The spatial planning system in the Netherlands, related to European sector policies

Peter Petrus, co-ordinator international spatial planning policy, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment Vilnius, October 25, 2007



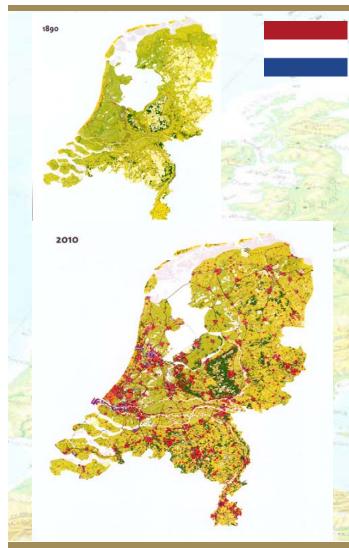


The Netherlands, part of the North-West Europe Metropolitan area





A small and highly urbanized country



40.000 km2 (18% water) - 65.300 km2 16,3 million - inhabitants - 3,5 million 394,3 inh./km2 - 54,8 (+11.3 million pigs)

Land use

66% agriculture 6,3% residential 2,7% working

Challenges of spatial planning:

- •Climate change (water)
- •Congestion (mobility)
- Quality of living environment (cities)
- •Sustainable agriculture
- •Landscape & nature





Public administration



12 provinces / apskritys 10

443 municipalities 60

? Seniunijas 500





Biggest municipalities (inhabitants)

- 1. Amsterdam 744.000 1. Vilnius 565.000
- 2. Rotterdam 581.000 2. Kaunas 400.000
 - . The Hague 474.000 3. Klaipeda 205.000
- 4. Utrecht 290,000 4. Siauliai 129,000
- 22. Leiden 117.000 5. Panevezys 116.000

Average size 36.800 Average size 58.300







A planning tradition: Netherlands - waterland

•Since 1100: creation of water

management boards: building of dikes and

'polders'

Planning is necessary in a densely

populated 'low lands'!

40% below sea level







Planning System in the Netherlands

0	National	Parliament Central Government	National Spatial Planning Strategy	
10.			National Structure Plan for Policy Sectors	
	Regional	Provincial Council Provincial Executive	Regional Plan	
	Local	Municipal Council Municipal Executive	Local Land Use Plan	

The changing balance beween ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS 2014 1850 Royaume de Belgieur nation, regions and cities No strong urban network administrations BABANT SEPTENTAIGNAL

National Policy Document on Spatial Planning

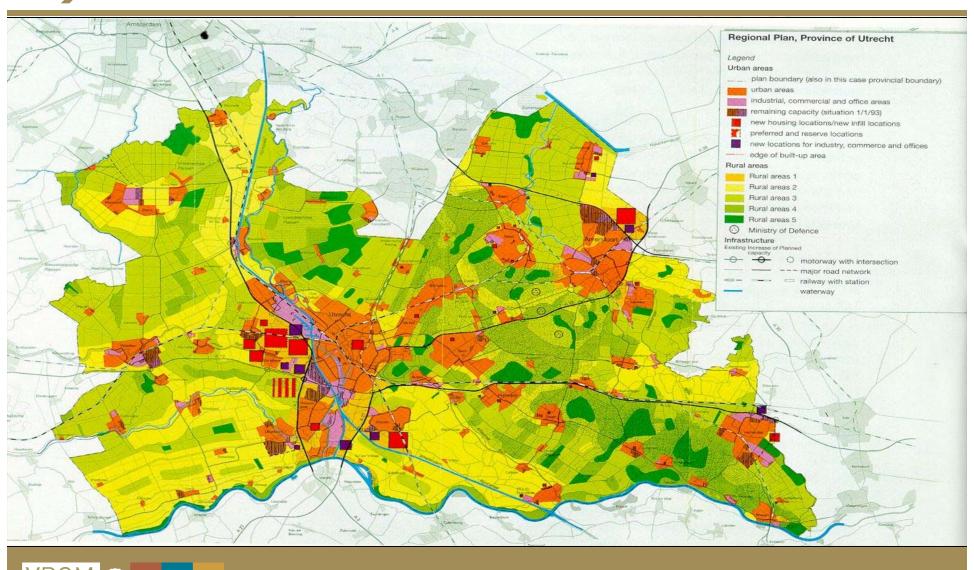
Kaart B: Nationale Ruimtelijke Hoofdstructuur: economie, infrastructuur, verstedelijking



De nationale Ruimtelijke Hoofdstructuur omvat gebieden en netwerken, die voor de ruimtelijke structuur en het functioneren van Nederland van grote betekenis zijn. Voor deze elementen draagt het rijk dan ook in het algemeen een grotere verantwoordelijkheid dan daarbuiten. Ze staan voor complexe en fof kostbare opgaven die rijksbemoeilenis noodzakelijk maken. Het gaat in de stedelijke sfeer om elementen en opgaven, die voortkomen uit ontwikkelingen met betrekking tot de economie, de infrastructuur en de verstedelijking en uit het onderlinge verband van deze dire ruimtevragende functies.

