Spatial planning in the Netherlands

Spatial Planning and the Living Environment Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior and kingdom relations of The Netherlands

Directorat de L’aménagement du territoire et l’environnement
Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Relations au sein du Royaume
Bienvenu

Short introduction presenters

Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Relations au sein du Royaume

10 maart 2023
Programme

› 08:30 – 09:00 Ontvangst/registratie/koffie
Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations

- Responsible for (among other topics):
  - Dutch constitution and governance
  - Democracy and the rule of law;
  - Housing and government buildings;
  - Sustainable building
  - Digital government and -society

Karen van Dantzig, Dutch Urban Envoy
1. With different departments depending on the subject:
   - Physical domain
   - Social
   - Governance/government
   - Digital
2. Intergovernmental and multilevel
Different layers of government

- National level
- 12 provinces
- 355 municipalities (1 January 2019)
- 21 water boards manage water related infrastructure
- Housing associations play an important role in the construction of residential buildings.
Actualités

› Verdeling overheidslagen - Polderen
› Stikstof
› Verkiezingen 15 maart
The Netherlands is a small and densely populated country with a rich urban structure. Cities and in particular functional urban areas are key pillars of the Dutch economy hosting almost 75%-80% of the national population. The structure of cities comprises a rich and very polycentric urban structure in the Netherlands.

NL is a decentralized unitary State. It consists of national government; 12 provinces; 350 municipalities; 21 water boards; 2 metropolitan areas and many functional urban areas; housing assoc. and more regionalism along the lines of public order/safety, mobility, labor, health... (not always congruent).

Central government creates framework and pre-conditions (including laws/regulations and funding).

The decentralizations reinforced the provincial role in regional development and the municipal role in social and welfare services. However, the decentralization did not (yet) go hand in hand with broad fiscal reforms, which provide more income and spending autonomy to the subnational governments.

In the Netherlands, we have a tradition of close cooperation between different layers of government in plan making. The Dutch ‘polder model’// Dutch diamond. Public-sector authorities, companies and knowledge institutes must join forces across sector boundaries by means of permanent partnerships (each partner has its own role); cooperation based on policy and task orientation.

Dutch Approach is a combination of fostering self-reliance and protect/caring for the vulnerable whilst striving for economic growth.
History of spatial planning and NOVI
A brief history on spatial planning in the Netherlands

Eva van der Meulen
Policy officer national spatial strategy for the living environment
The Dutch planning tradition
Made by humans...
A long tradition in spatial planning and urban development
Our country has changed
The Netherlands Today
Dutch planning world famous

- Since 1960s Dutch national planning lauded by international scholars
Housing and planning: 1900-30s

- Cities set in planning instruments
- National government grants start capital
- Associations do the building / renting

> Amsterdam
- Not just houses, public space and facilities
- Beauty and ‘uplifting the proletariat’
- Amsterdam school and Berlage
First National Spatial Strategy (1958/60)

› Context
  – Postwar reconstruction
  – Housing shortage
  – Fear for a ‘sea of houses’

› Principle
  – Deconcentration to relieve pressure in the West

› Concepts
  – Randstad / Green Heart
  – Buffer zones
Second National Spatial Strategy (1966)

Concentration

Diffusion

Polycentricity
Third National Spatial Strategy (1970-80s)

Fourth National Spatial Strategy (1988-91)

Fourth National Spatial Strategy Extra (1991-00)

“Fifth” National Spatial Strategy

National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and space (2012)
NOVI – the national strategy of the living environment

Edo Kort
Programme manager NOVI
All national interest on a map

Mei 2022 | Nationale Omgevingsvisie
The National Strategy on Spatial Planning and the Environment (2021)

• In the National Strategy on Spatial Planning and the Environment (Nationale Omgevingsvisie - NOVI), the (national) government presents its long-term vision on the future development of the living environment in the Netherlands.
In de strijd om ruimte botsen alle belangen en wereldbeelden. Denk aan geopolitieke spanningen en economische uitspanningen. Nederland in het midden.

De Jonge sluit eerste deals voor bouw van 900.000 huizen. Het is een historische stap in de woningbouwsector.

