

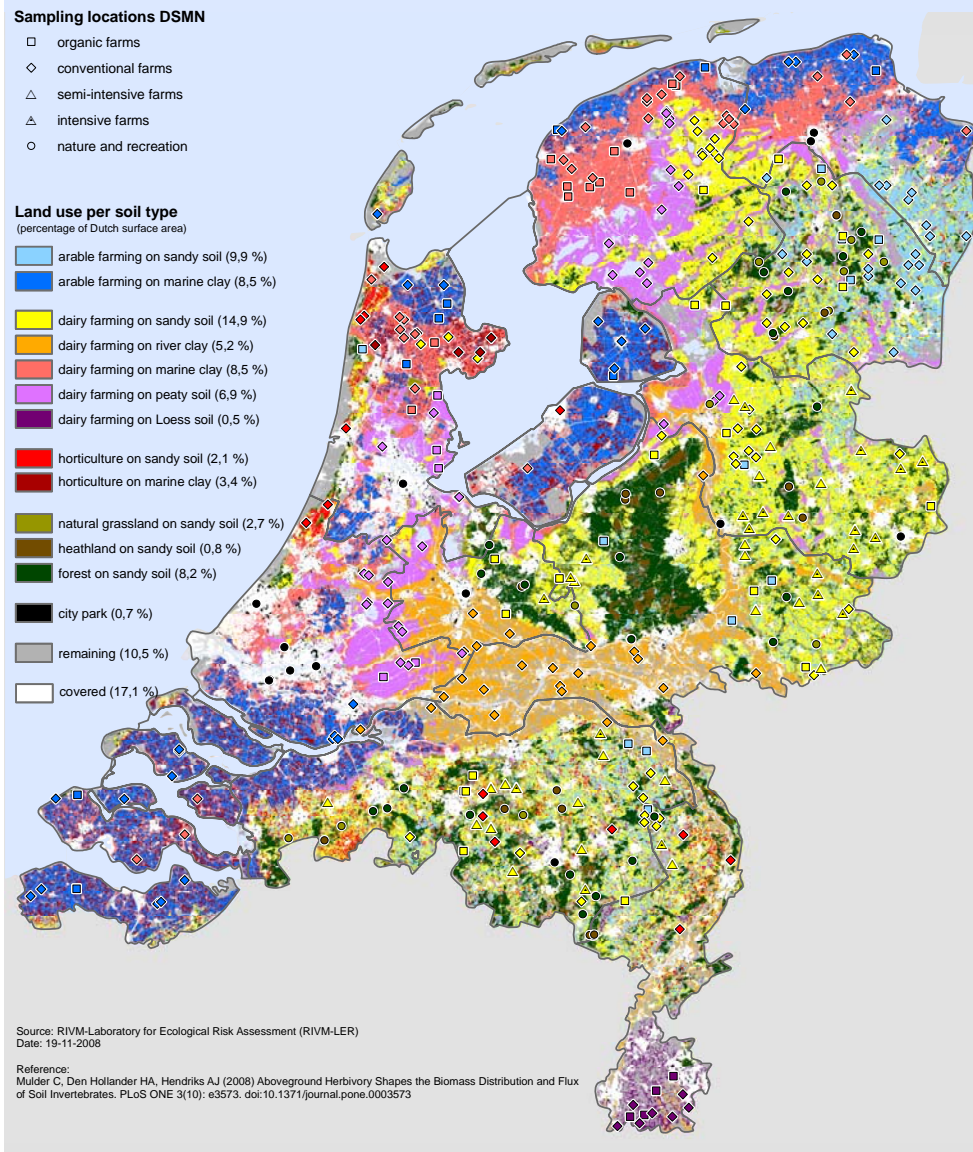
- Please present briefly your organization as related to soil data and information in your country

RIVM National Institute of Public health and the Environment

- MEV Sector Environment and External Safety
- LER Center for Ecological Risk Assessment
- Soil and water ecology assessments (Triad-method)
- Soil pollution risks: human, ecological risks, risks to ground and surface waters → report “Know your soil quality”
- Soil pollution inventories and scenarios:
 - Progress of investigations and remediations,
 - Information to government and parliament
 - EEA -report
 - Inventories: National list of sites, mapping, cost modelling
 - Investigations and remediations: Scenarios and budgetplanning
 - Soil pollution risks in national perspective: Cost-benefit analysis,
 - Soil pollution risks in regional perspective: Physical planning, threat to drinking water wells, regional soil/groundwater management

The Dutch Soil Monitoring Network

Presentation



- Please explain with which data your country could contribute to the data requirements to ESDAC (attached).
- Could you also briefly indicate data characteristics and availability, and to which data you could give priority?

