



Overall action plan 2010 - 2030

Investing in Spatial Development and Quality

Spatial developments visualized | Adopted on 11 December 2009

Updated version October 2024



STICHTING HET NATIONALE PARK
DE HOGE VELUWE

Overall action plan 2010 - 2030

Investing in Spatial Development and Quality

Spatial developments visualized | Adopted on 11 December 2009
Updated version October 2024



stichting het nationale park
de hoge veluwe



Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	5
Chapter 2	Principles	9
Chapter 3	Ambitions and spatial tasks	13
Chapter 4	Pillars	17
Chapter 5	Strategy	21
Chapter 6	Implementation programme	25
Chapter 7	Preconditions	47
Annex	Current status of projects	49
Publisher's imprint		51

CHAPTER 1 Introduction

CHAPTER 1 | INTRODUCTION



De Hoge Veluwe National Park is the largest contiguous and independently managed nature reserve in the Netherlands. The Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe foundation was formed in 1935 in order to maintain the Park independently on a permanent basis and open it to the public, following in the tradition of Mr and Mrs Kröller-Müller. The foundation is a non-profit organization and conducts its operations virtually without grants. The Park attracts between 550,000 and 650,000 paying visitors a year. The Park, together with the Kröller-Müller Museum on its land, is from many perspectives a unique combination of nature, art and architecture. The Park and Museum jointly form an important driving force for the regional economy. The Park is an important source area for biodiversity within the Natura 2000 Veluwe area.

The Park intends to fulfil a national and international pioneering role in many areas. In addition to playing a role model in active nature management, the Park also focuses on issues in the fields of sustainability, safety, and the balance between ecology and economics.

a. Background

The Park will be able to maintain its high level of quality and remain competitive with other recreational destinations only when it makes the necessary investments in maintenance and modernization. The outline for the redevelopment of the central area yielded new insights into the area's structure and infrastructure. A great deal of energy has also been devoted to the development planning for the modernization of the three public entrances. The restoration plan for the surroundings of Jachthuis Sint Hubertus has been implemented to restore the strength of the original design of the architect, Dr H.P. Berlage.



An analysis in 2009 of the Park's development revealed that there has been a great deal of 'doctoring' in the recent century. New plans succeeded each other and some designs were completed only in part. It has been necessary to learn from the past.

b. Procedure

We, in collaboration with H+N+S Landschap-sarchitecten (landscape architects), brought all the plans and ideas for the 2010-2030 period into relationship with each other and then reassessed the entirety to develop an integral vision of the spatial developments. This resulted in a practicable internal review framework for the decision-making on the implementation of projects. The objective of this Overall action plan is to demonstrate the cohesion of the projects by visualizing their interrelations. The plan is based on the following foundations:

- the balance between ecology and economy;
- zoning;
- a balanced approach

Within this context, a 'balanced approach' is an approach which ensures that the overall quality of the Park is not impaired. Spatial developments in the Park are based on zoning. Assessing the various developments in relationship with each other safeguards the balance between ecology and economy.

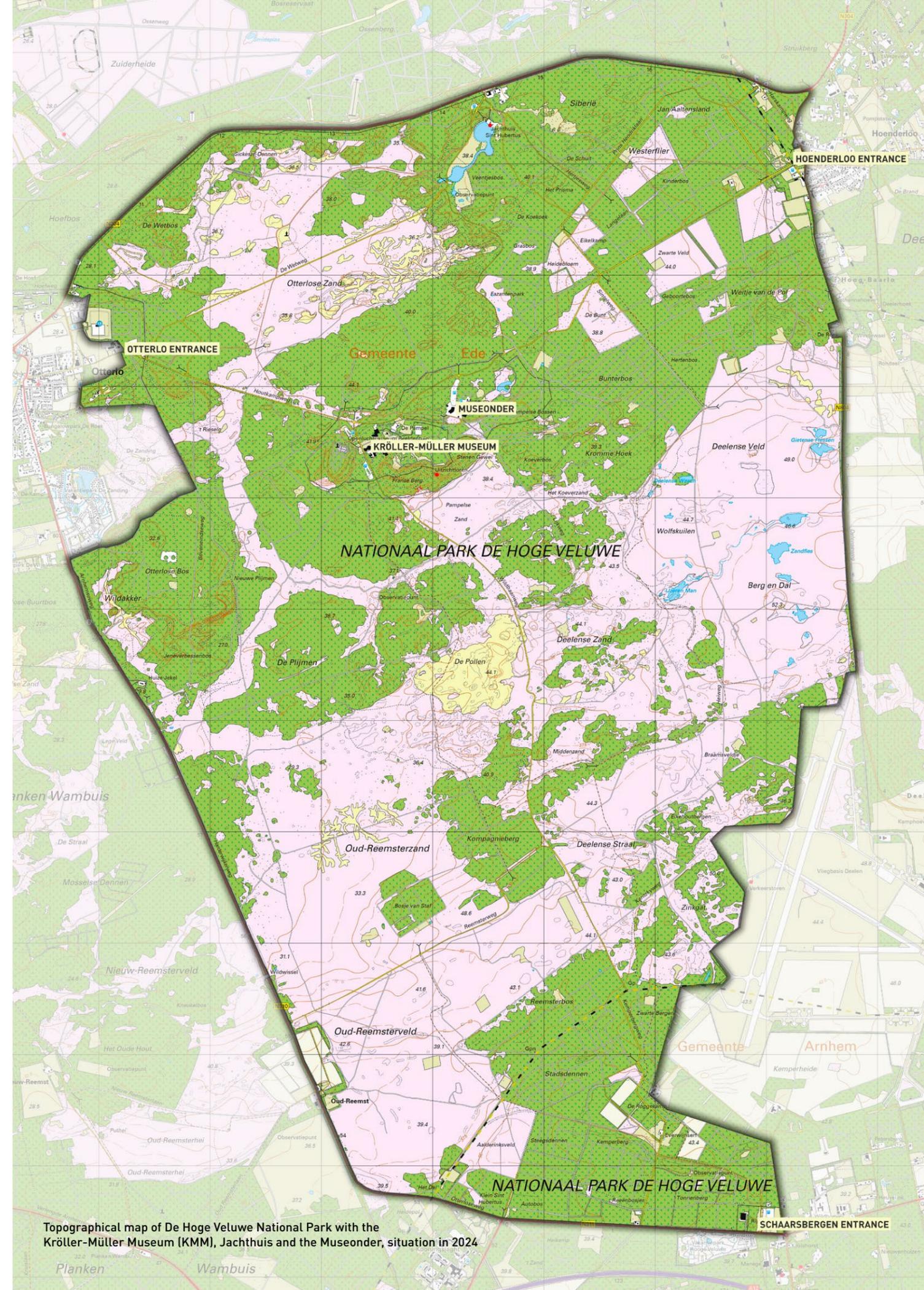


Adopting this balanced approach enables us to balance improvements in ecological values and economic interests. The vision, strategy, and operational implementation are now presented in one plan. The plan serves as the basis for consultations with the authorities and partners on legislation and regulations, spatial planning, and financing.

c. The contents of this plan

The Overall action plan 2010 - 2030, 'Investing in Spatial Development and Planning,' outlines the plans that the Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe intends to implement in a 20-year period. This Overall action plan is based on explicit principles (Chapter 2) that govern the spatial development of the Park and provides substantiation for the necessary alterations. These are then worked out in more detail on the basis of the tasks confronting the Park (Chapter 3) and the three pillars of the policy (Chapter 4):

1. nature and landscape;
 2. heritage, architecture and art;
 3. visitors.
- The resultant strategy (Chapter 5) determines the spatial development of the Park and the substance and cohesion of the projects included in the implementation programme (Chapter 6). The difference between being willing and being able is largely determined by external factors that are reviewed in the concluding chapter, Preconditions (Chapter 7).



CHAPTER 2 Principles

CHAPTER 2 | PRINCIPLES



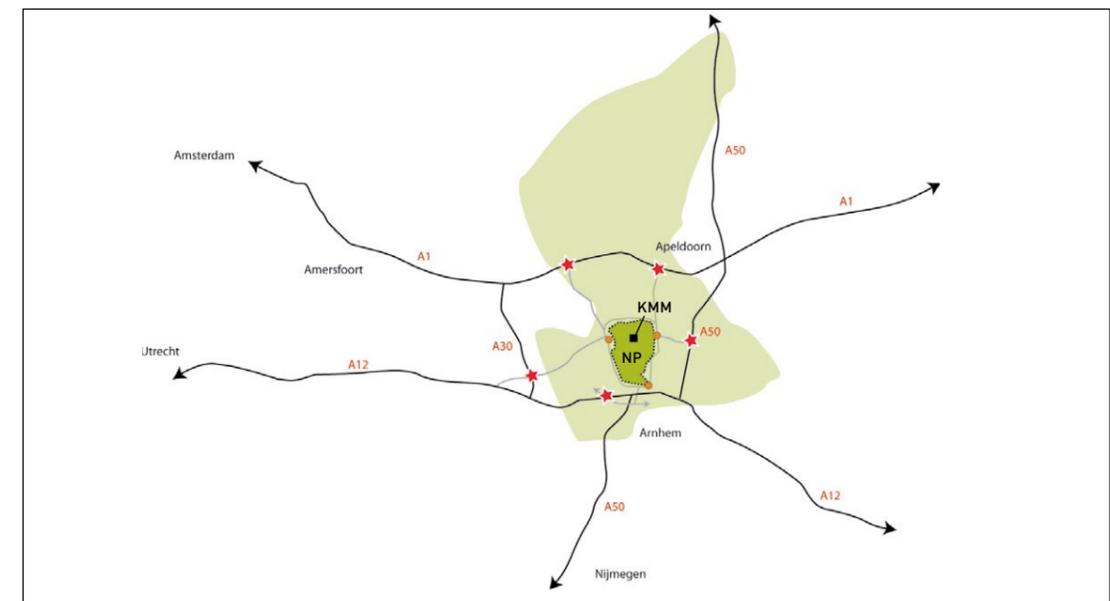
The character of De Hoge Veluwe National Park is pivotal in its further spatial development. The combination of nature and culture as created by Mr Kröller and Mrs Kröller-Müller makes this Park unique in comparison with other nature areas. This is further enhanced by the central location of the Kröller-Müller Museum in the Park.

The conservation of the range of landscape types and the associated characteristic vegetation of each type will provide assurances for great biodiversity.

The presence of old Veluwe and other landscapes with uninterrupted views offers visitors the experience of an idyll. Interested visitors are still able to clearly discern the historical stratification.

The objective is high quality nature (biodiversity), landscape (perfect idyll), architecture and recreational facilities.

The Park distinguishes itself from other national parks by virtue of its strong cohesion and balance between ecology and economy. The high level ecology retained in the past decades is directly related to the policy of financial autonomy. The Park succeeds in generating 80% of the funds required to cover the annual operating costs from the income from paying visitors.



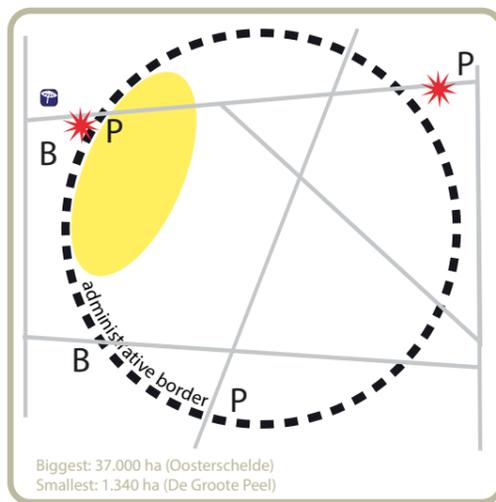
De Hoge Veluwe National Park (NP) is readily accessible by car

Welcoming visitors to a nature reserve requires sound visitor management. The zoning developed for the Park guarantees both an optimum visitor experience and the protection of vulnerable flora and fauna.

The Park differs from other national parks in that its public facilities are at the centre. This is in line with the US model (see the following diagrams below). Other national parks in the Netherlands usually have their public facilities at the border.

