



Ministry of the Interior and
Kingdom Relations

Spatial Policy in Practice The Netherlands

Robert Dijksterhuis
Vice-Director of Spatial Planning
Head of Spatial Policy
Spatial Planning Directorate

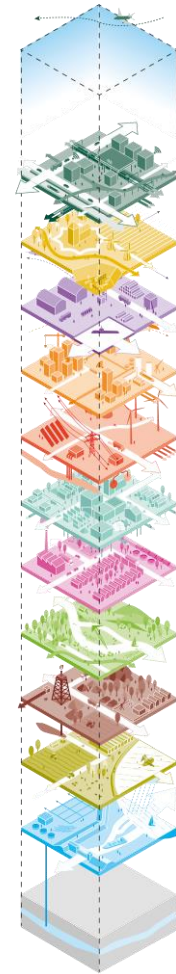
April 17, 2019



Spatial Planning in The Netherlands

Definition

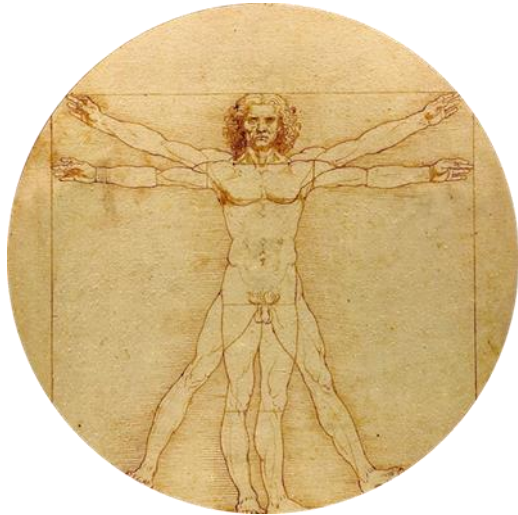
The process with which, in a changing society, through integral considerations and in a sustainable manner, functions and activities get their position in the physical living environment.





Spatial quality

Vitruvius:



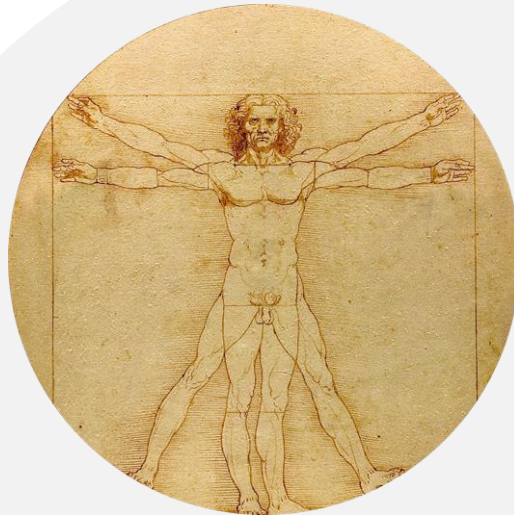
'The body of architecture'
The human dimension as foundation

Three core values

- **Use value:** efficiency and functional coherence
- **Experience value:** diversity, identity and beauty
- **Future value:** sustainability, adaptability and manageability

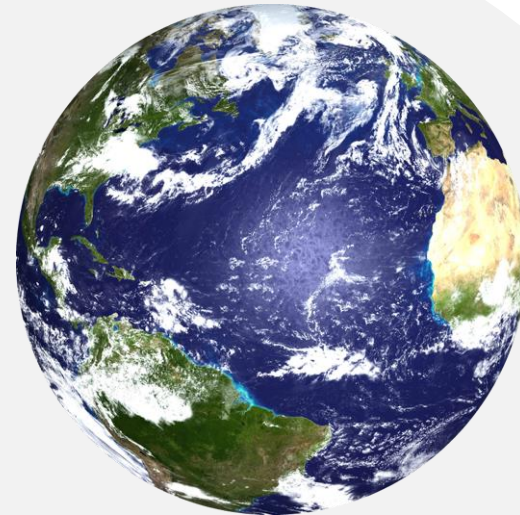


Spatial policy



Spatial
quality

+



Environmental
quality



Five basic principles



› Concentration



› Differentiation



› Cohesion



› Hierarchy



› Justice



Current spatial quality in The Netherlands



Made by humans...

