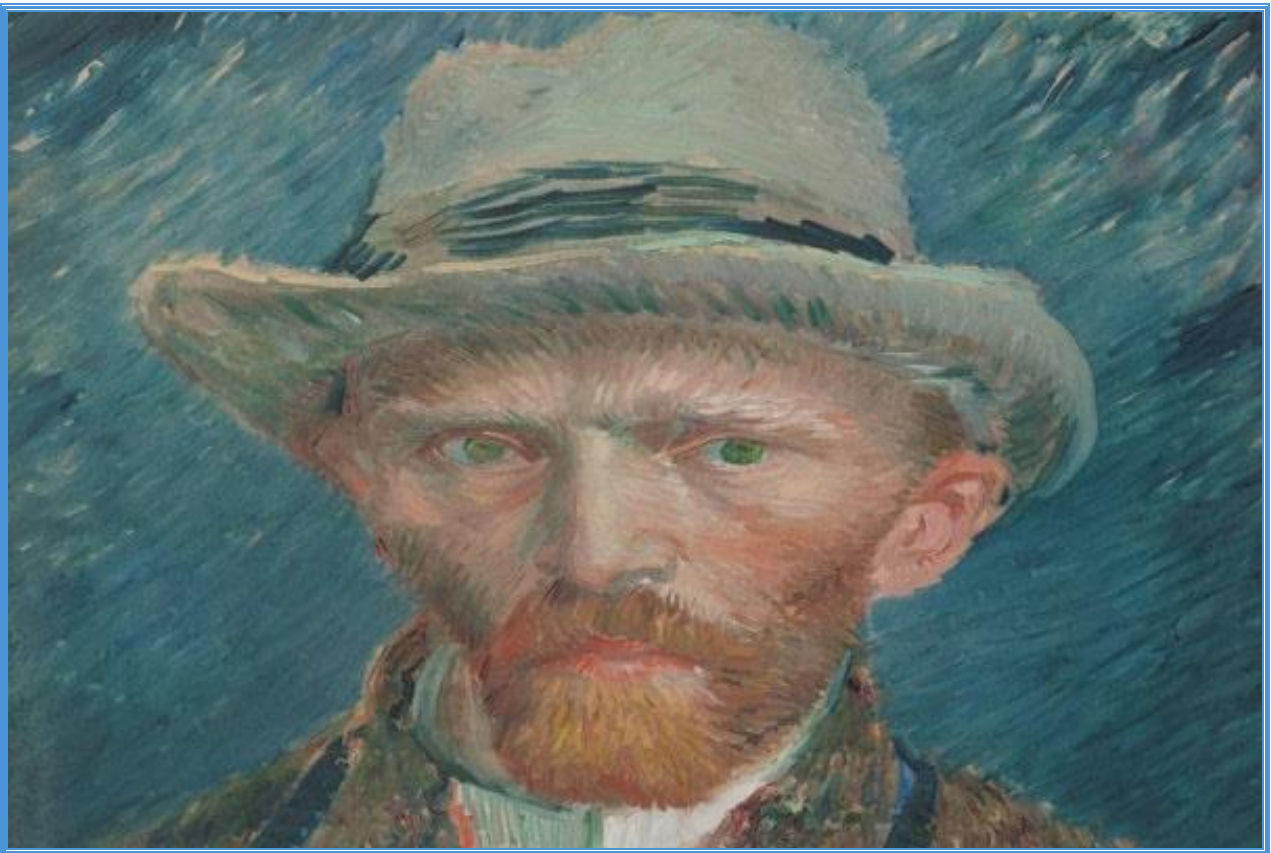




Tour Information



In the Footsteps of Vincent Van Gogh





Travel

Passports

You may need to renew your British Passport if you are travelling to an EU country. **Please ensure your passport is less than 10 years old (even if it has 3 months or more left on it) and has at least 3 months validity remaining from the date of travel.**

For more information, please visit: [passport checker](#)

Visas

You do not need a visa for short trips to the Netherlands. For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy.

For further information, please check here: [travel to the EU](#)

Dutch Embassy: 38 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7 5DP. Tel: (0)20 7590 3200 or (09065) 508 916 (visa information line). Fax: (0)20 7581 348.

Email: consular@netherlands-embassy.org.uk.

Website: www.netherlands-embassy.org.uk

Open Mon-Fri 0900-1700; 0900-1200 (for visa and passport section)



Tickets

The tour manager will distribute Eurostar tickets at St Pancras. Please meet at the statue underneath the big clock on the first floor 1 - 1½ hours prior to departure time.

