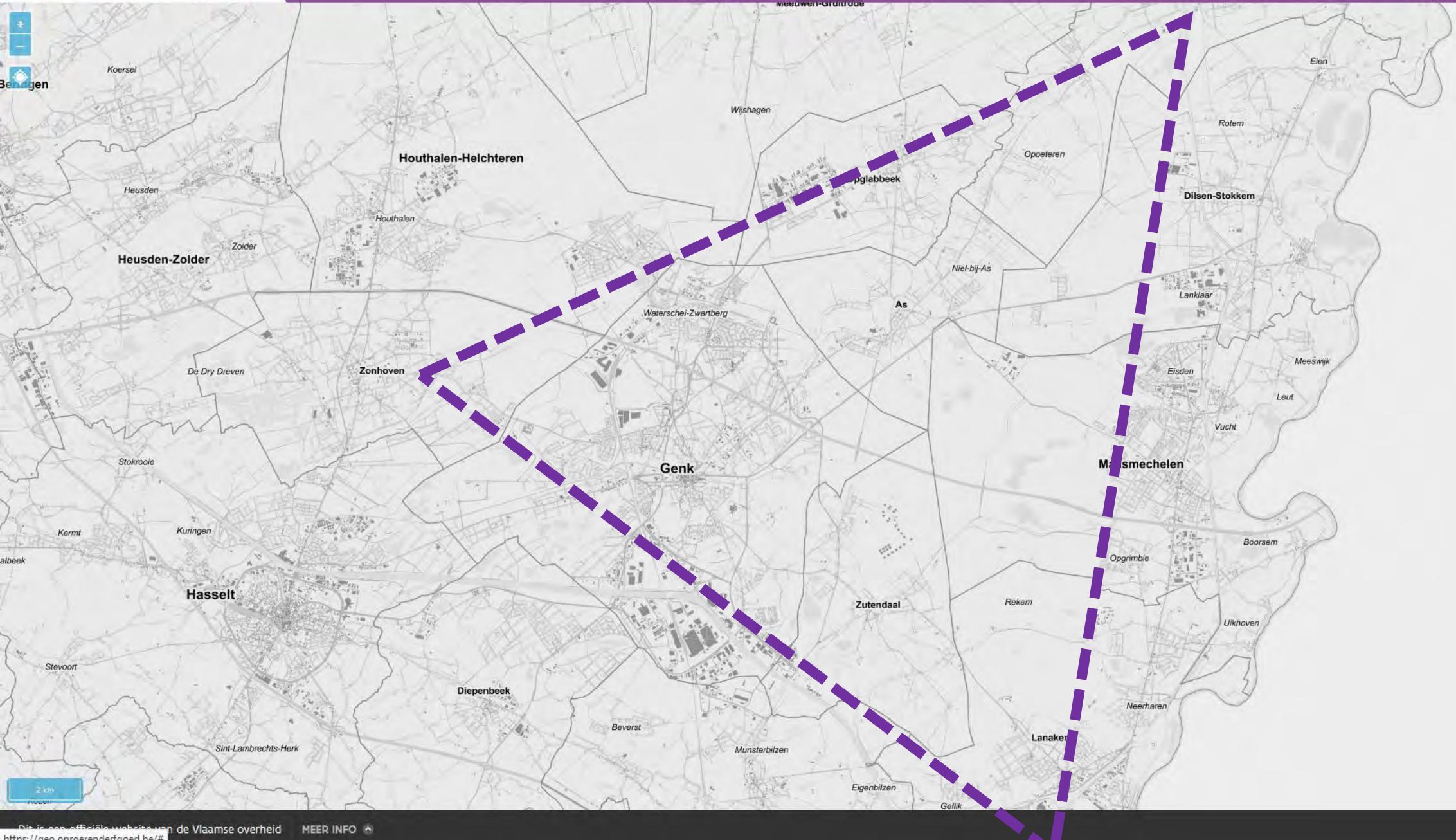
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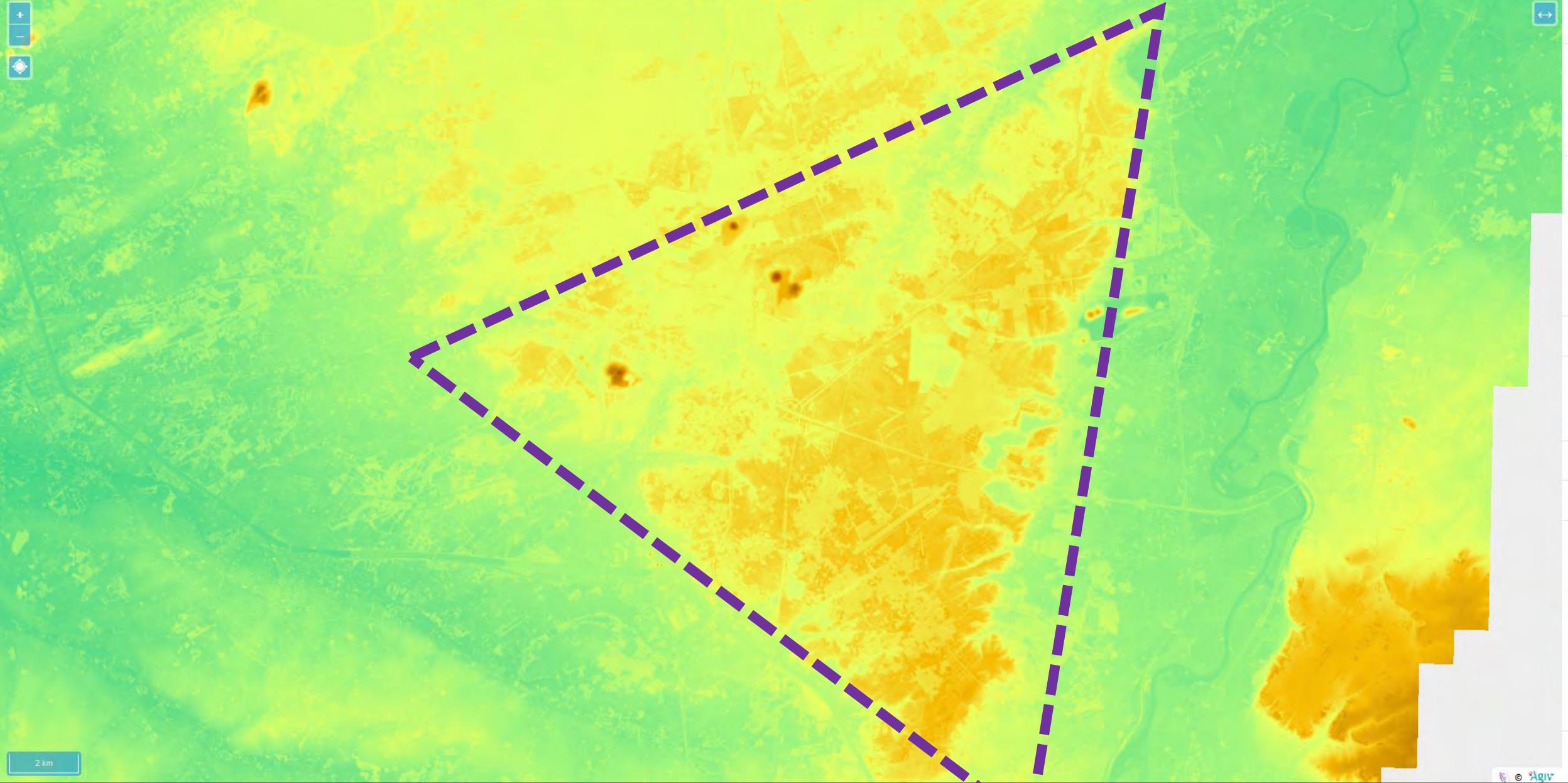
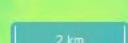


