



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en
Koninkrijksrelaties

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



Programme

- > *08:30 – 09:00 Ontvangst/registratie/koffie*



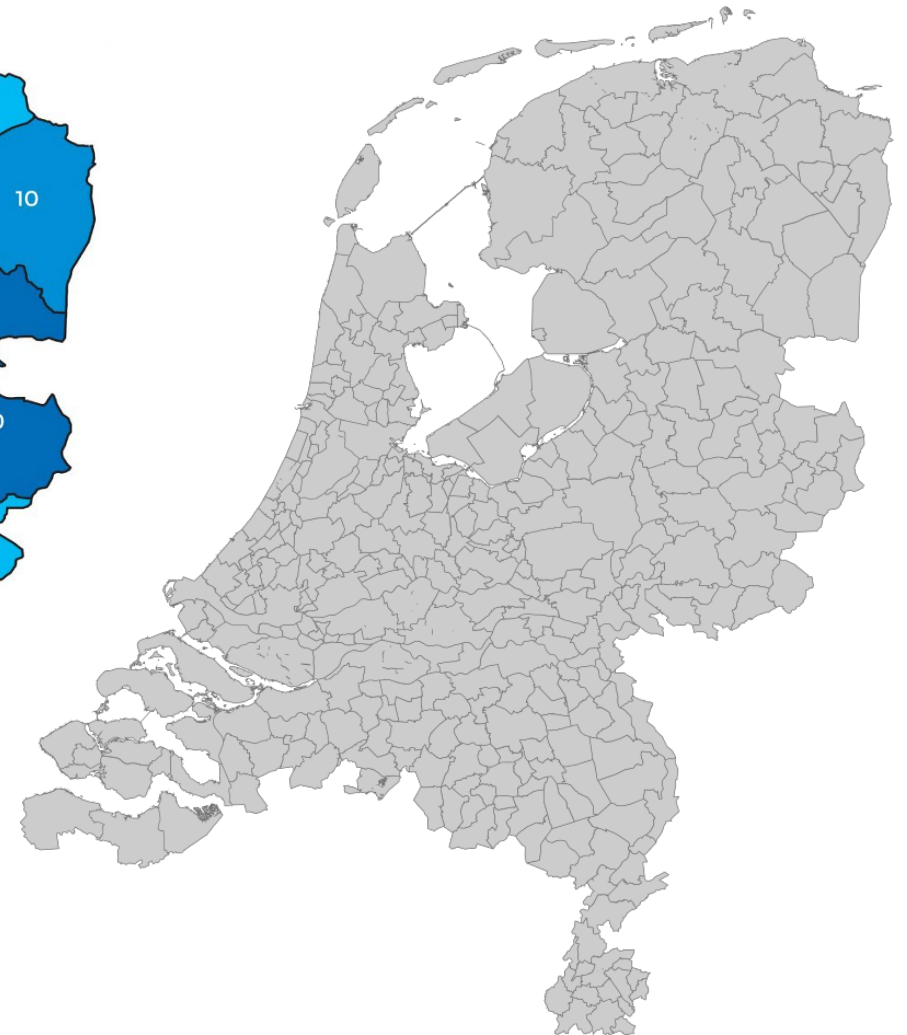
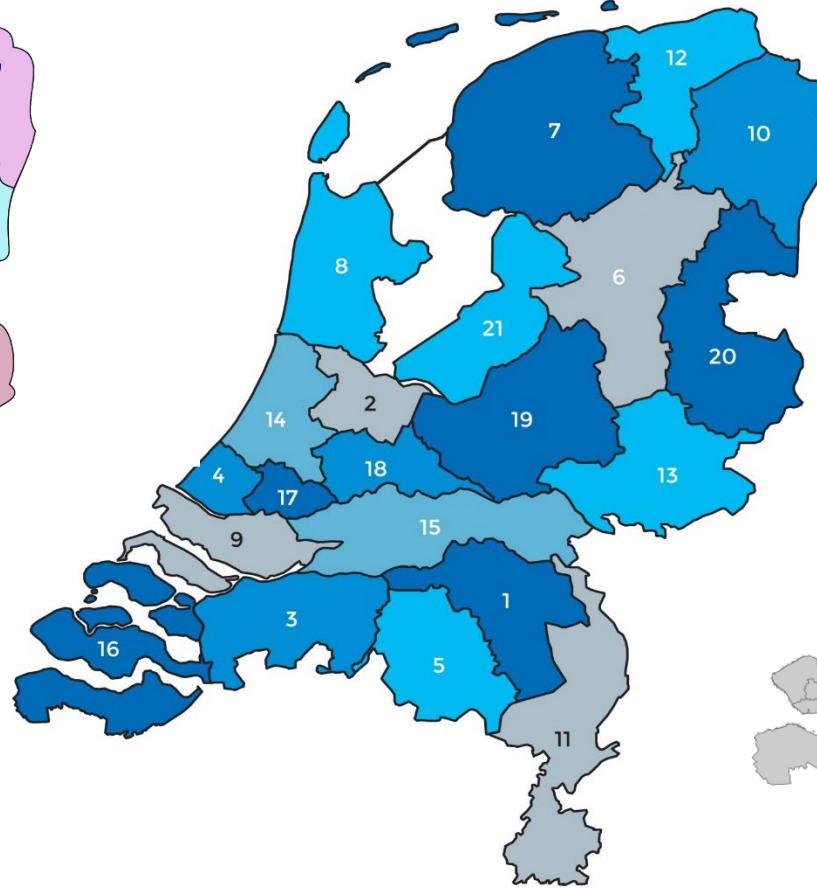
- Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
- Responsible for (among other topics):
- Dutch constitution and governance
- Democracy and the rule of law;
- Housing and government buildings;
- Sustainable building
- Digital government and -society

Karen van Dantzig, Dutch Urban Envoy



Working together

1. With different departments depending on the subject:
 - Physical domain
 - Social
 - Governance/government
 - Digital
2. Intergovernmental and multilevel





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







Photo Vivienne Esveld - Van Leeuwen

54





Made by humans...

