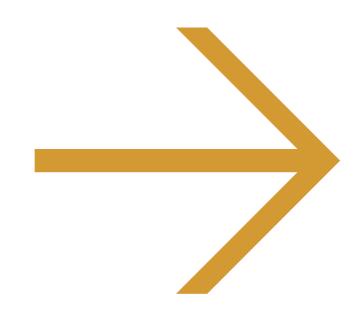
Soil Pollution in the Netherlands

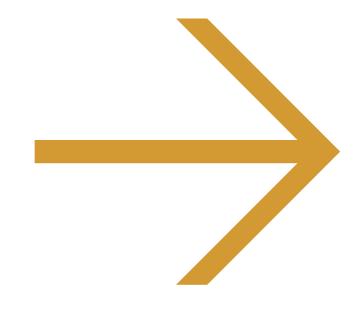
a refocused policy on soil and the strategy of the public and private sector





Ruud Cino

Head of the Soil Remediation Department Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment







Outline of the presentation (1)

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



Outline of the presentation (2)

Triptych for legislation, resulting from changing policy

Soil Clean-up Interim Act



1983

Soil
Protection
Act



1987 & 1994

Soil
Protection
Act*



1997 3, 1999



The Lekkerkerk Affair (1)

Village near Rotterdam

± 6.500 inhabitants (1980)

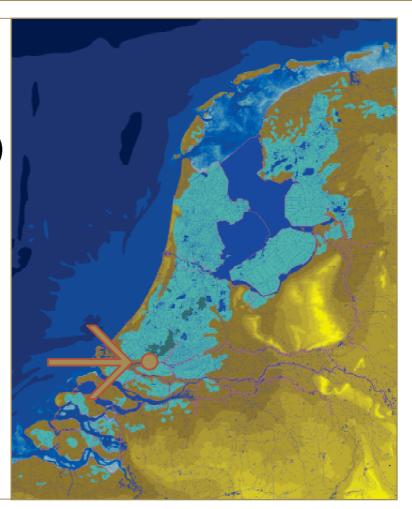
Residential area of 8,9 ha

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)



The Lekkerkerk Affair (3)

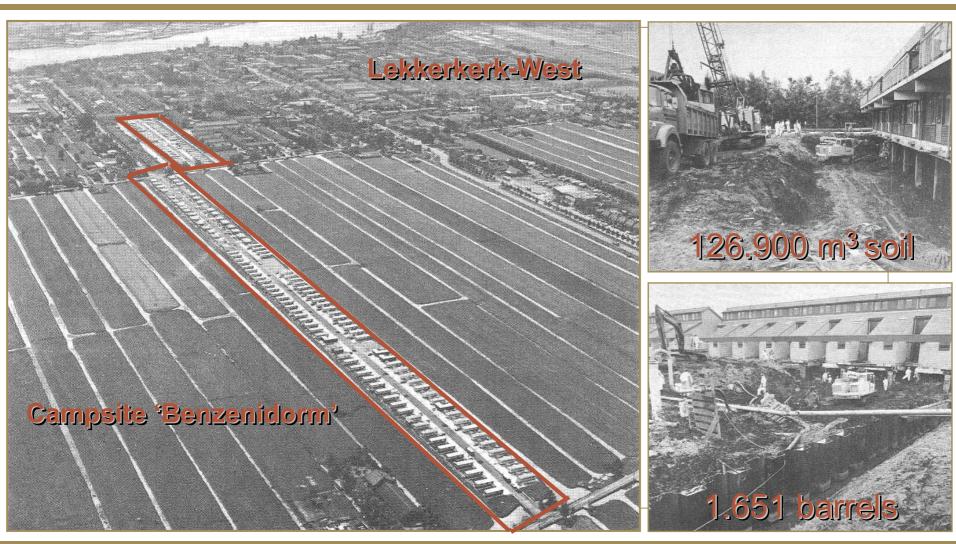
1980: Hollands first soil remediation

- 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





The Lekkerkerk Affair (4)







General Response

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)



Property Market Response

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

Early 1980s: 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





General Response

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)



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Legislation Soil Protection Act (1987 & 1994)



Property Market Response

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



Policy & Legislation

Prefered sequence of decontamination

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

NB Survey & Clean-up order!