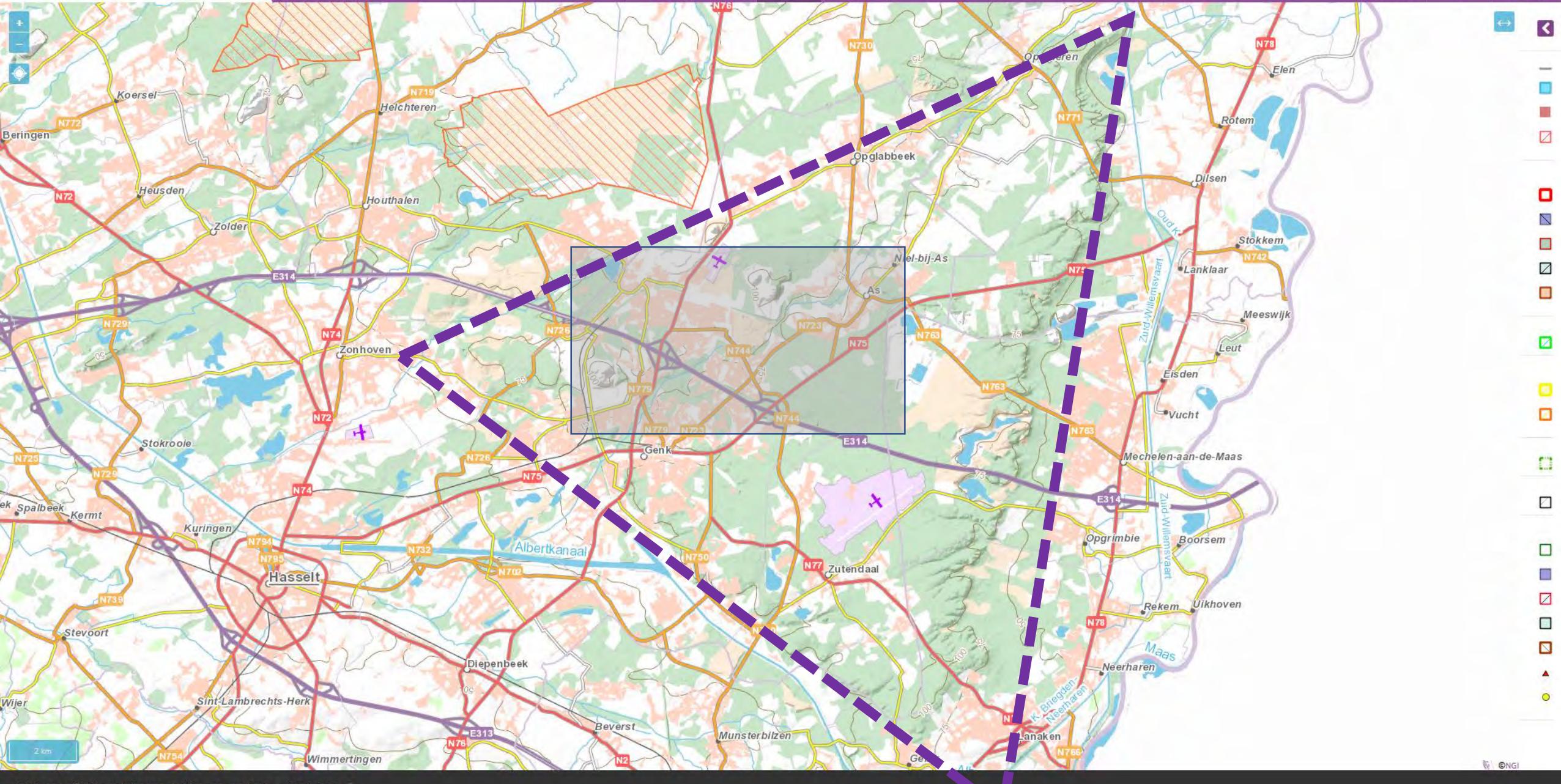


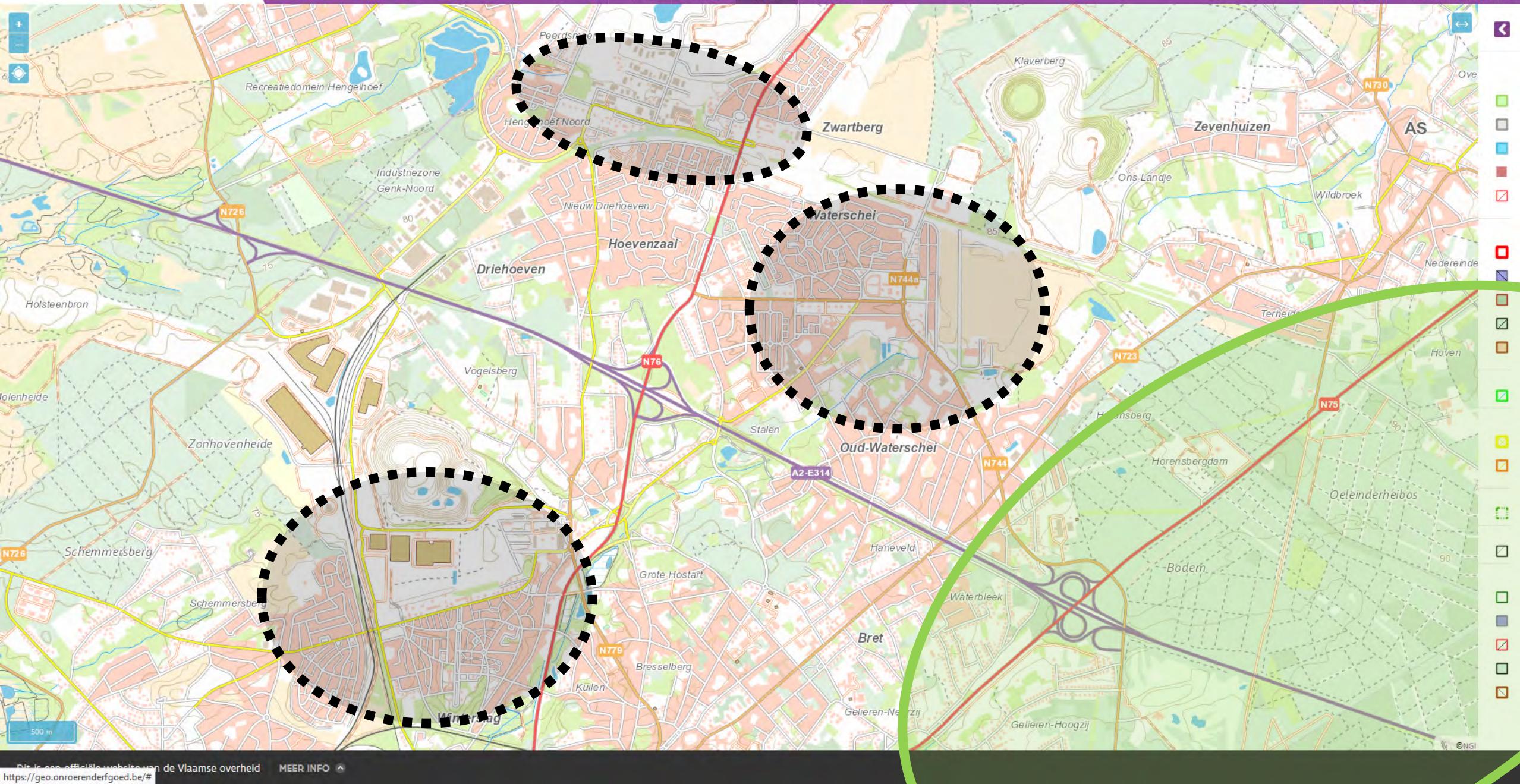


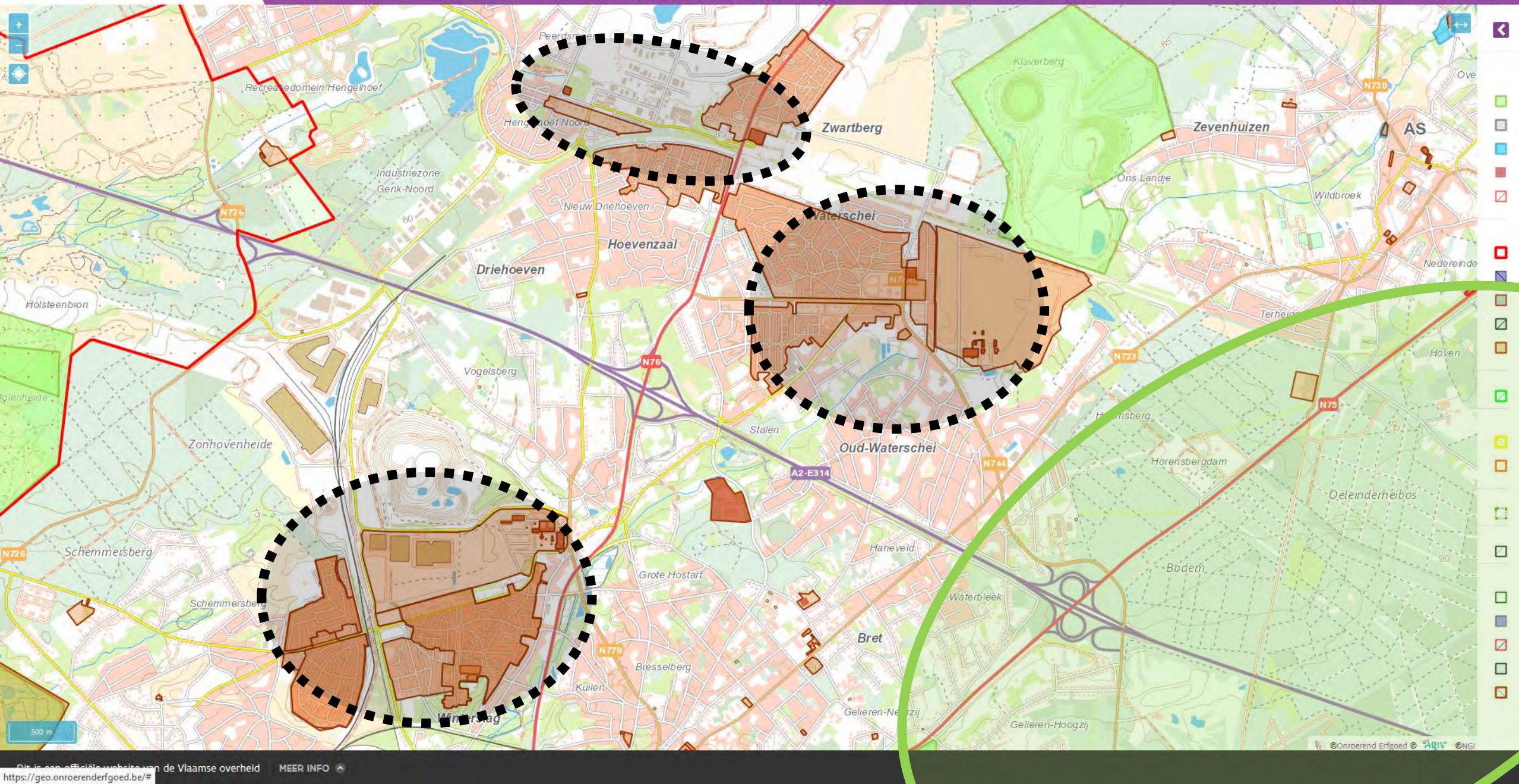


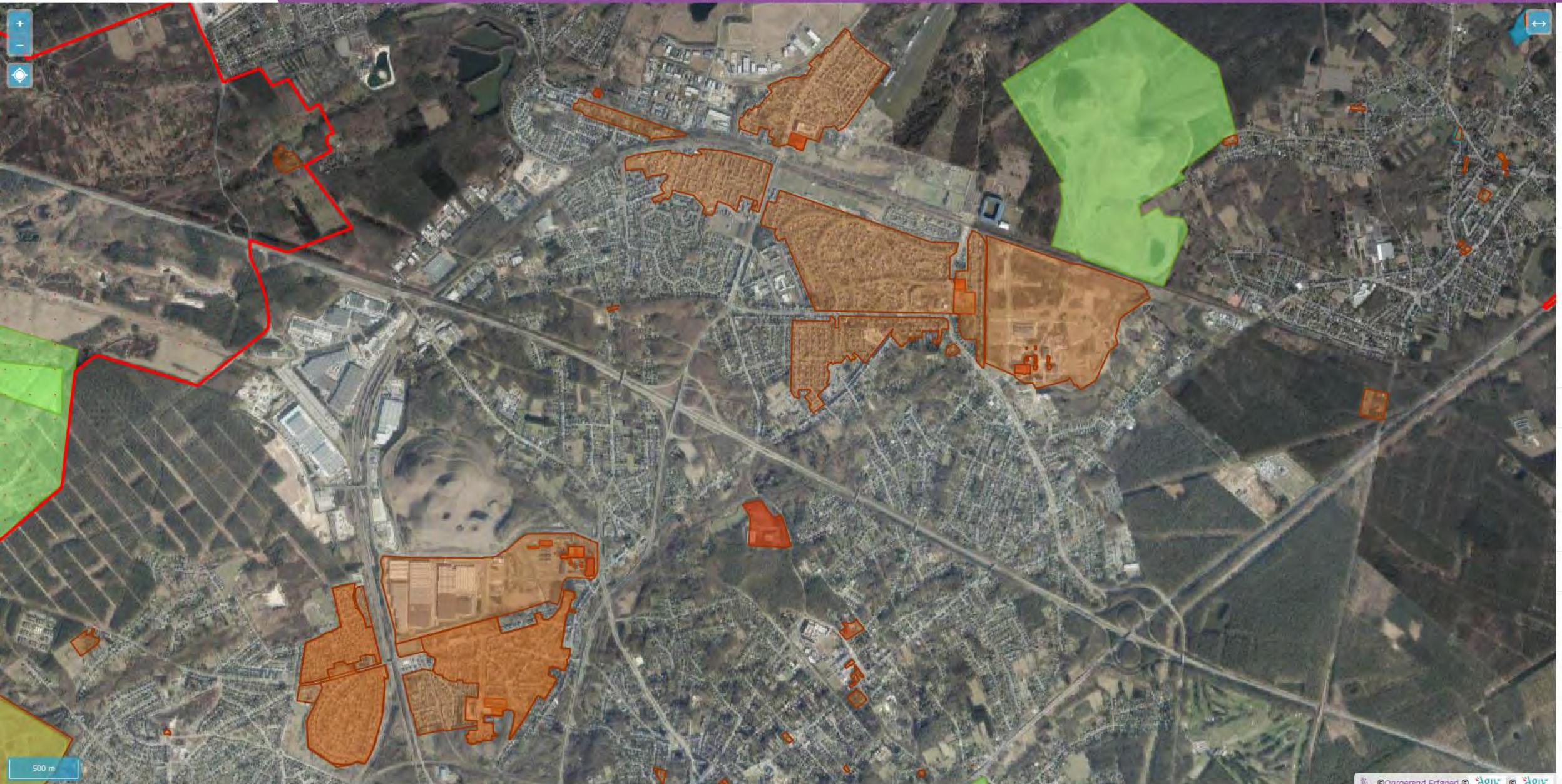














ADRES



PERCEEL



LAGEN



PROFIELEN



DOWNLOAD



HELP

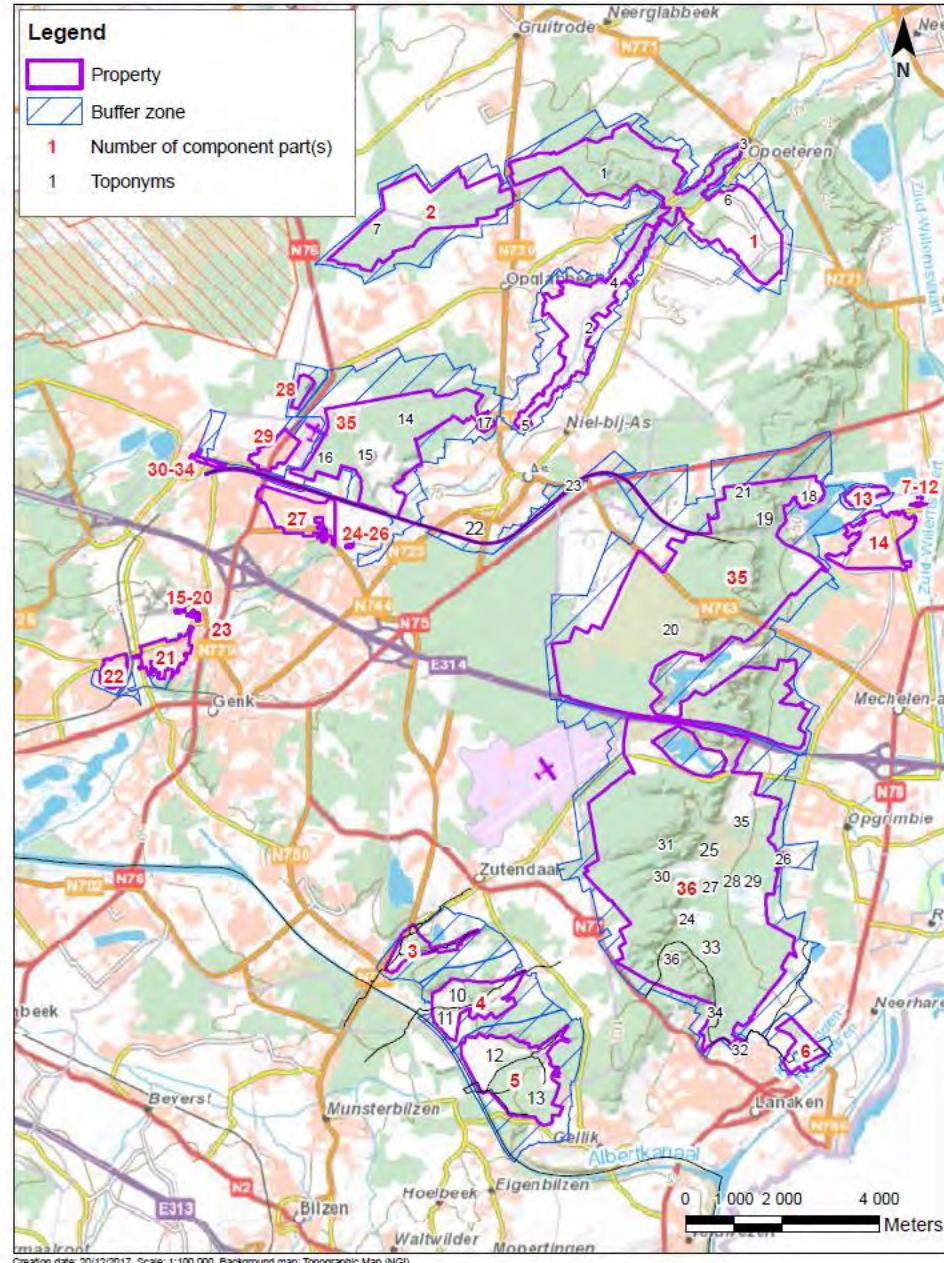


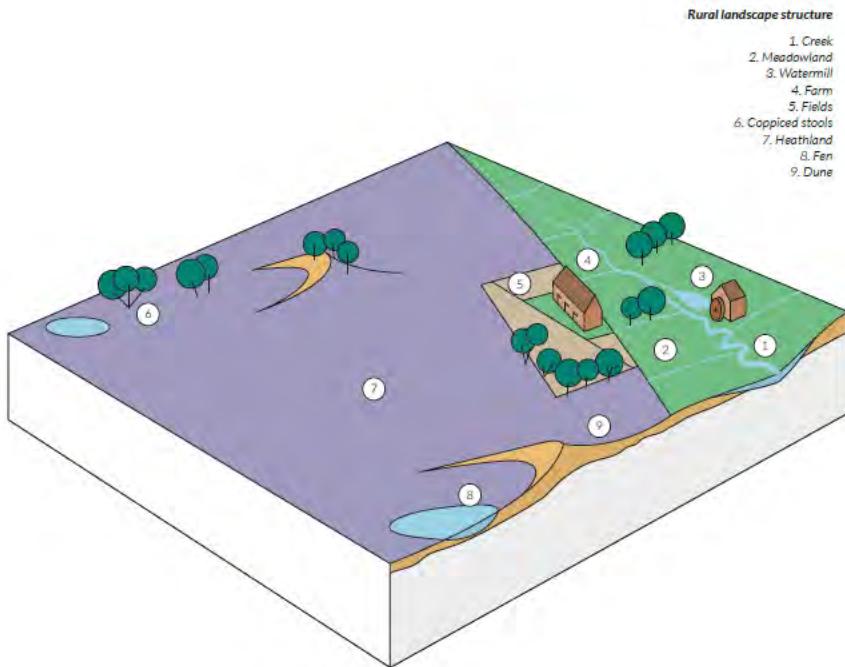
EXPERT LOGIN

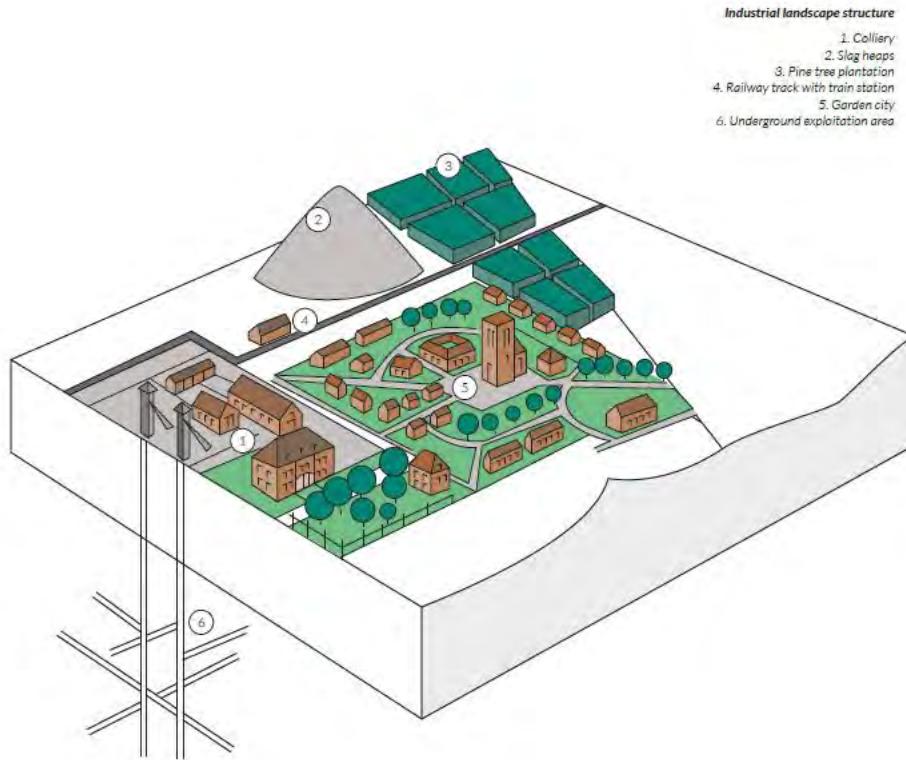




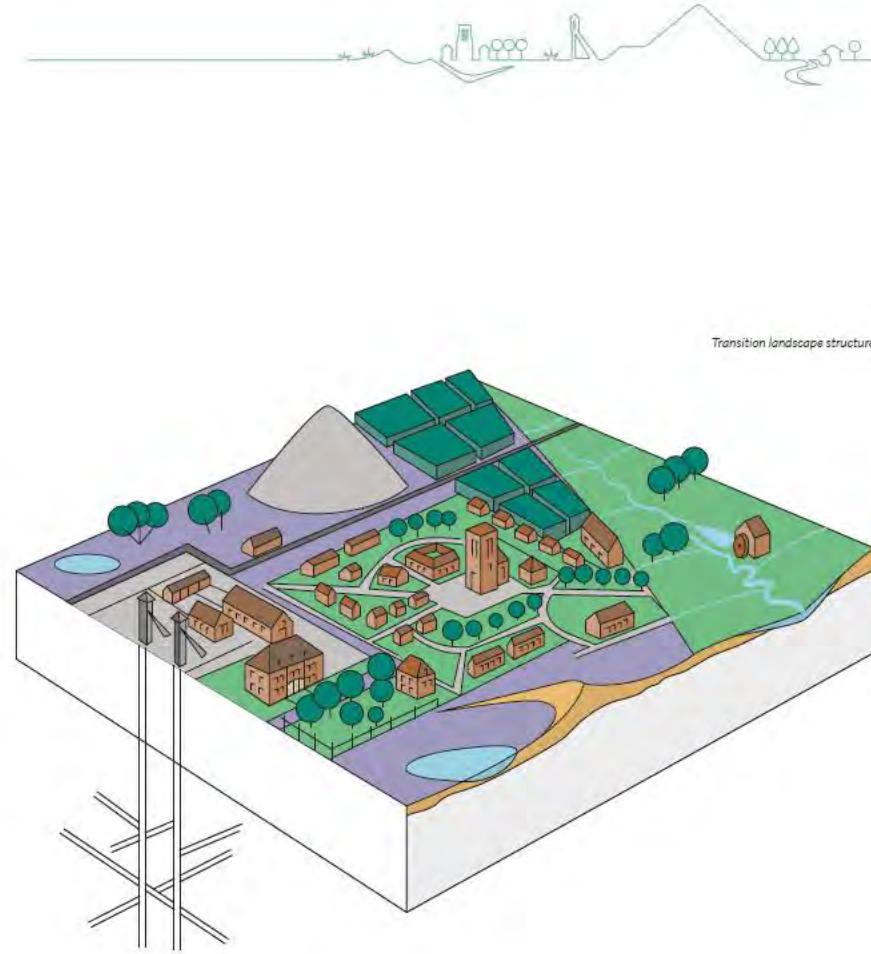
COMPONENT PARTS OF THE HOGE KEMPEN RITL & LOCATION OF TOPOONYMS
REFERRED TO IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY







Hoge Kempen
RITL
1850 - 1950



Justification for inscription

Criterion (iv):

The site is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history;

Justification for inscription

The Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape illustrates a significant phase in history: the radical transition in Western Europe from a small-scale rural to a large-scale industrial economic system with worldwide perspectives. The traditional heathland landscape, developed on a river sediment, combined with the impressive early 20th-century mining patrimony mirrors the introduction of the Industrial Revolution in rural Europe.

The Hoge Kempen RITL is a biocultural landscape that is shaped by – and has shaped – human culture. Humans used and adapted the environment over centuries – defining production, economy and society while using the Hoge Kempen's natural characteristics.

Justification for inscription

This landscape is outstanding because it features and presents typical elements of both 1) rural and 2) industrial activities in a mosaic:

- 1) The complete threefold structure of the rural system – with its heathlands, creek valleys and settlements – is found side by side with
- 2) A very diverse industrial setting represented by pine tree plantations, the mining sites and its garden cities – each designed with extraordinary architectural detail and carrying the signature of the individual mining companies.

Justification for inscription

The traces of both histories reinforce each other greatly. It is this mixture that makes the landscape stand out and that provides it with a unique identity.

This landscape is universal as the transition from a rural-based economy into a carbon-fueled one has taken place all over the world. In some cases, as for the Hoge Kempen, it was coupled with a fast and massive social turn-over from a monocultural into a multicultural society.













Sondage de contrôle - Einden
1909 G. Borbe

Concession



Winterslag

1. School/hostel 'Oude Kapel' (Old Chapel)
2. Clos des Roziers
3. Hotel 'Gouden Regen' (Golden Rain)
4. 'Heilig Hart' Church
5. Girls' School with convent
6. Boys' School with convent
7. Hotel/Club for young engineers
8. Cinema
9. Hospital
10. Hostels
11. Administration offices
12. Miners' chapel



Waterschei

1. Director-gérant's villa with park ('Maison Sociale')
2. Director's villa
3. Community centre / party hall ('De Kring')
4. School
5. Convent (brothers)
6. Convent (sisters)
7. Shop ('Economaat')
8. Hostel 'Concordia'
9. Hostel 'Central'
10. Hostel 'Excelsior'
11. Hostel 'Terminus'
12. Administration offices
13. Casino (hotel - party hall)
14. Dwellings of the higher staff (double houses)
15. Villas of the engineers
16. Park with kiosk