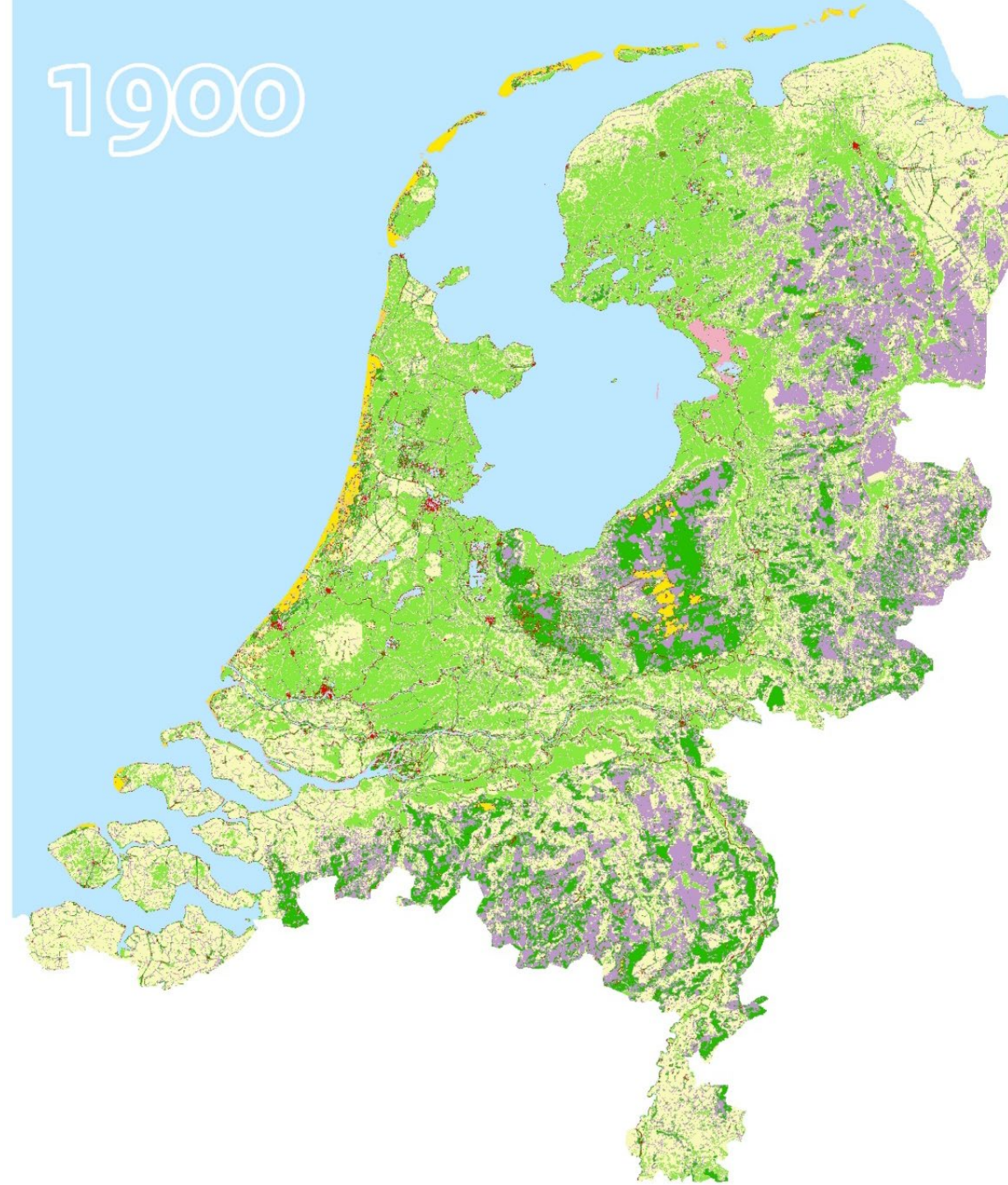




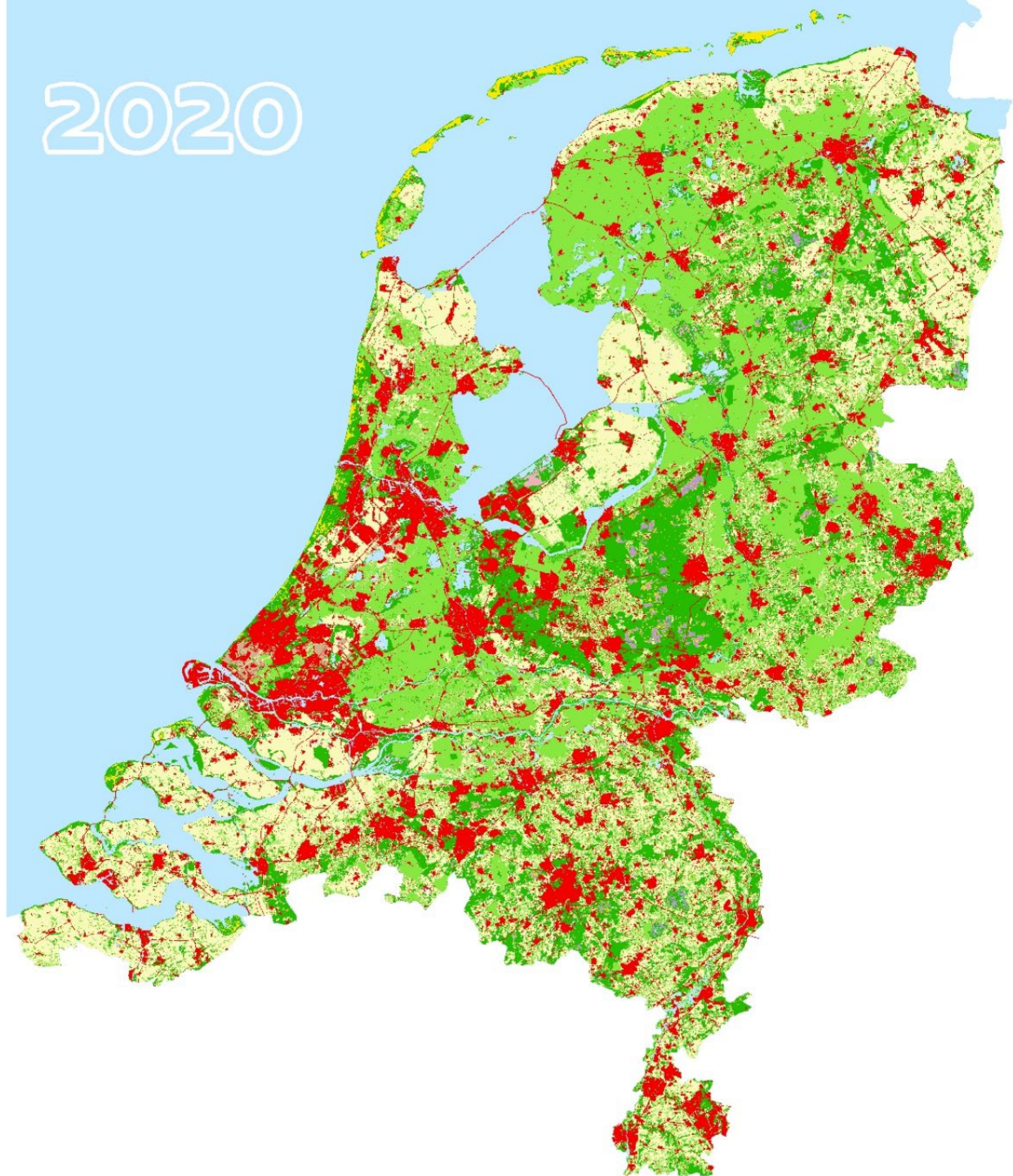
A long tradition in spatial planning and urban development



Our country has
changed



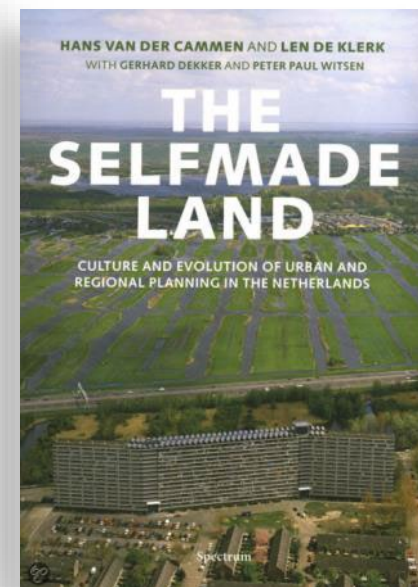
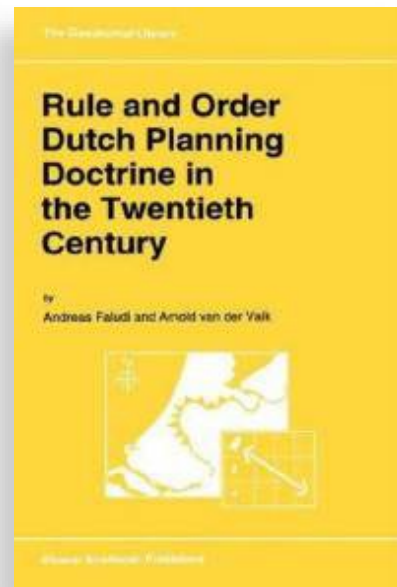
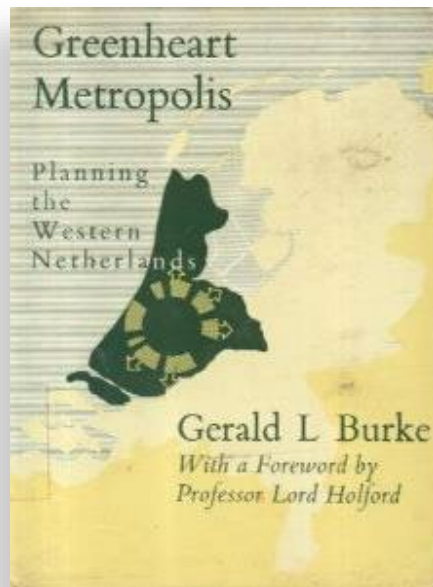
The Netherlands Today





Dutch planning world famous

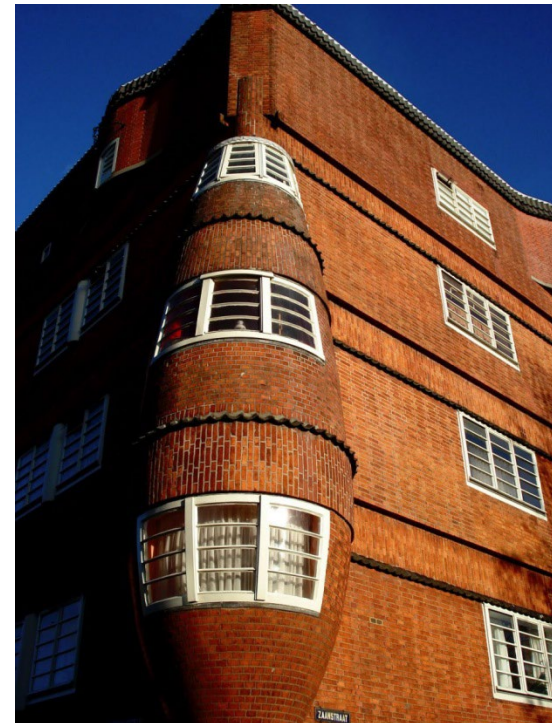
- › Since 1960s Dutch national planning lauded by international scholars





