Soil Pollution in the Netherlands

a refocused policy on soil and the strategy of the public and private sector





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In two decades time a marked shift took place as a result of changing policy and legislation

- New targets
 - from removal of all pollution
 - via multi-functional, unless ...
 - to suitable for use
- New executors
 - from authourities
 - via pollutors, users and owners
 - to stake holders













± 6.500 inhabitants (1980)

Residential area of 8,9 ha

257 Homes 11 Bungalows 1 School 1 Gymnasium





The Lekkerkerk Affair (2)

Built in the late 1960s and early 1970s on *ditches filled with waste*

- domestic waste
- industrial waste



1979: Soil pollution was discovered

aromatic hydro carbons (AHC)





1980: Hollands first soil remediation

- Evacuation of the area
 - residents rehoused in temporary prefabricated homes and caravans
- Decontamination of soil and groundwater
 - dig and dump for soil
 - pump and treatment for groundwater













Awareness	of the existence of the problem
Initiative	by the authorities
Target	removal of all pollution
Financing	by the authorities "the pollutor pays"
Legislation	Soil Clean-up interim Act (1983)



1983 1987 & 1994 1997 & 1999

Initially no effect on the property market because the initiative was taken by the authorities.

Therefore no costs were taken into account.



Inventory of Polluted Sites

Early1980s: 350 sites

- e.g. residential areas like Lekkerkerk & landfills
- costs: unknown

Mid 1980s: 100.000 sites

- e.g. small and medium sized industries
- costs: € 45 billion

Late 1980s: 175.000 sites

- costs: € 45 billion
- prioritized companies € 5 billion







Awareness of the size of the problem

- **Initiative** by private parties
- Target multifunctional, unless ...
- Financing by pollutors, users and owners "unjustifiable benefits"
- Legislation Soil Protection Act (1987 & 1994)



1983 - <mark>1987 중 1994</mark> - 1997 중 1999

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Anxious for costs and effects on property value because of the size of the problem

Demand for 'clean soil certificates'

Emphasis on liabilities

No initiative from the real estate market

Ignorance is a bless







Prefered sequence of decontamination

- 1. Pollutor
- 2. Land Owner and Lease Holder
- 3. Authorities ("safety net")

NB Survey & Clean-up order !





BSB & Industrial Sites in use (1)

BSB-operation

- 'voluntary' soil remediation of industrial sites in use
- small and medium-sized businesses

Participants

- Chambers of Commerce and Factories
- Dutch employers' organizations
 - MKB Nederland
 - VNO/NCW





BSB & Industrial Sites in use (2)

Within 10 years time

- 200,000 addresses processed
- 120,000 notifications
- 30,000 participants

Annual expenses (2000)

- exploratory surveys
- detailed surveys
- remediation plans
- actual remediation € 125 150 million



€ 10 million € 3 - 3.5 million € 50 - 75 million € 125 - 150 million



BSB & Industrial Sites in use (3)





(20)

Accent Shift in Decontamination





(21)



Early 1990s: environmental oriented thinking

- too few cases of soil pollution tackled
- soil remediation too expensive
- stagnation of spatial and economic development









Awareness	of stagnation of spatial and
	economic development
Initiative	by private parties
Target	suitable for use
Financing	by stakeholders
	"self interest"
Legislation	Soil Protection Act* (1997 & 1999)



(23)



Soil contamination

not only a threat but also an opportunity

Soil remediation & Urban redevelopment hand-in-hand (two-in-one approach)

Cost/Benefit-analysis





1987 중 1994

~ 이어주 중 ~ 이어어

1983





- solution-driven
- integral
- pragmatic





New Policy & Remediation Targets

Higher return of the decontamination operation

function-oriented remediation

- introducing a suitable for use approach
- aftercare: proven decrease in contamination

multiplier effect

- increasing private investment in soil remediation

external integration

- stimulating market dynamics
- public and private co-operation



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SBNS & Railway Yards (1)

1995 Netherlands Railways privatized

- Estimated sites
- Estimated costs

11,000 € 1.5 billion



1996 SBNS founded

"Survey and remediation of seriously polluted sites with an urgent need for clean up and caused before privatization"





SBNS & Railway Yards (2)



No. of Surveyed Sites

No. of Remediated Sites













Effect of New Policy and New Techniques

1995 : tackling serious and urgent cases

- estimated costs: € 1.5 billion
- estimated time: 70 years
- "restoring the multi-functionality, unless ..."

2000 : tackling serious and (non-)urgent cases

- estimated costs: € 0.75 billion
- estimated time: 35 years
- "function-oriented remediation"





1980: 300 former gaswork sites

2000: 50% remediated













No. of sites to remediate





(33)





150 sites remaining

Estimated remediation costs:

- 2000 2005: € 190 million
- 2005 2015: € 560 million
 - € 750 million

Contributors:

- Central Government
- Energy Companies & Municipalities
- Real Estate Development



40%

60%



CiBoGa Area / Groningen











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Sigma Area / Zaandam











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Not only polluters, users and owners of sites

remediate soil and groundwater,

but increasingly parties that in some other way

have an interest in cleaning up a site

- project developers
- construction companies
- investors







Risk based management

- Remediation & Redevelopment hand-in-hand
- Environmentally acceptable
- Financially feasible

New role for the authorities

- **Supporting** (knowledge & information)
- Co-operating (public-private partnerships)
- **Controlling** (monitoring & directing)







The economics of self-interests

Adam Smith, 1776

The Wealth of Nations

"Individuals or corporate organizations acting in their own self-interest can guide society towards common goals"



Thank you for your attention !

More information?

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