Please take care not to lose your tickets and please check that the details on your tickets are accurate. Your ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable.

No refund can be given for non-used portions.

A light meal will be served to passengers travelling Standard Premier on Eurostar. Standard class Eurostar tickets do not include any food or drink on board, although there is a buffet car serving drinks and snacks.

Train Seats

On all legs of the journey you have reserved seat and carriage numbers which are shown clearly on your ticket.



Baggage

As with most trains, passengers are responsible for carrying baggage onto and off the train. Baggage can be stored on overhead shelves or at the entrance to the carriages. Trolleys are available at St Pancras, but bags do need to be carried on to the platform. Porters are sometimes but not always available at St Pancras.

Travel Editions recommends a luggage delivery service called **thebaggageman**, where your suitcase can be picked up from your home before departure and delivered straight to your hotel; therefore removing the worry about carrying your cases onto and off the trains.

For further information:

<http://www.thebaggageman.com>

Transfers

On arrival, transfer by coach to the town of s'Hertogenbosch, also known as Den Bosch, and check into the Golden Tulip Central Hotel.

Special Requests

If you haven't already done so, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.

Border Control

At border control, you may need to show a return or onward ticket, show you have enough money for your stay, use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queuing.

Taking food into EU countries

You are not able to take meat, milk or any products containing them into EU countries.



Accommodation

Golden Tulip Hotel, s’Hertogenbosch.

The Golden Tulip Central Hotel is located next to the medieval market square of s’Hertogenbosch. It offers a warm and welcoming atmosphere. This 4 star hotel has a restaurant, bar and fitness centre. Rooms feature all the regular amenities including tea/coffee making facilities, phone, television, safe and wifi.

For more information visit their website:
<https://hotel-central.goldentulip.com/en-us/>



Food

There are few dishes that can be described as quintessentially Dutch, and those that do fall into this category are a far cry from the elaborate creations of French or Italian cuisine. Almost every large town, however, has a wide range of restaurants specialising in their own brands of international dishes. Indonesian cuisine, a result of the Dutch colonisation of the East Indies, with its use of spices and exotic ingredients, is particularly delicious.

A typical Dutch breakfast usually consists of several varieties of bread, thin slices of Dutch cheese, prepared meats and sausage, butter and *hagelslag* (chocolate sprinkles), or jam, often a boiled egg and a cup of coffee. For lunch, most common are *Koffietafel* (breads, various cold cuts, cheese and preserves with a side dish of omelette, cottage pie or salad and coffee) and *broodjes* (sandwiches), served in the ubiquitous sandwich bars – *broodjeswinkels*.

More substantial dishes are generally reserved by the Dutch themselves for the evening meal: *erwtensoep* (thick pea soup served with smoked sausage, cubes of bacon, pig’s knuckle and brown or white bread), *groentensoep* (clear consommé with vegetables, vermicelli and meatballs), *Stamppot* (hearty, traditional mash-up of potatoes with endive, turnips or some other earthy vegetable, customarily accompanied by smoked sausage), *klapstuk* (an accompaniment of stewed lean beef) and *boerenkool met rookworst* (frost-crisped kale and potatoes served with smoked sausage).

Seafood dishes are often excellent, particularly in Amsterdam, and include *gebakken zeetong* (fried sole), *lekkerbekjes* (fried whiting), *gerookte paling* (smoked eel), royal imperial oysters, shrimps, mussels, and lobster. Lightly salted ‘green’ herring can be bought from street stalls (they are held by the tail and slipped down into the throat).

Favourite Dutch desserts include *flensjes* or *pannekoeken* (25 varieties of Dutch pancake), *wafels met slagroom* (waffles with whipped cream), *Poffertje* (small dough balls fried and dusted with sugar) and *Stroopwafel* (two thin layers of waffle filled with sweet sticky syrup – placed on top of a hot cup of tea or coffee, the caramel syrup melts deliciously).

Restaurants usually have table service. Bars and cafes generally have the same, though some are self-service. Usually, a discretionary service charge is added to your bill in restaurants and bars, but it is customary to leave small change when paying a bill.



Drink

Dutch beer is excellent, with pilsener-style lagers the most popular. It is always served chilled, generally in small (slightly under half a pint) glasses. The most popular brand in Amsterdam is *Amstel*.