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



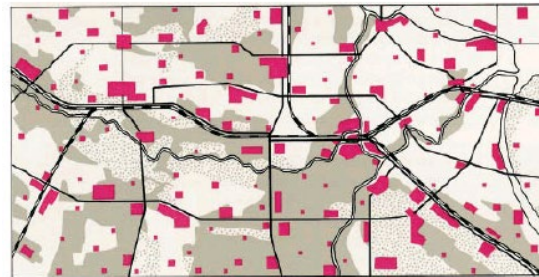


Second National Spatial Strategy (1966)

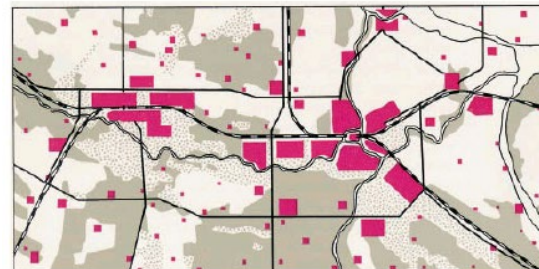
Concentration



Diffusion

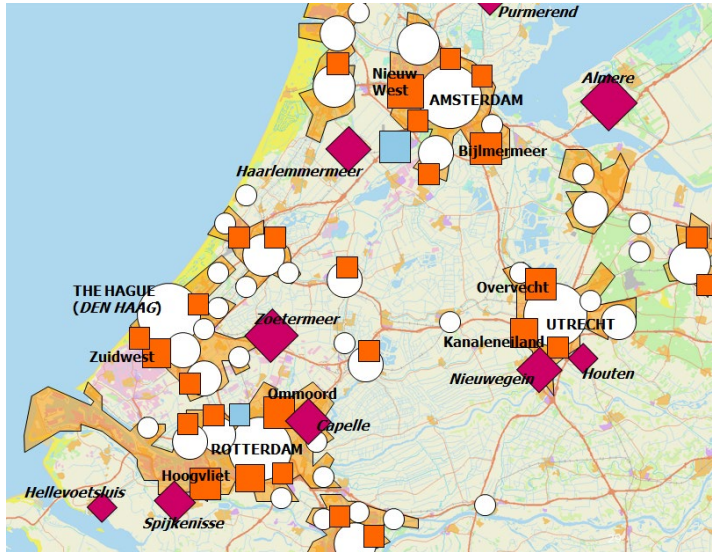


Polycentricity





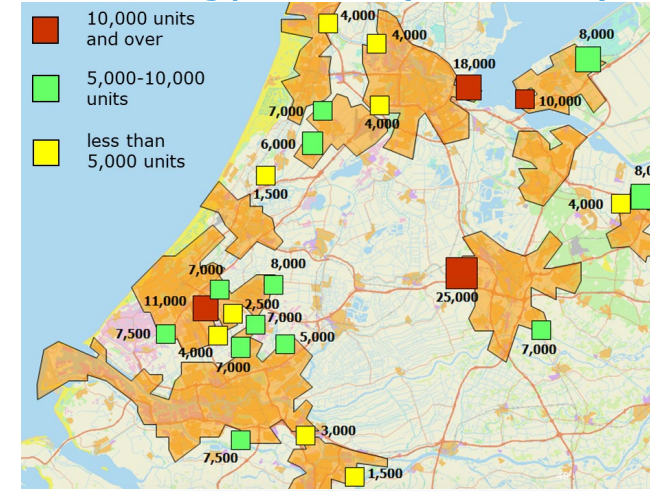
Third National Spatial Strategy (1970-80s)



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)



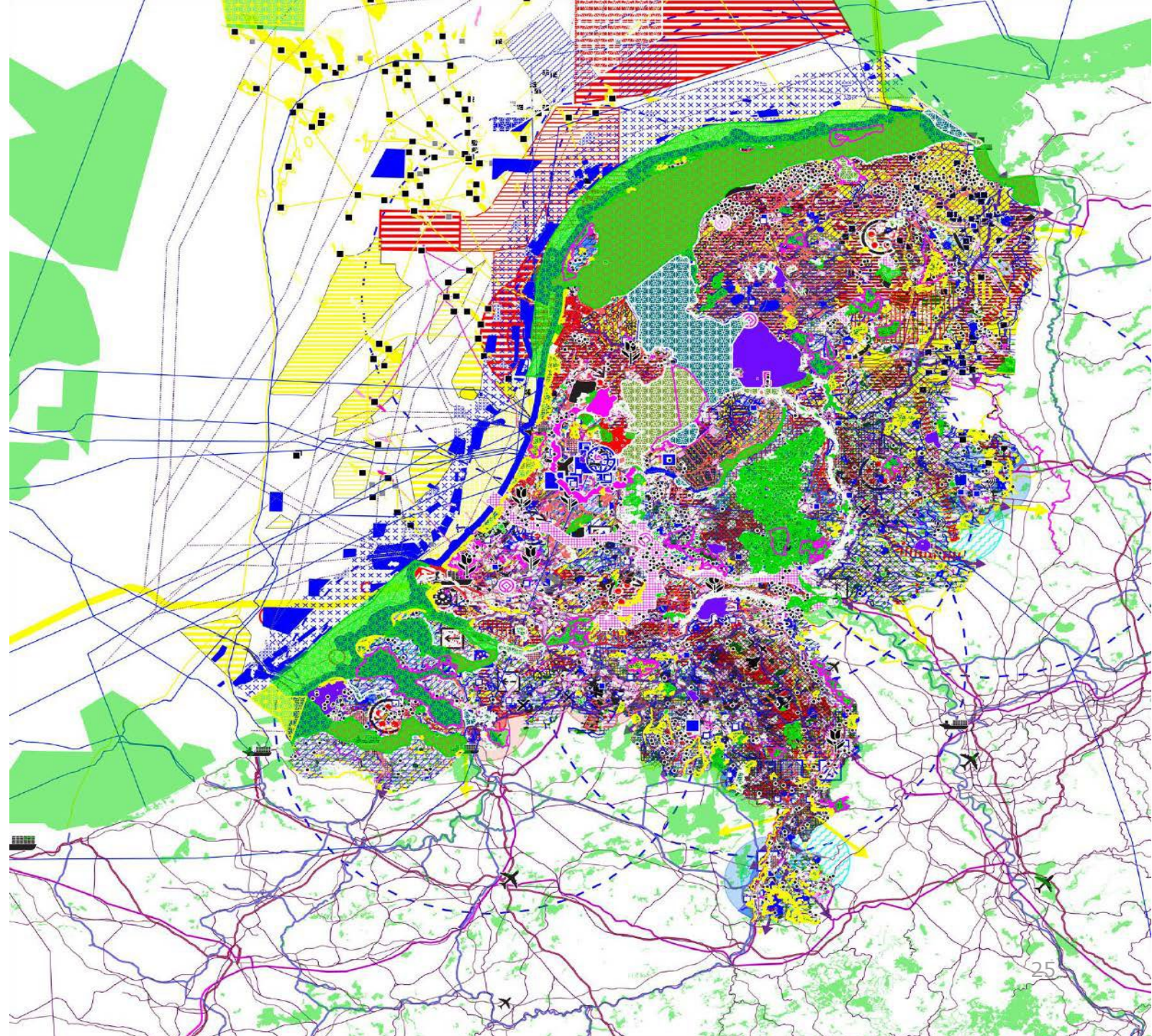


NOVI – the national strategy of the living environment

Edo Kort

Programme manager NOVI

All
national
interest
on
a
map





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.



Priority 1

Space for climate adaptation and energy transition



Priority 2

Sustainable economic growth potential



Priority 3

Strong and healthy cities and regions



Priority 4

Future-proof development of rural areas

REPORTAGE **GELDERLAND**

In de strijd om ruimte botsen alle belangen en wereldbeelden

Om alle plannen voor Gelderland uit te voeren, is eigenlijk 1,8 keer Gelderland nodig. Er wordt geëxperimenteerd met combinaties: zonnepanelen én natuur, bedrijven én recreatie. „We zijn Nederland in het klein.”



Circulaire activiteiten op bedrijventerreinen vragen 870 hectare extra ruimte in 2030

Circulaire activiteiten hebben in 2030 870 hectare extra ruimte op bedrijventerreinen nodig. Dat blijkt uit onderzoek van de Stichting Samenwerkende Bedrijventerreinen (SKBN) in samenwerking met Rienstra Advies en Beleidsonderzoek.