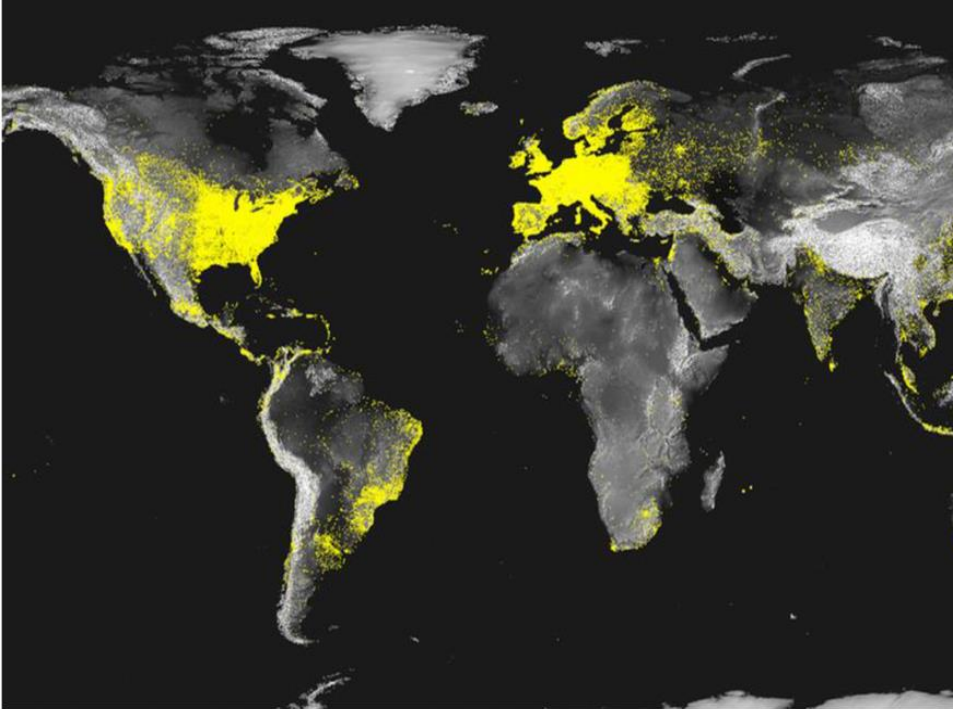




With unique landscapes...



With excellent international connections...



In a network of cities...





National planning: evolution of rules and strategic plans

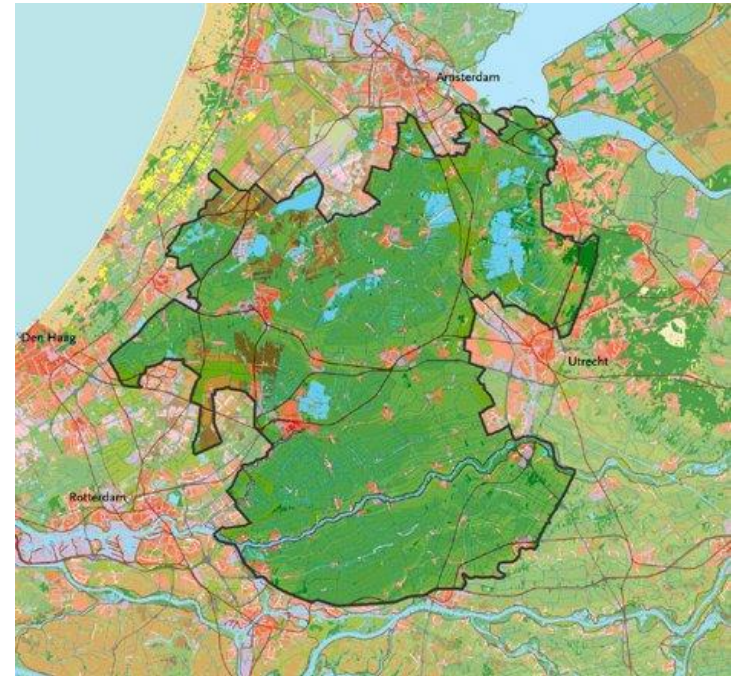
20th Century - Seeking balance between cities and farmland main driver: need for housing