17. 'Christus Koning' Church





CHARBONNAGES ANDRÉ DUMONT

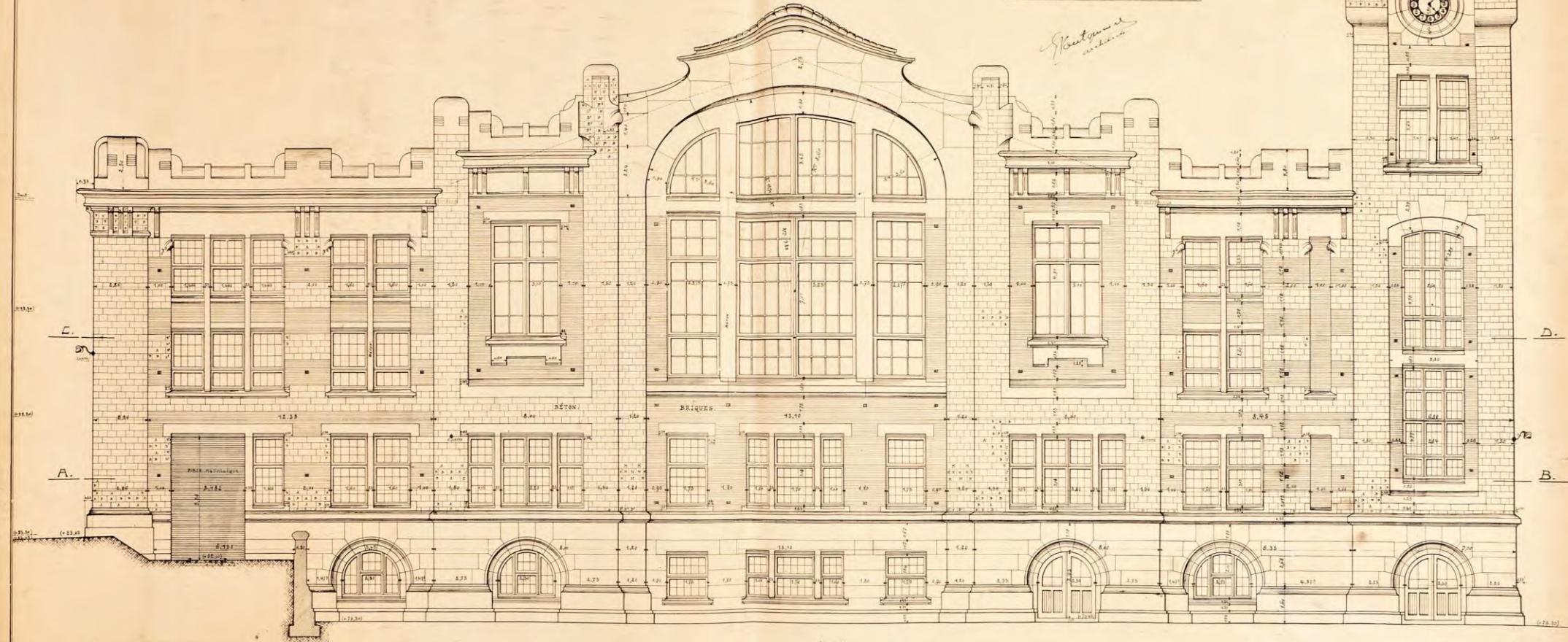
SIÈGE DE WATERSCHEI-GENCK

INSTALLATIONS OUVRIÈRES ET BUREAUX.

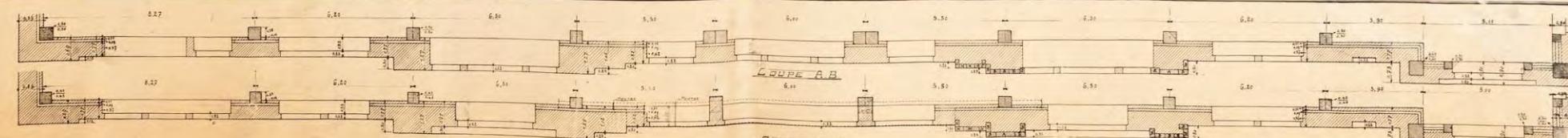
FACADE - OUEST

ÉCHELLE : 2 CM. P.M.

*Kersten
architect*



64 n° 56









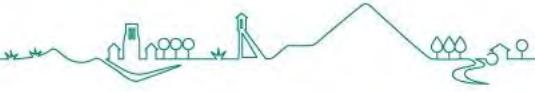




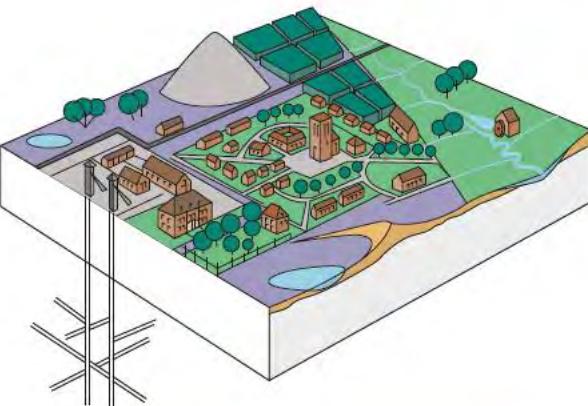


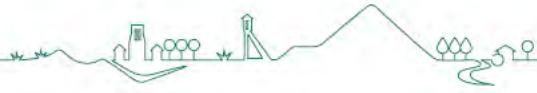






THE HOGE KEMPEN RURAL-INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION LANDSCAPE IN PICTURES





02.6. SUMMARY TABLE

The table below provides a summary of the main features of the Hoge Kempen RITL, and of how their characteristics are expressions of the attributes embodying the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The table offers all stakeholders an overview of the meaning of the Hoge Kempen RITL and of the key elements

that need to be protected in order to maintain the OUV. It creates a thorough shared understanding of the property. Such an understanding is a key requirement for the installation of an effective management system and a supported management plan (Part II).

Attributes Features	Location and setting	Form and design	Use and function	Spirit / Intangible heritage
HEATHLAND				
Dry/Wet	- Vast, open - Landscape parcellation	- Sandy paths - Fens - Common-heather, bell-heather, cross-leaved heather - Birch trees - Low sand dunes	- Herding sheep - Beekeeping	- Sense of modesty - Atmosphere of rural life - Stories - Folk groups - Traditions and feasts - Food - Religion - Dialects
Dunes	- Drift sand dunes - East-west orientation	- Irregular relief - Sandy soil - Grasses, sand-sedge - Fens	- Herding sheep	
Trees				
Coppiced stools	Clustered on top of sand dunes	Circular or individual	N.a.	
Juniper	Connected with very typical habitat/location	Pilar-shaped	N.a.	

Attributes Features	Location and setting	Form and design	Use and function	Spirit / Intangible heritage
CREEK				
Valley	- Original course (sometimes diverted by farmers) - Deeply incised (meandering) or close to the surface (ground water fed) - Dry valleys - Interlinked ponds	- Preservation of dykes and sluices (partly) - (Clusters of) ponds	- Water quality checks and measures	- Sense of modesty - Atmosphere of rural life - Stories - Folk groups - Traditions and feasts - Food - Religion - Dialects
Meadowland	- Landscape parcellation	- Bocage landscape - Flowered meadows	- Mowing, haying	
Watermill				
Surrounding landscape	- Presence of mill-pond - Pollard willows, linden trees (Heidemolen)	N.a.	- Milling profession	
Exterior	N.a.	- Brick / clay in wood - Functional architectural style - Metal wheel - Intact milling system		
Interior	N.a.	- Wood/metal - Grinding stones - Milling system		
RURAL SETTLEMENT				
Spatial layout	- Association with creek valley and heathland - Orthogonally to creek valley - Authentic paths	- Linear street pattern	N.a.	
Buildings				
Farms	- Position on building plot	- Traditional farm façades - Combination of bricks / Meuse river rocks	N.a.	
Chapels, crosses,...	- Location at crossroads of old road network	- Stone - Humble architecture	- Still in use	
Fields	- Field parcellation	- Sod-soil - Bocage landscape	- Cultivation of traditional crops - Re-use of authentic wooden oak poles for fences surrounding the fields	