Komende eeuw(en)

Delen van Nederland teruggeven aan zee is realistisch toekomstscenario



Voorpagina Columns Topverhalen vandaag Opinie Cultuur & Media Podcast

NIEUWS

Nederlandse bevolking gegroeid tot 17,8 miljoen inwoners, met name door migratie

De Nederlandse bevolking groeit in rap tempo. Met name door migratie nadert het aantal inwoners in Nederland de grens van 18 miljoen. De oorlog in Oekraïne draagt daaraan bij.

Penijn de Lange 27 oktober 2022, 00:00

Nieuws Economie Sport Entertainment Tech Lifestyle EditieNL Uitzendingen

De Jonge sluit eerste deals voor bouw

21 december 2022 11:30

2° 279 km 5 OV



Net binnen

- 16:16 Videoreurbel filmt simpele diefstal dure Audi ter plekke gehackt
- 16:09 Hernández terug op trainingsveld Bayern na zware knieblessure
- 16:08 Autocoureur Frins acht weken...



Vrijwilligers verbouwen op een duurzame manier voedsel bij stadslandbouw initiatief Koningshof. Beeld ANP

Europese Commissie

Brussel tegen Nederland: schakel nu over op duurzame landbouw

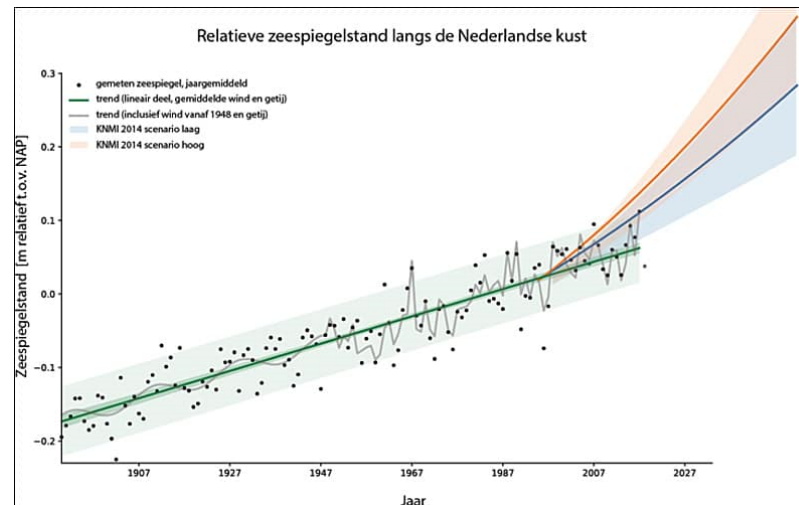
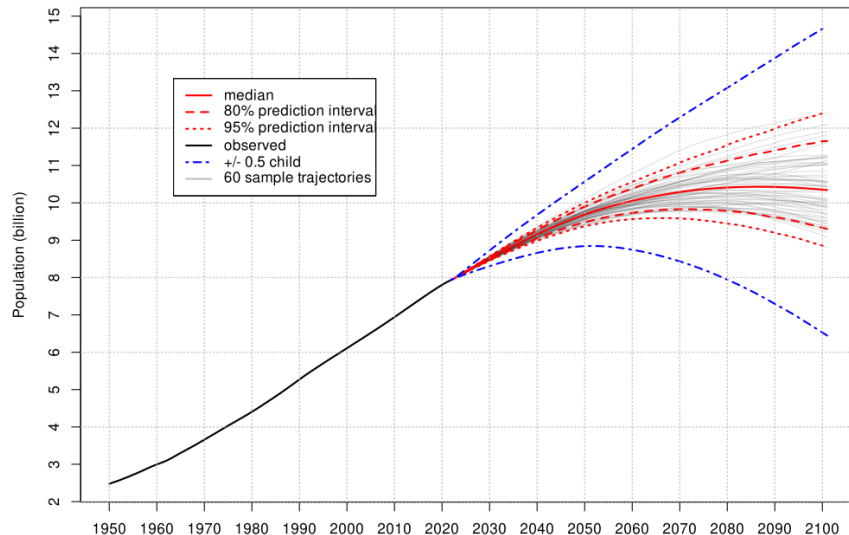
Nederland moet vaart maken met het verduurzamen van de landbouw, zegt de Europese Commissie.



Trends that we face in 2023

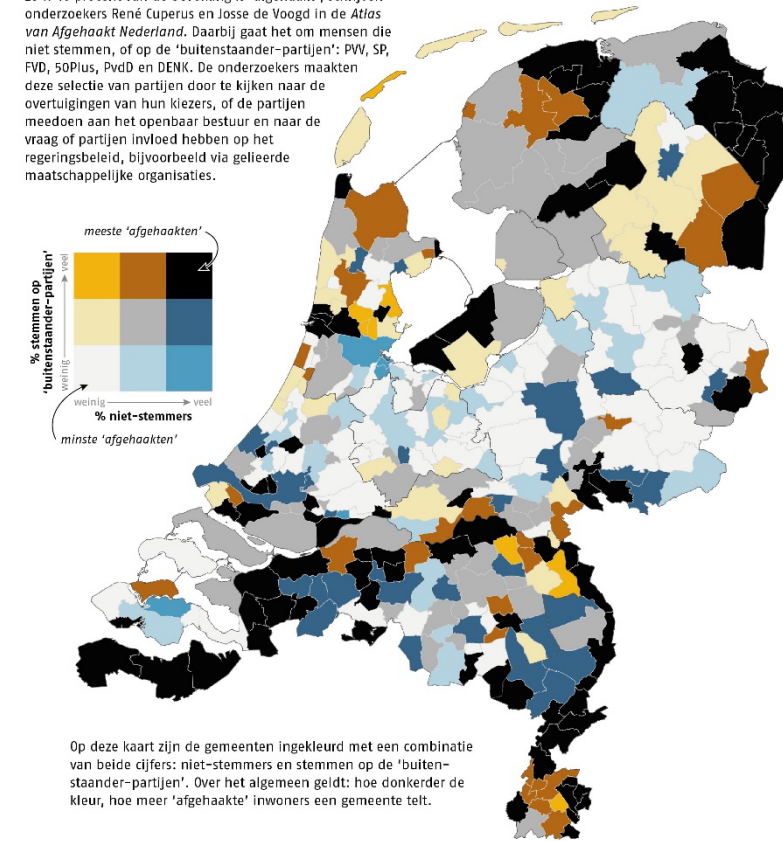
- > **Demographics**
- > **Climate change**
- > **Scarcity of natural resources**
- > **Internationalisation**
- > **Technological development**

World: Total Population



HIER WONEN DE MEESTE 'AFGEHAAKTE' MENSEN

Zo'n 40 procent van de bevolking is 'afgehaakt', schrijven onderzoekers René Cuperus en Josse de Voogd in de *Atlas van Afgehaakt Nederland*. Daarbij gaat het om mensen die niet stemmen, of op de 'buitenstaander-partijen': PVV, SP, FVD, 50Plus, PvdD en DENK. De onderzoekers maakten deze selectie van partijen door te kijken naar de overtuigingen van hun kiezers, of de partijen meedoen aan het openbaar bestuur en naar de vraag of partijen invloed hebben op het regeringsbeleid, bijvoorbeeld via gelieerde maatschappelijke organisaties.



Op deze kaart zijn de gemeenten ingekleurd met een combinatie van beide cijfers: niet-stemmers en stemmen op de 'buitenstaander-partijen'. Over het algemeen geldt: hoe donkerder de kleur, hoe meer 'afgehaakte' inwoners een gemeente telt.

© 2022/2014 Sjoerd Moussie, Nederlands Dagblad. Bron data: verkiezingensite.nl. Methode: *Atlas van Afgehaakt Nederland*



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 NO_x 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

