



## Urban Networks: The Dutch way of territorial cohesion



1. Central Government



urban networks

**Jacques van der Jagt**

2. Urban Networks



central government

**Carol van Eert**

# The National Policy for Urban Networks in the Netherlands

Katowice, November 5, 2009



Jacques van der Jagt

Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment



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1. Visions – instruments – projects
2. Governance
3. Spatial Planning System
  - Horizontal coordination
  - Vertical coordination
4. Visions : National Strategic Documents
5. Instruments
6. Projects
7. Monitoring
8. Future of Urban Networks



# 1. Spatial Planning System



Visions



Instruments



Projects



## 2. Spatial Planning System

### **Philosophy of Governance**

‘Decentralised if possible, central if necessary’

- Development oriented
- Decentral
- Less regulations
- Realisation connected with policy



### 3. Spatial Planning System

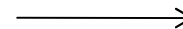
#### **Horizontal coordination**

Ministry for Agriculture

Ministry for Infrastructure

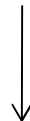
Ministry for Economic Affairs

Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning  
and Environment



#### Coordination

- National
- Provincial
- Urban networks
- Municipalities



Integrating visions, instruments, projects of the ministries  
on spatial aspects



### 3. Spatial Planning System

#### **Vertical coordination**

Central Government



12 provinces



460 municipalities



intermunicipal



cooperation

Urban  
networks



## 4. Visions

### National Spatial structure



## State responsibilities for economy, infrastructure and urbanisation:

### National urban networks

National city key projects

Main ports (Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, port of Rotterdam)

Economic core areas  
(i.e. Randstad North Wing incl. port of Amsterdam)

Brainport (Eindhoven)

‘Greenports’

Main transport axes (rail, highway, water)





## 4. Visions



### Definition Urban Networks

*“Entities of larger and smaller cities, including the open spaces in between. The cities and centres that comprise these networks complement and reinforce each others’ strengths, so they have more to offer together than they do as individual cities.”*

(National Spatial Strategy)