Dutch Model

Veluwezoom, Sallandse Heuvelrug, Dwingelerveld



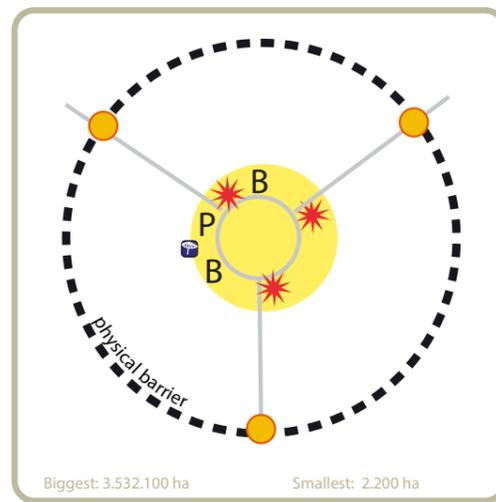
Characteristics:

- Part of surrounding infrastructure 'through traffic'
- Visitor center as entrance
- Facility clusters along the edge of the park
- Icons are added elements

P = parking facilities
B = visitor centre / central facilities

American Model

Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain

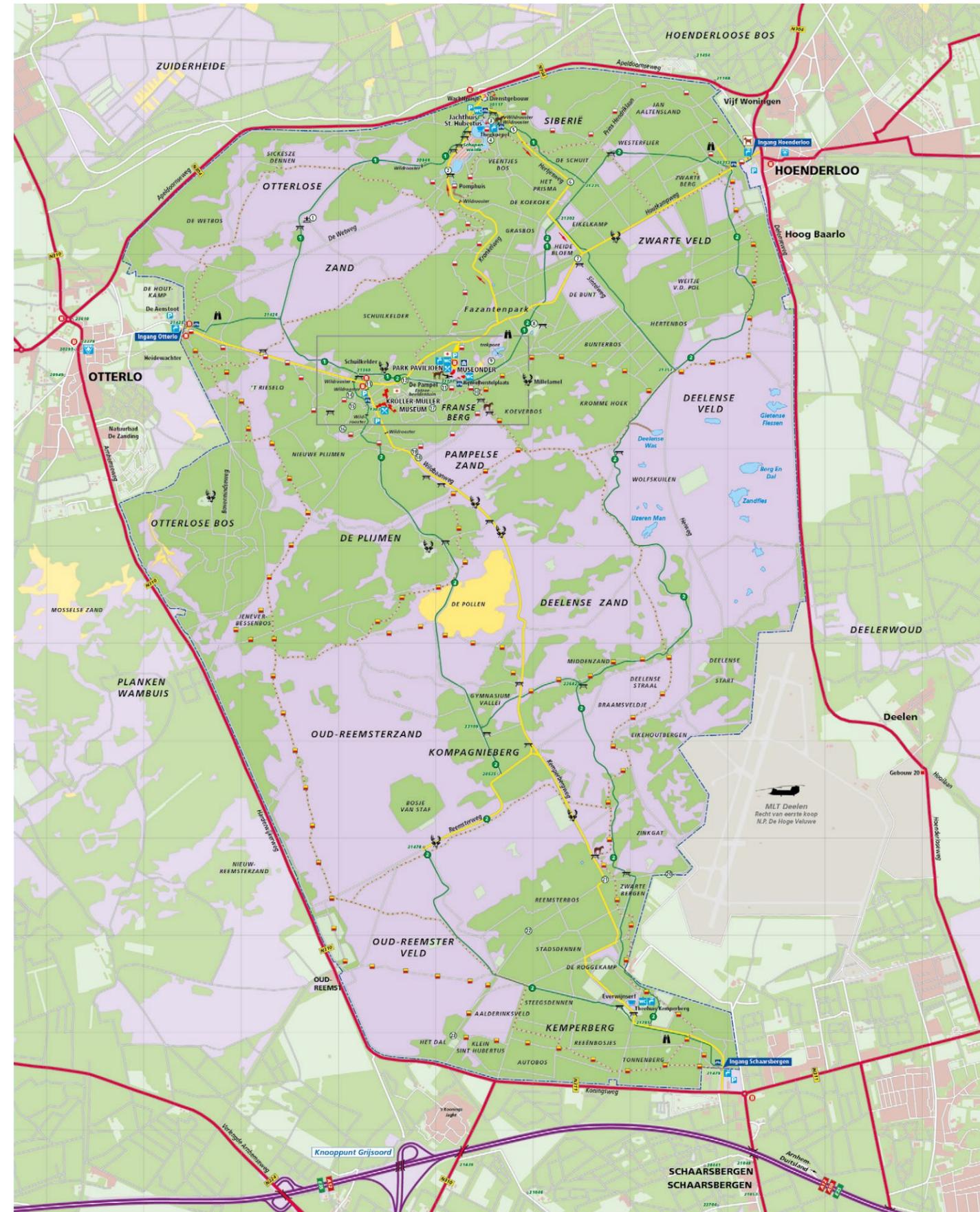


Characteristics:

- Single entrances, no other park access
- Facility clusters in the center of the park
- Own infrastructure (only 'destination traffic')
- Icons are natural phenomena
- Many accommodation facilities
- Strong nature experience

Comparison of Dutch and US national parks

De Hoge Veluwe National Park is more resemblant of the US model



Map of De Hoge Veluwe National Park 2024

CHAPTER 3 Ambitions and spatial tasks

CHAPTER 3 | AMBITIONS AND SPATIAL TASKS



'Maltus preferred to use the term 'national stage' rather than 'national park,' as the Park 'acted' nature better than anywhere else in the Netherlands. The fences were painted, the paths were levelled and the wildlife was managed so that any visitor wishing to see a red deer, roe deer, wild boar, or mouflon needed to make just enough effort to give them the feeling that they had put up a performance. However, it was also a place where you could forget, where the scenery of human absence had been built so well that it actually calmed Maltus down. De Hoge Veluwe was not ideal, not natural, but was probably the only form in which nature could survive in this country.' (source: Maltus, Hans den Hartog Jager, 2006)

In 2009, De Hoge Veluwe National Park needed a new integral vision of spatial development. This vision devotes attention to the following issues:

- **'stick to the plan'**

The Park needs to be consistent in the implementation of this overall action plan. Spatial development and quality benefit from continuity.

- **continuity in active management**

Continuity of the active management of the semi-natural, in part pastoral, landscapes in combination with the enclosure of the Park results in the high degree of biodiversity. Repeated interventions keep the landscapes

open and maintain the wide variety of landscape types and the Parks characteristic vegetation. The conservation and further development of this biodiversity require the continuation of this active form of management, partly to absorb environmental and climate change impacts. The costs of the active management of the landscapes are relatively high.

- **enhancing the experience of the idyll**

The opportunity to experience the idyllic landscape is one important reason for visits to De Hoge Veluwe National Park. Visitors see a landscape that is not really natural but appears to be natural. The Park is a place where the hustle and bustle of everyday life is left far behind and where human influence is either absent or limited to the cycle track the visitor is using. Although the Park appears to be natural, it is paradoxically enough, actively managed. The task is to enhance the experience of the idyll.

The task is to enhance the experience of the idyll

- **enhancing the zoning**

Although the Park's model may correspond with the layout of US national parks, the scale of the Park is of a different order. A clash of interests lurks behind this difference in scale. Many visitors to the Park come to enjoy the tranquillity and see the wildlife, while others seek conviviality or opt for the convenience of the car. The Park intends to enhance the zoning so that different needs are taken into account and clashes of interests are avoided. Carefully-considered zoning is also of importance to nature. Although the endeavours to enhance the experience and to conserve biodiversity are not in conflict with each other, they do require attention. The task is to enhance the zoning.

- **improving the layout**

A review of the Park's layout reveals that its layout has changed greatly over the course of the past century. Although old paths, new roads, and entrances were built for a specific objective, the layout has often been left unchanged when the specific objective has lost its relevance (see the maps on page 15). While the baseline situation in 2009, i.e. the random total of a range of interventions, can indeed be explained from a historical perspective, it is not a logical and readable layout. The spatial task is to improve the layout. This task encompasses the entire Park, although it is concentrated in the locations where the traffic flows meet in the central area, the area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus and the area around the public entrances.

The spatial task is to improve the Park's layout

- **resolution of bottlenecks where traffic flows meet**

The Park is accessible by car, motorcycle, bicycle, on horseback and on foot. In the baseline situation, motorized and slow traffic occasionally obstruct each other, which results in hazardous situations. Many visitors to the Park do not want to be unnecessarily confronted with cars and buses. Cars are currently too visible. The Park's task is to separate traffic flows whenever feasible.

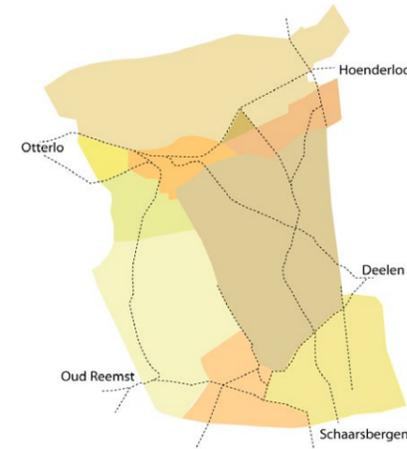
- **investing in the quality of facilities**

The Park needs to keep up with the times to remain sufficiently appealing to visitors, in particular in those areas that attract the greatest numbers of visitors. This appeal can be retained only by modernizing and improving the quality of the facilities and the image of the Park's attractions.

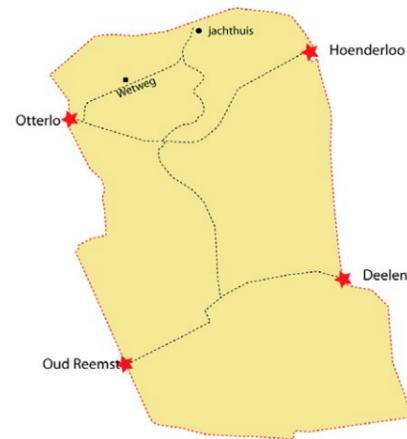


- **optimizing the spatial layout of the central area**

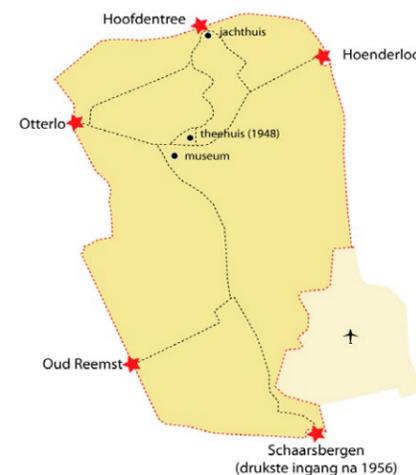
An analysis of the development of the central area reveals that new designs succeeded each other at a fairly rapid pace and that some past plans were not implemented in full. This has resulted in the disjointed character of some parts of the central area. The Park's task is to design optimum, cohesive redevelopment plans for a central area that meets today's requirements. One element of this task is the development of reception and teaching rooms for large groups in the central area.



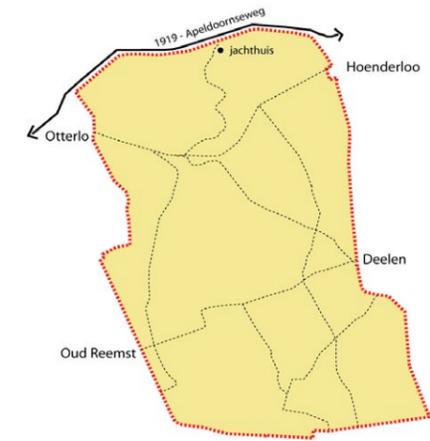
Around 1908



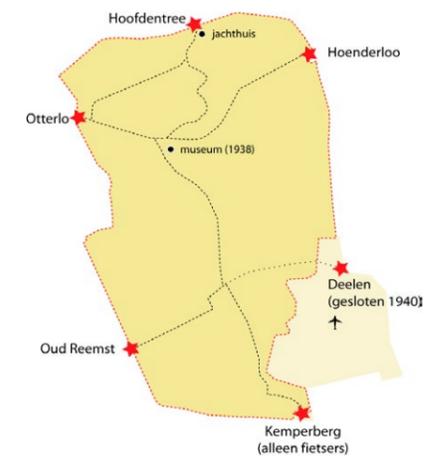
Around 1920-1930



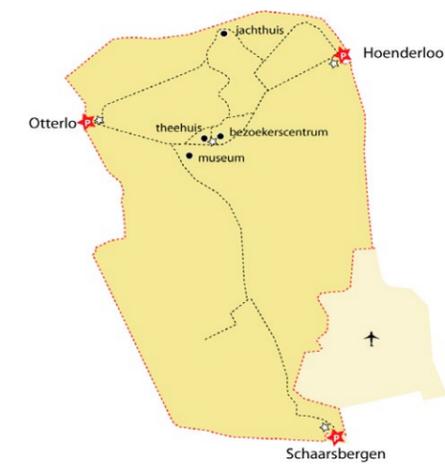
Around 1945-1955



Around 1919



Around 1935-1940



Around 1970-2009

Development of De Hoge Veluwe National Park over the years

CHAPTER 4 Pillars

The Park's policy is based on the balance between ecology and economy. The policy is given shape and substance on the basis of its three pillars: 1. nature and landscape, 2. heritage, architecture and art, and 3. visitors. Although the objective of De Hoge Veluwe National Park pivots on nature and landscape, visitors are indispensable. The Park's heritage, architecture and art then play an important role. The Park needs to continue to distinguish itself in all these areas by offering high quality. This Chapter begins with a review of each of these pillars to the extent that they can be examined separately from each other. The ultimate proposals for decision-making are based on an integral assessment. Each spatial intervention is reviewed on the basis of each of these three pillars.

a. Nature and landscape

The Park's objective is to conserve and strengthen the best of the Veluwe landscapes that Mr Kröller and Mrs Kröller-Müller encountered in the early 1900s or were created in the subsequent years. The nature and landscape conservation is geared towards enhancing the biotic communities of the sandy Veluwe landscape and the related biodiversity. This requires the active management of the flora that is characteristic of these landscapes.