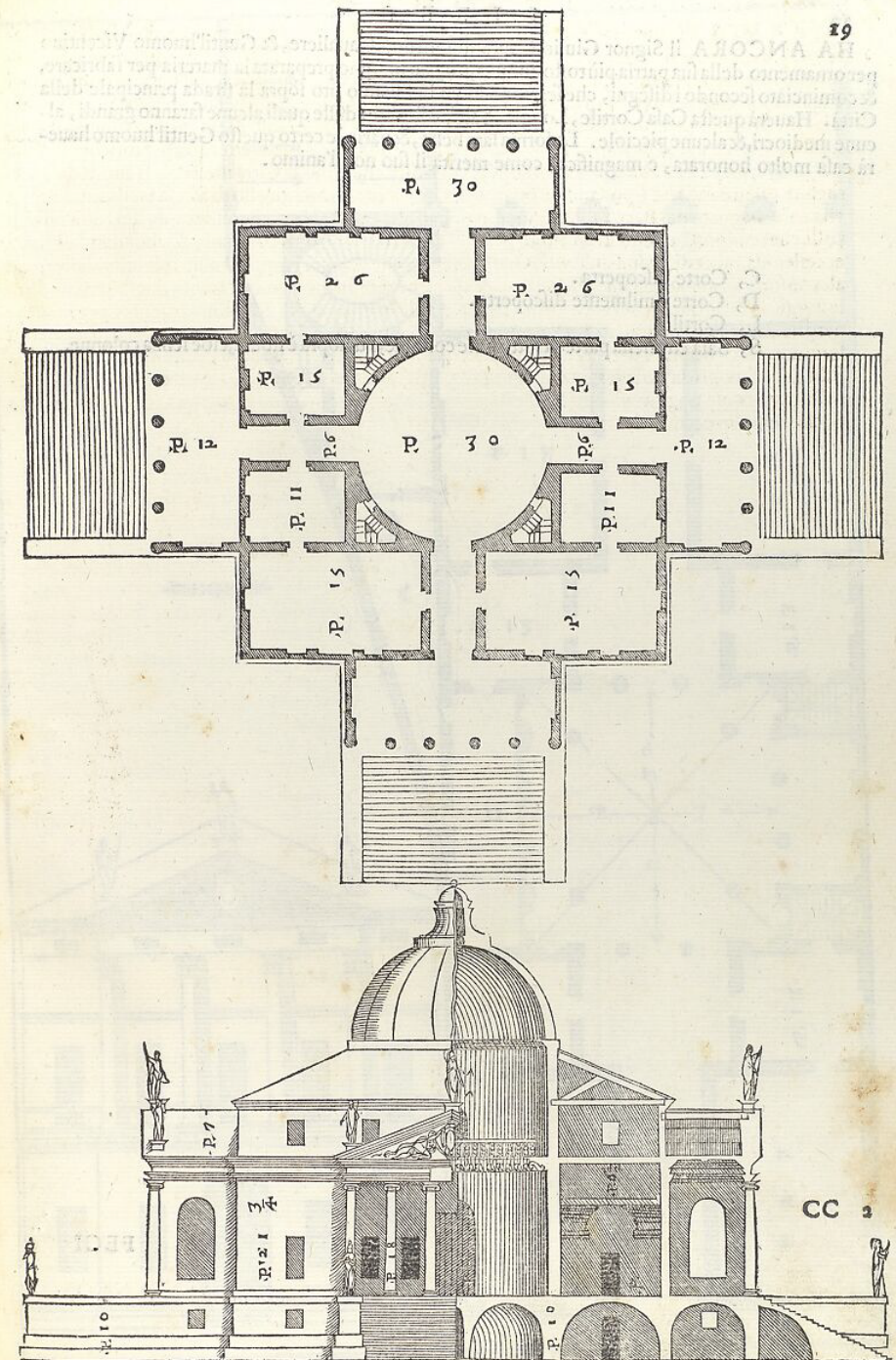


- › No shifting of responsibilities



...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





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

To strong networks and clusters

Adaptive solutions for a circular economy contributing to the quality of life

- › 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 attractive cities

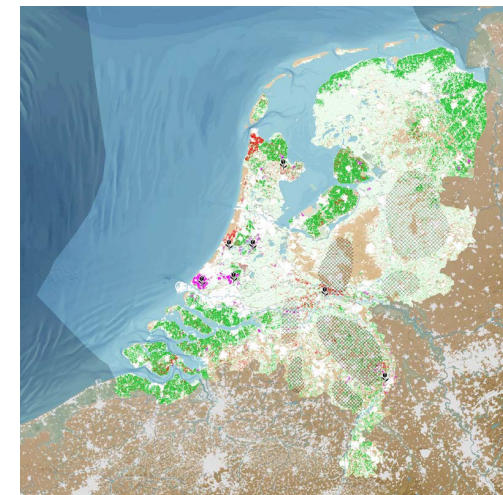
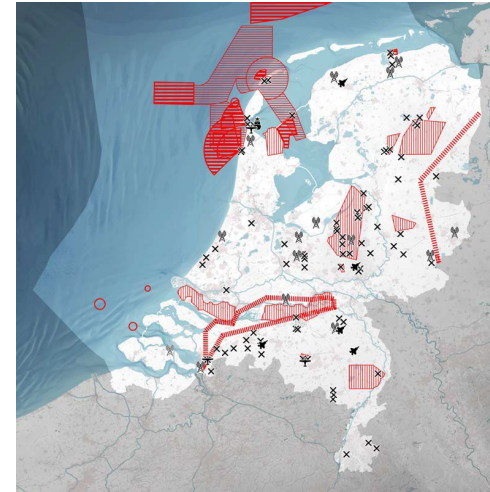
Sustainable, healthy and distinctive cities