- 1901 - Housing Act. Modern planning starts: rules on housing
- 1930s - Beginning of regional plans: cities and surrounding land
- 1950-60s - National spatial planning: urban reconstruction after WWII / housing shortage
- 1970s - Suburbanisation (polycentric but concentrated)
- 1980-90s - Regeneration of existing city
- 2000s - New national spatial policy goals: decentralization of planning



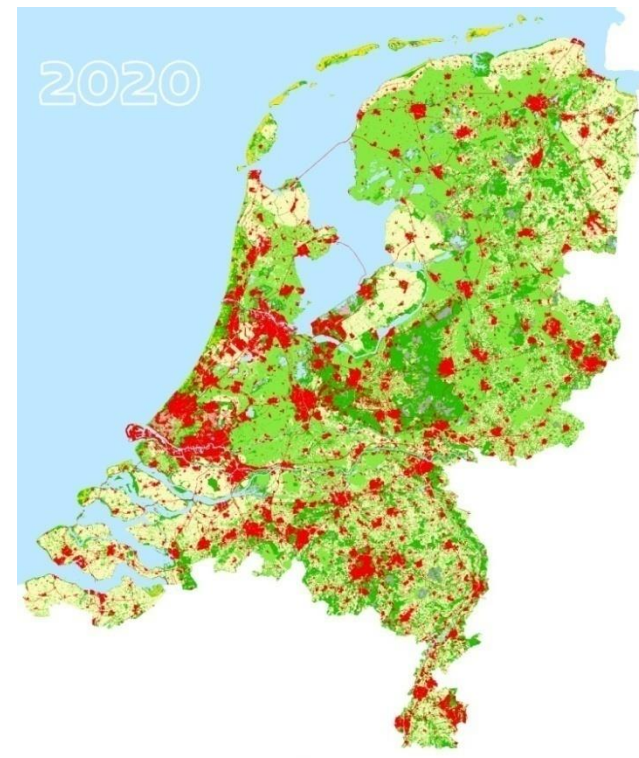
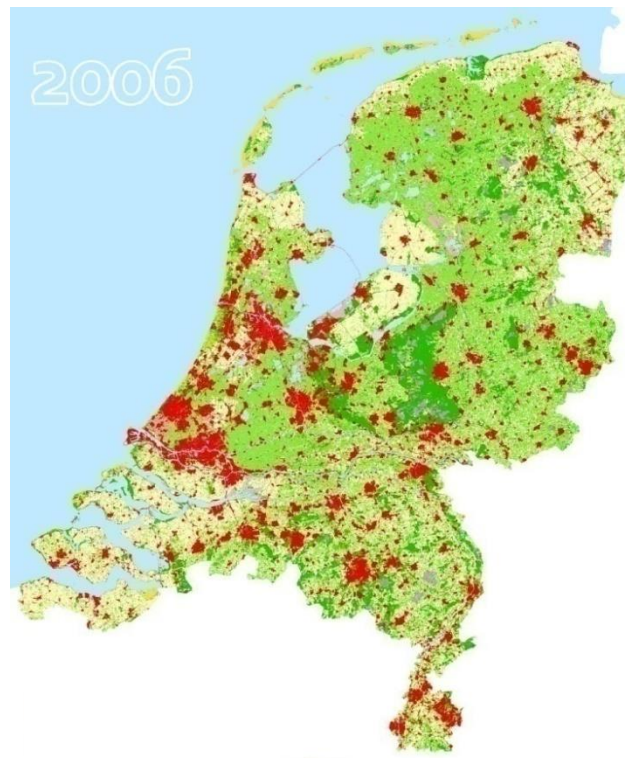
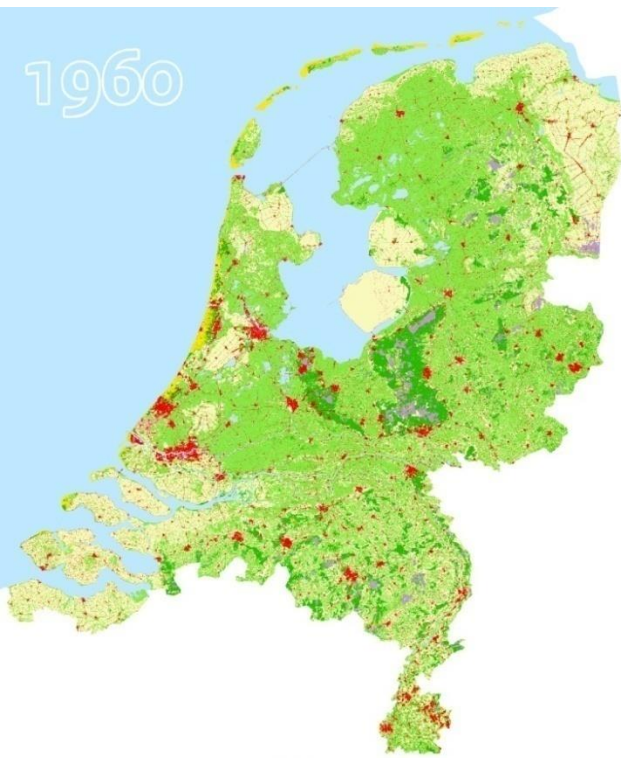
Historical background: protection of green areas