The local spirit, *Jenever* (Dutch gin), flavoured with juniper berries and served chilled, is usually taken straight and knocked back in a single go, but it is sometimes drunk with cola or vermouth. It comes in many varieties depending on the spices used. Favoured brands are *Bols*, *Bokma*, *Claeryn* and *De Kuyper*. Other excellent Dutch liqueurs include *Curaçao*, *Parfait d’Amour*, *Triple Sec* (similar to Cointreau) and Dutch-made versions of crème de menthe, apricot brandy and anisette.

Meals included in the price of your holiday are:

Breakfast – daily **Lunch** - two **Dinner** - two



Destination

This tour will explore the life and works of Vincent Van Gogh in the company of Dr Peter Higginson. Van Gogh was born in the Brabant region of the Netherlands, the son of a pastor. His works are scattered around the globe, but Brabant is where his roots are, and where his first masterpiece 'The Potato Eaters' was produced. We'll travel to see the house where Van Gogh was born, his art class school, the parsonage and churches where his father worked, and of course some of his most famous works at both the Kroller-Muller Museum and Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam

Places of interest included in the tour:

Zundert and Etten-Leur

Zundert is the birthplace of Vincent Van Gogh. His birthplace at Markt 26 was an old building from the early 17th century. In 1903 it was demolished and replaced by a new larger parsonage. Part of the Vincent van Gogh Huis has been located here since 2008. The Vincent Van Gogh Huis is now an arts centre which provides a wonderful introduction to the early life of Van Gogh and his upbringing.

For more information about Zundert:

[Zundert](#)

Etten-Leur is a charming Dutch town with a rich cultural heritage, situated in the province of North Brabant. It has a museum dedicated to Vincent Van Gogh, who lived in the town during his early years.

For more information about Etten-Leur:

[Etten-Leur](#)

Nuenen and 's-Hertogenbosch

Nuenen, also known as Van Gogh Village, is where the artist spent two years from 1883 to 1885. His father lived and worked here as the Protestant pastor in the largely catholic environment. Van Gogh lived in the small carriage house next to the pastor's house, which is well preserved and visited by art lovers from all over the world. Van Gogh was extremely productive in his years in Nuenen. The time he spent here is referred to as his so-called dark or sombre period. Here he painted his famous painting [The potato eaters](#) as well as [Congregation Leaving the Reformed Church in Nuenen](#). The village

highlights some of the fourteen locations that have been immortalised in his sketches and paintings.

's-Hertogenbosch (frequently called Den Bosch) is a fortified city full of historic buildings and wonderful museums. The city has retained much of its medieval character. The city walls and fortifications of the city were built in the 16th and 17th centuries. Virtually all of its fortifications have remained intact.

For more information about 's-Hertogenbosch:

['s-Hertogenbosch](#)

Kroller-Muller Museum

The Kroller-Muller Museum is set in the beautiful [Hage Veluwe National Park](#). The museum houses the second biggest collection of Van Gogh work and is set within its own sculpture park.

For more information about the Kroller-Muller

Museum: [Kroller-Muller Museum](#)

Amsterdam, the Van Gogh Museum

One of Europe's great cities and the capital of The Netherlands, Amsterdam started life as a small fishing village and became one of the world's most important ports during the Dutch Golden Age. Wander the narrow atmospheric lanes and canals lined with 17th century merchant's houses and visit some of the many cultural and historic sites, such as the intensely moving *Anne Frank's house*, the *Flower Market*, the canals such as *Herengracht* and *Singel* and the lovely houseboats, *Westerkerk Church* and the *Van Gogh museum*, that has some 100 of the artist's paintings on display as well as letters to his brother Theo.

For more information about the Van Gogh Museum:

[Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam](#)

Reading Suggestions

R. H. Fuchs, *Dutch painting (World of Art)*.

An overview of Dutch painting from the Middle Ages to the 20th century, from Van Eycks to Hals, Rembrandt, Vermeer and Van Gogh.

Your lecturer / Guide

Dr Peter Higginson specialises in the art and culture of early modern Europe, and the modern period. He has taught numerous university courses abroad and has wide experience in leading cultural tours to different parts of Europe including Bilbao, Rome, Venice, Florence, Paris and further afield to Cuba. His enthusiasm, knowledge and commitment have earned him rave reviews from the many clients who have travelled with him on a Travel Editions' tour over the years. Peter will give the following lectures during the tour:

'The Emerging Artist in Holland'

'Van Gogh taking on avant garde'

Tour manager

Your tour manager will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operated according to plan. If you have any problems or questions please see him or her immediately – it is often possible to resolve complaints or problems very quickly on the spot, and do everything to help you enjoy your holiday.