- > 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





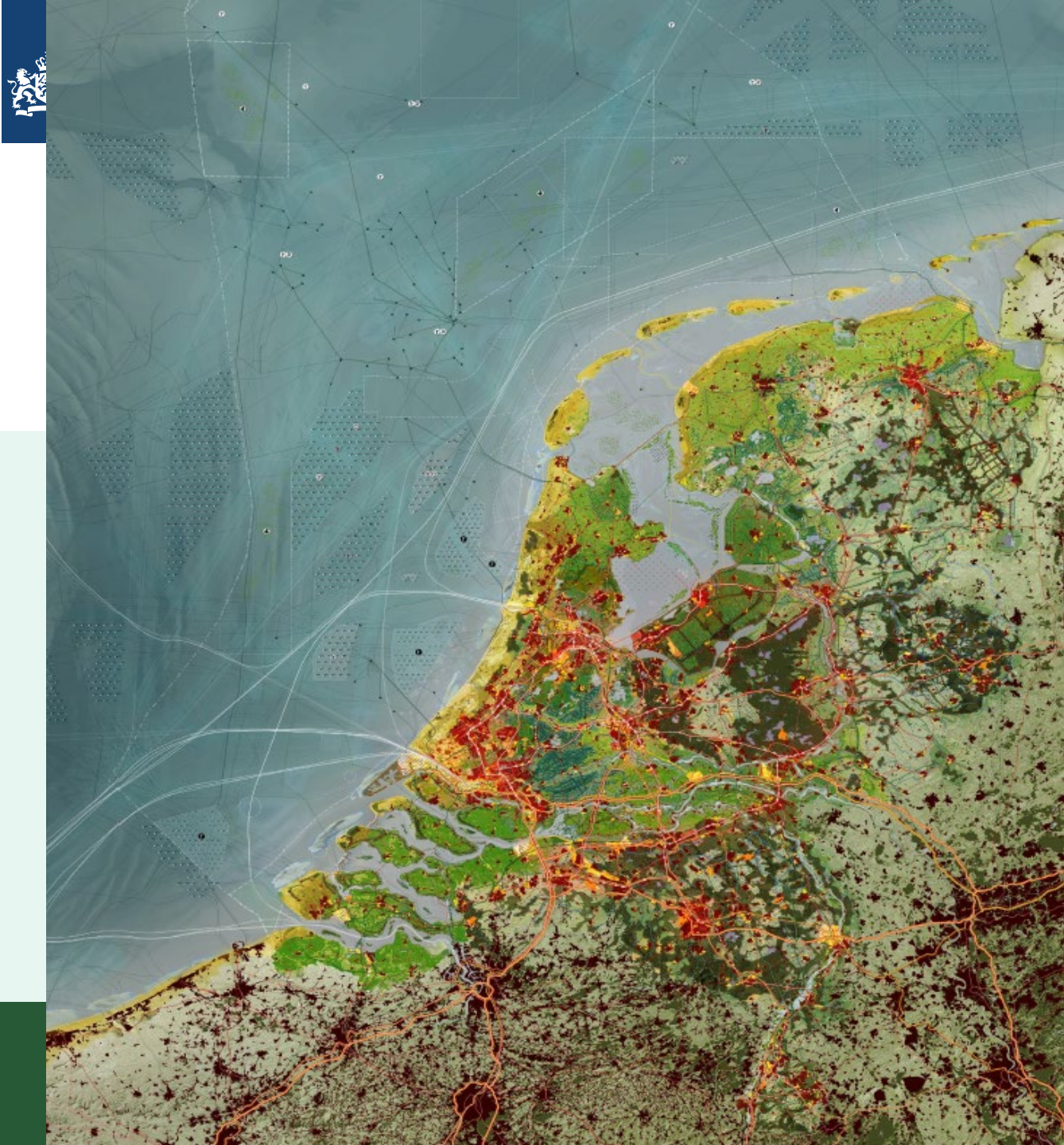
Mooi NL – Marleen de Ruiter

MOOI NL

Programme les Beaux Pays Bas

Marleen de Ruiter

14 maart 2023











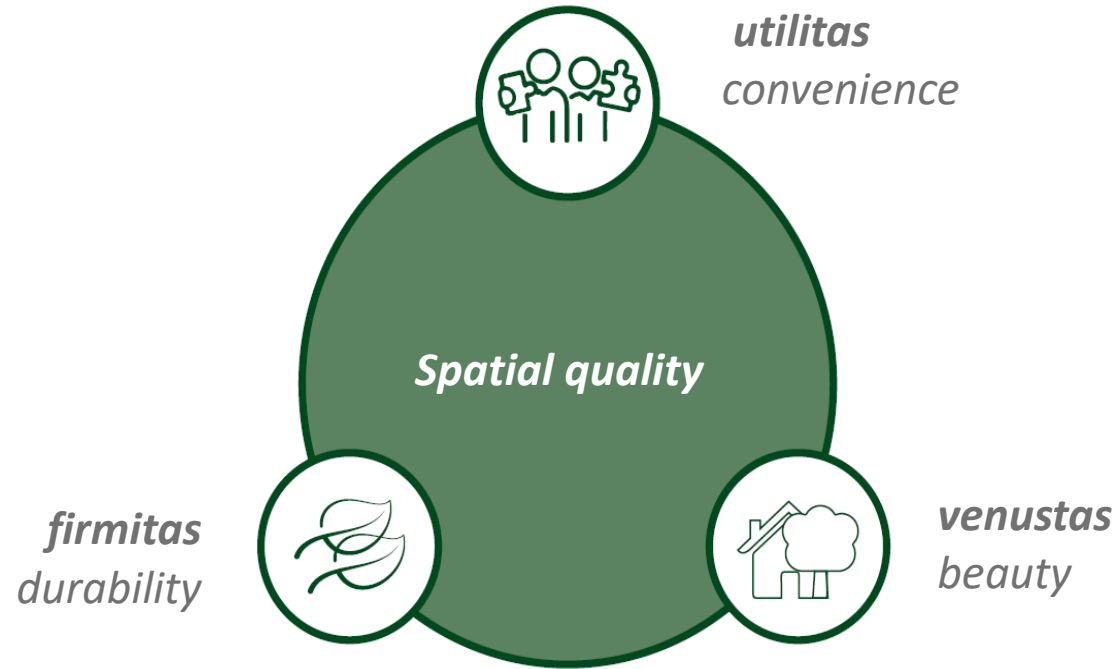




'Renewed focus on spatial and environmental quality'



The Vitruvian Triad



M. VITRUVII POLLIONIS
DE ARCHITECTURA

LIBRI DECEM,

CVM COMMENTARIIS

DANIELIS BARBARI,

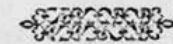
ELECTI PATRIARCHAE

AQVILEIENSIS:

MVLTVS AEDIFICIORVM, HOROLOGIORVM,

ET MACHINARVM DESCRIPTIONIBVS,

& figuris, unà cum indicibus copiosis, auctis & illustratis.



CVM PRIVILEGIIS.

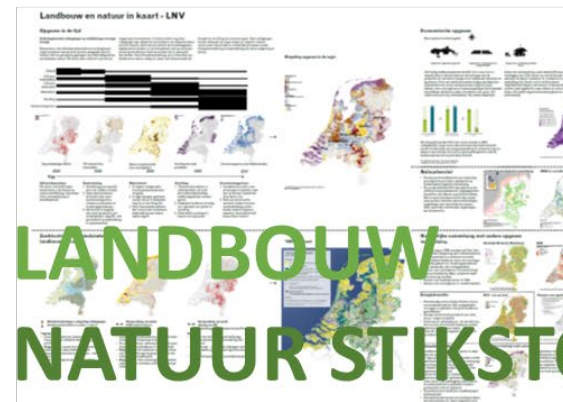
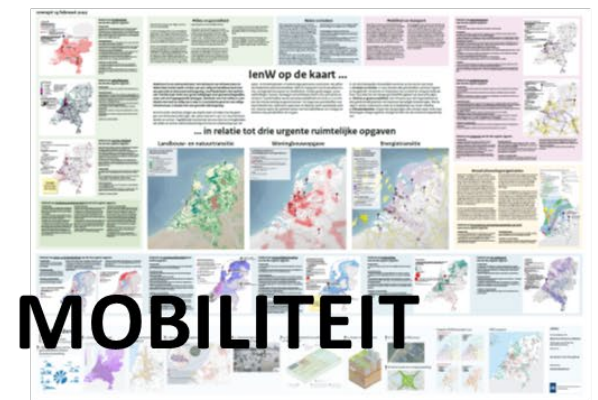
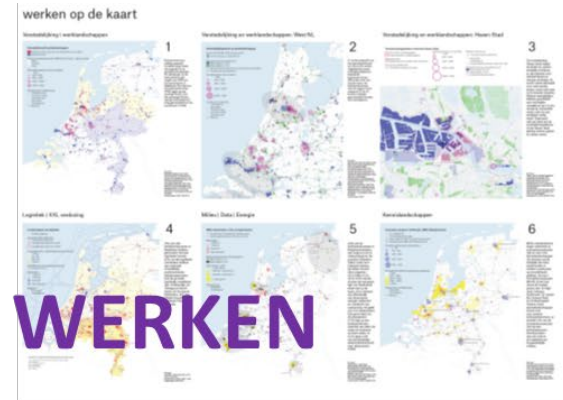
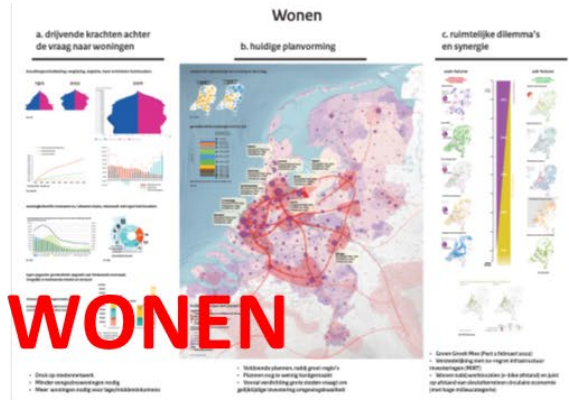


VENETIIS,

Apud Franciscum Franciscum Senensem, & Ioan. Crugher Germanum.

M. D. LXVII.

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



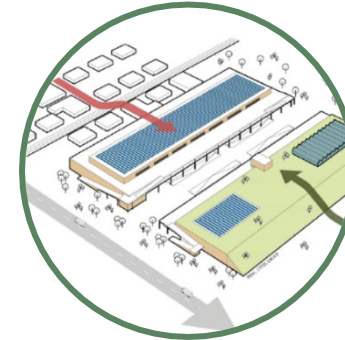
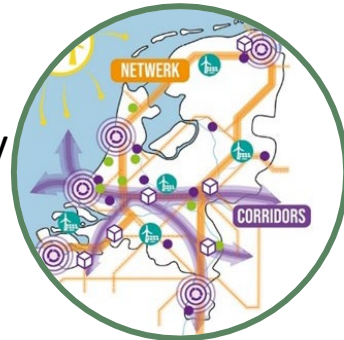
b. Iconic rural areas



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



ALLIANCE



PLATFORM31



Ministerie van Infrastructuur
en Waterstaat



Ministerie van Volksgezondheid,
Welzijn en Sport



Ministerie van Landbouw,
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en
Koninkrijksrelaties