This relates to the complex of semi-natural landscapes of drift sands, dry and wet heathland and woodland, and land for natural fields. This active management has resulted in a high degree of biodiversity. The Park is one of the last habitats in the Netherlands and, on occasion, even in Europe for a number of species associated with these landscape types. Specific management is required for the conservation of some of these vulnerable and extremely rare species (including the large wart-biter, Niobe fritillary, dark green fritillary, and marsh gentian).

The Park's greatest ecological riches are located in its open terrains. The Park's spatial objective is

to conserve and to increase the area of the open landscape types and, when necessary and feasible, connect them to each other. In adopting this approach the Park makes a major contribution to the implementation of the NEN, Veluwe 2010 and Natura 2000 biodiversity objectives. Pursuant to the Natura 2000 objectives, the Park is striving to expand and improve the quality of the drift sands, drift-sand heathland with common heather, dry heathland, wet heathland and calcareous

The Park invests in spatial quality by means of an integral assessment on the basis of the three pillars



grassland. Interventions are required to prevent overgrowth of and invasion of grass in the open landscape types as a result of natural succession and high nitrogen depositions. The influence of climate change, environmental conditions and natural processes gives cause to the need for continual attention. Overgrowth of and invasion of grass in the open landscape types as a result of natural succession and high nitrogen depositions must be prevented.

As an effective, natural grazer, the mouflon is crucial to the biodiversity of the Park's landscape of drifting sands and heathland. The arrival of wolves in the Park has had an extremely negative effect, particularly on the mouflon and the comprehensive grazing we rely on the species for, and therefore on biodiversity. The Foundation is actively working on retaining the mouflon as an effective grazer, or having it return, as the case may be. The Park intends to invest in system restoration to make nature and the landscape more robust, boosting resilience in the face of external forces. This is manifested in the form of implementing supplementary management measures and drawing up and implementing restoration projects.



b. Heritage, architecture and art

The cultural and historical significance of the Park is reviewed in De Hoge Veluwe National Park's 'Cultural and Historical Analysis'. This report was drawn up by the Gelders Genootschap in collaboration with the Park in 2007. This analysis is the basis for the 'Cultural and Historical Vision'.



This vision in turn serves as the assessment framework for the cultural history, art and architecture decision-making. The vision also provides an insight into the ambitions and required developments. The general cultural and historical values must be retained. What remains and is worth protecting must be conserved. The Cultural and Historical Vision contains a more detailed valuation and selection of values.

The Park is a 'landscape of narratives' in which the cultural and historical values of the landscape tell the story of the creation of the landscape and the development of the estate. A distinction can then be made between the general historical development of the landscape in the entire southern Veluwe and the Mr Kröller and Mrs Kröller-Müller period from 1909 to 1935 that resulted in the very characteristic features of the Park. They introduced special cultural values on the basis of their vision of nature, art, and architecture. These narratives can be 'brought to life' and made 'perceptible' for interested visitors without inundating the Park with information signs. The estate is also developing: it is a living landscape that continually imposes new requirements. The Park is in a constant state of flux. The Park has plans to give visibility to cultural and historical elements that have been lost and/or to make them functional. The Cultural and Historical Vision not only reviews the past and conservation, but also includes a vision of the future. It offers an assessment framework for new spatial developments in the Park, whereby the Park seeks an appropriate balance between conservation development.

The Cultural Historical Vision includes a vision of architecture. The Park, in analogy with Mr Kröller and Mrs Kröller-Müller, continues to impose stringent quality requirements on all buildings. The Park requires specific attention to art and architecture. Requirements are imposed on the architectural cohesion of the Park's buildings. De Hoge Veluwe National Park always requests the explicit positioning of buildings or works of art in their natural surroundings. Buildings or works of art in the Park must enter into a relationship with their surroundings. Modern - contemporary - buildings or work of arts in the Park are expected to make a contribution to the fulfilment of the Park's sustainability ambitions. It is working on a comprehensive energy transition plan.

c. Visitors

De Hoge Veluwe National Park wishes to ensure that its visitors enjoy these values. The visitor management is focused on offering visitors a high-quality Hoge Veluwe experience that is in balance with the conservation of the Parks qualities. For this reason, the Park devotes continual attention to the enhancement of the experiential value and the quality of the recreational facilities. The image of the recreational facilities must be in line with the Park's proposition, namely high-quality nature and culture in perfect harmony. The Park is endeavouring to further expand and perfect the landscape idyll. The 'perfect' landscape is the natural setting in which human influence is manifested solely as an enrichment, a supplement in the form of art, special architecture or historical monuments, and not as an infringement. The experience begins at the three public entrances - so the image of the entrances as 'gateways to the Park' must be representative for the Park and for its quality. Visitors must gain a 'good first impression' at the gates. The routing of car drivers, motorcyclists, cyclists, hikers, horse riders, and others in the Park is an important factor in the nature. For this reason, the Park is developing an improvement plan for the roads, cycle tracks and footpaths. This is based on the principle that the cycle tracks and roads bring new

visitors directly to the central area, the facilities, and the information facilities. Visitors can then move on and explore the Park. The improvement plan for the roads, cycle tracks and footpaths is based on the principle that all traffic flows are separated to minimize the inconvenience visitors cause each other. Due to the extension of the Kröller-Müller Museum, increasing the parking capacity at the Museum has been necessary. To promote the use of electric cars, charging points are being placed at the entrances and near the Kröller-Müller Museum in addition to those in the central area. During the planning period, the Park will invest in improvements in the quality of and the modernization of public facilities. This relates primarily to the places where many visitors converge, namely the public entrances, Jachthuis



Sint Hubertus and in particular, the central area. In 2009, the Park did not have any spaces where it could receive large groups. For this reason, the Park has built a multifunctional building to house reception and teaching areas, the Park Shop, the Park Restaurant, and sanitary facilities. This freed up space at Museonder to host school groups. Over the forthcoming period, the Park will be working on a prestigious new underground nature museum in Museonder and on the enhancement of the educational programme. De Hoge Veluwe wants to develop its position as a knowledge and expertise centre on soil with reference to biodiversity and landscape. In all its developments, the Park attaches importance to the retention and improvement of the safety and feeling of safety that is so highly appreciated by visitors.

CHAPTER 5 Strategy

CHAPTER 5 | STRATEGY

The previous chapter reviewed each of the three pillars - 1. nature and landscape; 2. heritage, architecture and art and 3. visitors. As indicated earlier, these pillars are linked. There is continual interaction between these three pillars in the Park. The challenge lies in combining the pillars in the appropriate manner that creates interesting combinations with mutually enhancing effects.

The quality of the Park experience is borne by its landscapes and nature. Conversely, conservation of this special nature becomes feasible with the revenue from visitors to the Park. In some instances the influence of these visits may be detrimental, as excessive pressure ? certainly in vulnerable areas ? is harmful to special natural, cultural and historical values. The interaction between the three pillars can be traced back to the Park's various objectives. The Park strives to retain this heritage and to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Conversely, the Park needs to attract and continue to attract visitors and paying visitors if it is to maintain its financial autonomy. Receiving visitors results in a certain carbon footprint. Then again, the Park captures large amounts of carbon.

The strategy is to enhance the current zoning





De Hoge Veluwe National Park adopted the approach of maintaining an appropriate balance between ecology and economy many years ago. This approach will be continued. The transparent balanced approach forms the basis of the enhancement of the zoning for the three pillars. The interaction between the pillars in this zoning is indicated in the following diagram:

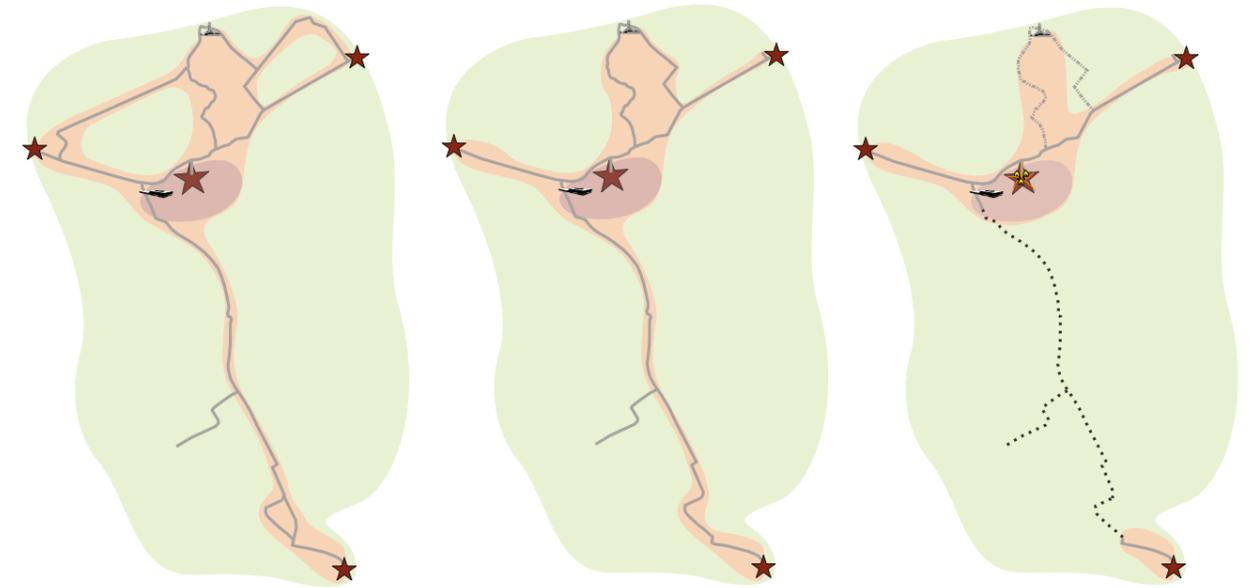
	busy	moderately	quiet
nature	o	o	O
culture	o	o	o
visitors	O	o	o

Interaction between the three pillars in the various zones

The Park's zoning is based on the most important natural values: its most vulnerable wealth is located in the open terrain types. The Park intends to enhance the 2009 zoning. This will be achieved by increasing the appeal of the busiest areas and making the quiet areas more natural. The resultant zoning is shown in the illustration (on page 23).