Delen van Nederland teruggeven aan zee is realistisch toekomstscenario. De overheid en de zee samenwerken om duurzame oplossingen te vinden.

Circulaire activiteiten op bedrijventerreinen vragen 870 hectare extra ruimte in 2030. Het is nodig om de industrieën te helpen om duurzamer te worden.

Nederlandse bevolking gegroeid tot 17,8 miljoen inwoners, met name door migratie. Het is een uitdaging voor het onderwijs en de hertogenkust. De overheid moet adequaat reageren.
Trends that we face in 2023

- Demographics
- Climate change
- Scarcity of natural resources
- Internationalisation
- Technological development
Three urgent challenges that require space

- **Housing and infrastructure**
  - 900,000 woningen in 2030
  - €7.5 billion

- **Climate and energy**
  - CO₂ reductie van 55% voor in 2030 ten opzichte van 1990 (Europese Klimaatwet, 2020)
  - 84 TW/h duurzame energie in 2030 & Aanvullende opgave E.U.
  - €35 billion

- **Nature and nitrogen**
  - Reduceren van de landelijke uitstoot van NH₃ en NOₓ met 50% ten opzichte van 2019
  - (Niet Alles Kan Overal, Remkes)
  - €25 billion
We need a new spatial strategy; ‘The Nota Ruimte’

- We face multiple challenges and transitions that require scarce space
- How are we going to use our space in the future?
- Long term perspective on living environment to 2023, 2050 and 2100
- Building on the national spatial strategy of 2021
- Based on provincial proposals and national choices

Goals of the ‘Nota Ruimte’
1. Making integral choices
2. Improving the effects
3. Strengthen the execution
4. Supported by society
Three consideration principles

› Combination of functions
› characteristics and identity
› No shifting of responsibilities
...based on values

› Functional (user value)

› Future proof (future value)

› Distinctive (experience value)

› Together (societal value)
Three movements towards a sustainable future

› A strong country towards 2100

Thriving Rural area

Strong networks and clusters

Attractive cities and regions
To a thriving rural area

New balance between nature, agriculture and livability

› Choices are based on diverse water and soil system
A. Strengthening economic structure
B. Maintaining and strengthening amenities and services
C. Water storage and improving water quality
D. Circular agriculture
E. Recovering nature and landscape
Adaptive solutions for a circular economy contributing to the quality of live

› Making use of the water and soil system
A. Space for parallel systems in time of transition; fossil and renewable/circular
B. Deconcentrated and adaptative energy system
C. Smart connection between network and clusters
D. Choosing for an economy that contributes to the quality of life
E. Regional distinctive economic development

To strong networks and clusters
To attractive cities

Sustainable, healthy and distinctive cities

- Water safety and availability of water
  A. Based on distinctive regional economy
  B. Work, housing and amenities are close by each other
  C. Mobility transition and development nearby transport hubs
  D. Climate neutral neighborhoods. Improving existing neighborhoods
  E. Climate adaptive, green and healthy living environment
National spatial structures

› Water
› Nature
› Agriculture
› Energy
› Mobility
› Economy
› Housing
› Heritage

› Defense
› Environment
› Knowledge
Programme
les Beaux Pays Bas
‘Renewed focus on spatial and environmental quality’
The Vitruvian Triad

firmitas
durability

venustas
beauty

Spatial quality

utilitas
convenience
Challenges and future perspectives on a national scale
Spatial concepts and action strategies on regional/local scale

1. Future perspective for agriculture, landscape and nature
   - a. Nature and agriculture intertwined
   - b. Iconic rural areas
   - c. Collaborating with the farmer

2. Arranged networks for energy and (circular) economy
   - a. Clusters of large-scale industrial areas
   - b. Energy infrastructure
   - c. Circular work locations in cities

3. Quality of life in towns, cities and urban regions
   - a. Healthy green urban life
   - b. Postwar neighborhoods
   - c. Densification urban nodes
Healthy green urban life: ‘stacking of challenges’ – an integral approach

movement

meeting

climate adaptation

biodiversity

quality of life
ALLIANCE
INSPIRATION

BEFORE

AFTER
In de huidige praktijk zijn de grond- en beheerexploitaties kaderstellend. Beide kaders en methoden vertonen knelpunten.