INSPIRATION



BEFORE

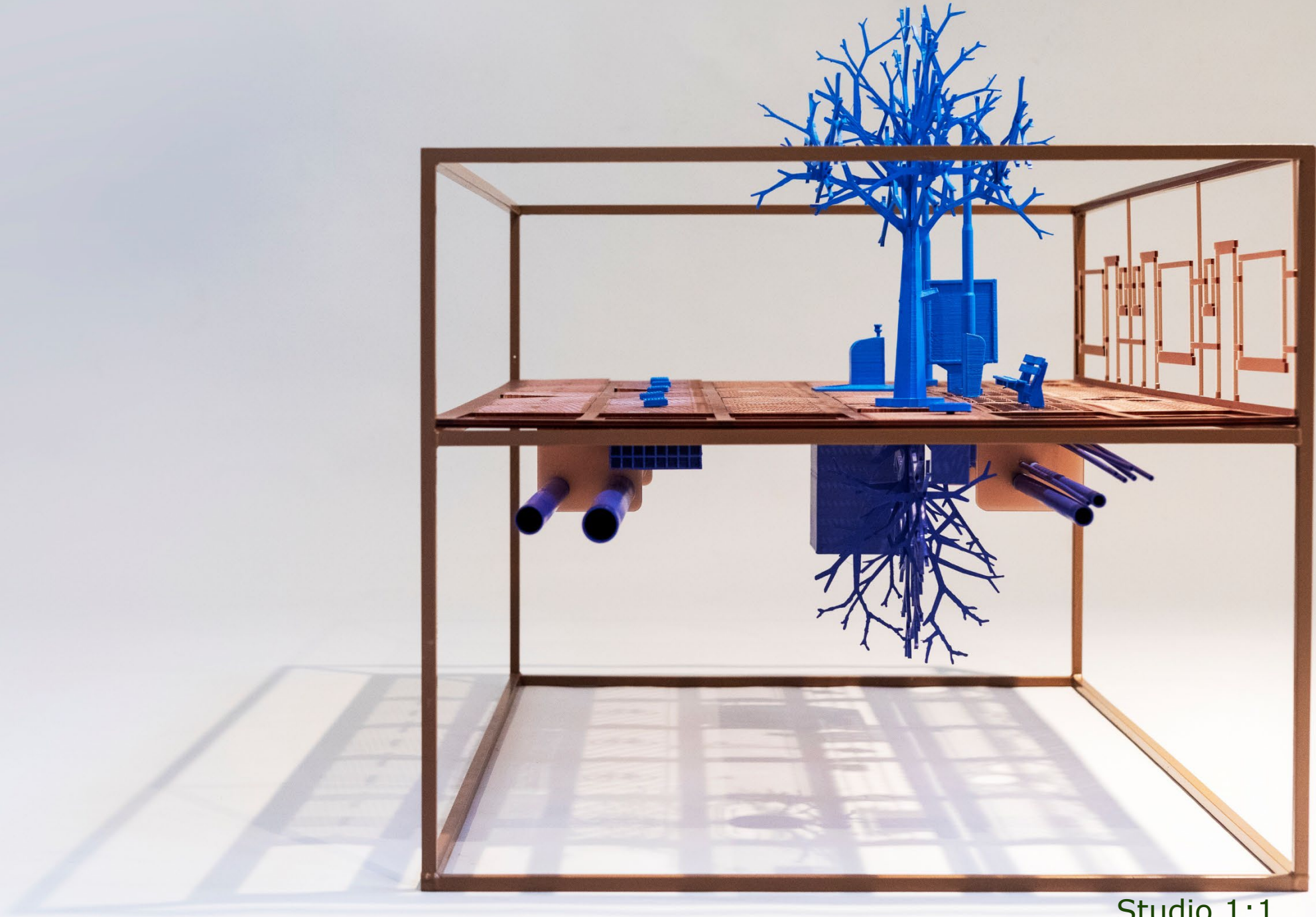
AFTER



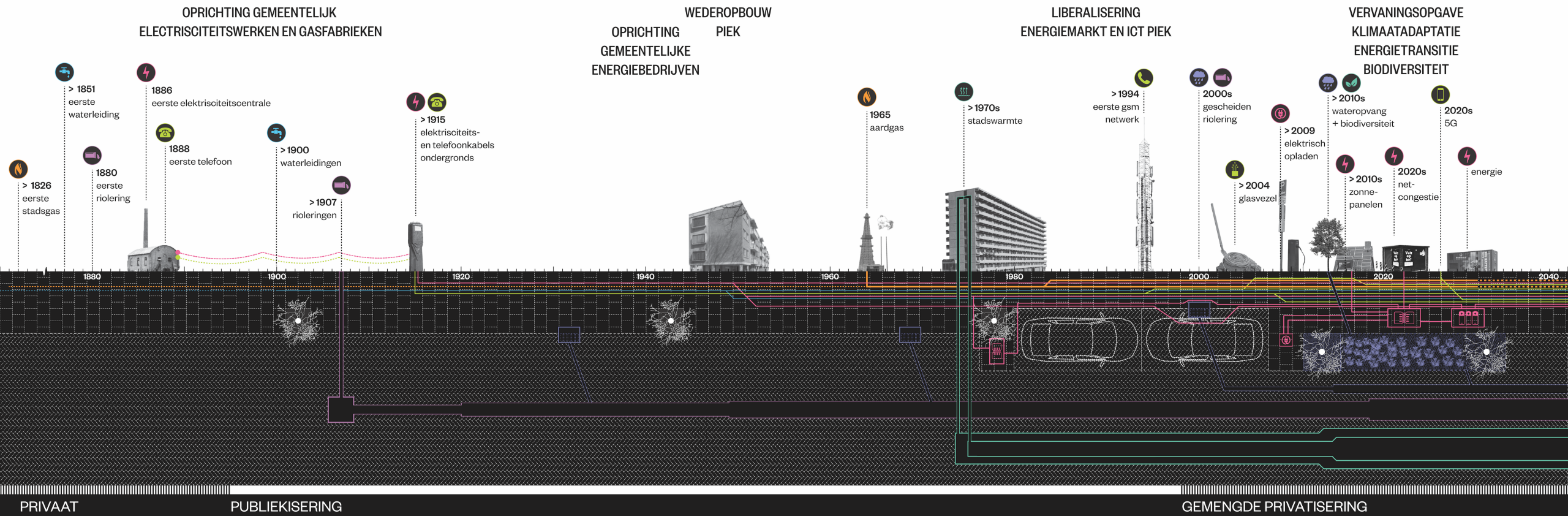




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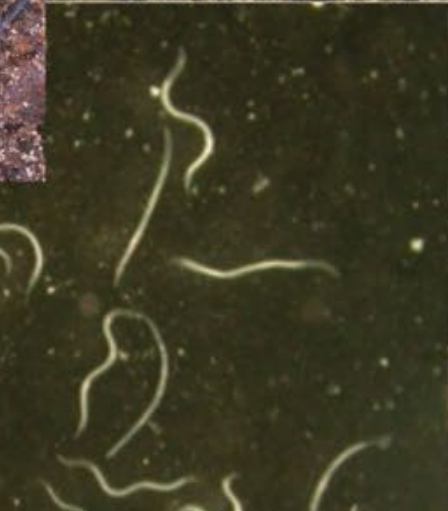
Studio 1:1













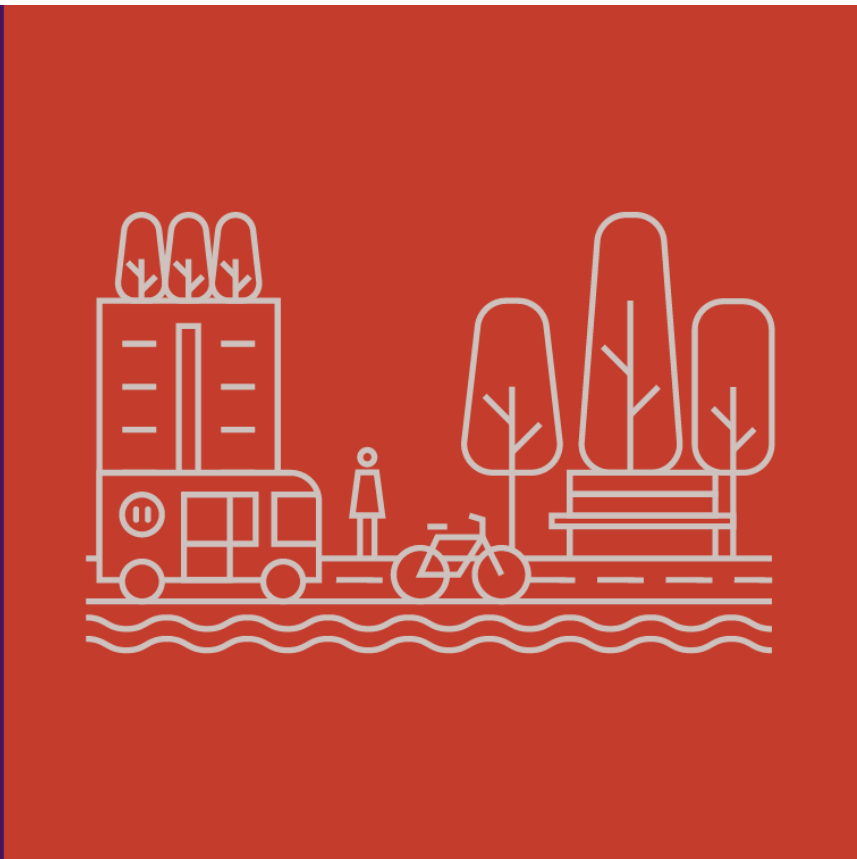
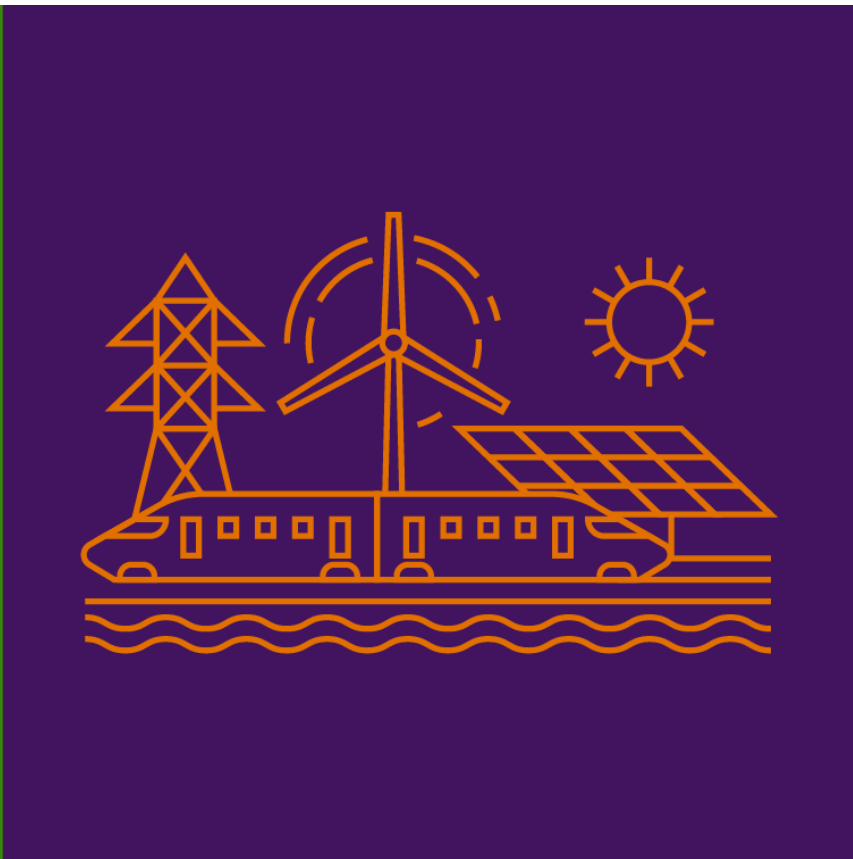
- ✘ Gemeente
- ✘ Amsterdam
- ✘