- Quiet:** The majority of the Park is classified in the quiet zone. Visitors in this zone can experience the idyllic landscape, the panoramic views and the large herbivores that live here. This is zone is also the habitat of the bird and animal species that are most sensitive to disturbance. Downgrading roads and concentrating visitors at the centre will increase the area of the zone from approx. 80% to approx. 85% of the Park's total surface area. The investments are focused on biodiversity and perfecting the landscape. This includes the reduction of the number of signs and markers to a minimum.
- Moderately busy:** The routes between the two northern entrances and the area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus are classified as moderately busy. A moderately busy zone is also close to the southern entrance. The varied woodlands in this zone reduce the disturbance visitors cause to each other and to the quiet zones. In the baseline situation (2009), several paved roads cross the moderately busy zone. The Park will downgrade roads in this zone. The objective is to reduce the disturbance of the surrounding zone This will reduce the area of this moderately busy zone from approx. 15% to approx. 10% of the Park's total surface area.
- Busy:** The area around the centre and the Kröller-Müller Museum is by far the busiest. Visitors concentrate around the Park's attractions, the Kröller-Müller Museum, Museonder, the Park Pavilion with information desk, reception and teaching areas, the Park Shop and the Park Restaurant, and the bicycle repair shop. This is the point where the Park's visitors assemble and meet, as well as the point where many of the walks and activities begin. The busiest zone covers approx. 5% of the Park's total surface area Most investments in the quality of the public facilities are being made in this zone, by implementing the plan for the redevelopment of the central area.

Park zoning



2009 zoning

Current zoning (2024)

Future zoning



Busy



Moderatly busy



Quiet



CHAPTER 6 Implementation programme

The interaction between the three pillars and the 'balanced ecology - economy', 'zoning', and 'balanced approach' principles referred to above not only takes place at the level of the entire Park, but also at the underlying levels. At project level, decisions are made that repeatedly require the weighing of these interests. This is customization, and the weighing of these interests at this level falls outside the scope of this Overall action plan.

This chapter gives a brief description of the major projects for the 20-year planning period. These projects are as follows:

Pillar 1. nature and landscape

- a. conservation of the area of drift sand landscape; continuous
- b. restoration of heath landscape with active management; continuous
- c. research into the potential and possible restoration of wet nature areas; ongoing
- d. specific management for specific species; continuous
- e. contribution to ecological corridors; completed
- f. conversion of agriculture into fields for natural farming rich with plant and animal life; ongoing
- o. forest conversion. ongoing

Pillar 2. cultural history, art and architecture

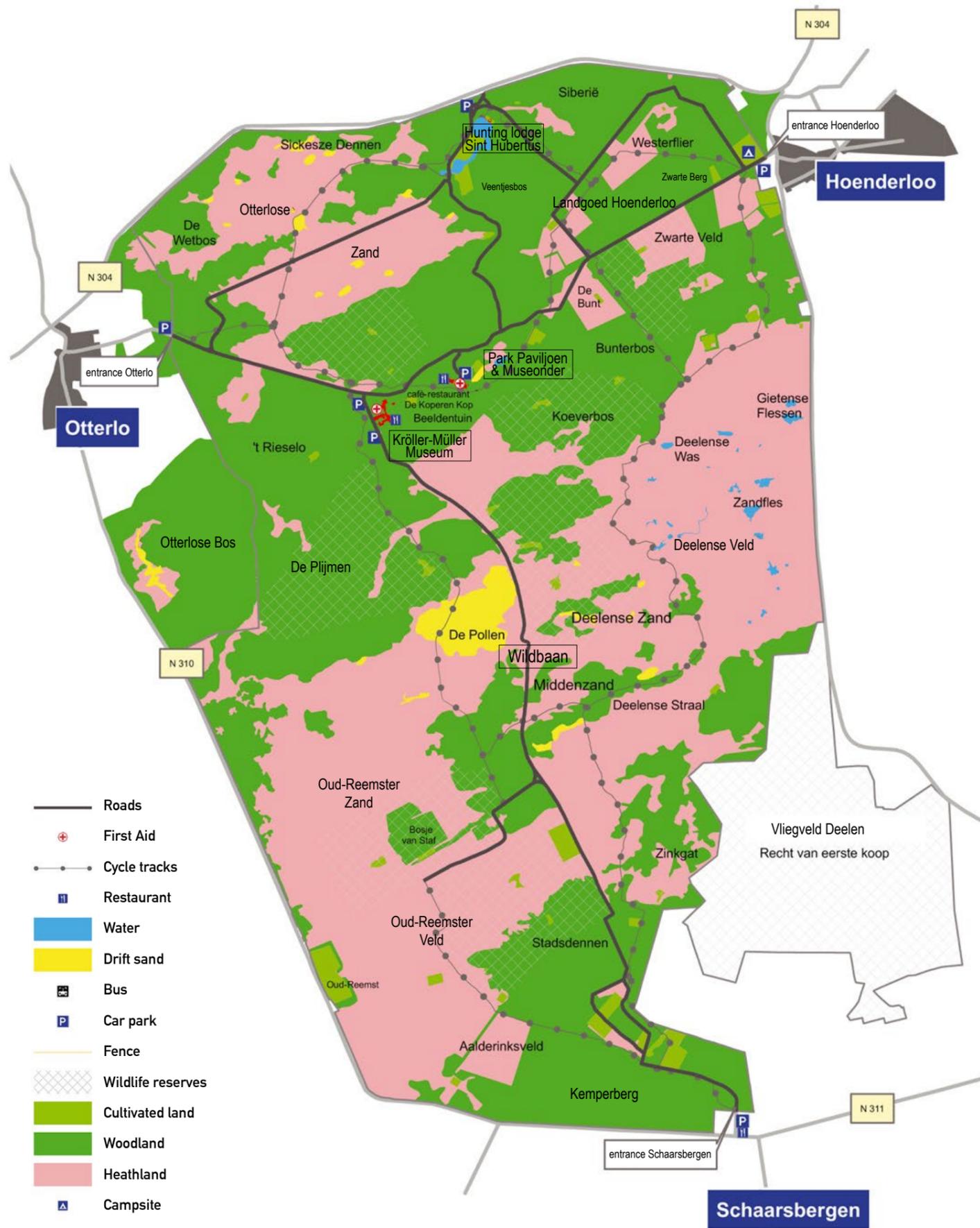
- g. restoration of the area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus; ongoing
- h. rejuvenation of historically valuable avenues (phased); completed
- i. implementation of projects on the basis of the Cultural and Historical Vision; ongoing
- j. building 20 at Deelen. lapses

Pillar 3. visitors

- k. facilities for recreational stays; proposed
- l. redevelopment of the entrances; ongoing
- m. redevelopment of the central area; continuous
- renovation Museonder and renewal exposition; ongoing
- n. revision of layout of roads, cycle tracks and footpaths. proposed

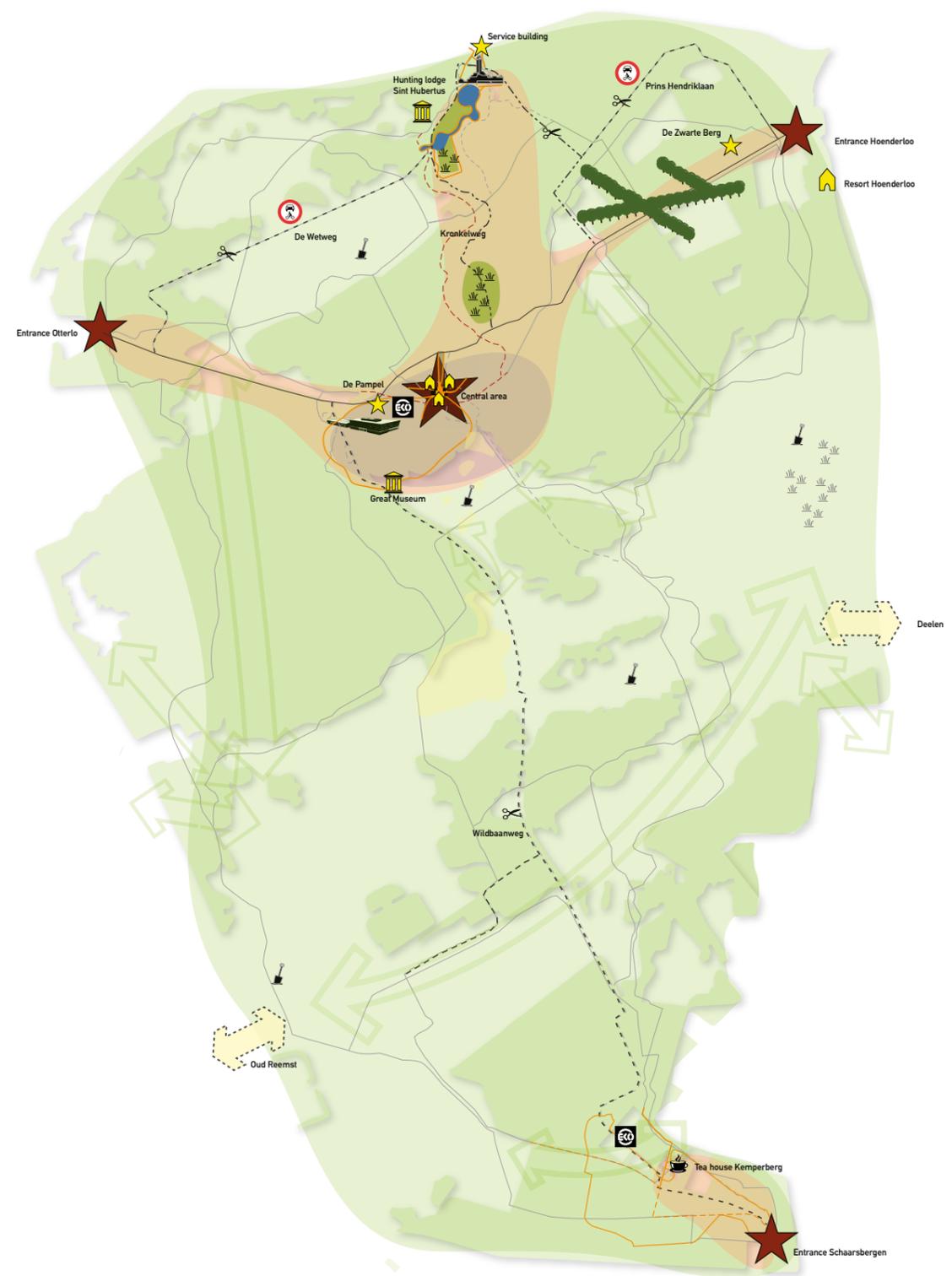
Situation in 2024

During the first years of the planning period the Park, with the assistance of external financing, has been able to invest in nature and heritage (pillars 1 and 2). The Park has, on the basis of its endeavours to achieve an appropriate balance between ecology and economy, created scope for innovation of the recreational facilities and the enhancement of the revenue model (pillar 3). In making these investments the Park is imparting a tremendous impetus to the economic development of the region. It actively works towards achieving a positive balance between carbon capture by the Park and the carbon footprint generated by visitors. The annex contains a summary of the status in 2024 of as yet unrealised projects.



- Roads
- ⊕ First Aid
- Cycle tracks
- ☰ Restaurant
- Water
- Drift sand
- ☎ Bus
- P Car park
- Fence
- ▨ Wildlife reserves
- Cultivated land
- Woodland
- Heathland
- ⛺ Campsite

Over: De Hoge Veluwe National Park, 2009 situation



Implementation programme 2010-2030

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ★ Redevelopment of central area | ↔ Connections between open terrain areas | ⊘ Closure of current road for (motorized) public |
| 🏠 Restoration of area around St Hubertus Hunting Lodge | 🌿 Retention of open terrain types | --- Future sandy track |
| ☕ Tea house Kemperberg | 🌿 Restoration of wet nature | --- Future clinker-paved road |
| ★ Redevelopment of entrances | 🌿 Ecological corridors | --- New cycle track |
| 🏛️ Range of work on cultural and historical structures | ✂️ Restoration of avenues | |
| ★ Restoration of gardens | 🌿 Conversion to organic farming | |
| 🏠 New buildings | ✂️ Conversion of road into sandy track or clinker-paved road | |



a. Conservation and restoration of drift sand landscape

The open terrain types accommodate the greatest wealth of plant and animal species. The existing area of open terrain must at least be retained to conserve the biodiversity. For this reason, the Park has adopted active management to combat the insidious creeping process of encroachment and overgrowth.

In addition to this regular, in part active, management, the Park also carries out projects for the conservation and restoration of the area of drift sand. These projects are focused on opening up drift sands by removing solitary self-seeded Scots pine and on restoring drift sand vegetation by removing the top layer or by removing invasive species, such as heath star moss, to offer vulnerable species more room.