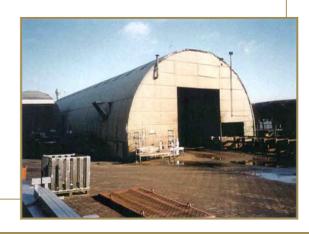
BSB & Industrial Sites in use (1)

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

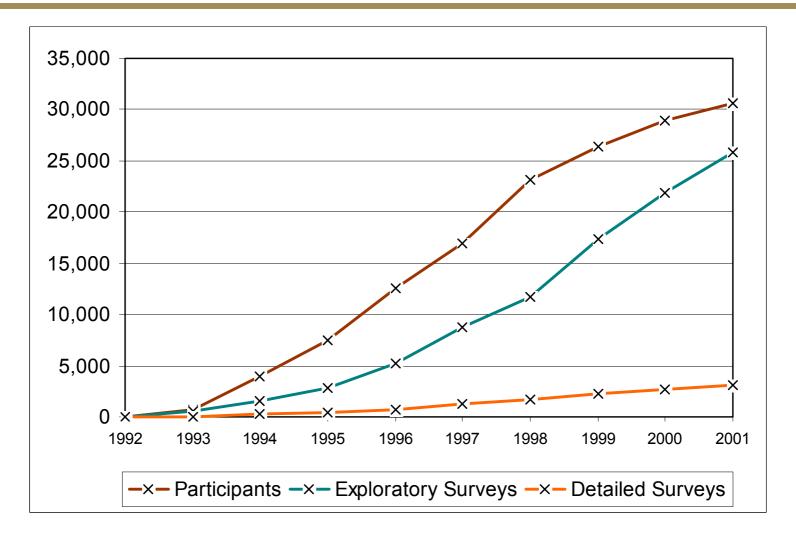
€ 10 million

€ 3 - 3.5 million

€ 50 - 75 million



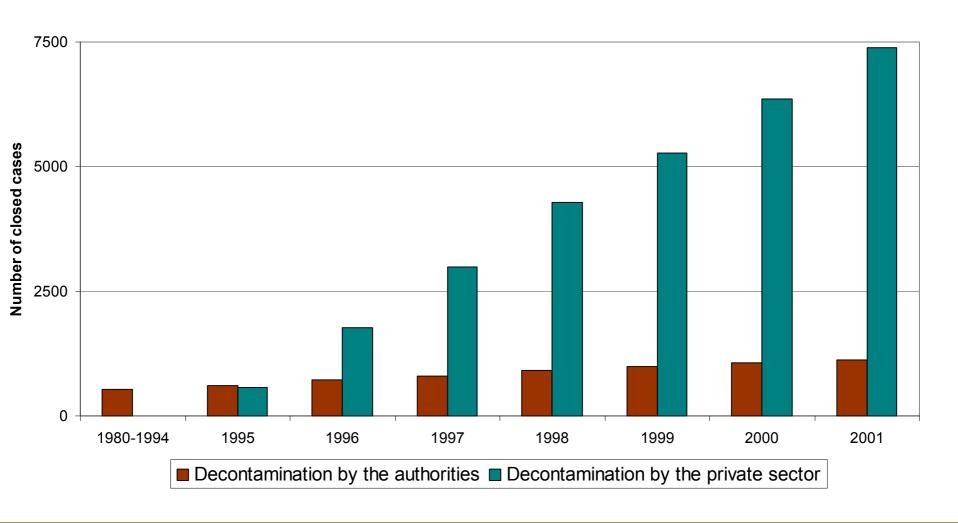
BSB & Industrial Sites in use (3)







Accent Shift in Decontamination







Re-orientation on the policy

Early 1990s: environmental oriented thinking

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



General Response

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)



Property Market Response

Soil contamination not only a threat but also an opportunity

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

Cost/Benefit-analysis



Modernisation of the policy

Late 1990s: market oriented thinking

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



New Policy & Remediation Targets

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SBNS & Railway Yards (1)

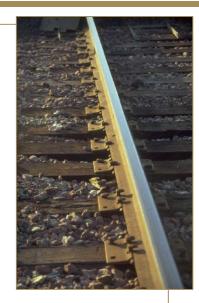
1995 Netherlands Railways privatized

Estimated sites

11,000

Estimated costs

€ 1.5 billion

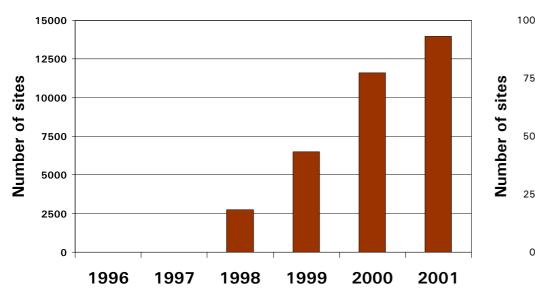


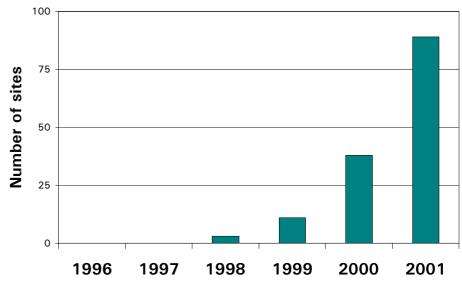
1996 SBNS founded

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



SBNS & Railway Yards (2)