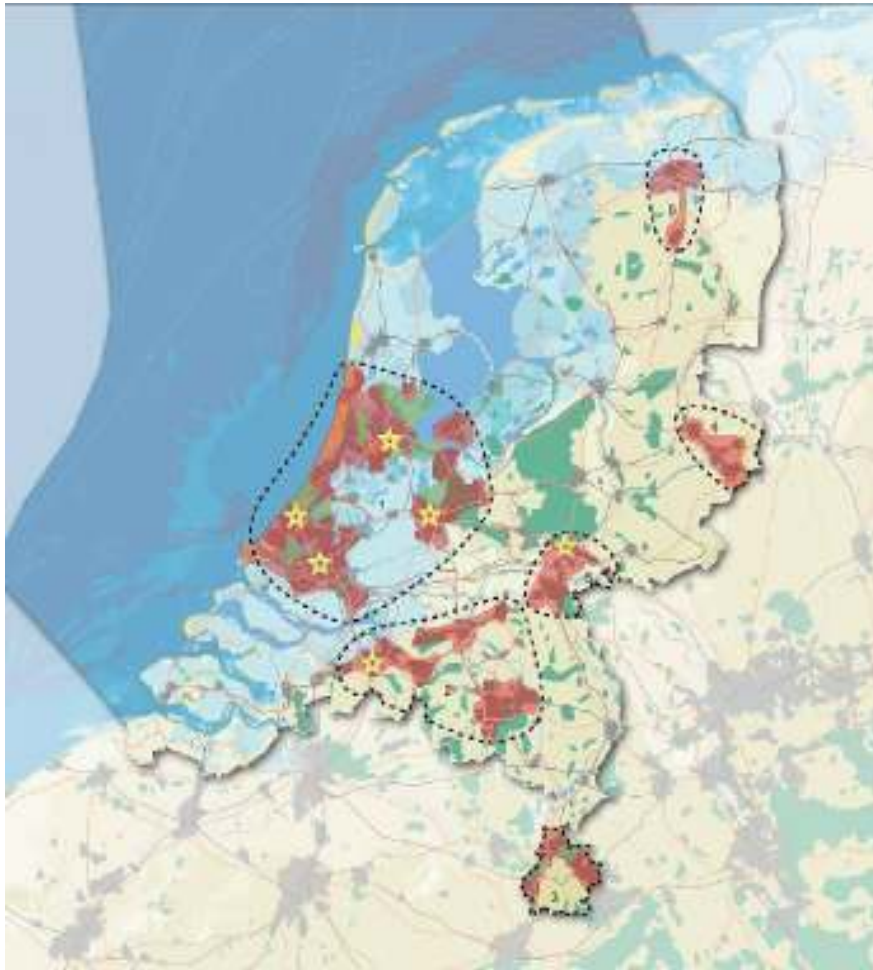
### **Policy objective:**

Strengthening the international competitive position of the Netherlands

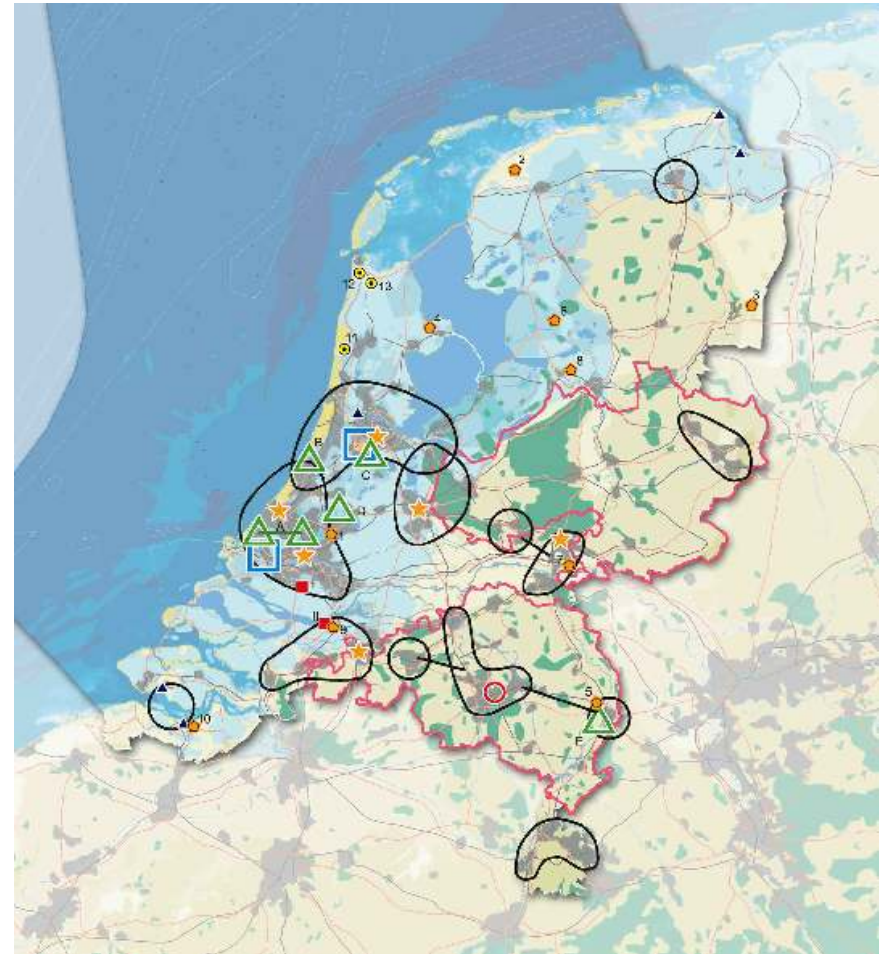
## 4. Vision Urban Networks



6 urban networks



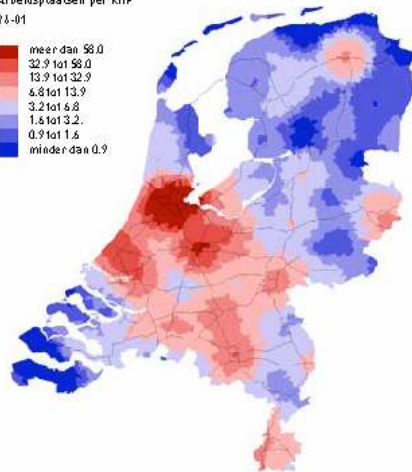
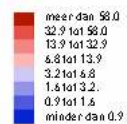
13 economic core zones