- Rapid urbanisation 1950s:
concerns on availability of rural land
- Leisure later
- Restriction on new housing in green fields, preventing sprawl
- New towns at some distance of the cities to prevent massive suburbanisation of the 'Green Heart' of the Randstad
- Late 1990s:
provincial policy of red and green lining



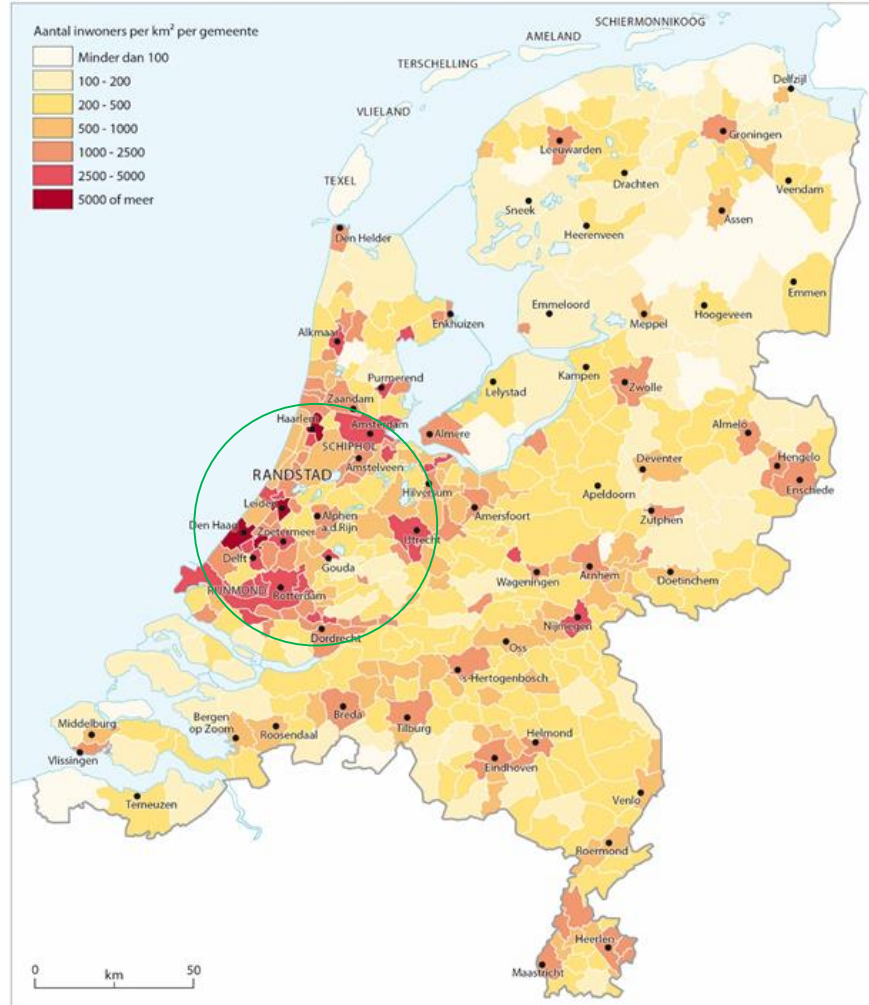


Development 1960-2006-2020: fast, polycentric urban growth





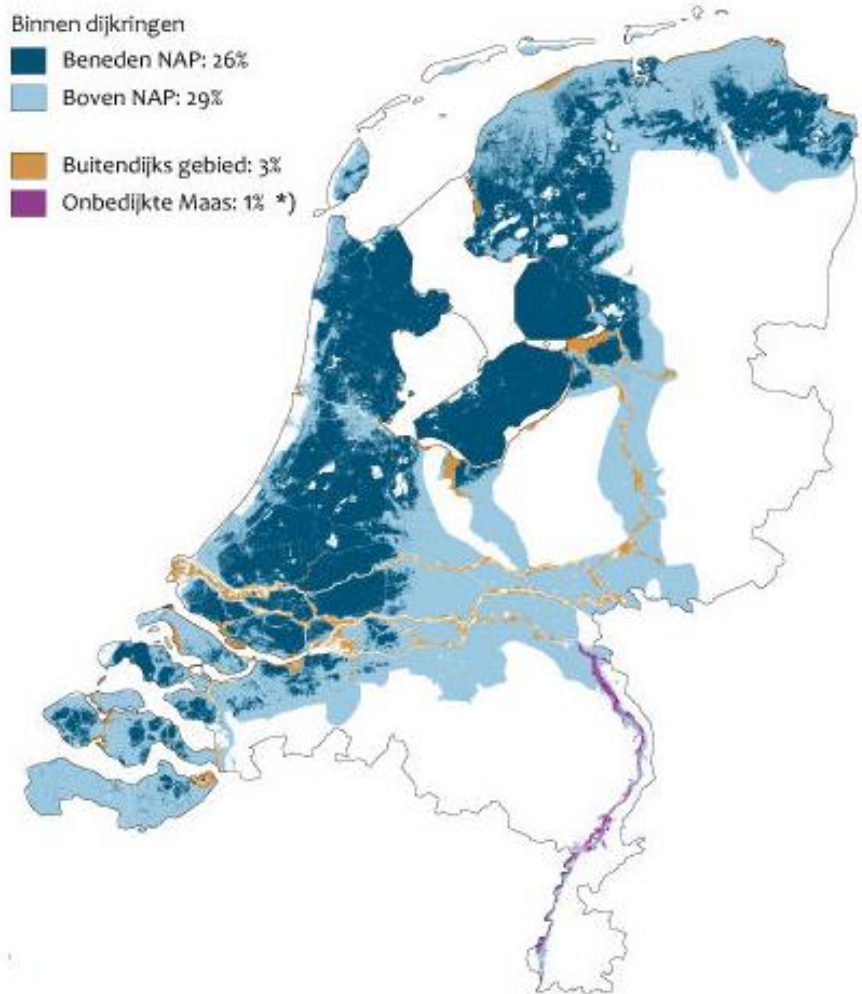
Kaart 3: Bevolkingsspreiding- en dichtheid Nederland



Binnen dijkringen

- Beneden NAP: 26%
- Boven NAP: 29%

- Buitendijks gebied: 3%
- Onbedijkte Maas: 1% *)