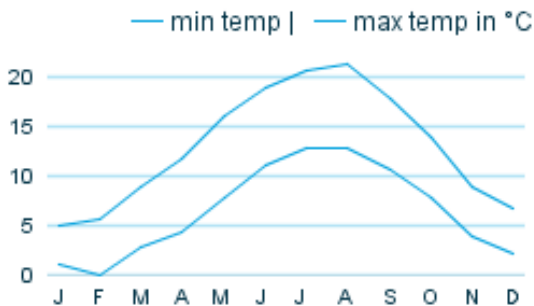
Grading

This tour has been graded as **Demanding**: On your feet all day, uneven terrain (e.g. cobbles).



The Basics

Climate – The weather in the Netherlands at this time of year is likely to be similar to the UK. Evenings can be quite cool and there is the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared.



Time – GMT +2 hours (Summer time Apr-Oct); GMT + 1 (Standard time Nov-Mar).

Language – Dutch.

Religion – Roman Catholic (30%), Dutch Reformed Church (11%), Other or non (42%).

National holidays – New Year's day (01 Jan); Good Friday; Easter Monday; King's Day; Liberation Day (05 May); Ascension day; Whit Monday; Christmas day (25 Dec); Boxing Day (26 Dec).

Currency – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

Banks – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are located in all towns and cities, as well as airports, major train stations and other spots. They usually offer an attractive exchange rate. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros.

Credit cards – American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted across the country. If you're eating at a restaurant, check prior to the meal that your card will be an acceptable form of payment. Even in cities, it's advisable to carry a supply of cash with you at all times. Varying amounts of commission can be charged.

Electricity – 230 volt, two-pin continental plug.

Drinking water – Tap water is safe to drink. (Although you'll find a huge amount of bottled water for sale too)

Shops and museums – Special purchases include Delft blue pottery, Gouda cheese and diamonds from Amsterdam.

Shops are open Mon 1100-1730, Tues-Fri 0930-1800 and Sat 0900-1700. In big cities, supermarkets are open from 0800-2000/2100. In large city centres, shops are open Sun 1200-1700. In many towns there is evening shopping till 2100 on Thursday or Friday.

Please note that some museums close on Mondays.

Clothes & Shoes – You may like to bring a warm sweater for cool evenings. Light rain wear for the occasional storm and good grip/flat walking shoes are recommended.

Camera – bring plenty of memory cards/film and any spare camera batteries as these are not always available. Please check with your guide before photographing people.

Bath plugs – The hotel has plugs for basins, but it is useful to carry a 'universal' one with you.

Telephones/mobiles – The guarantee of free mobile phone roaming throughout the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway has ended. Check with your phone operator to find out about any roaming charges that might be applied after 1st January 2021. A new law means that you are protected from getting mobile data charges above £45 without you knowing. Once you reach £45, you need to opt in to spend more so that you can continue using the internet while you are abroad. Your phone operator will tell how you can do this.

Tipping – To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services, but for your guidance about £2-3 per person per day for the tour manager is the norm.



Health

Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a doctor.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.



Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will arrange hospital transport.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.

General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit For Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk

Sun Protection

Always ensure you take sufficient sun protection and moisturiser. A sun hat and sunglasses are also advisable.

Inoculations

You should check with your own doctor and take their advice as to which inoculations are required for the country you are visiting, as only they know your medical history and recommendations are liable to change at short notice.



Insurance

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and also telephone the emergency number of your insurance company. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention.

Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC)

Before you travel, make sure you've got a valid UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or travel insurance with health cover.

You may not have access to free emergency medical treatment and could be charged for your healthcare if you do not have an EHIC or GHIC when visiting an EU country, or travel insurance with full healthcare cover when visiting Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. If you have an EHIC it will still be valid while it remains in date. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) will be valid if you're travelling to an EU country.

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

For further information about the GHIC please visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/healthcare-abroad/apply-for-a-free-uk-global-health-insurance-card-ghic/>



Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

00 44 20 7251 0045

Outside office hours (Mon-Fri 0900-1700), telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7841 023807 or 00 44 7831 133079

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

If you find that you are in need of consular assistance during your holiday:

British Consulate General Amsterdam

Koningslaan 44

1075 AE Amsterdam

Netherlands

+31 (0)20 676 4343

Open Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri 0900-1230. Telephone enquiries Mon-Fri 0900-1300 and 1400-1630. Outside these hours a consular Emergency Service is in operation and can be contacted on +31 (0)20 676 43 43.

Travel Editions

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Email: tours@traveleditions.co.uk www.traveleditions.co.uk

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