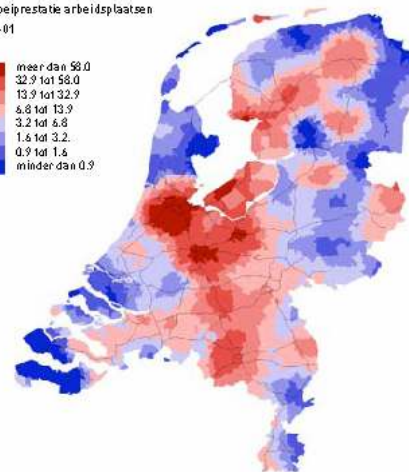
# Economic heat map



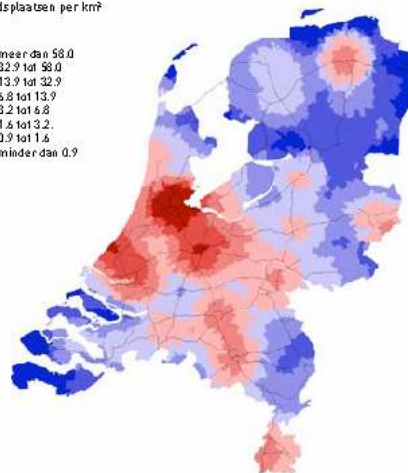
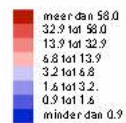
A. Totaal stuwend  
Arbeitsplaatsen per km²  
11-01



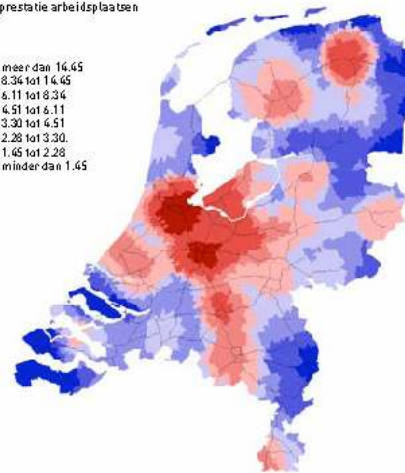
B. Totaal stuwend  
Groei prestatie arbeidsplaatsen  
11-01