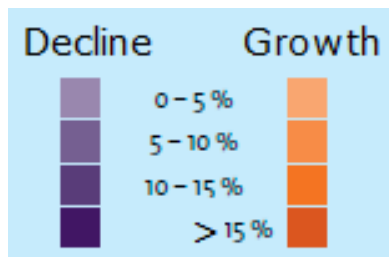


Current challenges

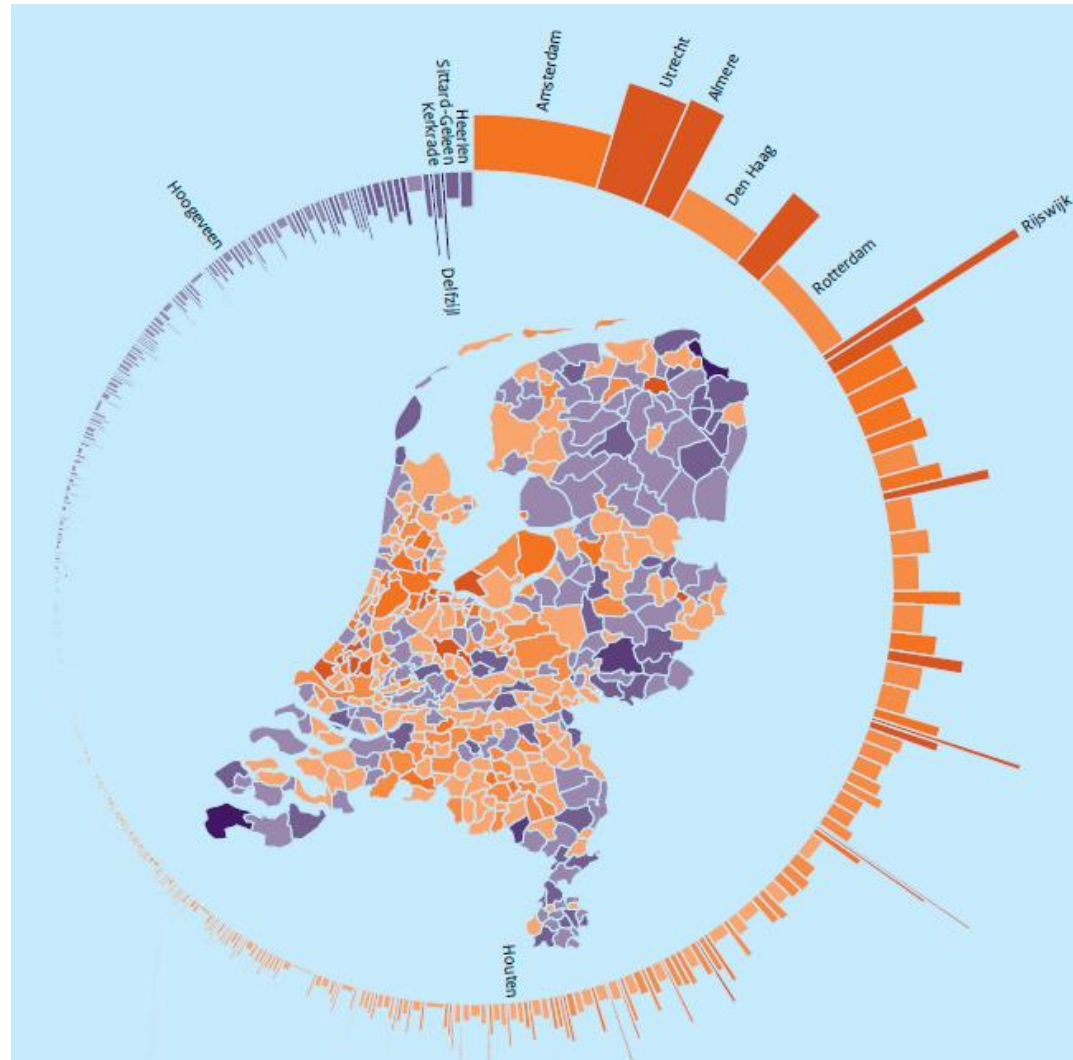
- Urbanization continues
- Ageing population
- New housing requirements
- Climate change adaptation
- Transition to renewable energy
- Transition to circular economy
- Remaining economically competitive
- Transition to circular agricultural system
- Efficient and robust multi-modal transport system