› Hoe te komen tot innovatieve businesscases en financieringsstrategieën voor meervoudige doelen en verschillende stakeholders? Hoe overbruggen we knelpunten binnen de bestaande budgettaire kaders?

› Hoe kunnen investeringsbudgetten en vervangingsinvesteringsbudgetten worden geïntegreerd?

› Tegen welke 'juridische' belemmeringen lopen we aan om hier anders mee om te gaan; en wat is er nodig om meer flexibel te handelen?

› Hoe kan de levenscyclus van materialen en grondstoffen uitgangspunt worden in plaats van de eenmalige investering?

› Wie draait er op voor de kosten en baten van de eenmalige voorinvestering, zoals in warmtenetten of leidingenstraten?
Biodiversity City - A Matter of Vital Soil!

Creating, implementing and upscaling biodiversity-based measures in public space
Plan van aanpak 2023

COMMUNICATIE: OP NAAR MAXIMALE IMPACT
Soil and water
l'eau et le sol

→ Soil and water as directing principles for spatial planning
causes et déclencheurs

› Limits of the natural system are (almost) reached: floodings, drought, loss of biodiversity, pollution.

› New challenges on the horizon: climate change, land below sealevel, major transitions.

› Taking responsibility, protecting future generations: coalition agreement.
les étapes du procès

2021: Coalition Agreement.
2022: Policy Program (Ministry).
2022: Cities, provences, knowledge institutes.
2022: Letter to parliament.
→ 33 primary directing principles!
Sol et l'aménagement du territoire en sous-sol

Five directing principles, explained with some practical examples.
2D Planning = unforeseen limitations.
2D Planning = the underground as a problem.
2D Planning = risking loss or degradation of valuable subsurface assets.
1. l'aménagement du territoire en sous-sol

- 3D = reality in scope (chances and challenges).
- 3D = optimal utilization of space: efficient multiple use of space.
- 4D = ranking... sustainable functions prevail!

(3d dimension: subsurface space, 4th dimension: time.)
2. Excavation et recyclage (dig less, dig smart & reuse)

Destruction of organic-rich toplayers:
- substrate is removed;
- soil-life dramatically decreased;
- chances of erosion;
- vulnerable tot drought and dissaese;
- disturbance of natural buffering system;
- disturbance of natural filtering system.

Transport: significant CO2-output AND risk of spreading of substances of very high concern AND spreading of invasive exotic plants (renouée japonaise).
2. Excavation et recyclage (dig less, dig smart & reuse)

awareness: soils are assets!

› 1. Dig less and selective/smart.
› 2. Reuse (top)soils locally.
› 3. High-quality reuse, for example clay in sandy soils for agricultural enhancement.

→ Save soils, reduce CO2 and pollution.
3. Préservation du sol: plus précieuse ressource
3. Préservation du sol: plus précieuse ressource
Pollution des sols jusqu'à présent: une approche fondée sur les risques:

- highly successful;
- identification & research;
- controlled or remediated;
- 97% under control.

Risk-based solutions:
- humane
- spreading
- ecosystems
From a risk-based pollution approach to a more integrated area-specific approach of contaminated soils.
4. Axée sur la zone et la politique spatiale & intégral

- Existing and new pollution.
- Intensified usage of space.
- Integrated approach is necessary.

Because: ‘new’ problems arising: drought, intensive land-use, climate-change, waterbuffering, subsurface energy systems, etc.
5. Sol et agriculture durable

- mechanical landcultivation;
- natural manure / o.s.;
- decreasing pesticides;

- Acting on the level of areas/individual farmers.
a. 4D planning: with and for cities, using new spatial regime and tools

b. Dig less, dig smart and reuse: pilots and practice

c. Landtake and landcoverage: in line with EU policy, guided by experts (PBL) and together (BZK/IenW)

d. Areaspecific approach pollution: developped by experts soil health

e. Sustainable agricultural soils: together: agricultural ministry and farmers
From theory to practice...

...and from practical knowledge to policymaking!