C. Kennisdiensten  
Arbeitsplaatsen per km²  
11-01



D. Kennisdiensten  
Groei prestatie arbeidsplaatsen  
11-01





# Randstad: International Strengths

NGO's and international institutions

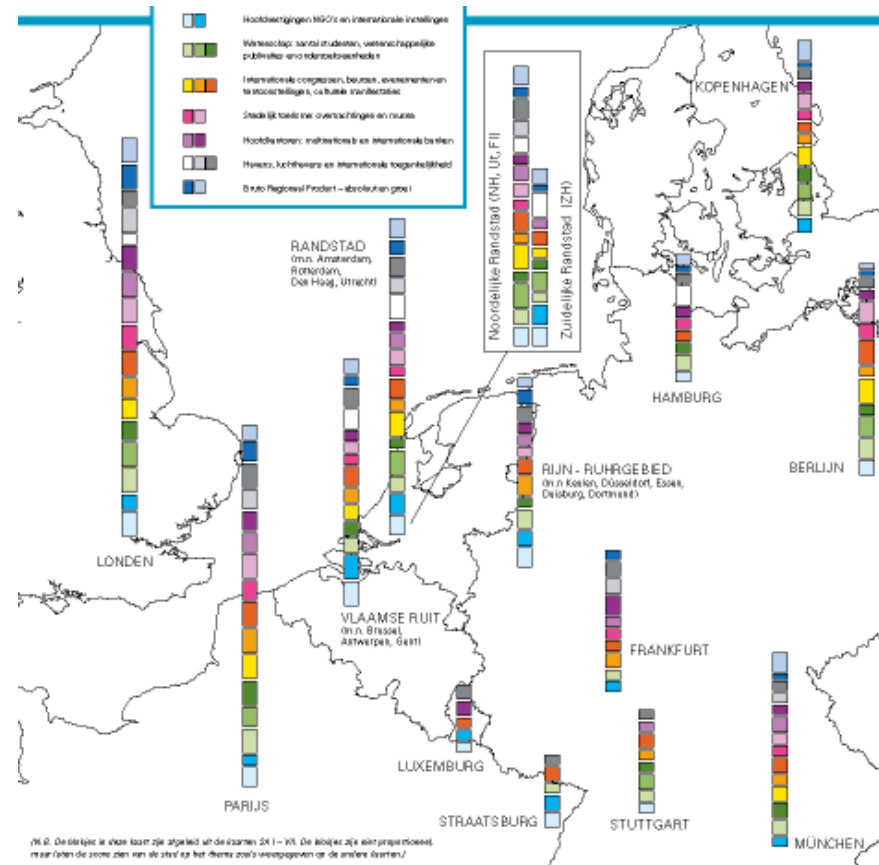
Science

International events

Urban tourism

Main offices multinationals and international banks

Harbor, airport and international accessibility



## Goals of concentration policy: people, planet, profit



People	Planet	Profit
Improving the <u>livability</u> and socio-economic position of <u>cities</u>	Preserving and strengthening the <u>variation</u> between city and countryside	Strengthening the <u>economic</u> core areas
Maintaining accesible <u>recreational facilities</u> in and around the cities	Harmonising urbanisation and economy with <u>water</u> management	Improving <u>accessibility</u>
		Developing <u>urban centres</u>



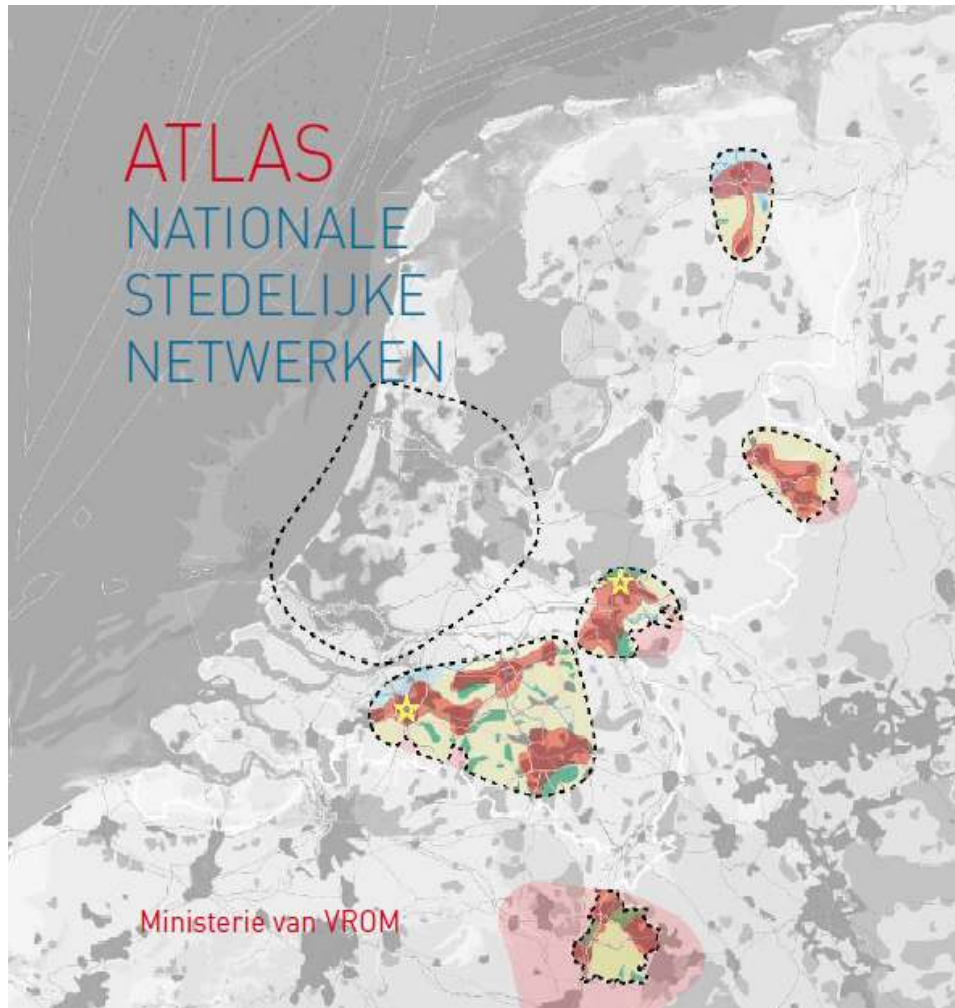
## 5. Instruments

- Communication – Consultation
- Investments – subsidies: MIRT
- Legal : Spatial Planning Act  
Joint Provisions Act
- Monitoring
- You need them all**
- Mix**