Population: spread of growth and decline



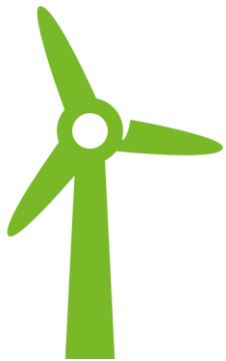
(PBL Forecast 2012-2027)





Energy transition

Future energy consumption NL: 2400 PetaJoule



90.000
3 MW
wind turbines

=



600.000
ha solar farms

=



240 million
Solar panels on
rooftops



Multiple challenges
+
Limited space
=
Search for innovative
combinations of functions

Combining functions



(c) Luuk Kramer



(c) <https://www.flooddefences.org/katwijk-aan-zee.html>

Combining functions



Combining functions



Spoorzone Delft - Kampveldweg

Combining functions



Combining functions



Scheveningen - Smart lamp posts



Spatial planning: decision making at 3 levels

- 1. Local (355 municipalities, 21 water authorities)**
 - Zoning plan, structure plan
 - Dikes and water safety
- 2. Regional (12 provinces)**
 - Structure vision
- 3. National (12 ministries)**
 - Structure vision/national plan
 - National interests
 - Coordination of national policy





Characteristics of Dutch spatial planning

- Multi level government
- Using urban design
- Consultation of stakeholders
- Long term objectives
- Integrated planning
- Monitoring progress





Legal basis

Today

- The Spatial Planning Act (Wro)
- Implementation Decisions (Bro, Barro)
- *National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Planning (2012)*

2021

- Environment and Planning Act
- Digital system of the Environment and Planning Act (DSO)
- Implementation Decisions (Ob, Bkl, Bal, Bbl)
- *National Environmental Planning Strategy*



National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Planning (2012)



Competitive

Accessible

Liveable

Safe



"Decentralisation and simplification"



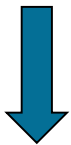
Major transitions ask for new, more integrated laws and planning

1. Transitions in the living environment
 - a. to renewable energy,
 - b. adaptation to climate change,
 - c. smart and green transport,
 - d. the circular economy,
 - e. liveable and accessible cities.
2. Societal demand for more efficient procedures

} integrated approach.

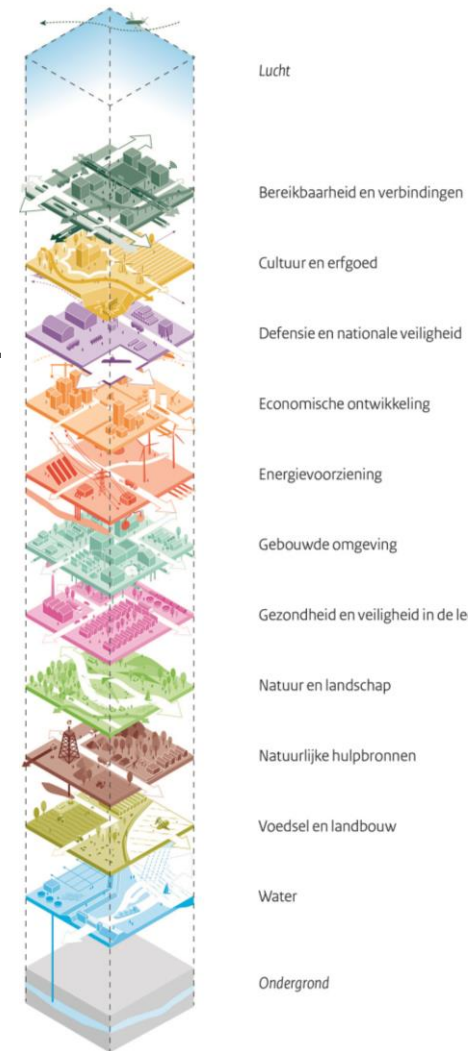


Now working on: integrating Spatial Planning Act into Environmental and Planning Act.



