
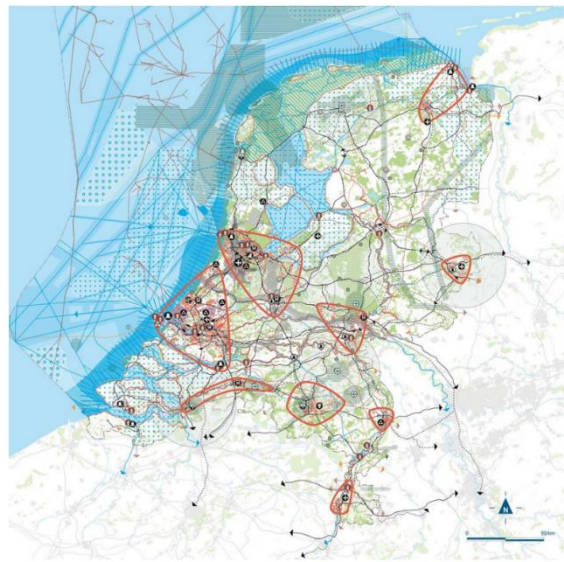


Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level		Type of plan				
Country						
						
Planning level	Planning document	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale
National	National structure plan (structuurvisie)	Presents the main aspects of spatial policy at the national level	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	State (government ministry)	Non-binding	State
National, provincial and municipal	Project plan (projectplan)	Facilitates the approval of developments that contradict existing land use plans	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	State, province or municipality	Binding, take precedence over land use plans (see below)	Dependent on the size of the project
Provincial	Provincial structure plan (structuurvisie)	Presents the main aspects of spatial policy at the provincial level	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	Province	Non-binding	Province
Provincial	Rural development plan (landrichtingsplan)	Land-use plan for rural areas with low development pressure	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	Province	Non-binding	Rural area within a province
Municipal	Municipal structure plan (structuurvisie)	Presents the main aspects of spatial policy at the provincial level	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	Municipality	Non-binding	Municipality
Municipal	Local plan (bestemmingsplan)	Sets out where development may take place, what may be built, size of development and what it may be used for	Spatial Planning Act, 2006 (Wet ruimtelijke ordening, Wro)	Municipality	Binding	Municipality

National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning (2012)



(Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)

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Facts: National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of 2012

Legal basis

The National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of 2012 is an advisory, non-binding policy document which sets out the intentions, ambitions and key issues for spatial planning decision-making at the national level in the Netherlands.

Competences

The National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning was prepared by the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment. In terms of competences, it states:

“Central government intends to bring spatial planning decision-making closer to the stakeholders (individuals and companies), delegating more to local and provincial authorities (decentralisation as the first option), and focusing more on users. Central government policy will be applied more selectively, focusing on 13 national interests for which central government will take responsibility and ensure it achieves results. Outside these 13 national interests, local and regional authorities will be able to make their own policy decisions, although they will be expected to contribute to simplifying and integrating spatial planning regulations. This will remove excessive layers of government and create scope for customised regional solutions.”

The 13 national interests comprise:

1. Outstanding business climate in urban regions;
2. Energy network and transition;
3. Pipeline network;
4. Use of subsurface;
5. Robust rail, road and waterway network;
6. Better use of existing network capacity;
7. Maintenance of existing transport networks;
8. Improving environmental quality;
9. Adaptation to climate change;
10. Preservation of unique cultural heritage;
11. Network for wildlife habitats;
12. Military sites; and
13. Careful and transparent planning decisions.

“Central government will remain responsible for the spatial planning system. It may also have to assume responsibility when:

- *an issue entails benefits or drawbacks for the country as a whole, and it is beyond the powers of local and provincial authorities to override the authority of other parties. This might include space for military activities and challenges in urban regions associated with the mainports, brainport, greenports and valleys;*
- *international obligations or agreements apply, for example on matters of biodiversity, sustainable energy, water system remediation or world heritage;*
- *an issue transcends provincial or national boundaries and there is either a risk of administrative deadlock or responsibility is in the hands of central government. Examples include the main road, water, rail and energy supply networks, and also the protection of public health.”*

Binding force

The National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning is a non-binding statement of government intentions, ambitions and key issues.

Tasks and content

- Identifies key spatial developments and ambitions up to 2040
- Sets out ambitions relating to competitiveness, accessibility, liveability and flood safety
- Specifies central government’s national interests regarding spatial development