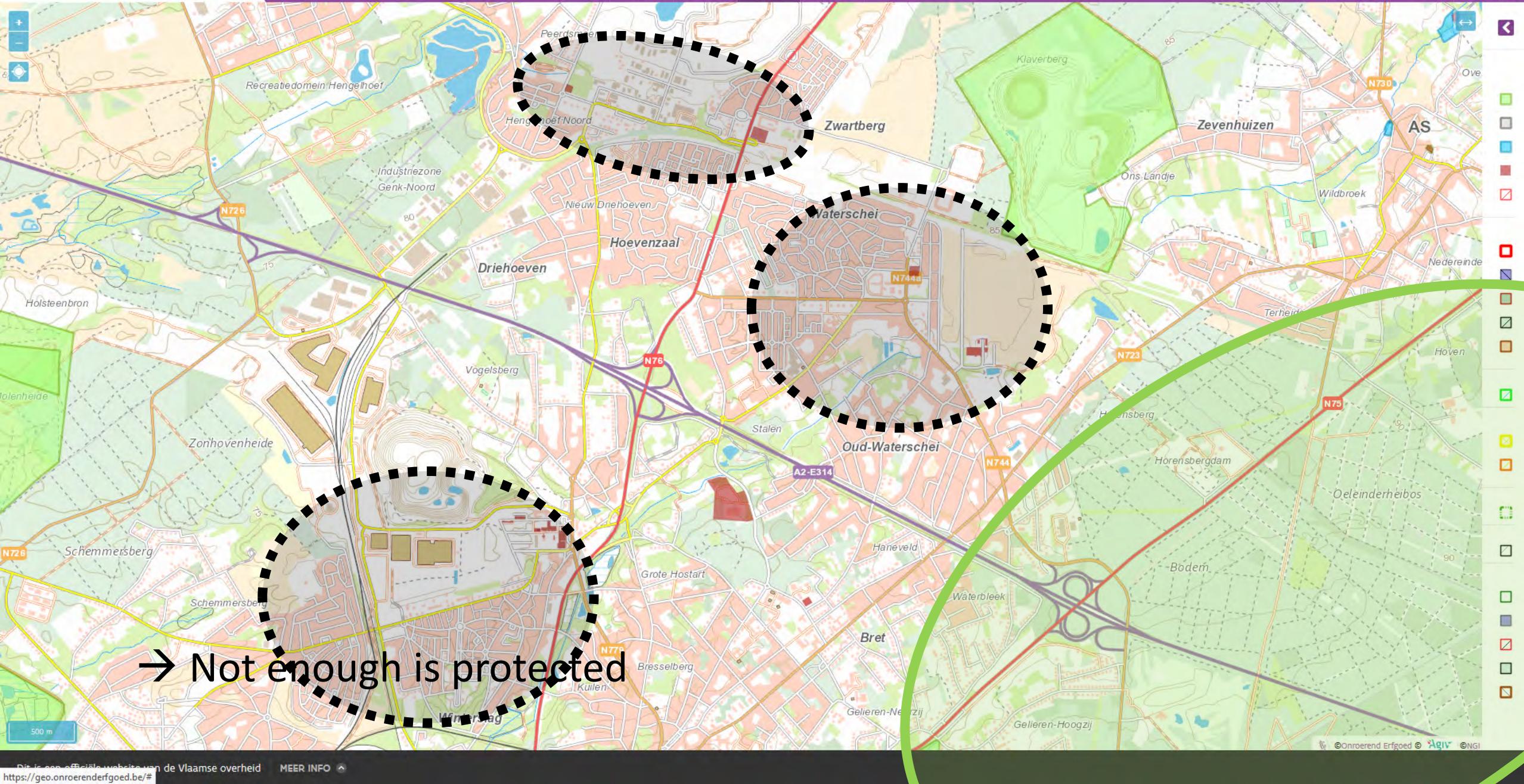


Attributes Features	Location and setting	Form and design	Use and function	Spirit / Intangible heritage
PINE TREES				
Plantation	- Parcellation - Open (harvesting) spots	- Perpendicular blocks of trees - Fire lanes - 'Rabatten' (small earth walls alternated by ditches)	- Traditional wood harvesting techniques still in use	- Sense of pride, hierarchy, dignity
Mansion	- English garden - Tree lanes (beech, oak, linden, chestnut,...)	- Brick - Neo-classic	N.a.	
MINING SITE				
Buildings	- Situated in monumental setting (French garden, fountain,...) - Bordering heathlands and/or forests (peninsulas)	- Brick (in some cases produced on-site) - Monumental architecture - Glass-roofed halls - Distinct architecture styles and decorative elements ((neo-), classicism, 'Hennebique system', art-deco, neo-Renaissance, neo-traditional, baroque, English cottage)	- Remembrance of their functioning as coal-producing centres	- Sense of pride, hierarchy, dignity - Cultural associations - Traditions and feasts - Multicultural ('Little Europe') - Food - Religion - Dialect (Cité-German)
Shaft towers	- Landscape beacon	- Steel / concrete - Three-legged	N.a.	
Slag heap	- Landscape beacon - Individual or double	- Conical-shaped or flattened	N.a.	
GARDEN CITY				
Spatial layout	- Close to the mining site	- Street pattern (bendy streets) - Green elements (leaf tree-bordered lanes, squares, parks,...)	- Public works, and management of green elements	
Buildings	- Positioning of the houses on the building plot (diagonal, close/far from the pavement,...)	- Variety of house façades - Building blocks of minimum two houses (I-, U-, or L-shaped) - English cottage architecture (all) or Flemish farmstead style (Winterslag) - Hedges or fences - Front- and back garden (small)	- Still inhabited by (descendants of) ex-miners (majority)	

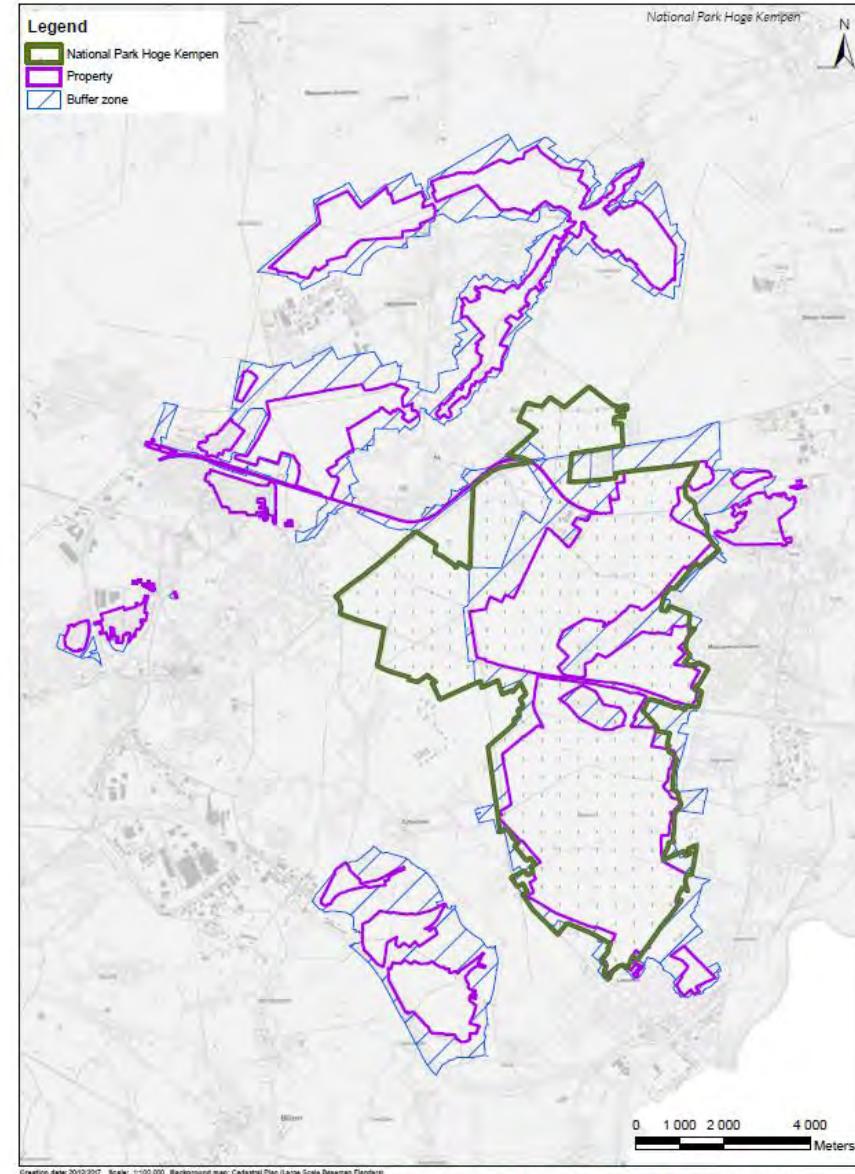
Attributes Features	Location and setting	Form and design	Use and function	Spirit / Intangible heritage
• Higher staff's dwelling	- Spacious, high-quality - Separate dwelling or double house - Large(r) parcel	- English cottage architecture or Flemish farmstead style (Winterslag) - Use of porches, bay windows, façade niches,...	- Still inhabited	- Sense of pride, hierarchy, dignity - Cultural associations - Traditions and feasts - Multicultural ('Little Europe') - Food - Religion - Dialect (Cité-German)
• Director's residence	- Spacious, high-quality - Separate - Large garden (park)	- Large, allures of a castle (hierarchy) - Neo-traditional, neo-Renaissance - Brick	- Still inhabited	
• Public service				
Church	- Clustered at a central location in the garden city	- Impressive ('mining cathedral') - Robust - Gothic, neo-roman, art-deco - Cruciform ground plan - Brick (and natural stone)	- Most examples still serve original function	
School	N.a.	- Brick	- Still in use	
Party hall	N.a.	- Brick	- Still in use	
Hostel	- Clustered in a particular lane (with the exception of Waterschei)	- Functional architecture - Symmetry in façades (with many windows) - Brick	N.a.	
RAILWAY				
Track	- Original course (dry valley) - Connection between industrial and rural features	N.a.	- Still in use (tourism)	N.a.
Train station	- Original position retained - Front square	- Utilitarian design - Original building, lightning fence and signaling infrastructure	N.a.	- Atmosphere of a 19 th century railway station

II. Management challenges

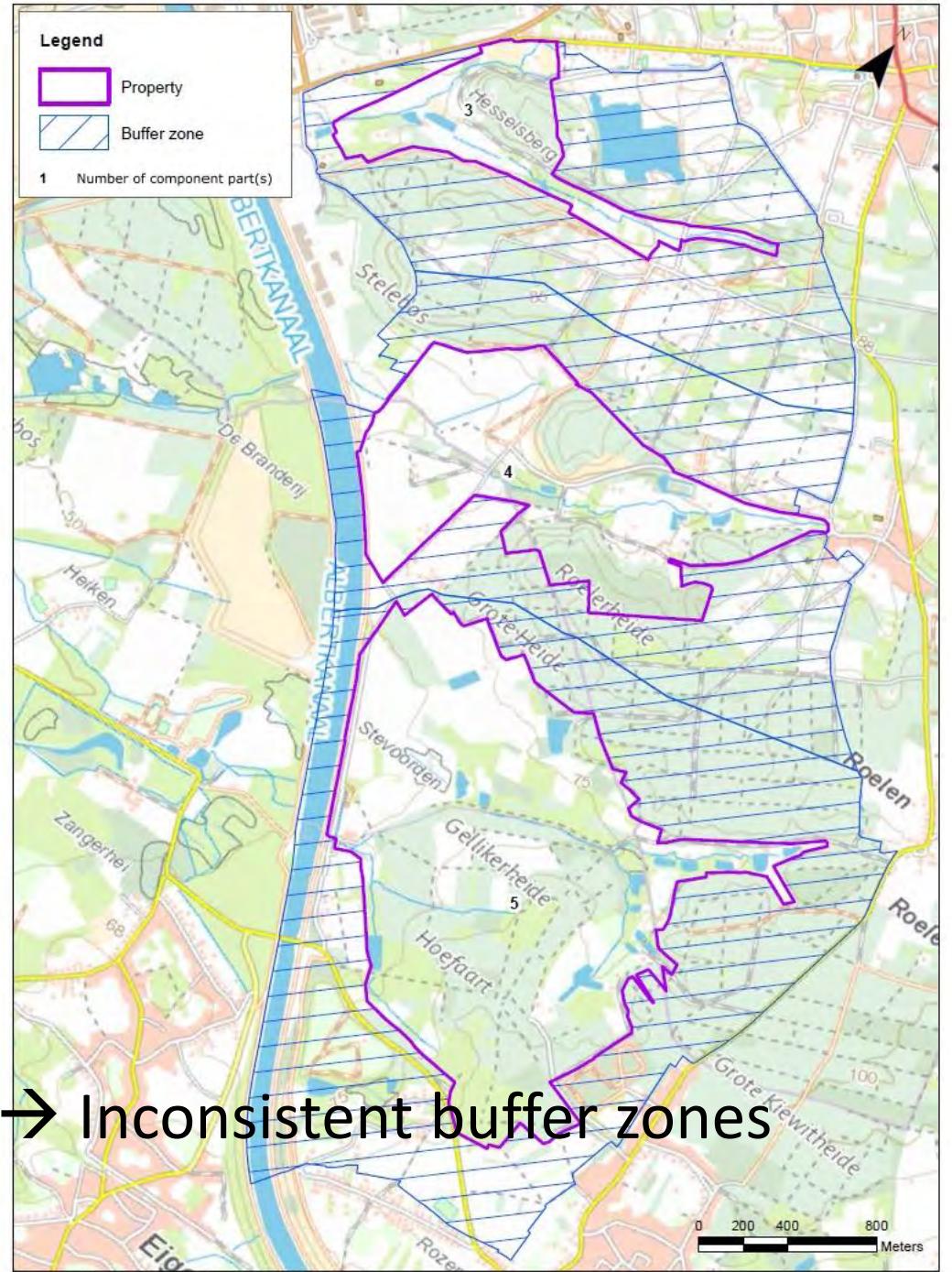




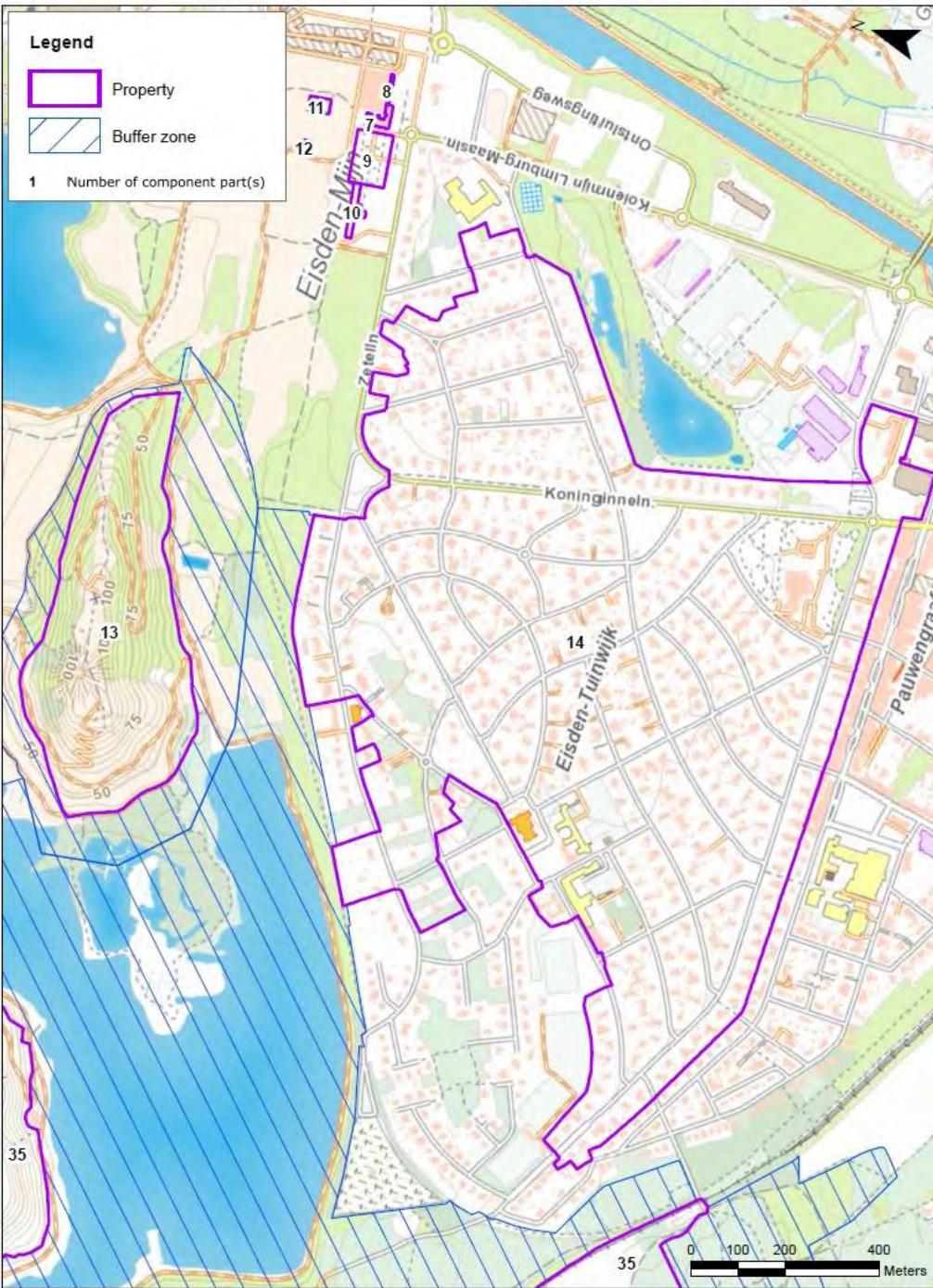
→ Fragmentation &
disruptions in between