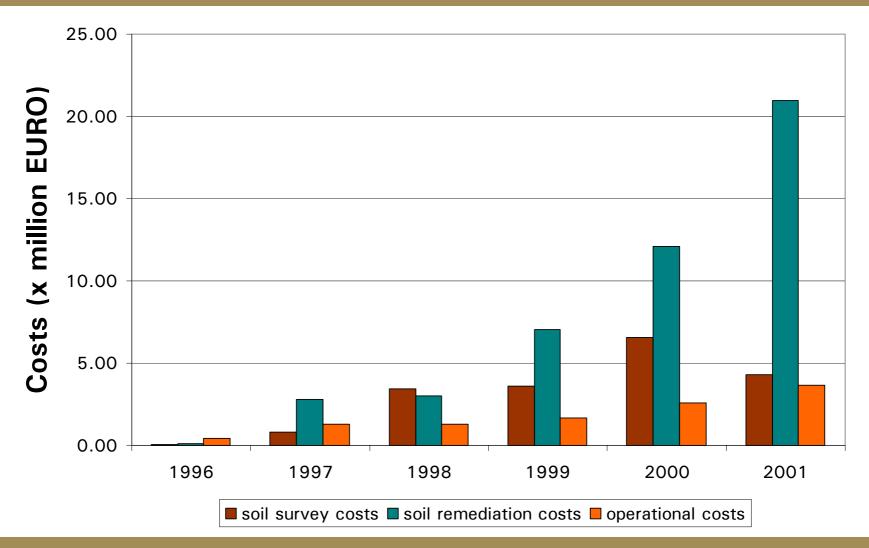


No. of Surveyed Sites

No. of Remediated Sites



SBNS & Railway Yards (3)







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

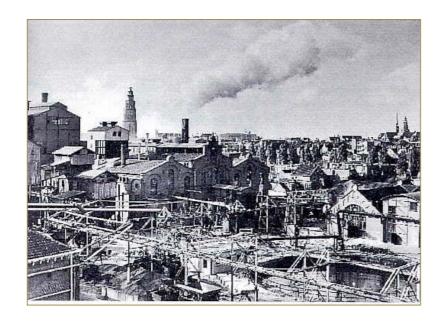
"function-oriented remediation"

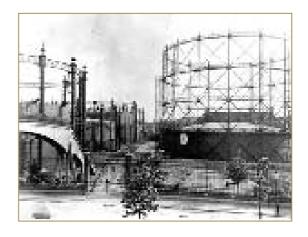


Gaswork Sites (1)

1980: 300 former gaswork sites

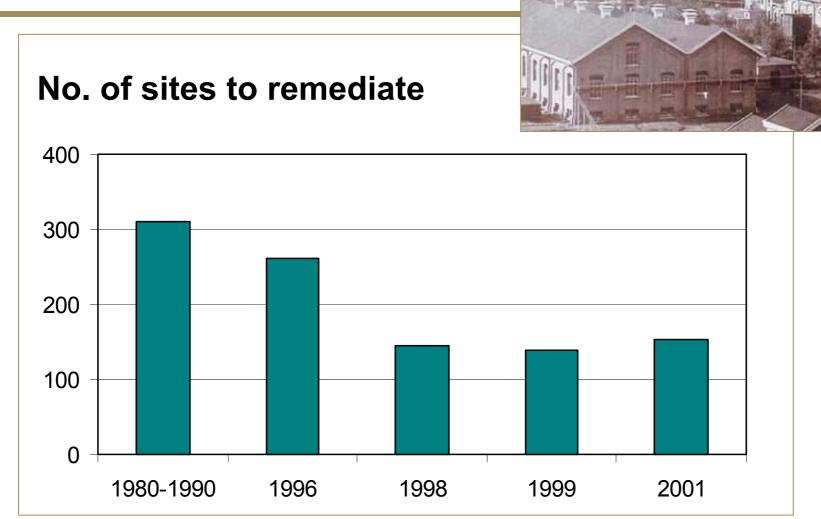
2000: 50% remediated







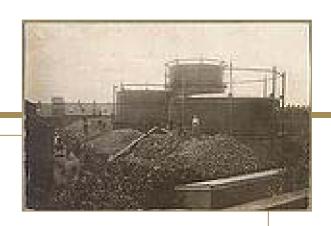
Gaswork Sites (2)







Gaswork Sites (3)



150 sites remaining Estimated remediation costs:

• 2000 - 2005: € 190 million

• 2005 - 2015: € 560 million

€ 750 million

Contributors:

Central Government 40%

Energy Companies & Municipalities

Real Estate Development

60%



Examples (1)

CiBoGa Area / Groningen



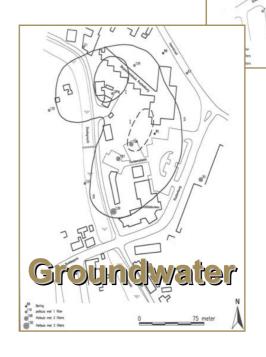




Examples (2)

Rustenburg / Wageningen







Examples (3)

Sigma Area / Zaandam









Final Comments (1)

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

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Final Comments (2)

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



Final Comments (3)

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)





Final Comments (4)

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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