With this new act and transitions a new national strategy is needed (NOVI)

De fysieke leefomgeving

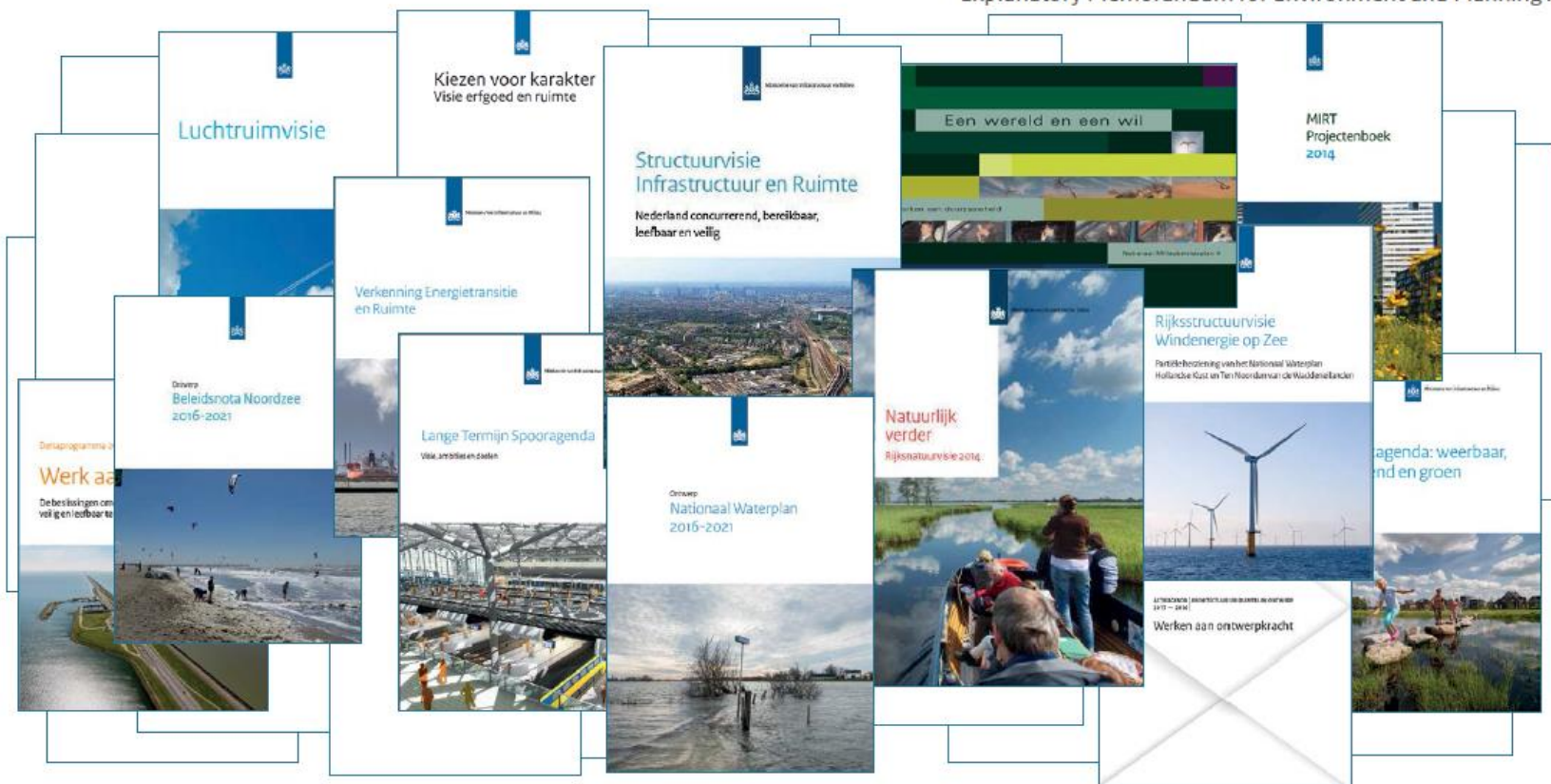




NOVI

“The National Environmental Planning Strategy not only combines, but also interconnects the existing vision documents in areas such as spatial development, traffic & transport, water, the environment, nature, cultural heritage, and natural resources.”

Explanatory Memorandum for Environment and Planning Act



Thank you for your attention