## Communication. Atlas Urban Networks



### **Drawn up:**

- 2 Years after the revealing of the National Spatial Strategy
- In cooperation between central government and national urban networks

### **Gives an overview of the:**

- Agreements within the territorial agendas (vision)
- Central and decentral government goals
- Projects





## 5. Instruments. Investments

Long Term Programma Infrastructure, Space and Development (MIRT)

- Why MIRT
- 3 instruments
- Rules of the game: selection of projects



## 5. Instruments. Investments

Why MIRT

▪ Coordination of spatial investments of  
4 ministries

- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Public transport
- Water
- industry

▪ Spatial cohesion at the regional level  
(urban networks)



## 5. Instruments. Investments

### 3 instruments

#### 1. Projectbook

Description of

- national policy
- regions
- projects
- financial aspects

#### 2. Political and administrative top-level consultations

- 4 ministries
- Regional politicians and administrators
- 2x year

Topics:

- agenda setting
- decisions
- progress

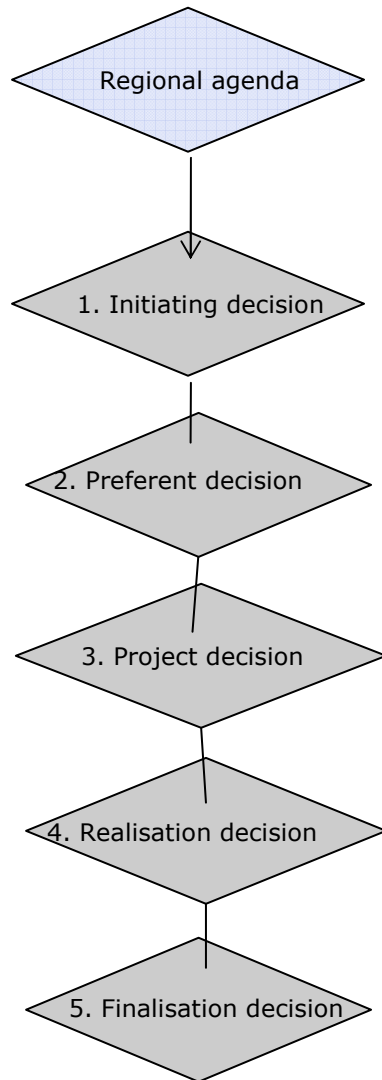
#### 3. MIRT 'rules of the game' process

