500 BC

800 AD

2000 AD

Holocene landscape

Pleistocene landscape

Suitability for habitation

Area in principle suitable for habitation

Area in principle suitable for habitation but with periodical danger of flooding

Area in principle less or not suitable for habitation

Urban area

Permanent submerged water areas

Inner water: mainly freshwater areas, river channels and lakes

Outer water: mainly brackish and marine areas, North Sea, tidal channels and lagoons

Large dunes: relative high dunes with significant relief, mainly Younger Dunes

Barriers and dune ridges: mainly Older Dunes

Lower dunes: valleys between the dune ridges, lower dune areas

Sand-drift areas, mainly formed after 1500 AD

Flooded areas

Occasionally, or former flooded plains: fluvial flood basin and marine salt marshes areas

Pleistocene sand areas, below 16 m –NAP

Pleistocene sand areas, between 16 and 0 m –NAP

Fluvial area and brook valleys

Pleistocene sand areas, above 0 m –NAP

Löss area

Areas with tertiary or older deposits at or near the surface

River dunes ('donken')

Pushed moraines and drumlins

Peat areas

Antropogene areas

Intertidal areas: sand- and mudflats

Salt-marsh levees and ridges: relative high parts in the salt marsh area

Urban area

Peat

Embanked / reclaimed areas

Former lakes (dry land)