The Park's forest management also strives to utilize the opportunities available for more gradual transitions from open terrain to woodland. In 2011, the Park invested in the restoration of the Otterlose and Pampelse Zand. Further investments are now needed due to climatological and environmental circumstances to maintain the drift sand landscape as an open terrain and ward off adverse impacts (pollution, enrichment, and disruption). In 2022, the Park has taken an integrated approach to restoring the Otterlose Zand area. The implementation of projects is subject to external financing.

b. Restoration of heath landscape with active management

The presence of large herbivores (red deer, roe deer and mouflons) and the use of volunteers contribute greatly to maintaining the Park's



heathland as open terrain. However, due in part to environmental circumstances, there is still overgrowth of the heath. The arrival of wolves has put the comprehensive grazing by large herbivores under pressure. The effect that wolves are having on biodiversity in the Park is so negative that the Foundation seeks to have the mouflon return as an effective grazer of this landscape of drifting sands and heathland. Other control measures, such as manually removing pines, mowing, chopping, and scorching heathland, are insufficient as alternatives for comprehensive grazing. The Park is collaborating with research institutions and universities on nature restoration projects in the heathlands. Examples of these projects include experiments with small fields for the cultivation of crops such as herbs and experiments with restoration of calcareous grassland. These additional control measures can be implemented only when the Park can raise external financing, for example in the form of grants. In 2015, the Park began an experiment with the use of finely ground stone for the sustainable restoration of the soil mineralogy and, consequently, the biodiversity.



c. Research into the potential and possible restoration of wet nature areas

Nature values in various locations in the Park are under threat from external factors such as climate change and water extraction. Seepage water and groundwater pushed up against the barchan dunes has dried up. However, all wet nature restoration efforts are based on thorough preliminary research and monitoring. This research examines options for the restoration of the system and reinforcement of its function as a freshwater buffer. The implementation projects are focused on the restoration of the landscape or water system. The success of these projects will obviate the need for regular (annual) effect-oriented measures. In recent years, nature restoration projects have been carried out in:

- Deelense Veld;
- the area around Kronkelweg;
- De Veentjes;

Studies are currently being done to see whether additional measures, such as the restoration of the quality of the pond water at Jachthuis Sint Hubertus, are required. The implementation of

projects depends on external financing, for example in the form of project grants or grants from funds.

d. Specific management for specific species

The Park regularly carries out nature restoration projects focused on the restoration of habitats of specific species including the Alcon blue, fritillary, wart biter, and juniper. Efforts to reintroduce the black grouse were ceased as other terrain owners in the Veluwe area did not back the required scale-up. Meanwhile, measures have been taken for viper's grass, rare spring sedge, two-spotted groundhopper, and various butterfly species, among others.

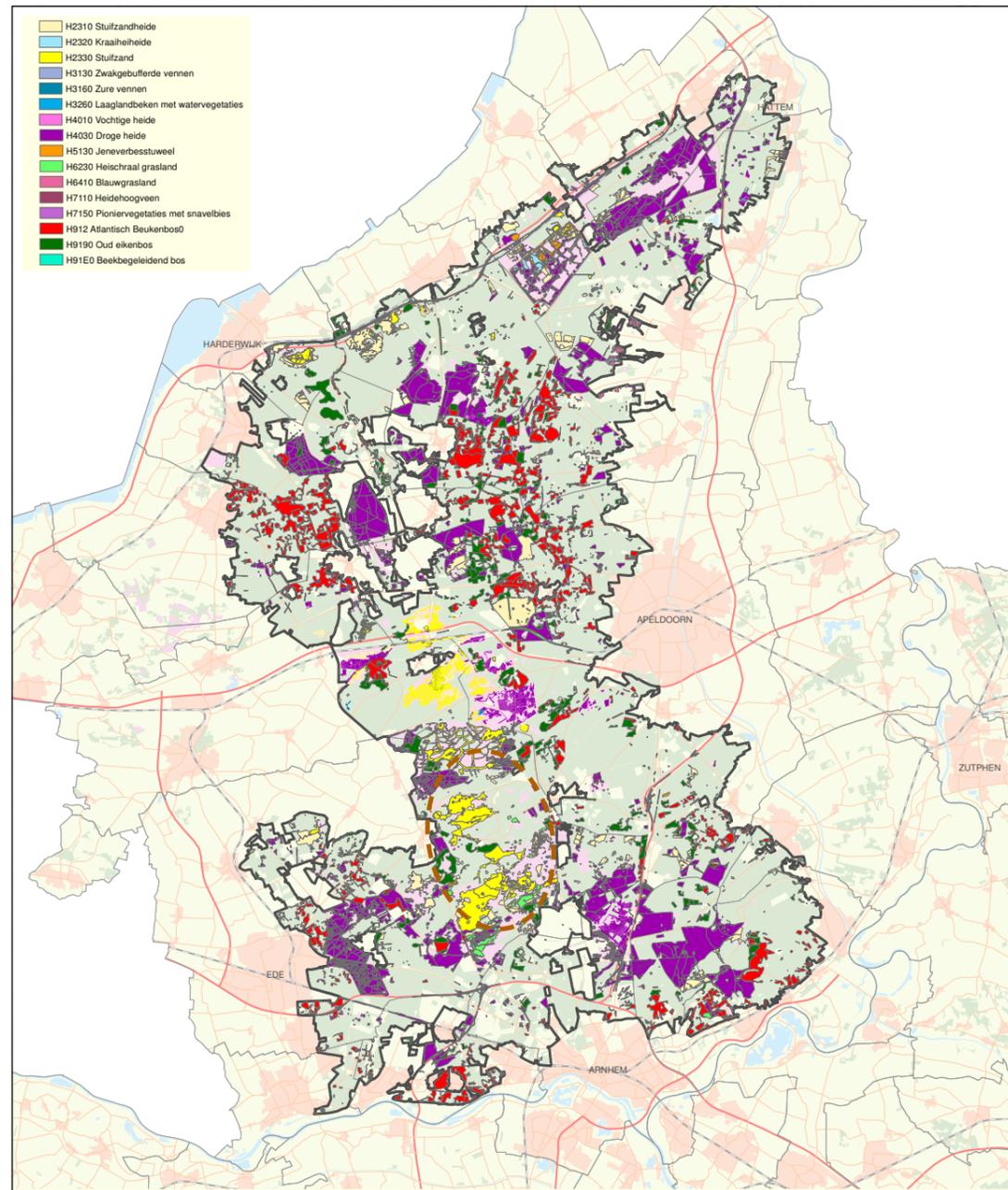


In 2017, the Park won the Belleuropa Award, a European prize for outstanding management of a private estate with high biodiversity. Species-directed measures are part of the active management of terrains. The implementation of these projects depends on external financing.

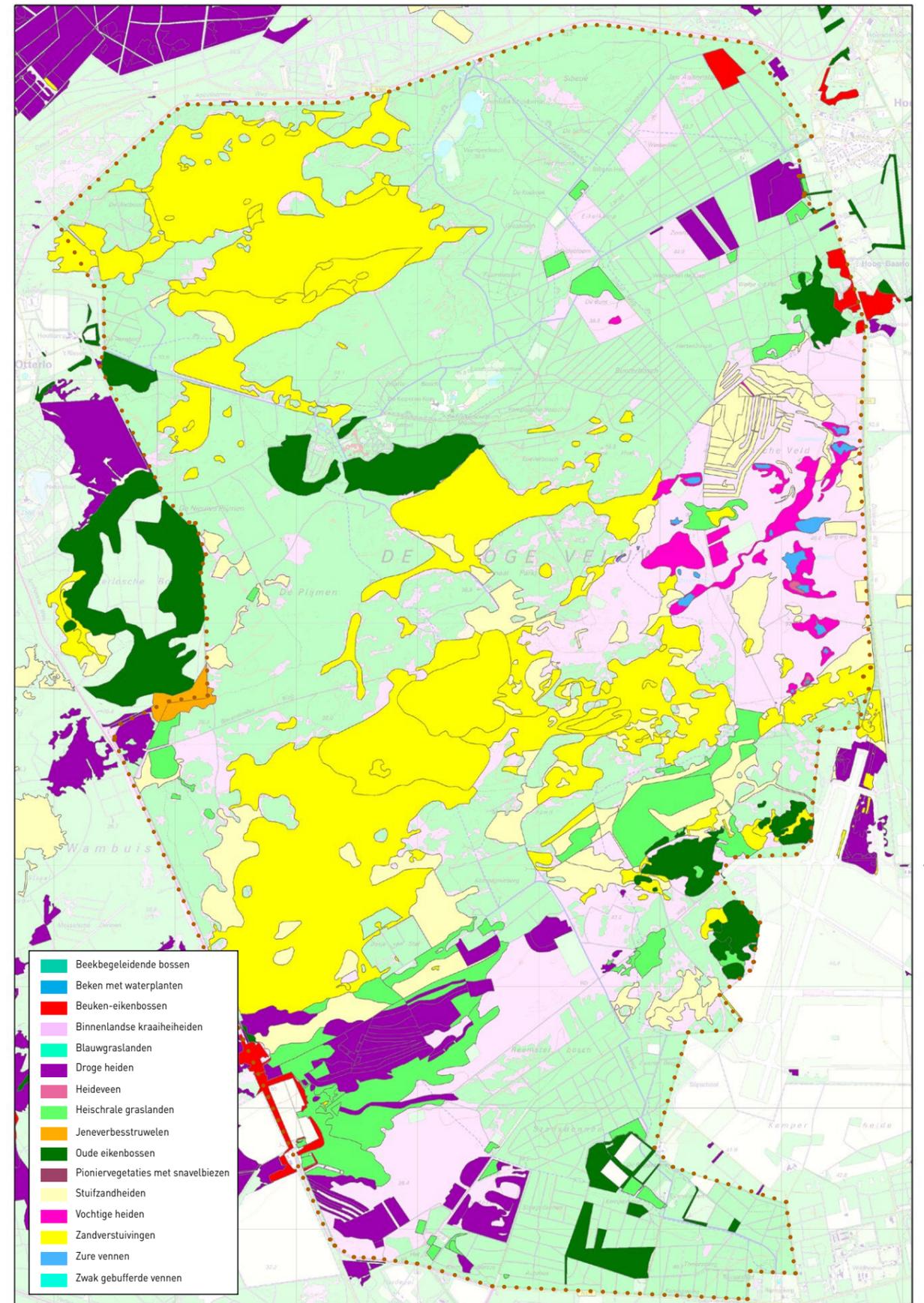
e. Contribution to ecological corridors

One of the pillars of the national nature policy relates to the creation of ecological corridors for exchanges of plant and animal species. Cor-

ridors between the open terrain are vital for the exchange of species. One of the objectives within the context of Natura 2000 relates to at least the retention of the area of open terrain and, if feasible, the increase of the area and the connection of the open terrains with corridors. De Hoge Veluwe National Park is an important source area for exchanges of these species throughout the Veluwe. The Park is willing to contribute to this Natura 2000 objective. This will require the clearance of woodland and removal of the litter layer, measures



Map of Natura 2000 habitat types on the Veluwe, provisional demarcations (Source: Province of Gelderland)



Map of protected habitat types in De Hoge Veluwe National Park (Source: Province of Gelderland)



that will not pay themselves back. By now, the Park has completed two entrance and exit points for wildlife and approximately 100 hectares of dry heathland corridors. The Park is using a network of camera traps to actively analyse the effects and intervenes where necessary. In 2018, for example, game passages for wild boar were closed due to African swine fever; these were opened again in 2024. An enormous influx of red deer from neighbouring terrains, and the negative effects this had on forest rejuvenation, necessitated the closure of game passages for red deer in 2019 as well.

f. Conversion of agriculture into fields for natural farming rich with plant and animal life

The Park leases farmland to farmers, in particular in the southern area on the Kemperberg estate. In the past years, the Park has converted the traditional agriculture into organic arable farming (cereals). The fields are of great cultural and historical relevance and contribute to the ecological wealth of the Park. The Park intends

to increase biodiversity by converting agricultural land into natural farming fields that are rich with plant and animal life. Implementation is subject to external financing.