- decision-making
- ministries adjust their own budget to the different projects

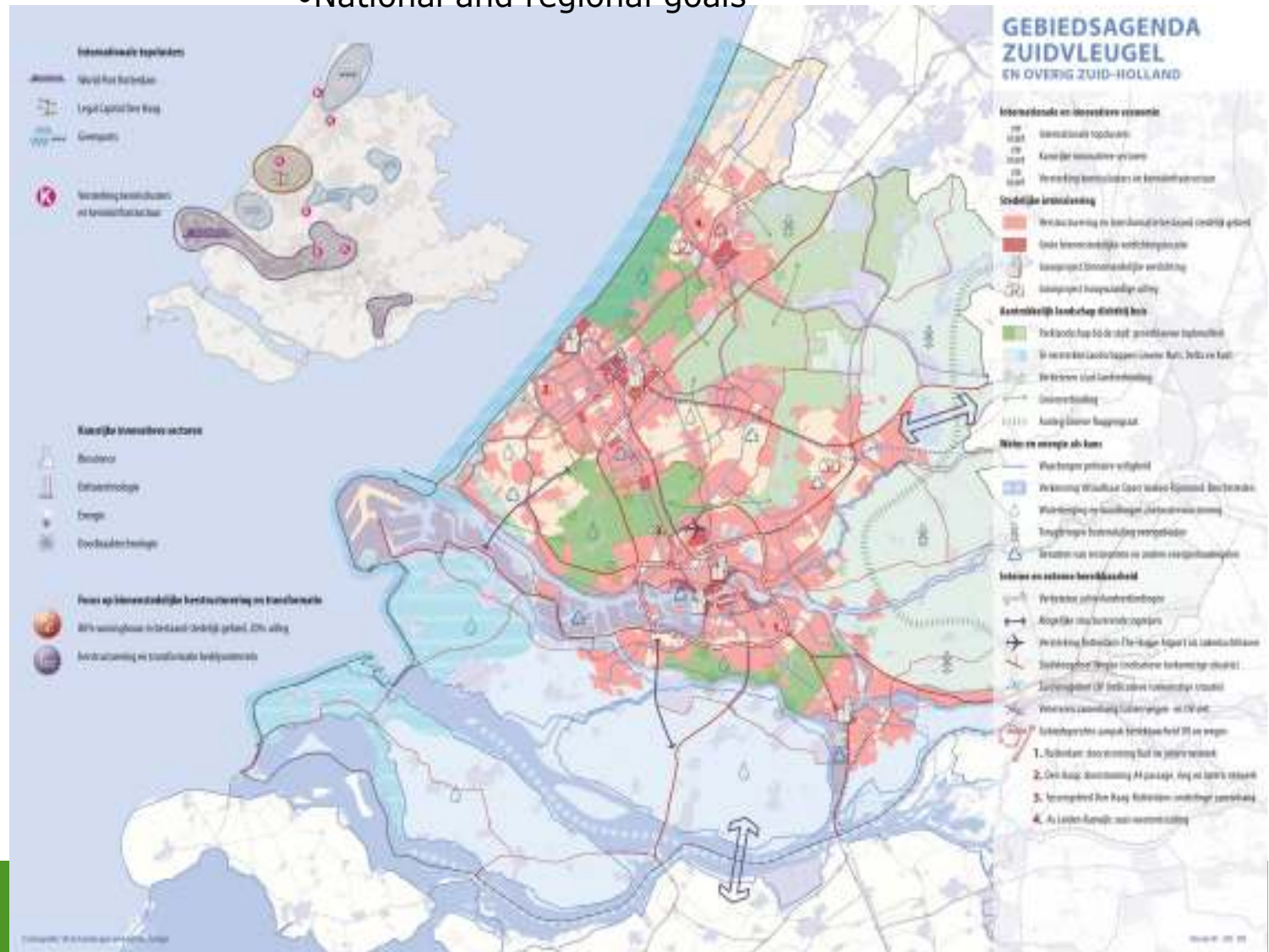


## MIRT “rules of the game”

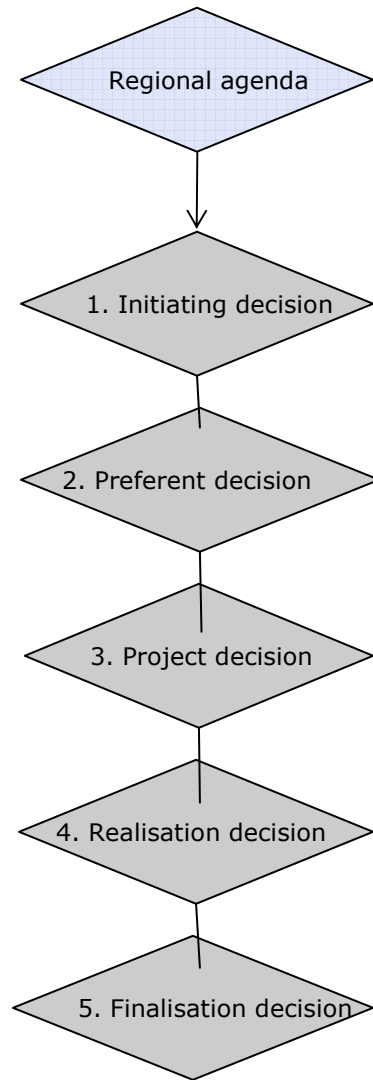
- **Procedure** for national investments in MIRT projects; → structured and clear **decision-making process** for national and regional administrations
- National departments dwell their own budgets for the different projects



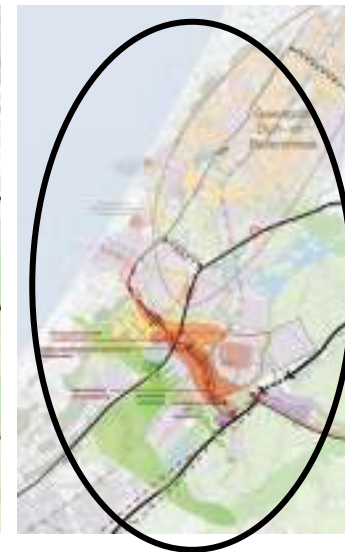
- Policy of national and regional administrations
- National and regional goals