D - BOUNDARIES PROPERTY & BUFFER ZONE. COMPONENT PARTS 3-5



E - BOUNDARIES PROPERTY & BUFFER ZONE. COMPONENT PARTS 7-14





→Inconvenient planned developments





→ Unfortunate (and irreversible) alterations



→ Some trees are sick (and don't work well with cars)



→ Not everybody is happy with a (world) heritage designation

→A living
landscape



III. Management structure and plan



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Management organization

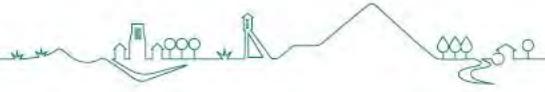
Project office

Steering committee

General assembly

+ ad hoc working groups

+ scientific board

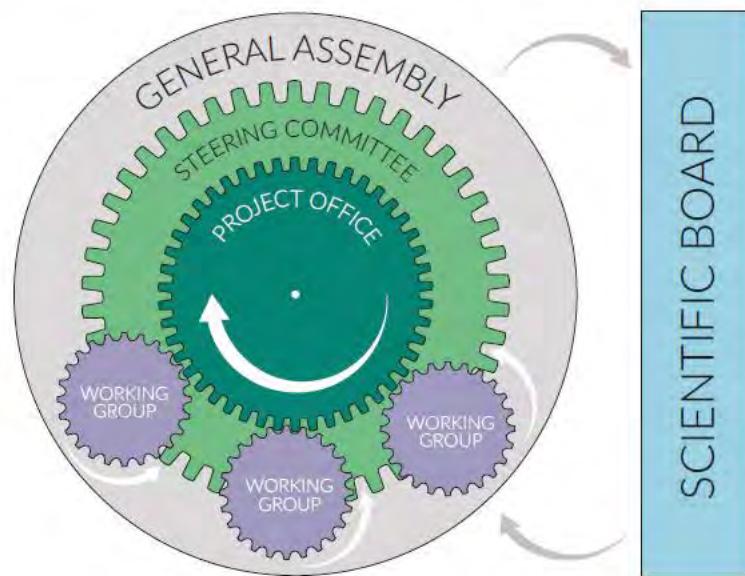


03.2. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The management structure does not take the 'classic' hierachic organization form. Instead a circular structure has been opted for:

- It provides straight and direct cooperation lines between all possible levels (policymakers,...).
- It improves information gathering, facilitates a quick identification of chances and challenges, and as such speeds up the action planning process.
- It is designed as a network of cog-wheels, as a metaphor for the close relationship between all parties involved. Together they make the wheel turn, all ensuing common goals and ambitions.
- It demonstrates an effective management starting at the outer circle but proceeding towards its core – as such touching upon and involving all possible stakeholders.

Hoge Kempen R/ITL Management Structure



Organizational chart	Who?	Number of participants	Task	Frequency /year (on average)
GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)	Representatives of all relevant partners (+SC, PO, SB)	20 à 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information on running processes • Reflecting on and sharing of priority actions • Broadcasting the voice of the community 	1
STEERING COMMITTEE (SC)	Decision Makers	10 à 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall management • Decision making (action- & process-related) 	2 à 3
PROJECT OFFICE (PO)	Professionals	2 à 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily management • Coordinating execution of actions • Coordinating evaluation and monitoring 	Continuous
WORKING GROUPS (WG)	Thematically related relevant partners and experts	min. 10/WG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of individual actions/projects • Cooperation with all relevant players 	Ad hoc
SCIENTIFIC BOARD (SB)	Academics	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflection • Scientific feedback and advise 	1 à 2

03.2.1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

FOCUS AND MANDATE

The focus of the GA is an exchange of information in both directions. The PO and WG report to all the stakeholders about the progress of the actions undertaken to protect, to strengthen, and to valorize the Hoge Kempen RITL, or about the monitoring report, future planning, focus-point etc.

In the opposite direction, the stakeholders give feedback, remarks, points of interest, and concerns... towards the PO, SC and WG.

Participants get informed, inspired, and motivated to cooperate! The GA maximizes the participatory approach and is the driving force for a 'dynamic Hoge Kempen RITL'.

WHO?

The GA forms the outer circle of the organizational chart. It actually embraces all possible stakeholders of the Hoge

Kempen RITL – starting from its core with the Project Office (PO) and Working Groups (WG), and advancing towards the Steering Committee (SC). But it also connects the broader public: inhabitants, visitors, private and public owners, investors, companies, and entrepreneurs... are represented by a broad range of organizations.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

Minimum once a year, more if needed.

RESOURCES

The practical organization and invitation of the GA will be done by the Project Office (PO).

The participants will be a mixture of volunteers (representing organization dealing with Garden Cities, Nature Conservation, Cultural heritage, etc.), officials, and policymakers.

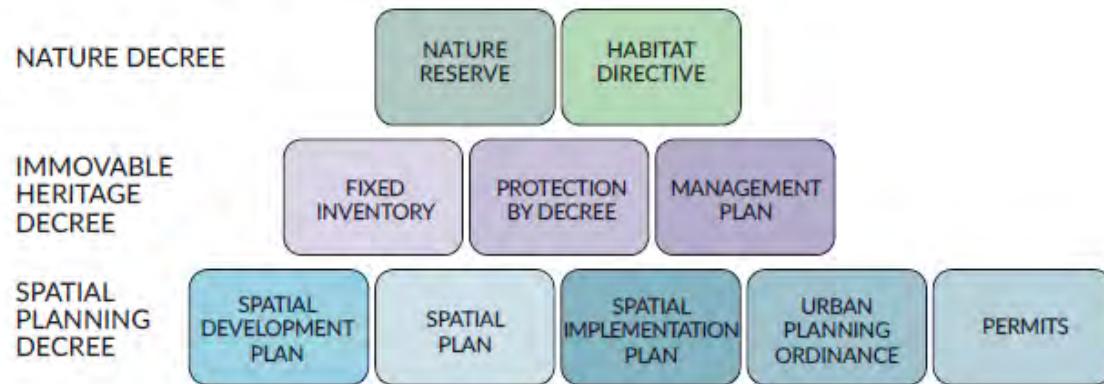
Management targets

1. Protection

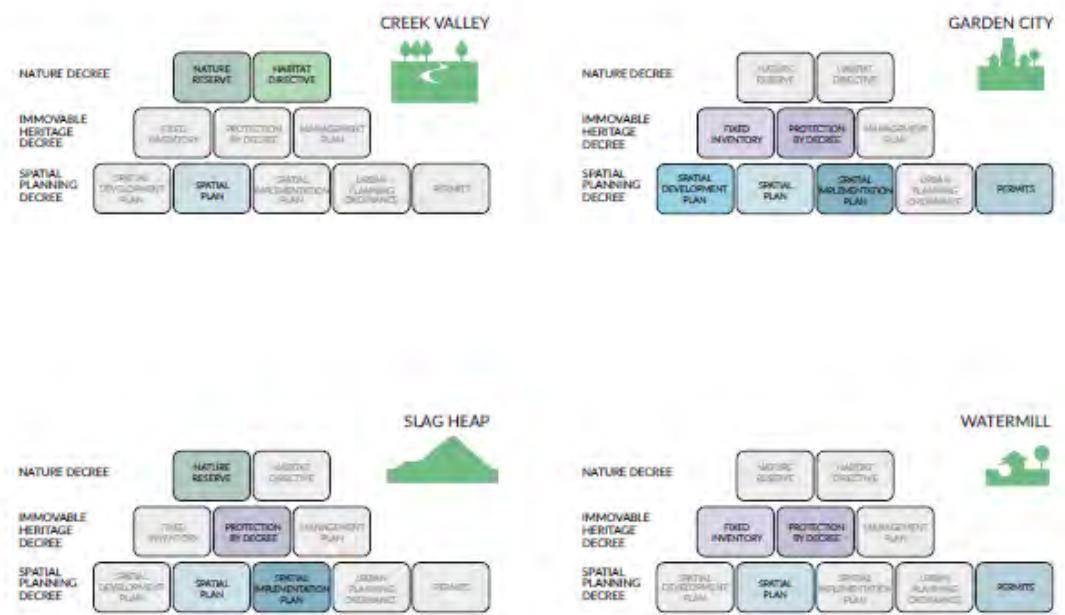
3 superimposed protection levels:

- Immovable heritage decree
- Nature decree / Natura 2000/ NP
- Spatial Planning decree

BUILDING BLOCKS PROTECTION



EXAMPLES





USE OF PROTECTION TOOLBOX IN THE HOGE KEMPEN RITL

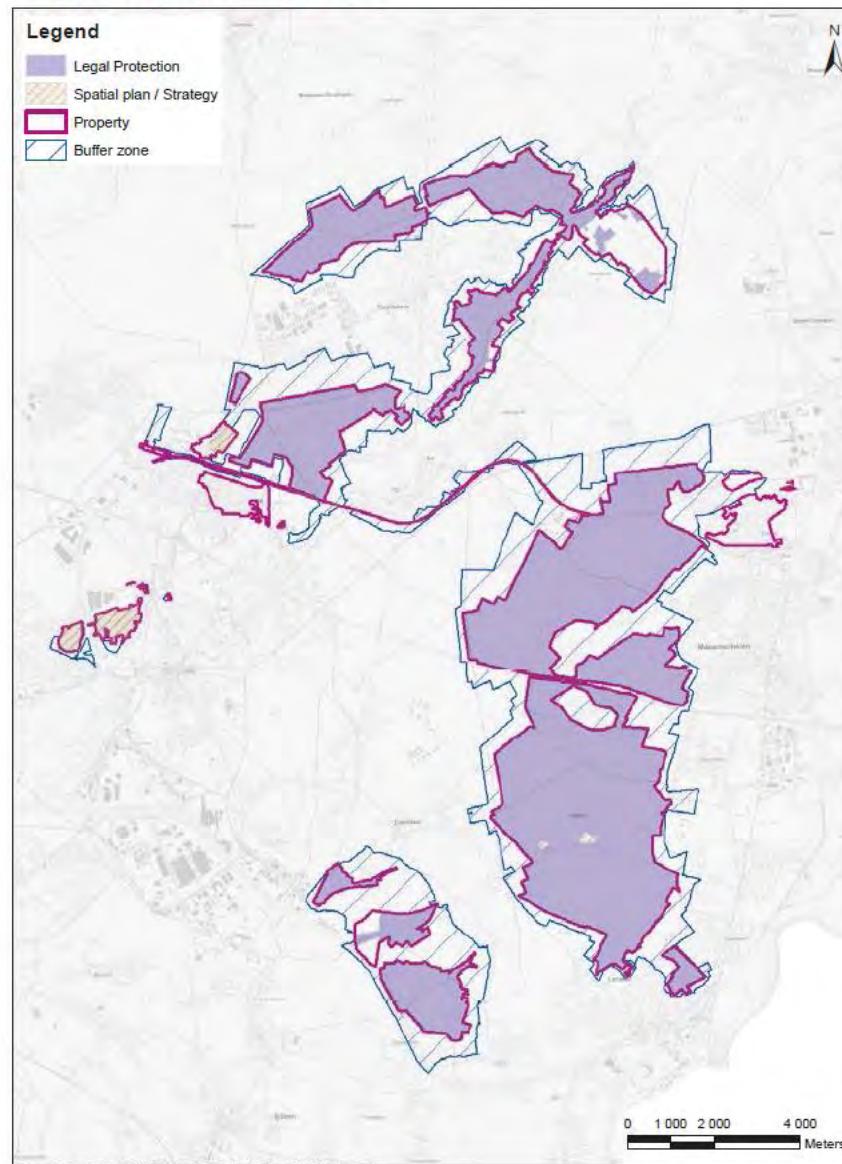
PROPERTY

In addition to the list below, an overview of the landscapes and built patrimony of the Hoge Kempen RITL, residing under one or more of these acts, is portrayed in maps 3.1.0, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.3 (also annexed to the nomination file (AO)).