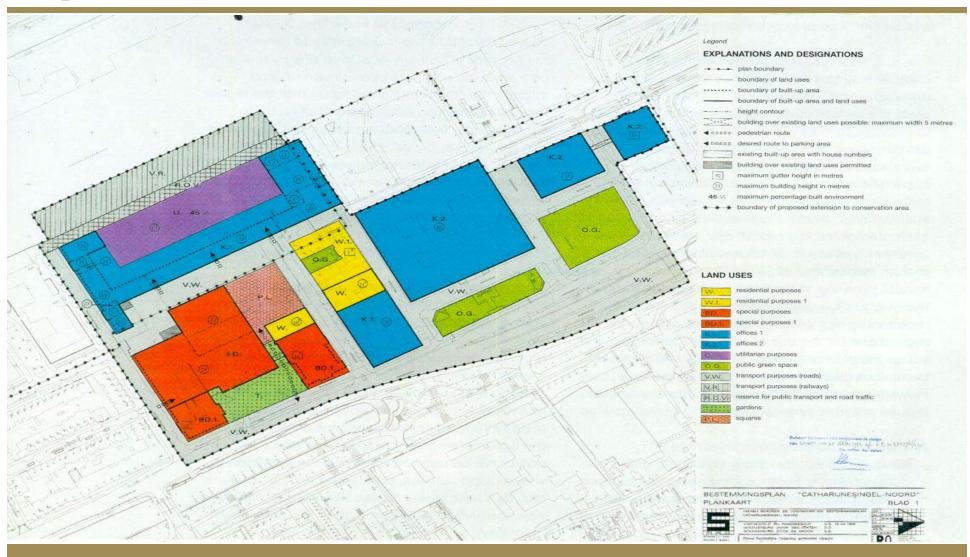


Regional Plan of the province of Utrecht





Local land use plan (legally binding)







The new Spatial planning act (2006)

National	•Order in Council •Instruction	National Structural vision			
	•Integration plan	VISIOII			
	(projects)				
	•Pro-active				
		7			
Regional	•provincial order	Regional			
	Leader of the D. C.	structural			
	•Instruction <i>Pro-active</i>	vision			
	•Integration plan				
Local	Local				
	structural vision	Zoning			
		plans			







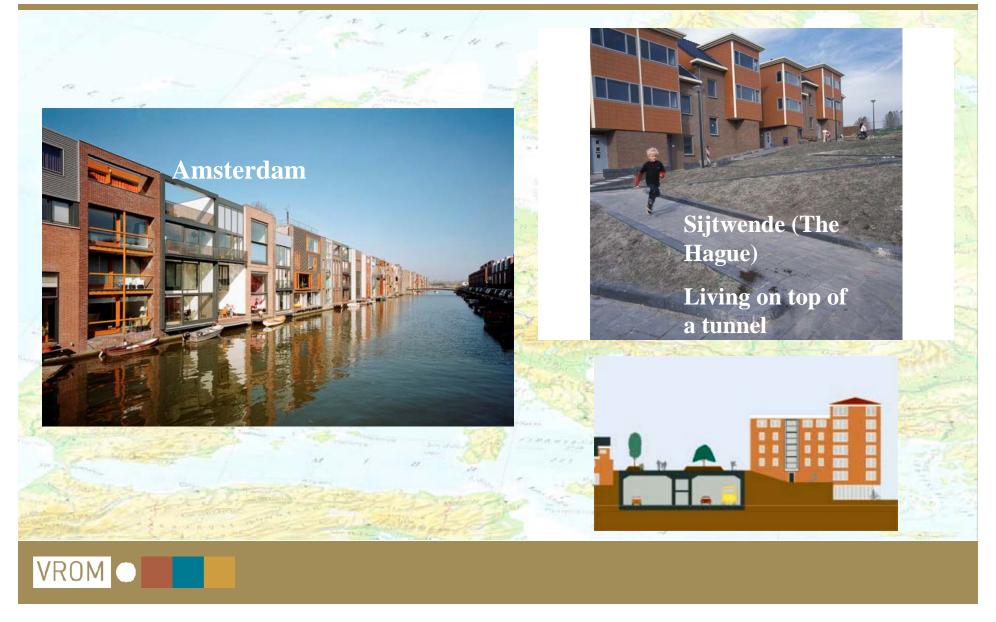


The result: small scaled historical cities





And new quarters: large scale compared to Dutch tradition, but small scaled compared to...



The fourth level the European Union

No explicit competence for spatial planning policy

subsidiarity principle

How does this interfere with our national planning policies?









Network to signalize Eu-initiatives with spatial impact



- The national + regional + local governments work together!
- Scanning the Legislative and Work Programme of the European Commission
- Quick scan of spatial impact
- Decision for action concerning 'what?' and 'how?' in The Hague and Brussels





'Adaptation to climate change in Europe' How happy are we with this green paper?



NL: tradition of water boards and a detailed spatial planning

EC: 'mainstreaming': all EU policy sectors (Bird & Habitat directive, Structural Funds, Common Agricultural Policy, etc) ⇔climate change conditions;

EC: confirms the need to develop a spatial planning approach to solve specific regional problems;

=> NL was involved in writing this green paper, is happy
with its content, but has no need for detailed EUlegislation (standards, time limits) on this subject



Green paper 'Towards a new culture for urban mobility'

....a tool for sustainable urban development?



Subsidiarity: why does the European Commission interfere?

Environment solutions: does the Commission make use of its own legal means?

Vision: what will be the effects of new mobility concepts on urban quality?

Urban mobility exceeds the borders of the city;







Thank you!