Actual soil and geohydrological threats in the Netherlands (beside pollution):

- Salinisation: in polders near the sea and drinking water production near the coast, river mounds, peatlands formerly in contact with the sea;
- Erosion: top soil erosion in southern hill area (manageable); wind and water threat to coastal dunes, water threat to dikes by occasionally high levels of river water;
- Organic matter decline: peatland areas, historical fuel use = land loss, currently oxidation after drainage;
- Sealing: urbanisation > enhanced variation in river levels, minimal biological activity below sealing layer > decline of ecological services;
- Compaction: caused by urbanisation and drainage; problem areas Gouda city on peatland, delta province Zeeland old clay grounds;
- Landslides are not considered a main problem in the Netherlands;
- Flooding: soil quality (pollution by river sediment, flushing away polluted sites, salination from seawater);
- Sediment build up in rivers: blocking waterways and drainage, impact on soil quality when dumped on land.

Spatial data on these topics are collected mainly by the involved Provinces, Water Boards and the Ministry of Transport, Public works and Waterways.

Development of guidelines on the identification of soil related risk areas, databases and mapping:

- The “National State of the environment” is issued each year to inform the authorities and the general public. It also covers the soil threats. A range of mapping and guideline development activities are involved. It is coordinated by PBL, based on work of research institutes mainly RIVM (environment), Alterra (agriculture), TNO (applied), CBS (statistics).
- Provinces are the main players to take measures and so to collect data, standardization is a cooperative effort coordinated by the NEN (standards).
- For water and sediment related issues The Ministry of Transport, Public works and Waterways, Regional water boards, research institute Deltares (waterways) are the main responsible parties.
- Municipalities are planning soil use and often have local soil quality maps for diffuse pollution. The “soil ambitions” project tries to assist municipalities in balancing threats and opportunities.
- RIVM maintains a soil and groundwater monitoring network in co-operation with the provinces. RIVM also collects data on biodiversity in the soil and generally on external risks.

Datasets to support EEA soil indicators:

- Network based, probably culmination in the TNO organized DINO co-operation

Practical Arrangements

- Please outline how you would see this collaboration happening in practice (e.g. would you like to use the same approach as for the contaminated sites dataflow?)

My vision on the follow up on the soil country analysis:

- Elaboration on other soil threats (apart from local and diffuse pollution);
- Relating soil threats with optimised strategic land use / spatial planning (development of guiding tools; marking opportunities rather than risks only);
- Identification and valuation of soil and ecological support functions as a way to justify the efforts and value natural systems

Practical:

- Standardised monographs are a good starting point to identify diversity and similarity between countries
- Next should be identification of the needs and the possibilities to make use of each other's knowledge by sharing and possibly in the co-operation of focussing groups.
- Cost-benefit analysis of INSPIRE

- You may use this slide to present some particular needs or interests of your country regarding the ESDAC – EIONET collaboration (such as specific projects or value added products)

Needs and interests

Understanding

- Threat to (soil) ecosystem services;
- Soil and food production (old topic but still important);
- Soil and climate relations.

Recognising, stimulating tools and guidelines:

- Threat of land degradation and policy development for sustainable land use
- Regional groundwater management (in stead of site by site)
- Site development potential (recognising, initiating)
- Use of underground: building, infrastructure, storage of heat/cooling capacity for room temperature control, storage of carbon, use of geothermal energy
- Identificaton, evaluation and relieving of of border crossing problemes (soil, water pollution, waste materials, emmissions, watermanagement)

- Please explain how your country is preparing to implement INSPIRE (in general)
- Detail if any specific actions have been taken for the implementation of INSPIRE regarding **soil** data and information.

INSPIRE Responsible Ministry VROM,

preparation ..-2008:

- Build network of stakeholders (source owners, users, builders, standardization institutes).
- Review of EU instructions by consultation, organisation Geonovum
- Identification and appointing of national 'Legally Mandated Organisations' (LMO's).
- Main LMO's: Land registers, KNMI, TNO, Ministry of Transport, Public works and Waterways.
- VROM 2007: Juridical preparation and implementation plan.
- Steering committee of Ministries and LMO's
- Harmonisation of specifications and construction of architecture to make data available.

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- Decision dec 2008 to implement Basis registration underground, aiming to be based on TNO-organized - DINO registration.
- Domains described in terms of spatial units: geological and soil structure, environmental quality, archeology, underground infrastructure and entitled user rights.

INSPIRE Impact 2009 - .. :

- Ongoing harmonisation of existing data structures
- Making metadata and geoinformation available, applying rules for use (e.g. reporting back on quality and additions for all government related use).
- Estimated costs 24 - 52 M€ (10 year period), cost-benefit analysis shows paybacktime within this period.
- RIVM involvement: environmental monitoring, human health and safety, soil pollution.
- Forum: GSDI world Congres Rotterdam june 2009 with INSPIRE sessions