o. Forest conversion

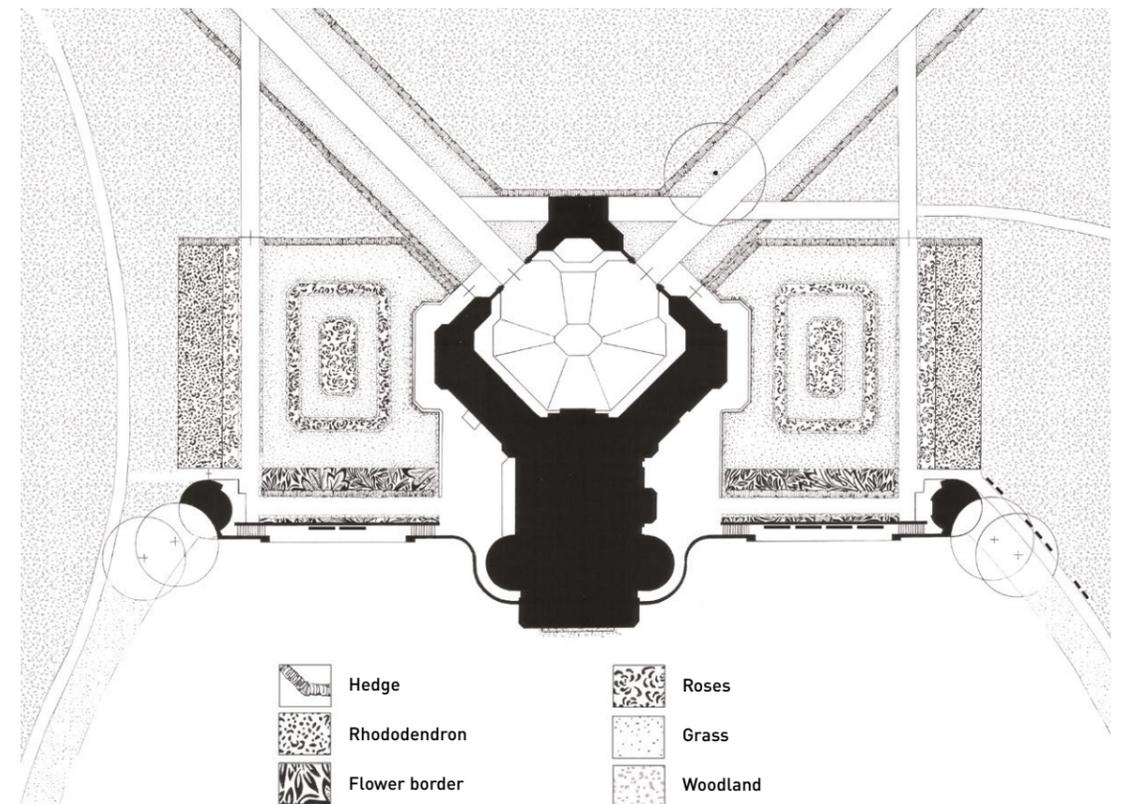
Acidification is causing minerals to weather at a faster rate and be washed out of the soil. Climate change, and extreme heat in particular, has increased the level of disease and plagues in the forest areas. The Park wants to take measures to improve the quality of forests to make them futureproof and boost their resilience. Conversion of coniferous and deciduous forests and a more varied composition of the forests are required. Varied deciduous forests have a positive effect on the soil. The natural forest rejuvenation driven by deciduous trees is compromised by the damage done by red deer feeding on these trees. The Park intends to do research on how best to restore the balance between wildlife visibility and forest rejuvenation and invest in (protective) planting of (deciduous) trees. The research will also look

at the effects that administering stone meal will have on forest rejuvenation and wildlife feeding on trees. Implementation is subject to external financing.

g. Restoration of area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus

H+N+S Landscape architects and Michael van Gessel developed a plan for the layout of the Jachthuis Sint Hubertus garden and park. The main objective is to recreate the strength of the original design by the architect, Dr H.P. Berlage. The intention is to create a new and convincing landscape design that is based on the historical values but which also does justice to the current situation. The plan includes the restoration of the geometric side gardens and the transformation of the Meditation Garden and the long border. The proposal was for all later additions that constituted unacceptable infringements of the plan of Dr H.P. Berlage and the conceptual transparency

of his plan to be removed. The first phase was completed in 2013. One of the major interventions related to the restoration of the original layout of the ponds: the connecting watercourse dug in 1976 has been removed and the low shrubs on the former island have been cleared. In accordance with the plan, the original walking route around the pond has been restored to its former glory and made accessible to the less able. Over the 2014-2015 period, the area around the Service building and the Jachthuis was restored to the strength of the original design by Dr H.P. Berlage. The monumental entrance gate was reinstated to restore the symmetry of the courtyard. The Pump House designed by architect H.C. van de Velde now offers a look-out point for visitors. In the northern area, work to improve the quality of the water in the pond and changes to the entrance axes have been planned. Implementation of these projects is subject to external financing.



Design of the Jachthuis Sint Hubertus garden (2009, H+N+S landschapsarchitecten in collaboration with Michael R. van Gessel)



Plan for the restoration of the area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus (H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten in collaboration with Michael R. van Gessel)

h. Rejuvenation of historically valuable avenues

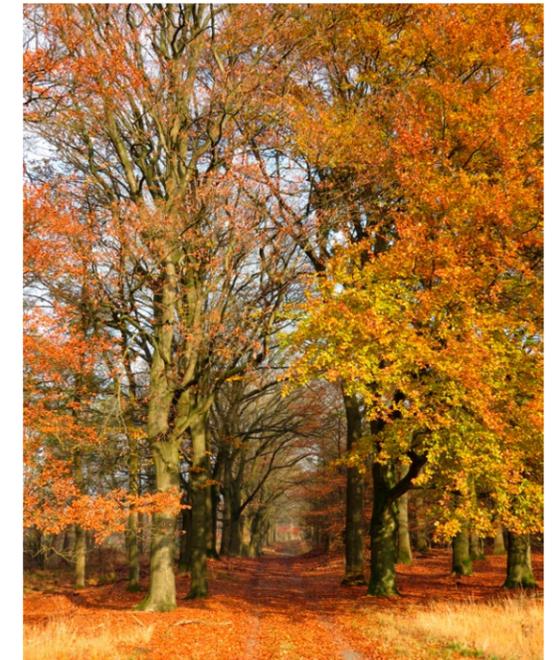
In 2011, De Hoge Veluwe National Park began work on the phased rejuvenation of the historic trees lining the avenues of the Hoenderloo country estate. The avenues are lined with American oak, beech or inland oak. Most avenues were constructed by the former owner, Sickesz, at the end of the 19th century, so most trees are between 100 and 150 years old. The Park is not basing the rejuvenation sequence on age alone, as the vitality of the trees in combination with the recreational pressure on the paths underneath these avenue trees is also of great importance. All the trees lining an avenue are felled in one operation and new trees are planted. This will preserve the appearance of the avenues, in particular on the Hoenderloo country estate. The Park attaches great importance to a phased rejuvenation process, in which the phases are implemented at twenty-year intervals. Rejuvenation projects are subject to external financing.

i. Implementation of projects on the basis of the Cultural and Historical Vision

The Cultural and Historical Vision was adopted in 2010. This vision provides an insight into the ambitions and developments. A number of cultural history projects have been explained above, such as the restoration of the parks and gardens of Jachthuis Sint Hubertus and the rejuvenation of historically valuable avenues. In addition, projects including the following projects also have originated from this vision:

- return of the oak coppicing practice;
- giving purpose to nursery De Pampel (vegetable garden);
- improving the visitor experience of the Great Museum;
- Theehuis De Kemperberg (tearoom);
- restoration of historical structures / buildings;
- restoration of historical landscape elements;
- heritage perception and heritage education.

By 2024, various project were completed. Instead of rebuilding the wooden Kemperberg country house, the Park wants to use the land as part of the project to build Hoenderloo Resort on the site of the former football pitch by the Park entrance.



The former coach house will be used as a hospitality establishment called 'Theehuis De Kemperberg' (tearoom) during the season. The Park would like to buy back the residential property called De Roek, which is a listed building that was sold in 2002. In late 2018, the De Zwarte Berg guest residence burnt down. A new building has been built in its place.

Most of the projects are being implemented within the context of conservation or visitor management. Implementation of projects is subject to external financing.

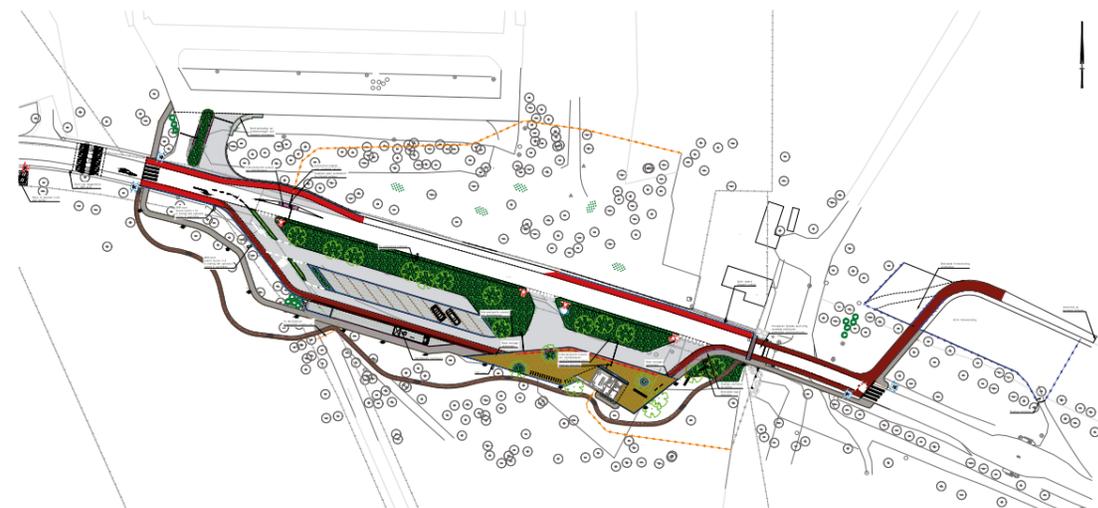
j. Building 20 at Deelen

Before World War II, the Deelen Airfield land now owned by the Ministry of Defence was owned by Mr Kröller and Mrs Kröller-Müller. In 2006, De Hoge Veluwe National Park acquired the right of first refusal should the Ministry of Defence decide

to sell this land. Building 20 is located outside the Park, at the edge of Deelen Airfield. In 2006, the Park acquired this building in a package deal concluded with the Kingdom of the Netherlands in anticipation of the potential repurchase of Deelen Airfield. The building, alongside the other buildings on the Kop van Deelen, is part of the former Fliegerhorst Deelen. The building is currently for sale and is at present temporarily in use by the Stichting Museum Vliegbasis Deelen.

k. Development of the area around the Hoenderloo entrance

The amenity block on the Park's nature-friendly campsite (near the Hoenderloo entrance) was replaced by a new one in 2011, based on a tight schedule of requirements, especially in relation to architecture, embedding of the building into the landscape, functionality, and sustainability. The campsite forms part of the plans for the development of the area around the Hoenderloo entrance. As part of this area development, the Park intends to have a new resort built on land outside the Park belonging to the foundation. This development will be subject to similar design requirements. The Park intends to include the house at Deelenseweg 2 into this (new) design task. This house is in a poor state of repair and the Park has decided to replace it.



Outline solution for the Park entrances

l. Redevelopment of the entrances

De Hoge Veluwe National Park intends to redevelop the Park's entrances at Otterloo, Hoenderloo, and Schaarsbergen. A draft was drawn up in consultation with the parties directly involved. The draft was based on the need for an entrance that exhibits an appropriate performance which meets the requirements of the Park and Museum and which simultaneously safeguards the aesthetic quality - the image - and the cultural and historical values of the Park. The essence of the draft that has been presented is the simplest possible layout that pivots on tranquillity and logic.

The design also separates the different types of traffic and visitor groups for as far as possible. In addition, for security reasons, all traffic other than staff and deliveries will be directed along the lodge, where the porter will always be able to see the driver clearly from the lodge. Not only the location of the gatehouse will change: the immediate surroundings will also be altered. The draft has been worked out in detail in plans tailored to the specific situation at each of the three entrances. Furthermore, charging stations for electric cars will be placed on the parking.

m. Redevelopment of the central area

The spatial development of De Hoge Veluwe National Park will largely be given shape by the redevelopment of the central area. The redevelopment of the central area will anchor the area



in the landscape by improving its integration into its surroundings, and by improving the logic and quality of the central area's accessibility to cars, cyclists and pedestrians. The central area will be redeveloped along different lines, including the improvement of the harmony of the area with the landscape by improving its integration into its surroundings, and by improving the logic and quality of the central area's accessibility to cars, cyclists and pedestrians. The Park's central area is oriented more towards the corridor to the Pampelse Zand and the second entrance to the Kröller-Müller Museum's sculpture garden. Since the redevelopment, the central area is more recognizable as the central meeting point in De Hoge Veluwe National Park.