BIODIVERCITY _ A MATTER OF VITAL SOIL !

Creating, implementing and upscaling
biodiversity-based measures
in public space









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, provinces, knowledge institutes.
- 2022: Letter to parliament.
- 33 primary directing principles!







soil subsidence
peat meadow

drought
sandy soils

salinization
coastal area





Sol et l'aménagement du territoire en sous-sol

Five directing principles, explained with
some practical examples.





1. l'aménagement du territoire en sous-sol

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)

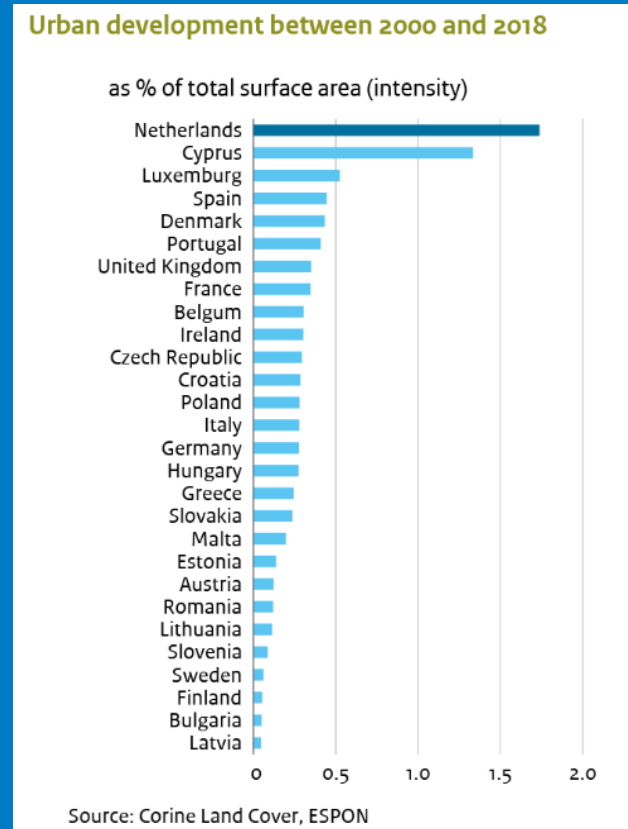
awareness: soils are assets!

- › 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*







Risk-based solutions:

- humane
- spreading
- ecosystems



Pollution des sols jusqu'à présent: une approche fondée sur les risques
Soil approach:

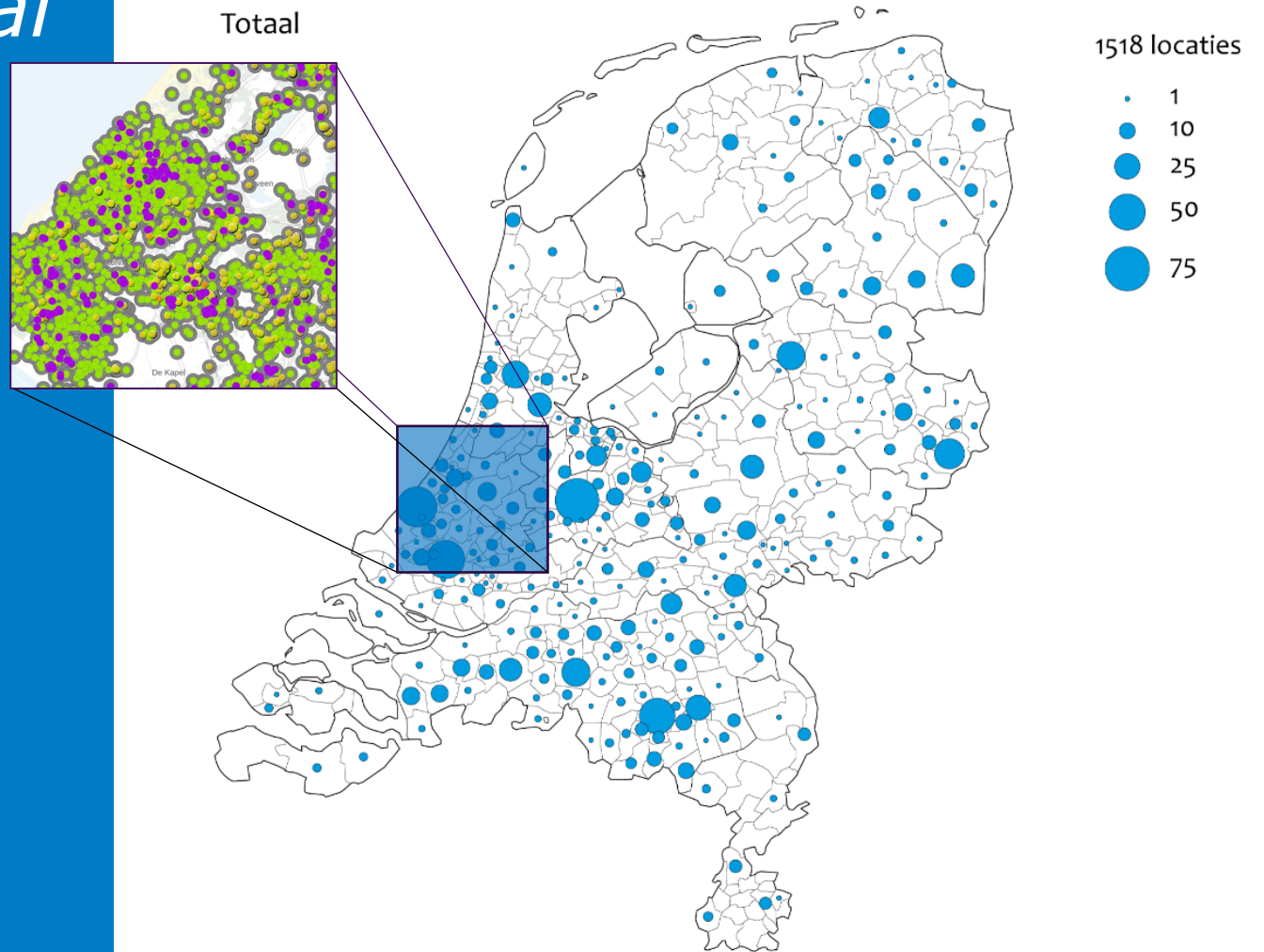
- > highly successful;
- > identification & research;
- > controlled or remediated;
- > 97% under control.



4. Axée sur la zone et la politique spatiale & intégral

From a risk-based pollution approach to a more integrated area-specific approach of contaminated soils.

Spoodlocaties bodemverontreiniging per gemeente, 2014





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: developed by experts soil health
- e. Sustainable agricultural soils: together: agricultural ministry and farmers



From theory to practice...

...and from practical knowledge to policymaking!