Location	Instrument	Legislative act	Year of designation	Link with international policies
Mining site of Winterslag (separate buildings)	Protected Monument	Immovable Heritage Decree	1993; 1994	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
Mining site of Waterschei (separate buildings)			1993	The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
Mining site of Eisden (separate buildings)			1993; 1997; 2002	The European Landscape Convention
Director's villa (Zwartberg)			2005	World Heritage Convention (1972)
'Sint Albertus' church (Zwartberg)			2002	
'Christus Koning' church (Waterschei)			2002	
'Sint Barbara' church (Eisden)			2002	
Administrative office Eisden colliery (Eisden)			2010	
Museum of the Miners' house (Eisden)			2004	
Theunissenmolen (mill, Bosbeek creek)			2003	
Dorpermolen (mill, Bosbeek creek)			1981	
Slagmolen (mill, Bosbeek creek)			1995	
Heldemolen (mill, Asbeek creek)			2014	
Station As			1996	
Pietersheim Estate			1996	
Slag heaps Waterschei	Protected Cultural Landscape		1999	
Surroundings of the Pietersheim Estate			1983	
Surroundings of the Theunissenmolen	Protected Villagescape		1993	
Surroundings of the Dorpermolen			1981	
Surroundings of the Slagmolen			1995	
Surroundings of the Heidemolen			2005	
Surroundings of the station As			1996	

Location	Instrument	Legislative act	Year of designation	Link with international policies
Bosbeek creek valley and its surroundings	Habitat Directive	Nature Decree	2014	Natura 2000 World Heritage Convention (1972)
The southwestern creek valleys of the Kempen Plateau (KEHA)			2014	
National Park Hoge Kempen			2014	
Duinengordel			2014	
Mechelse Heide	Public Nature Reserve		1967; 1979	
Ziepbeek vallei			1979; 1991	
Neerharenheide			1976	
Duinengordel			1989	
Heiderbos			1970	
Lanklaarderbos			1995	
Pietersembos			2011	
Bosbeek creek valley	Semi-public Nature Reserve		2012	
Den Hoeflaert			1997	
Nature areas (open spaces, parks, reserves and nature areas)	Spatial (Development) Plan	Flemish Spatial Planning Decree	1979 (+2004-2006; 2008; 2011)	N.a.
Woodland			1986	
'Winterslag (40, 41 en 42)' 'Zwartberg NO-Tuinwijk'	Spatial Implementation Plan		1987	
'Bipool Eisden-Lanklaar'			2011	
National Park Hoge Kempen	National Park Management Plan	N.a.	2006	
Buffer zone surrounding Hoge Kempen RITL	UNESCO World Heritage Buffer zone	N.a.	2016	

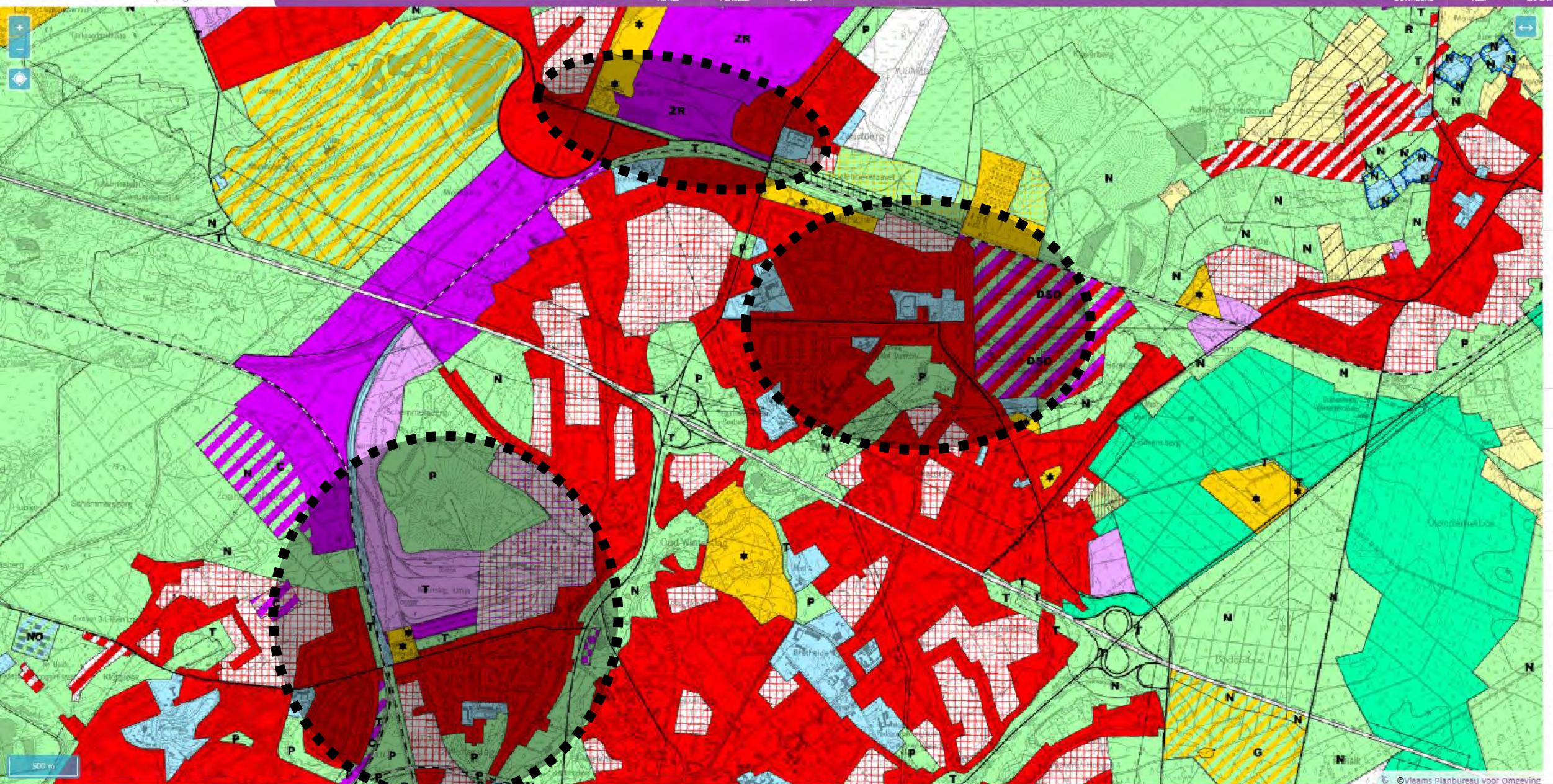
M.3.1.0 – LEGAL STATUS: SYNTHESIS



Gemeente, straat, postcode ...



EXPERT LOGIN



Zoning plan

GEWESTPLAN HASSELT - GENK

Artikel 16. - Uitbreidingsgebied voor stedelijke functies (BVR 30/04/96)

Dit gebied is bestemd voor de uitbouw van stedelijke functies die complementair zijn aan het wonen, met inbegrip van de woonfunctie, zoals omschreven in artikel 5.1.0. van het K.B. van 28 december 1972. Dit reservegebied mag slechts aangesneden worden nadat een gemeentelijk plan van aanleg van dit gebied als één geheel is opgesteld en door de administratieve overheid is goedgekeurd. De integratie van de nog bestaande mijngebouwen in dit geheel is noodzakelijk.

GEWESTPLAN LIMBURGS MAASLAND

Artikel 14. - Ontginningsgebied met nabestemming natuurontwikkeling (BVR 13/07/01)

Deze zone is bestemd voor grindwinning. De nabestemming dient te gebeuren in functie van natuurontwikkeling.

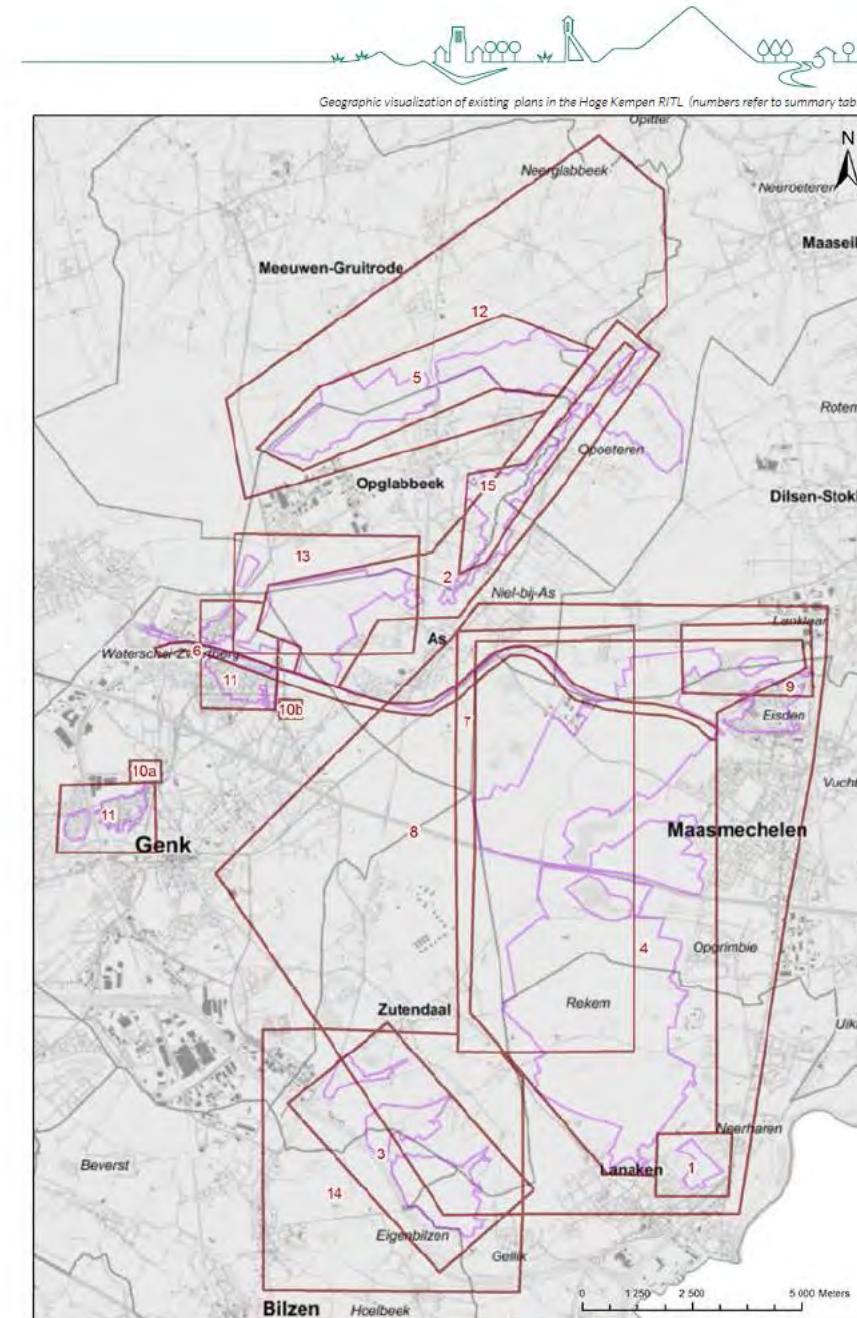
Artikel 16. - Uitbreidingsgebied voor stedelijke functies (BVR 18/05/01)

Dit gebied is bestemd voor de uitbouw van stedelijke functies voor zover ze verenigbaar zijn met de omgeving wat betreft schaal en ruimtelijke impact. Onder stedelijke functies worden onder meer begrepen wonen, handel, dienstverlening, kantoren, bedrijvigheid, recreatieve en toeristische functies, sociaal-culturele voorzieningen, nutsvoorzieningen en groene ruimtes. De integratie van de nog bestaande mijngebouwen in dit geheel is noodzakelijk.

Management targets

2. Strengthening attributes of OUV

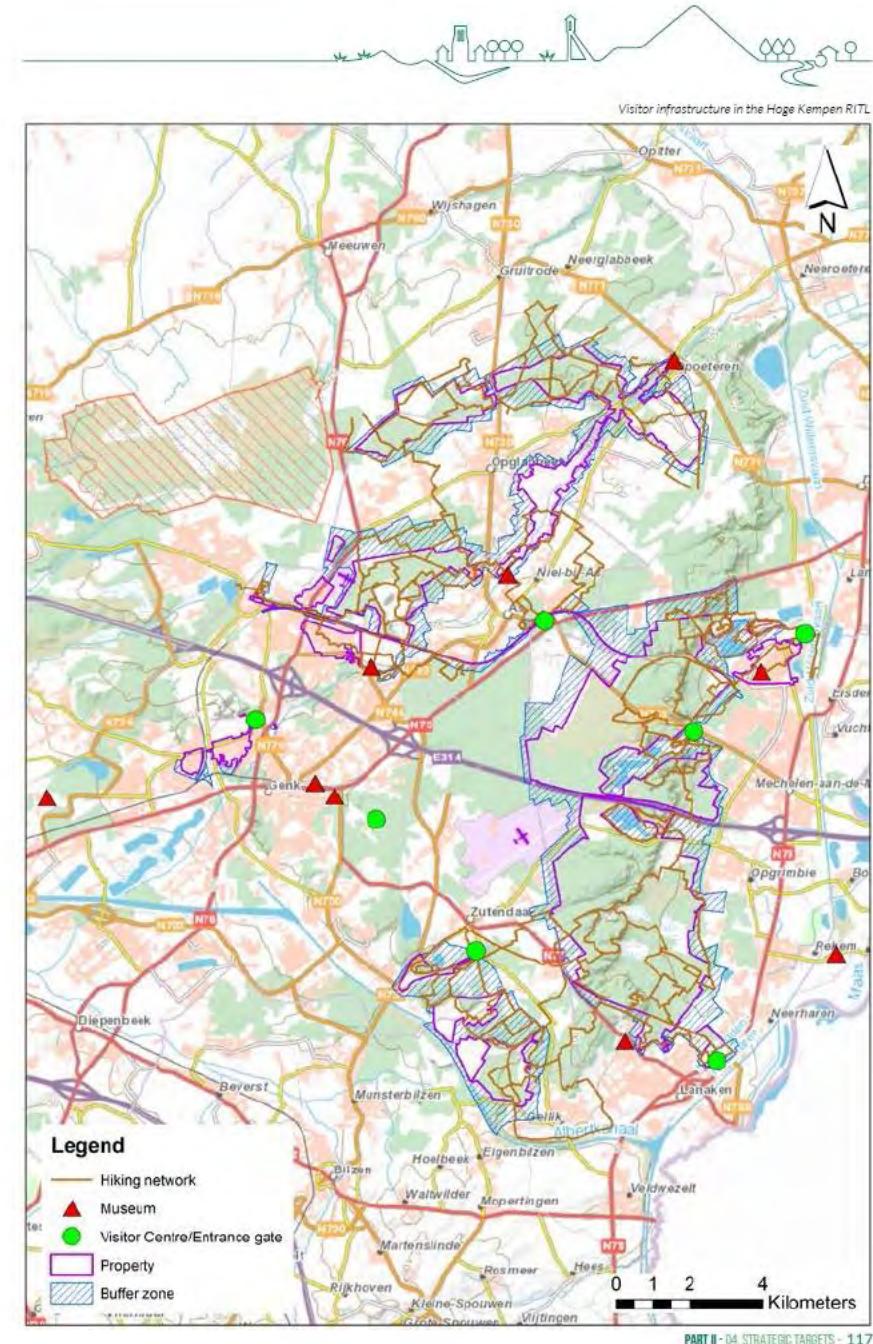
- Legal management plans
- Master plans
- Strategic plans
- European tools