The design is a more-or-less chance 'clearing in the woods'. A number of buildings are grouped around this clearing in a fairly informal manner, scattered over the open area. The redevelopment has improved the quality of the facilities.

In 2024, the following elements of the redevelopment of the central area have been accomplished:

1. Park Pavilion construction (completed in 2019) with information desk for visitors, reception and teaching areas, the Park Shop, the Park Restaurant with outdoor area, aquifer thermal energy storage system, and sanitary facilities;
2. Car park, events field, playground, sanitary facilities in Museonder and demolition of the toilet block on Marchantplein;
3. Relocation and expansion of the bicycle repair shop and bicycle parking facilities, creation of an access road and cycle path, expansion of the car park, and redevelopment of Marchantplein.

The link between the central area and the second entrance to the sculpture garden of the Kröller-Müller Museum remains a point for attention.

After redevelopment of the entrances, the plan is to refurbish Museonder and renew the exhibition.

The spatial development of the Park has largely been given shape by the redevelopment of the central area



Central area, current 2009 situation



Central area, future situation



The concept of a landscape path, with a walk of about an hour around the central area, suitable for young and old, the able and less able. The landscape path leads visitors past a range of Veluwe landscapes and a wide variety of special cultural and historical spots

1. Park Pavilion construction

The new Park Pavilion accommodates the information desk for visitors, reception and teaching areas, the Park Shop, Restaurant De Hoge Veluwe with outdoor area, aquifer thermal energy storage system, and sanitary facilities was opened in 2019 by His Majesty the King. The Park Pavilion is a meeting point and will offer space for education and specialization.

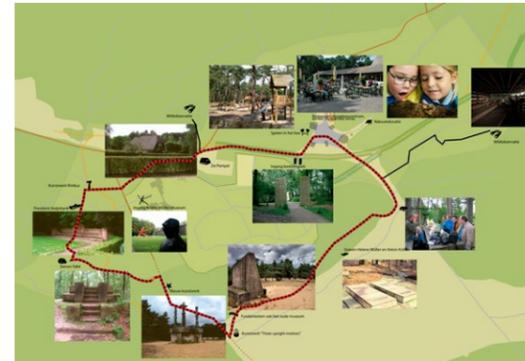
The Park Shop, Restaurant De Hoge Veluwe and sanitary facilities are located on the ground floor and the reception and teaching areas on the first floor. It was designed by two leading architectural firms, Monadnock and De Zwarte Hond, which are in keeping with the Park's rich design tradition and focused on quality and modernization. The design devotes attention to sustainability in both its construction and operations, and to climate control. The Park Pavilion is, like the other buildings in the new central area, connected to a new aquifer thermal energy storage system.



2. Car park, events field, playground, sanitary facilities in Museonder and demolition of the toilet block on Marchantplein

The new car park, with an increased number of parking spaces compared to the situation in 2009, was built amid the trees in 2019. Hedges give the car park a green appearance. Part of the old car park has been converted into an events field.

The playground next to the Park Restaurant has been redesigned and relandscaped to better embed it into the edge of the forest. Additional sanitary facilities for visitors have been created in Museonder, so that the old toilet block on Marchantplein could be demolished.



3. + 4. Relocation and expansion of the bicycle repair shop and bicycle parking facilities, creation of an access road and cycle path, and redevelopment of Marchantplein

The bicycle parking facilities blocked the view of the open landscape from the Pampelse Zand. For this reason, the bicycle repair shop and the bicycle parking facilities were rotated slightly. These important functions are now in a more central and, as a result, more prominent position on Marchantplein, closer to the restaurant and nearer to the Kröller-Müller Museum's sculpture garden. Positioning the bicycle parking facilities at a slightly lower level than Marchantplein serves to discourage cyclists from cycling onto Marchantplein.

One important objective of the redevelopment is to create a logical routing and improve the visibility of the new centre via a view from the Houtkampweg. The new design separates fast and slow traffic to improve road safety. Cars and buses approach from the north, from the Houtkampweg. The bus stop is also on the north side. Cyclists and most pedestrians will arrive from the south, from the Oude Houtkampweg.

The Marchantplein has been converted into a much softer clearing in the woods. The clinker paving will make way for alternating areas of semi-paving and elevated, green areas planted with heath and trees and sufficient seating for the visitors. The design, implementation and use of 'Earth' colours refer to the surroundings and, in particular, to the Pampelse Zand a little further away. This will increase the square's integration in the landscape. The redesign of the central area

also encompasses improved connections between the square and the Kröller-Müller Museum's sculpture garden, the Landscape Path, Nieuwe Houtkampweg and Oude Houtkampweg. The Marchantplein has become a true spider in the web that is readily accessible to visitors from all sides and does justice to a central facility. This is where it all happens!

Museonder refurbishment and exhibition renewal

In the period ahead, the Park wishes to develop Museonder into a prestigious new underground nature museum devoted to the subject of soil. The current exhibition dates from 1993 and needs to be renewed. What is unique about Museonder is its dug-in location, which makes it an excellent vantage point from which to tell stories about the soil and the microorganisms present in it, and share knowledge about these. This location at the centre of De Hoge Veluwe National Park also means that the connection between soil, biodiversity and landscape is easy to make.

The Park wants to develop a new and unique exhibition about soil, aimed at a domestic as well as an international audience, focusing on issues regarding nature and biodiversity as well as the importance of research and management, whether active or not. Museonder's position in the Park allows us to connect knowledge, science and education with actual practice with reference to examples from the Park itself, such as the landscape of the high-lying sandy soils.

The Marchantplein square is the beating heart of the Park. This is where it all happens!

Urgency and topical societal themes

With biodiversity under pressure from current developments such as nitrogen deposition and climate change, knowledge concerning our soil and how to ensure its health is as essential as it is urgent today. Above the surface, the effects of these developments are already visible in the landscape of the Veluwe. Research shows that the role of soil and the life it hosts is of crucial importance to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

More than just a museum

It is the Park's aim to have every visit to De Hoge Veluwe start with a quick look around Museonder. The new Museonder stimulates all the senses. The Park wants to render visible the relationships between past-present, subsoil-surface soil, inside-outside and to let people experience these. Specially developed routes, apps and other facilities take you outside by drawing you in, proving the adage that they who look inside see more outside.

Refurbishment of building and exterior space

To make the building suitable to house the new exhibition, its logistics and floor plan need to be revised. The shell remains intact. The ground floor will still have room for an information desk, classroom, film auditorium/exhibition room and staff and volunteer amenities. The redevelopment is not limited to the building. The exterior space around the building is also being redeveloped in line with the exhibition, in order to expand visitors' experience to include the landscape and the Park around them.



Artist's impressions of the new Museonder

n. Revision of layout of roads, cycle tracks and footpaths

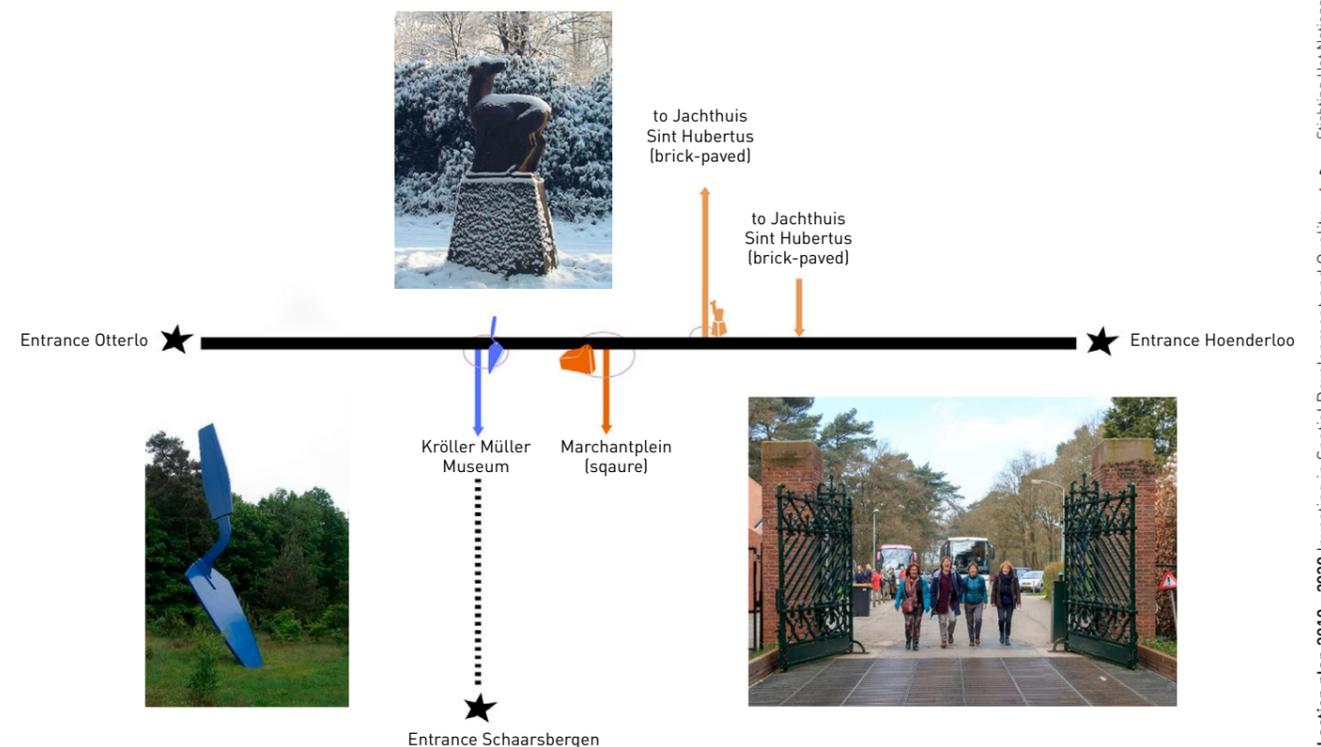
De Hoge Veluwe National Park, in collaboration with H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten (landscape architects) and the Antea Group, has developed an improvement plan for the roads, cycle tracks and paths. The Park's infrastructure was revised on the basis of the needs for zoning and functionality. The balanced approach is manifested in the equilibrium between the alteration or even removal of existing roads for cars and the insertion of missing links in the cycling track and rambling route networks. The improvement plan for the roads, cycle tracks and footpaths is based on the following principles:

- clear routing, main roads (centre line East-West and vice versa);
- construction of roads tailored to their function;
- downgraded roads in nature zone;
- removal of surplus infrastructure;
- concrete and widened cycle paths, cyclists off the roads whenever feasible;

- insertion of missing links in cycle and walking route networks;
- separation of traffic flows (car, motorcycle, cycle, horse rider, pedestrian);
- avoidance of unnecessary cycle track-road intersections.

The plan is based on the creation of what is referred to as a 'centre line' (see the figure below). This is an asphalt road between the two busiest entrances that provides access to the main public facilities. The other two routes, in the direction of Jachthuis Sint Hubertus and the Schaarsbergen entrance, will be of a clearly different design to intensify the experience of the range of landscapes.