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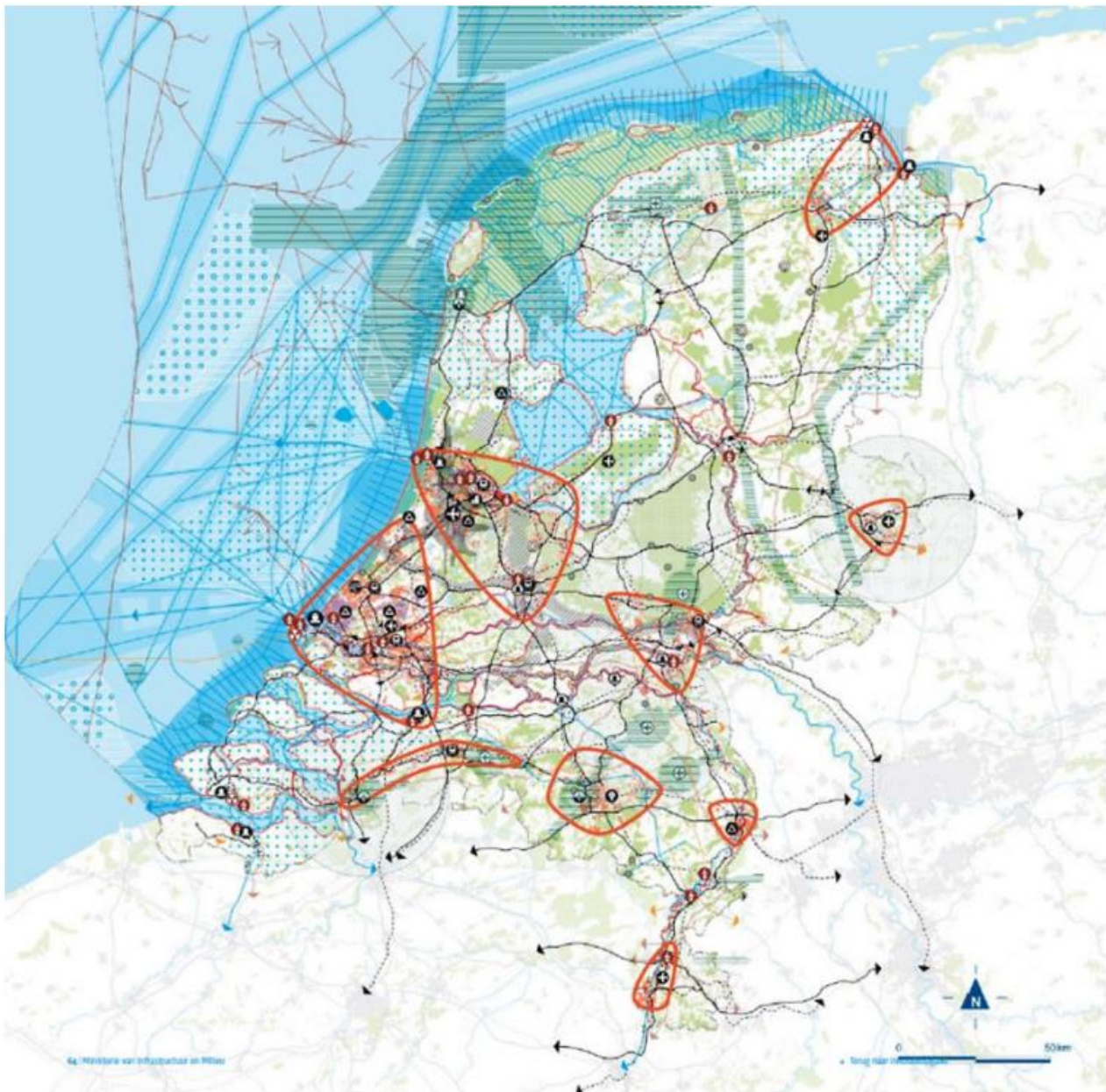
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Process, duration, participation

- The plan was subject to intergovernmental discussion and consultation with professional bodies over a period of approximately 9 months.

Duration of validity

- The document considers a time-horizon of 2012 to 2040. It is due to be superseded by the National Strategy on Spatial Planning and the Environment (*Nationale Omgevingsvisie* or *NOVI*) once the Environment and Planning Act (*Omgevingswet*) enters into force in 2022.

Details of the plan

Detail 1: National Spatial Structure (Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)

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Legend:

Competitive	Liveable and safe
 Urban region with a concentration of key sectors	 Main water system
 Mainport Schiphol	 Management of coastal foundation
 20 Ke noise contour	 Primary flood defence
 Rotterdam Mainport	 Maintain unrestricted view to horizon
 Brainport Southeast Netherlands	 Cultural heritage site on (tentative) World Heritage list
 Greenport	 Natural heritage site on World Heritage list
 Zuidas development	 Other property or site on (tentative) World Heritage list
 International city of peace and justice	 Revised national ecological network on land
 (Potential) site for power plant, from 500MW	 Military restricted zone
 (Potential) site for nuclear power plant	 Radar activity
 High-voltage power line, from 220 kV	 Military air base
 New high-voltage power line (approximate route)	 Military air base with civilian use
 Pipeline zone	 Naval base
 Pipeline	 Major military training area and/or artillery range
 Existing offshore wind farm	
 Designated area for offshore wind farm	
 Potential area for offshore-onshore grid link	
 Area with high potential for wind power	
Accessible	
 Railway station for high-speed/international trains	
 Civilian airport of national importance	
 Seaport of national importance	
 Inland port of national importance	
 Potential route for new road on main road network (not yet established)	
 Potential route for new line on main railway network (not yet established)	
 National or international main road network	
 National or international main railway network	
 National or international main waterway network	

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Characteristics

Location of the area

The National Spatial Vision covers the whole territory of the Netherlands, including its coastal waters.

Initial situation

The predecessor to the National Spatial Vision on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning was the 2006 Report on Spatial Development (Nota Ruimte).

Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

As well as longer term ambitions up to 2040, the National Spatial Vision specifies three medium-term goals (up to 2028):

- enhance competitiveness by strengthening the spatial and economic infrastructure;
- improve and secure space for accessibility; and
- guarantee a safe environment in which it is pleasant to live, and in which unique natural and cultural heritage values are preserved.

Further information and links

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (2011). Summary National Policy Strategy for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning 'Making the Netherlands competitive, accessible, liveable and safe'. Den Haag, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, <https://www.government.nl/topics/spatial-planning-and-infrastructure/documents/publications/2013/07/24/summary-national-policy-strategy-for-infrastructureand-spatial-planning> (accessed 2 December 2021).

Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (2012). Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte 'Nederland concurrerend, bereikbaar, leefbaar en veilig'. Den Haag, Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu, <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2012/03/13/structuurvisie-infrastructuur-en-ruimte> (accessed 2 December 2021).