Management targets

3. Valorization

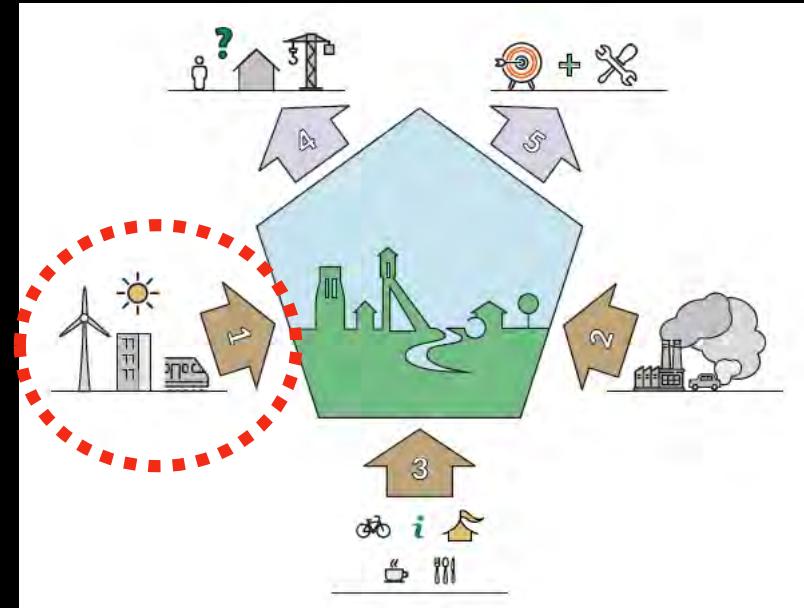
- Visitor centre (“gates”)
- Museum
- Hiking/ cycling network



Management challenges

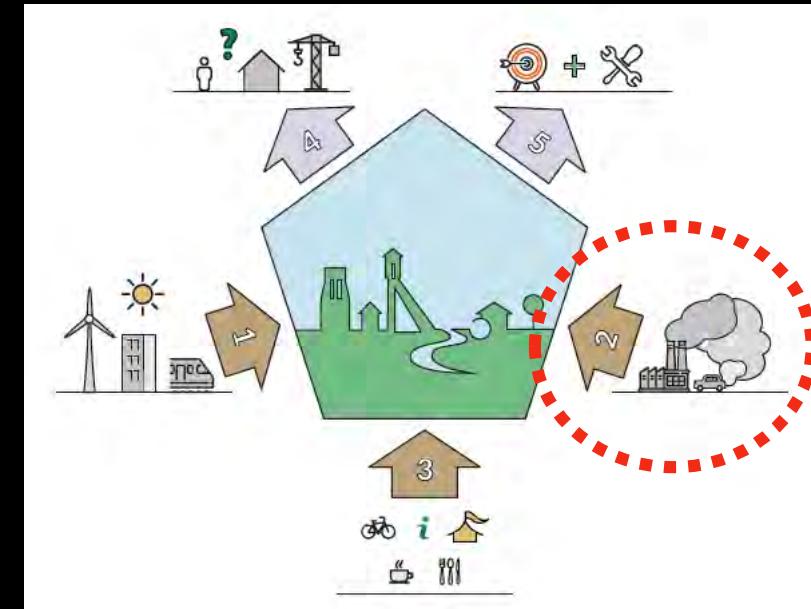
1. Development pressure

- Land use: open space/ density/ economic needs
- Housing (garden cities)
- Upscaling



Management challenges

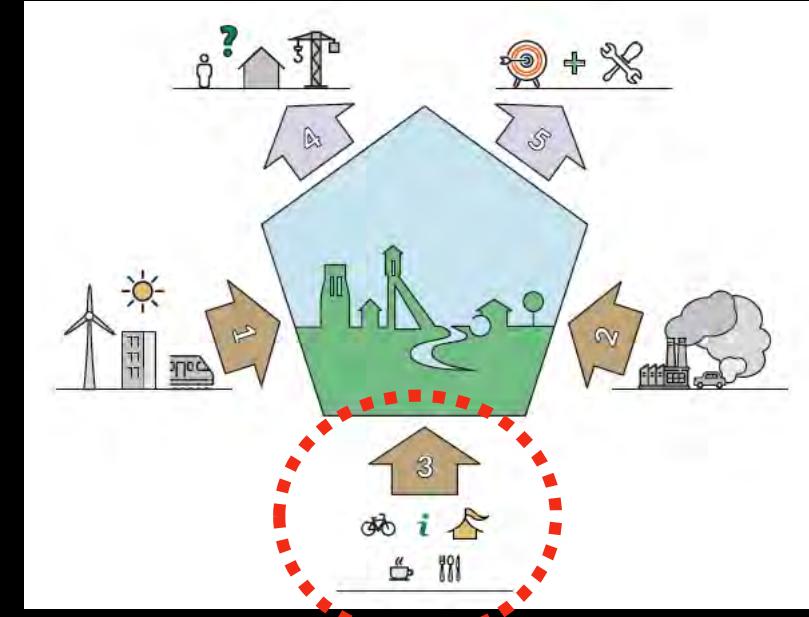
2. Environmental pressure (climate change)



Management challenges

3. Visitor pressure

- Infrastructure & facilities
- Recreation - heritage
- Branding



Management challenges

4. Building on a participatory approach



Management challenges

5. Developing a sustainable mgmt strategy



Actions/ Outputs - Development pressure

6.1.1. Actions evaluating the impact of, and adjusting land use developments (→ LU)

- 1) Setting up the Spatial Implementation Plan ‘Enclaves’
- 2) Setting up the Spatial Implementation Plan for ‘Op de Berg’ (Complex project)
- 3) Implementing the project ‘Kolenspoor’
- 4) Setting up a landscaping plan for the Stiemerbeek creek valley (buffer zone)
- 5) Continuing the public and semi-public purchasing policy
- 6) Spatial and tourism developments ‘Station As’

Actions/ Outputs - Development pressure

6.1.2. Actions oriented towards protecting, strengthening and valorizing the garden cities (→ GC)

- 1) Setting up and applying the inventory/database for the garden cities
- 2) Applying the Garden City Tree Policy
- 3) Ensuring the conservation of the green character of the garden cities
- 4) Setting up and implementation of the project 'Werfgoed'
- 5) Research manual on public housing
- 6) Heritage loan
- 7) Garden city renovation subsidies

Actions/ Outputs - Development pressure

6.1.2. Actions oriented towards protecting, strengthening and valorizing the garden cities (→ GC)

8) Setting up a strategy for the garden cities (incl awareness raising)

LEVEL1: “groundwork”

LEVEL2: fixed inventory

LEVEL3: spatial planning initiatives

LEVEL 4: protected monuments and conservation areas



06.1.2. ACTIONS ORIENTED TOWARDS PROTECTING, STRENGTHENING AND VALORIZING THE GARDEN CITIES (GC)

ADP-GC-001 Setting up and applying the inventory/database for the garden cities

An inventory of the garden city dwellings of Winterslag, Waterschei, Zwartberg, and Eijsden is available. It gives an overview of the magnitude, scale, and impact of the individual renovations on the original architectural garden city principles. Each garden city dwelling was evaluated on its level of authenticity and each block of houses on its level of homogeneity.

All data (evaluation, categorization, and pictures of each house and building block) have been collected in a GIS database. It offers the opportunity to quickly search for information on individual houses (blocks) and to produce accessible maps providing an overview of the state of conservation of the entire garden city. For Waterschei it holds data on 1075 dwellings (390 building blocks), Zwartberg counts 629 residences (171 building blocks) and at Winterslag an evaluation was made for 1059 residences (330 blocks). At Eijsden 924 dwellings (which is the equivalent of its 438 building blocks) have been identified in a separate database.

The inventory/database can (and will) be used by the municipal administrations, deciding on building permits. It can also be used as a basis for setting up ordinances and spatial implementation plans.

ADP-GC-002 Applying the Garden City Tree Policy

The Garden City Tree Policy was ordered by the municipality of Genk (2006, 2008, 2011) and covers the garden cities of Waterschei, Winterslag, and Zwartberg. It includes an inventory of all the trees present in the garden city and their state of conservation. Based on the inventory the plan describes a approach on the management of the trees (e.g. pruning). A threat that is being considered in the plan is the constant growing of the trees. In the future this might call for the replacement of a number of the trees. In the plan a stepwise approach, respecting the heritage values and green character of the garden cities is set up. It is a very sustainable approach, safeguarding the garden cities' meaning on the long term.

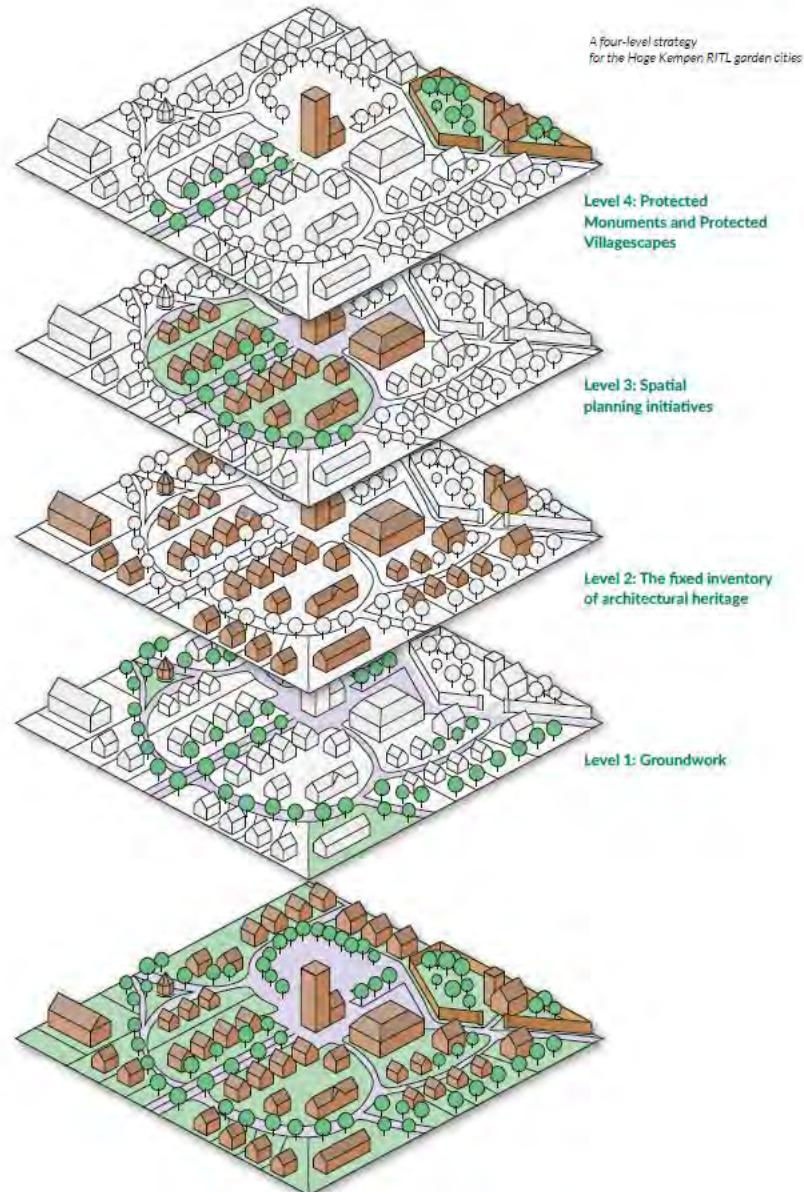
ADP-GC-003 Ensuring the conservation of the green character of the garden cities

The municipalities of Maasmechelen and Genk provide an approximate annual average budget of respectively 100000€ and 625000€ to foresee in the maintenance of the garden city plantations, as such contributing to the conservation of the overall quality and essential attributes of these former miners quarters.

ADP-GC-004 Setting up and implementation of the project 'Werfgoed'

The project 'Werfgoed' offers private owners the opportunity to get involved in professional renovation trajectories with a special focus on energy-efficiency adapted to heritage values. Owners (or a group of owners) are entitled to subsidies and guidance by expert architects. The project is funded by the Flemish Minister responsible for 'Innovation'.

The project gathers non-profit organizations (Stebo, Dubolim), Universities (PXL, UHasselt, KULeuven), private companies (Knauff, Viessmann), the province of Limburg, and the municipality of Maasmechelen.



Actions/ Outputs - Development pressure

6.1.3. Actions ensuring the conservation and sustainability of traditional biocultural landscapes (→ BC)

- 1) Setting up and execution of the Natura 2000 Management Plans
- 2) Ensuring and continuing the use of traditional conservation techniques
- 3) Preservation of autochthonous and rare trees
- 4) Implementation of the ‘Kempens-Haspengouws overgangsgebied (KEHA)’ plan
- 5) Implementation of the Immovable Heritage Management Plan Pietersheim Estate
- 6) Renewal contract Park Rangers
- 7) ‘Beeldschone Parkrand’

Actions/ Outputs - Development pressure

6.1.4. Actions ensuring the conservation of the build patrimony (→ BP)

- 1) 4-yearly inspection of the monuments

Actions/ Outputs - Environmental pressure

6.2.1. Actions monitoring the impact of climate change (→ CC)

- 1) Installation of research infrastructure in the periphery of the National Park Hoge Kempen (Ecotron)

Actions/ Outputs - Visitor pressure

6.3.1. Actions oriented towards marketing and communication of the Hoge Kempen RITL (→ MC)

- 1) Development of a common corporate identity
- 2) Development of a communication strategy (multimedia, translation...)
- 3) Sensitizing the tourism sector through information workshops (carrying capacity, cooperation hotels, tour operators, restaurants,...)
- 4) Promotional video on the Hoge Kempen RITL





Basisschool
Sint-Michiel
WINTERBERG

KANDIDAAT
UNESCO
WERELDERFGOED



HOGE KEMPEN,
RURAL-INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION LANDSCAPE
WWW.HERITAGEHOGEKEMPEN.BE



Actions/ Outputs - Visitor pressure

6.3.2. Actions enhancing visitor facilities (infrastructure) and interpretation resources, leading to increased visitor satisfaction (→ VF)

- 1) Providing a UNESCO World Heritage road signage network
- 2) Education programme Rangers (on World Heritage thematics)
- 3) Developing and opening of the hiking network ThorPark and the surrounding garden city
- 4) Establishing UNESCO World Heritage thematic routes
- 5) Mine-Trail route
- 6) Ecotron mirador

Actions/ Outputs - Visitor pressure

6.3.2. Actions enhancing visitor facilities (infrastructure) and interpretation resources, leading to increased visitor satisfaction (→ VF)

- 7) Enhancing shaft tower Eisden
- 8) Expanding the biking routes
- 9) Exhibitions

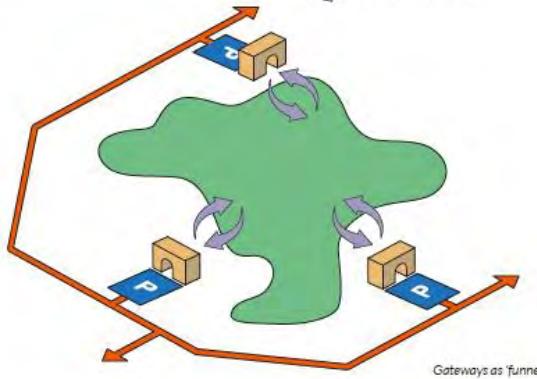


The National Park Hoge Kempen and its surrounding region were visited by 337 630 hikers and 518 939 bikers in 2016 – as registered by digital counting machines located inside the property and at the biking routes. A total of 295 988 visitors were registered at the gateways that are equipped with a visitor centre. On top of that, 14 204 people explored the National Park and its surrounding region with a Ranger (equaling 618 guided activities).