Kronkelweg will be converted into a 'drive' towards Jachthuis Sint Hubertus. Wildbaanweg (south of the coach car park of the Kröller-Müller Museum) will be converted into a compacted sand connecting road that, as it were, blends into the landscape. Reemsterweg will also be converted



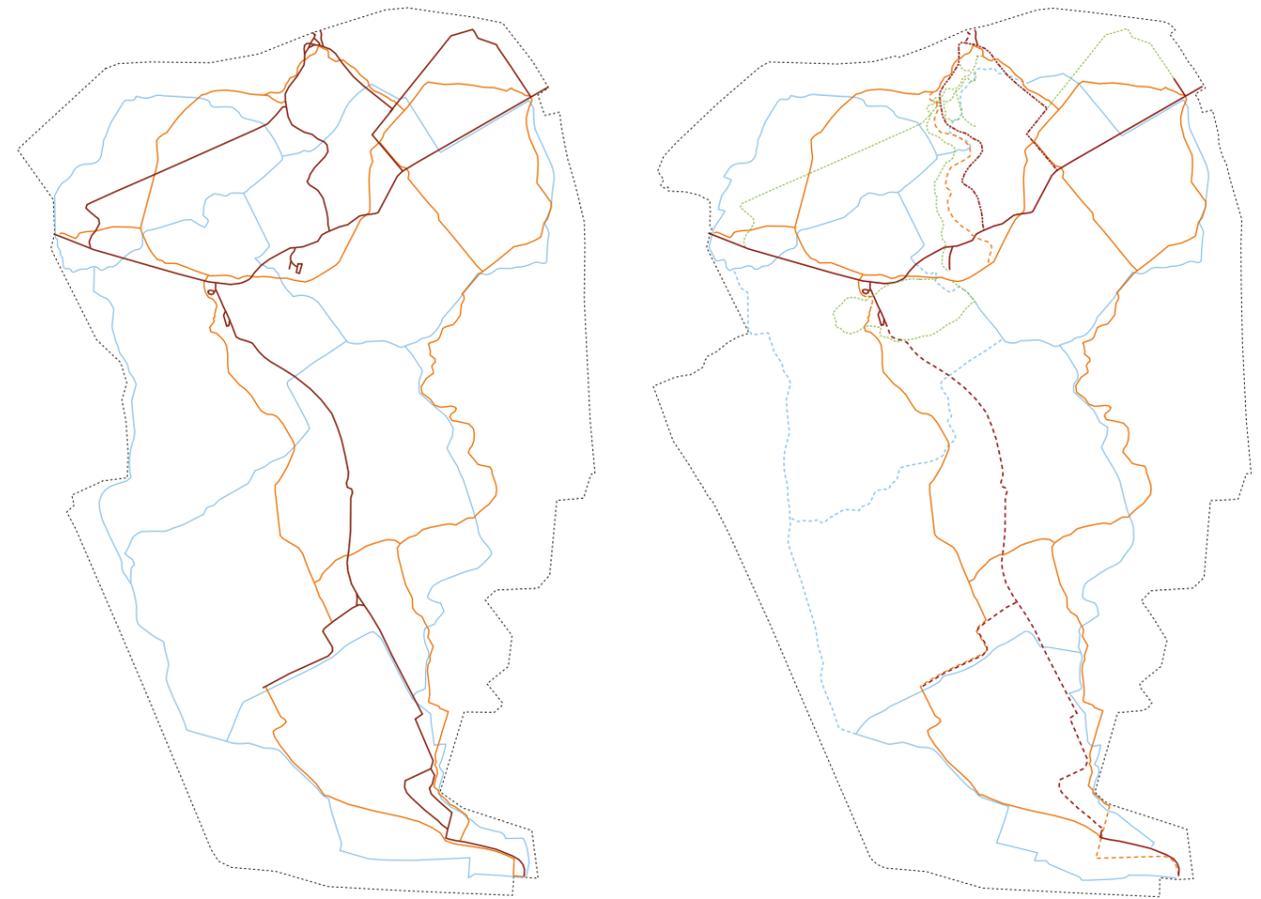
The Heart Line (main routing)

into a sandy track by replacing the asphalt top layer with compacted sand. The road function of some connections in other locations in the Park can be abolished completely. In 2019, the Park decided to convert Prins Hendriklaan (from Stenen Hert to campsite) and De Wetweg into (sandy) service roads and close them to visitor traffic so as to limit nitrogen emissions by reinforcing the recreational zoning. The improved accommodation of cars and the local removal of some roads are offset by the addition and relocation of a number of connecting and other paths. The restoration plan for the surroundings of Jachthuis Sint Hubertus will also result in changes to the layout of the paths that have already partly taken place.

The greatest of these changes is the creation of a new cycle track along Kronkelweg to fill a gap in the cycle route network. The new cycle track will be parallel to Kronkelweg, south of Jachthuis

Sint Hubertus, to dissuade cyclists from cycling on Kronkelweg, against the flow of traffic, which currently results in dangerous situations. This new cycle track is intended to create a staged experience, with alternating spaces and views en route to Jachthuis Sint Hubertus. Visitors have a need for a shorter cycling route from the central square to Jachthuis Sint Hubertus than is currently possible via the De Wet Statue. The construction of a new cycle track to the Jachthuis will meet this need and at the same time will reduce traffic on the cycle track crossing Otterlose Zand (the quiet zone).

The cycle route system near the Park entrances, central area and Kröller-Müller Museum will become more logical. In addition, various smaller changes will also be made to the cycle track, foot-path and bridle path networks. A review of each of these changes falls outside the scope of this plan (see page 45).



Path infrastructure in 2009 (main paths)

- Road
- Cycle track
- Bridle path

New path infrastructure (main paths)

- Future sandy track (car)
- Future clinker road (car)
- Rerouted / new cycle tracks
- Relocated bridle path
- New / renewed footpaths



CHAPTER 7 Preconditions

The optimization of the spatial quality of De Hoge Veluwe National Park is dependent on the implementation of the implementation programme reviewed in Chapter 6. However, the implementation of these projects is largely dependent on external factors.

CHAPTER 7 | PRECONDITIONS

• Permits and exemptions

Permits and exemptions will be required for the implementation of the projects. The Environment and Planning Act plays a major role in this respect. De Hoge Veluwe National Park includes, amongst other things, Natura 2000 habitats and monuments – including Country Residence/ Museum Jachthuis Sint Hubertus and its surrounds – which means that the Environment and Planning Act is leading. The Park has prepared this Overall action plan to inform the authorities about its plans so that the projects can be viewed in cohesion and the associated procedures can be completed smoothly. All original elements of the Overall action plan have been incorporated in the Province's Environmental Vision (2014).

• Climate and environmental circumstances

Nature and the landscape are under strain from external factors such as climate change, acidification, and overfertilization caused by, among other things, increased nitrogen depositions. These factors impact on the ecological, cultural and historical, production, and experiential value of the area, which generally results in higher management costs. The Park wants to anticipate external factors through research and investments aimed at making nature and the landscape more robust and futureproof. In that context, the long-term strategy should preferably also include investments in energy transition and a further sustainability upgrade for Park buildings.

• Financing by public and private sectors

Although the Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe conducts its operations virtually without grants, the funds required for the Implementation Plan reviewed in Chapter 6 exceed the Park's financial capacity. The implementation of these projects will be feasible solely with external financing from the public and private sectors. The Park will seek this financing by applying for project grants and raising funds. In order to strengthen its economic basis, the Park targets 600,000 paying visitors annually.

• Research and monitoring

The implementation of the overall action plan will require thorough research and monitoring that will need to encompass visitor flows, research on the restoration of nature and the use of wildlife corridors. The Park carries out this research and monitoring in collaboration with universities, universities of applied science and volunteers. Thorough scientific research is required for specific projects. The role of IT (a well-functioning GIS and the use of metadata) in management, research, education and projects is steadily increasing. The Park wants to invest in this too.

• Communication with local stakeholders

The implementation programme has far-reaching spatial consequences. This requires careful communication with the surroundings, communication on the what, how, when and why. The Park provides good and timely information about the implementation to prevent any nuisance to its visitors.



Current status of projects

ANNEX | CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECTS

	Project	Completed	Started	Planned
	Pillar 1. nature & landscape			
a	Conservation and restoration of the drift sand landscape - Otterlose and Pampelse Zand - comprehensive quality upgrade of Otterlose Zand	2011 2023		
b	Restoration of heath landscape with active management - cutting heath - restoration of the soil mineralogy with finely ground stone and monitoring - restoration of calcareous grassland	2013	2015 2024	
c	Research of the potential for and the restoration of wet nature - research and evaluation of restoration of wet areas - improvement of the quality of the Deelense Veld - hydrological restoration of the area around Kronkelweg - high-moor formation at De Veentjes - restoration of the quality of the pond water at Jachthuis Sint Hubertus	2014 2014 2014	2022	•
d	Specific management for specific species - corridors for the fritillary and other specie - reintroduction and restoration of the black grouse habitat (ten years) - measures for Red List species	2016 2017	2014	
e	Contribution to ecological corridors - entrances and exit points for red deer - dry heathland corridors - research (e.g. of wildlife) through network of camera traps (Snapshot)	2013 2016	2018 2024	
f	Conversion of agriculture into nature (farming fields rich with plant and animal life)			
o	Forest conversion - forest ecosystem restoration - research into impact of wildlife feeding on trees, stone meal, forest development		2019 2012	
	Pillar 2. heritage, architecture and art			
g	Restoration of the area around Jachthuis Sint Hubertus - 1st phase (pond, walking route, laying out park) - 2nd phase (area around Service Building and Jachthuis) - 3rd phase (making the layout clearer)	2013 2016		•
h	Rejuvenation of historically valuable avenues (1st phase)		2011	
i	Implementation of projects on the basis of the Cultural and Historical Vision - return of the oak coppicing practice - history of the use of woods - restoration of the gardens of the Service Building, Zwarte Berg, Pampel - giving purpose to the nurseries - increasing the visibility of the Great Museum (Nature Game) - Theehuis Kemperberg (tearoom) - heritage perception and heritage education (various projects)	2013 2012 2015 2016	2019 2020 2015	
	Pillar 3. visitors			
k	Development of area around Hoenderloo entrance - new amenity block on the campsite - new build for Hoenderloo Resort	2011		•
l	Redevelopment of the entrances - entrance Otterlo - entrance Schaarsbergen - entrance Hoenderloo		2024	• • •
m	Redevelopment of central area - new Park Pavilion building - car park, events field, playground, sanitary facilities in Museonder, and demolition of toilet block - bicycle repair shop and bicycle parking facilities, access road and cycle path, car park, and redevelopment of Marchantplein - Museonder refurbishment and exhibition renewal	2019 2019		• • • • • • •
n	Revision of layout of roads, cycle tracks and footpaths - deasphalting De Wetweg and Prins Hendriklaan (from Stenen Hert to campsite) - materialization of road adaptation to purpose (semi-paved) - materialisation of Kronkelweg/Hertjesweg/Prins Hendriklaan adaptation to purpose (brick paving) - concreting and widening cycle tracks - revision of layout of cycle tracks - creation of new cycle track along Kronkelweg (Hertjesweg)	2021		• • • • • • •

Publisher's imprint

This Overall action plan 2010 - 2030 was drawn up by De Hoge Veluwe National Park in collaboration with H+N+S Landscape architects in 2008 and 2009, and updated in 2015, 2021 and 2024.

Project group 2008/2009

S.E. baron van Voorst tot Voorst
H. Beukhof
Mrs.M.M. Kokke MBA
Mrs. ing. A.H. Kylstra
ing. J.R.K. Leidekker
W.C. Staal
C.J.R. van de Vegte
M. Lagendijk (Oranjewoud)
J.A.H.C van Tilborg (H+N+S Landscape architects)
F.J.E. Wintermans (Quist Wintermans Architecten)

Consultative group 2008/2009

H. Beukhof
Mrs. drs. E.H. Harmelink
H. Ruseler †
J.N. van der Schee
G. Verheijen
Mrs. J.W. Vroom-Plant †
M.J. Vonhof (Kröller-Müller Museum) †

Discussed by the Nature Conversation Advisory Committee, the Advisory Council of De Hoge Veluwe National Park, and the Supervisory Boards of Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe and Stichting Kröller-Müller Museum. Updated, and once again adopted by the Board of Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe in October 2024.

Project group 2024

S.E. baron van Voorst tot Voorst
A.J. Arntz
A.P. Bruins MBA
Mrs. M.M. Kokke MBA
Mrs. M. Lambooj
ing. J.R.K. Leidekker
W.C. Staal
S.A. Lagendijk BEd (Antea Group)
J.A.H.C. van Tilborg (H+N+S Landscape architects)
J. Brands (Quist Wintermans Architecten)

Consultative group 2024

A.P. Bruins MBA
Mrs. A. van Essen-Schoot
Mrs. H.W. Koning-van der Bor
Mrs. ing. A.H. Kylstra
H. Solleveld (OR)
G. Verheijen
F. de Vogel (Kröller-Müller Museum)

Photos and illustration

Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe and H+N+S Landscape architects

Hoenderloo/Amersfoort, October 2024



Stichting Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe
Apeldoornseweg 250
7351 TA Hoenderloo



H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten
Postbus 1603
3800 BP Amersfoort





STICHTING het nationale park
De Hoge vEluwe

Overall action plan 2010 - 2030
Investing in Spatial Development and Quality

Spatial developments visualized | Adopted on 11 December 2009

Updated version October 2024