Since the National Park itself covers about 6 000 hectares already, and 380 km of accessible hiking paths, the visitors are always spread over a vast space. Actual visitor pressure is moderated at the gateways which serve as 'funnels'. Numerous parking lots are available at these gates which increases their physical carrying capacity. Only at the Duinengordel, parking space is limited. Visitors park their cars mostly at the nearby city centres or arrive by bike.

C-mine welcomed about one million visitors in 2016. They stayed at the site itself and/or took a guided tour in the garden city of Winterslag.

- Main road system
- Parking lot
Bus stop
- Gateway
(Visitor Centre, Museum, Horeca, ...)
- National Park
- Visitor movements



Official opening of the Connecterra gateway

Actions/ Outputs - Visitor pressure

6.3.3. Evaluation and monitoring actions (→ EM)

- 1) Monitoring visitor numbers
- 2) Monitoring visitor satisfaction (questionnaire)

Actions/ Outputs - Participation

6.4.1. Actions on community development and education (→ CDE)

- 1) Celebration of the UNESCO World Heritage Site status
- 2) Setting up a community event programme
- 3) Installing a monitoring and information helpdesk for inhabitants
- 4) Development of education programmes
- 5) Gathering and communicating local (hi)stories

Actions/ Outputs - Participation

6.4.2. Actions stimulating local entrepreneurship (→ LE)

- 1) B2B Brochure
- 2) Development and marketing of Hoge Kempen RITL (regional) products , objects, and tourism offers
- 3) Offering guidance to local entrepreneurs

Actions/ Outputs - Management/Long-term strategy

6.5.1. Actions ensuring human resources and expertise (→ HE)

- 1) Operating the UNESCO World Heritage candidacy secretariat
- 2) Installation of the Management Structure
- 3) Participation in capacity-building programmes
- 4) A Hoge Kempen RITL database
- 5) Research project on miner's culture

Actions/ Outputs - Management/Long-term strategy

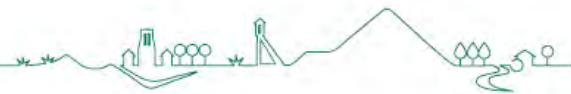
6.5.2. Actions ensuring financial resources (→ FR)

- 1) Applying for grants and subsidies
- 2) Upgrading the National Park Fund

Actions/ Outputs - Management/Long-term strategy

6.5.2. Actions ensuring stakeholder involvement (→ SI)

- 1) Municipal cooperation agreement**



HOGE KEMPEN RITL ACTION PLAN	TYPE OF ACTION	STAKEHOLDERS												STAKEHOLDERS								TIMELINE						
		Flanders Immovable Heritage Agency	Flanders Spatial Planning Agency	Flanders Agency for Nature and Forestry	Semi- public organizations	Province of Limburg	Municipality As	Municipality Bilzen	Municipality Dilsen- Stokkem	Municipality Genk	Municipality Lanaken	Municipality Maaseik	Municipality Meerhout	Municipality Oplaatbeek	Municipality Zutendaal	RKHM	Toerisme Limburg	Monuments Watch	Stato	Erfgooi Mijn-Ertgoed	Provinciaal Centrum voor Cultuur Erfgooi	LRM	Private Owners/ Inhabitants	Others				
DP: DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE																												
III: Actions evaluating the impact of, and adjusting land-use developments																												
ADP-LU-001	SIP 'Enclaves'	PLAN	no budget for planning trajectory implementation budget to be confirmed x to be confirmed x x to be confirmed 1.482.000 (2011-2017) 30.000	x												x							broad range of policymakers	2017-...				
ADP-LU-002	SIP 'Op de Berg'	PLAN		x													200.000 (study phase)							x	broad range of policymakers	2017-2019		
ADP-LU-003	'Kolenpoort'	COOPERATION		x												x										2016-2019		
ADP-LU-004	Landscape plan 'Stiemerbeek'	PLAN																								VLM	2017-2019	
ADP-LU-005	Purchasing policy	INVESTMENT																									2011-...	
ADP-LU-006	Spatial and tourism development 'Station As'	PLAN																									2015-2020	
GC: Actions intended towards protecting, strengthening and valorizing the garden cities																												
ADP-GC-001	Inventory garden cities	TOOL	x 110.000 (study) + 140.000/year (implementation) 625.000 / year												x											2013-2014		
ADP-GC-002	Garden City Tree policy	POLICY DOCUMENT																									2011-...	
ADP-GC-003	Green management garden cities	INVESTMENT		x													100.000 / year									2011-...		
ADP-GC-004	'Weringes'	COOPERATION															623.142									Dubbelm, PXL, Utrecht, KULeuven	2014-2018	
ADP-GC-005	Research manual public housing	STUDY	504.000													265.000										2012-2017		
ADP-GC-006	Heritage loan	INVESTMENT	to be confirmed (implementation since September 2017)																								2017-...	
ADP-GC-007	Garden city renovation subsidies	INVESTMENT																									2011-2015	
ADP-GC-008	Strategy for the Garden Cities	POLICY DOCUMENT	x	x												x			x							2017-2018-2024		
BC: Actions ensuring the conservation and sustainability of traditional biocultural landscapes																												
ADP-BC-001	Natura 2000 Management Plan	PLAN	to be confirmed to be confirmed to be confirmed to be confirmed x 1.200.000													x										2014-2020		
ADP-BC-002	Traditional conservation techniques	INVESTMENT																									continues	
ADP-BC-003	Preservation autochthonous and rare trees	TOOL																									2011	
ADP-BC-004	Implementation of the 'KEWA' plan	PLAN															35.000 à 50.000 / year									2013-2050		
ADP-BC-005	Immovable Heritage Management 'Petersem'	PLAN		x																							2011-2034	
ADP-BC-006	Renewal contract Park Rangers	INVESTMENT																	x								2018-2019	
ADP-BC-007	Beeldsche Parkland	INVESTMENT																		200.000								2013-2015
Timeline: Finished continuous within 1 year (from 2018) within 5 years (from 2018) within 10 years (from 2018) > 10 years (from 2018)																												



Indicator	Type	Location of records	Threat/Impact assessment	Affected Attributes	Subject of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Related Management Action
Total surface of: - heathland - dunes - meadowland - pine tree forests	Quantitative (ha)	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry	Development and/or environmental pressure (fires, pollution, climate change)	Location and Setting	The mosaic of rural and industrial traces should at all times be clearly recognizable. This implies that all features and their internal and external links should be preserved.	Yearly	ADP-BE-001 ADP-BE-002 ADP-BE-004 AMS-FR-001
Stability and shape of the slag heaps	Quantitative (erosion rate, Digital Terrain Model) Qualitative (aerial photographs)	RLKM				Every 5 years	ADP-LU-005 ADP-BE-001
Panoramic and spatial connection between rural and industrial features	Qualitative (pictures taken from panorama points – visual relationships, aerial photographs)	RLKM				Every 5 years	ADP-LU-004 AMS-FR-001 AMS-FR-001
Authenticity of heritage locations (e.g. fens, ponds, creek course,...)	Qualitative (overlay historic maps, cadastral plans, and recent aerial photographs)	RLKM				Every 5 years	ADP-GC-001 ADP-GC-002 ADP-GC-003 ADP-GC-006 ADP-GC-007 ADP-GC-008 ADP-BE-002 ADP-BE-003 ADP-BE-004 ADP-BE-005 ADP-BE-007 ADP-BP-001 ADP-BP-002 ADP-BP-003 ADP-BP-004 ADP-BP-005 ADP-BP-006 ADP-BP-007
Link garden city and mining site	Qualitative (overlay recent photographs and pictures/postcards at crossroads, viewpoints)	RLKM Municipalities Sebro				Every 5 years	ADP-LU-003 AVP-VF-003 AVP-VF-005
Number of environmental impact analyses carried out	Quantitative (reflects degree of developments in the surroundings of the property and their impact on the heritage values)	Renders Spatial Planning Agency				Yearly	AEV-CE-001
Number of floral and faunal species connected to traditional, biocultural landscapes	Quantitative	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry				Every 4 years	ADP-BE-001 ADP-BE-002 ADP-BE-003 ADP-BE-004
Water quality creeks and fens	Quantitative (Belgian Biotic Index)	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry Semi-public nature organizations				Every 4 years	ADP-BE-001 AMS-FR-001

Indicator	Type	Location of records	Threat/Impact assessment	Affected Attributes	Subject of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Related Management Action
% of buildings in need of restoration – authenticity of built patrimony	Quantitative (based on inspection reports)	Monuments Watch Municipalities	Development pressure (public works, renovation by private owners, ecological management)	Form and design	Buildings should never be demolished, yet be in a good state of conservation.	Every 4 years	ADP-BP-001
Number of permits granted for renovation works	Quantitative	Municipal spatial planning service	Development pressure (urge to adapt garden city dwelling to individual needs)			Yearly	ADP-GC-004 ADP-GC-007 ADP-GC-008
Number of building blocks corresponding to garden city principles	Qualitative (recent /old photographs, postcards,...)	RLKM Sebro Municipalities				Every 5 years	ADP-GC-001
Number of public work activities in garden cities/ rural settlement	Quantitative	Municipalities	Development pressure (public works could damage the typical street pattern)			Yearly	ADP-GC-008
Authenticity of bogage landscape	Quantitative (Nm of hedgerows, hedges, number of coppiced stools) Qualitative (aerial photographs)	RLKM	Development pressure (parcel allocation, loss of traditional fields (structure))			Yearly Every 5 years	ADP-BE-001 ADP-BE-002 ADP-BE-003 ADP-BE-004 ADP-BE-005 ADP-BE-006
Authenticity garden city plantations (large trees, hedges,...)	Quantitative (number of tree bordered streets, number of trees, non-paved front gardens, hedges)	RLKM Sebro Municipalities	Development pressure			Yearly	ADP-GC-001 ADP-GC-002 ADP-GC-003
Surface of grazed, sodded, burned, mowed heathland/ meadowland	Quantitative (ha)	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry		Use and function	Traditional management practices and activities are still applied and the knowledge is passed on from generation to generation. It is closely related to the traditional use of the rural landscape.	Yearly	ADP-BE-002
Surface of parcels covered in traditional crops	Quantitative (ha)	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry				Yearly	APA-EN-002 APA-EN-003
Number of professional milkers/beeskeepers	Quantitative	Renders Agency for Nature and Forestry 'Heemkunde-kring' 'Erfgediel Mijn-Erfgediel'				Yearly	ADP-BE-002 APA-EN-003
Number of operating mills	Quantitative	Renders Heritage Agency				Yearly	ADP-BP-004 ADP-BP-005 ADP-BP-007
Authenticity of mining sites	Qualitative (description of functions and activities, photographs)	Municipalities Tourism offices	Development pressure (redevelopment)		The new function of the sites should respond to and respect its historic values as a coal production centre.	Every 5 years	ADP-BP-001 AVP-VF-009

IV. Recommendations



I. Learn the way (local) politics work ...





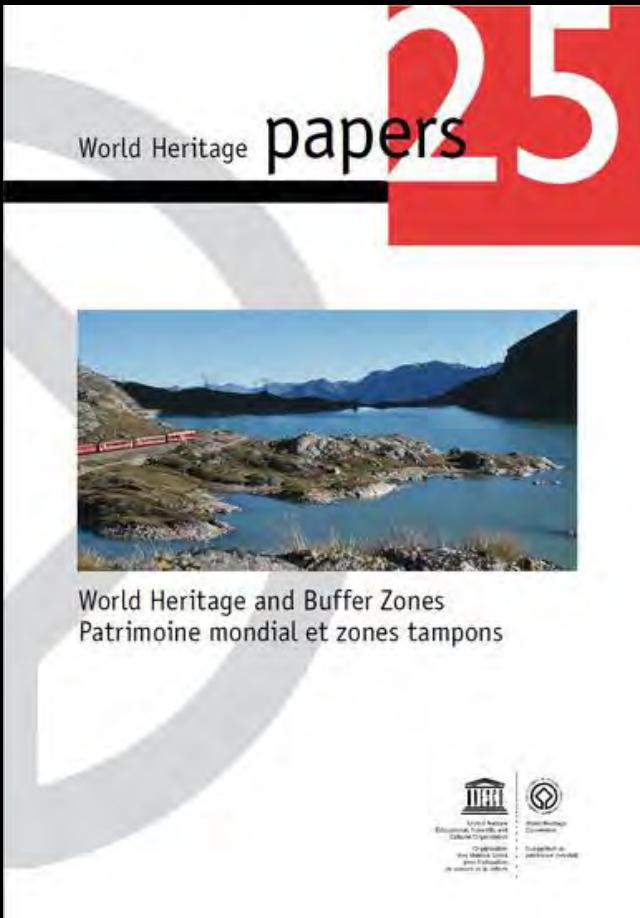
I. ... and 'ride the wave'



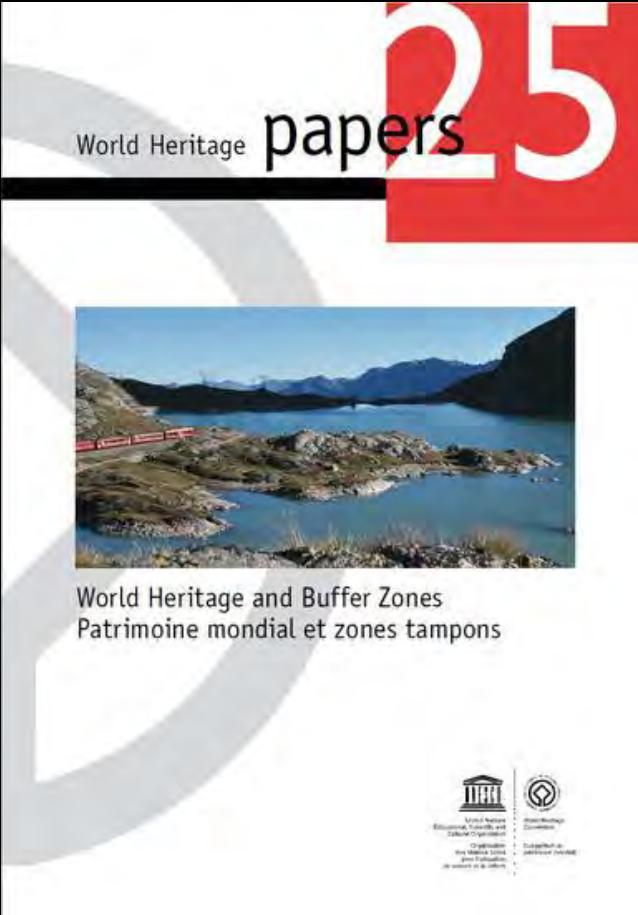
II. Clear and strong structures make life easier

III. Things takes time ... (which you won't always get)





IV.a Don't be afraid of buffer zones



IV.b ... but buffer zones don't solve everything



V. You aim for the stars – so act like you mean it



VI. Don't stay on your island

Thank you!

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