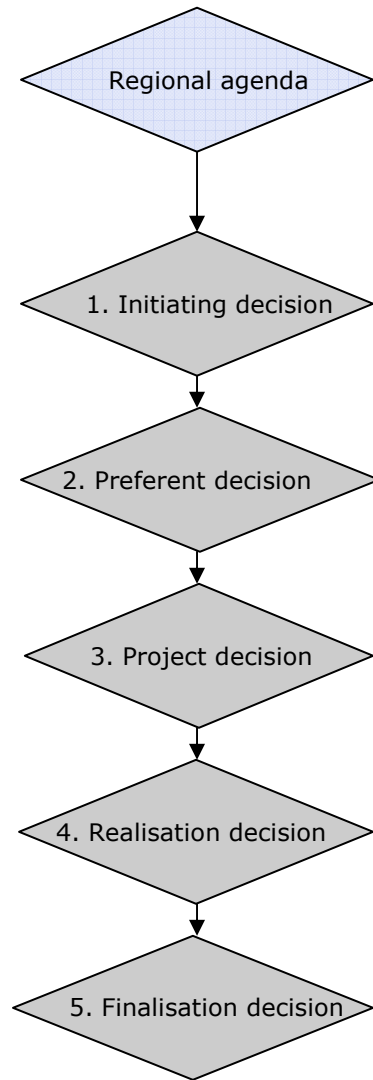




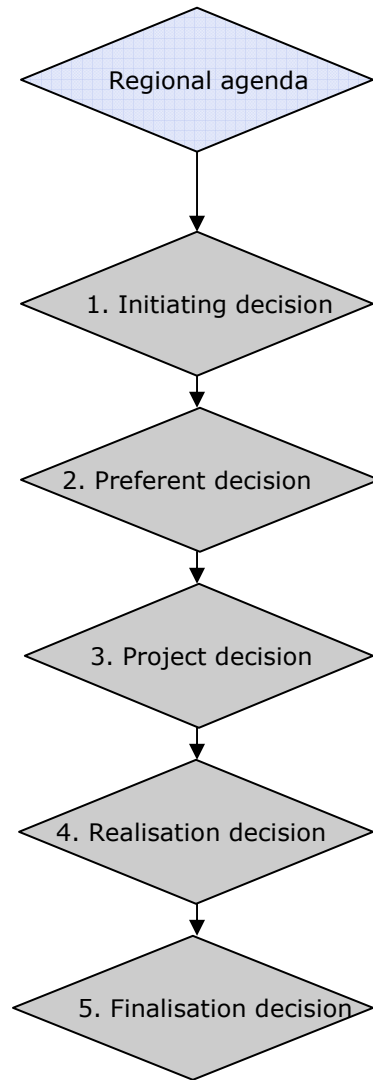
• Agreement on a **preferent solution**, including global financial budget



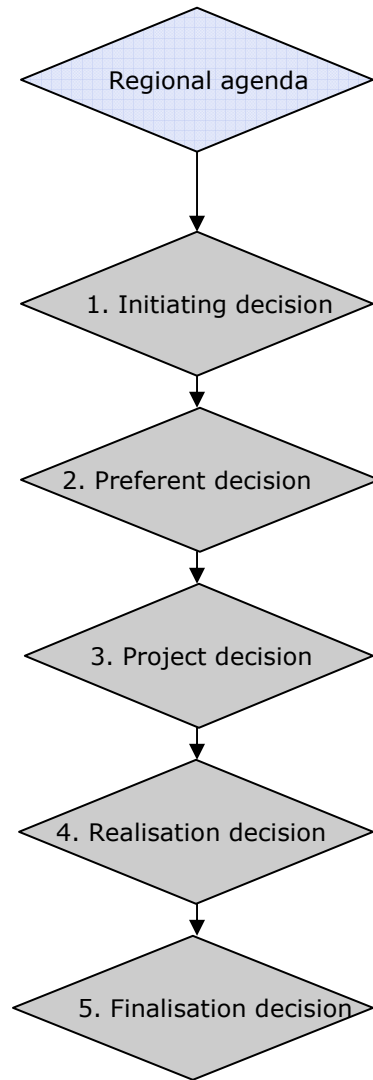




• Elaborated plan



- start realisation



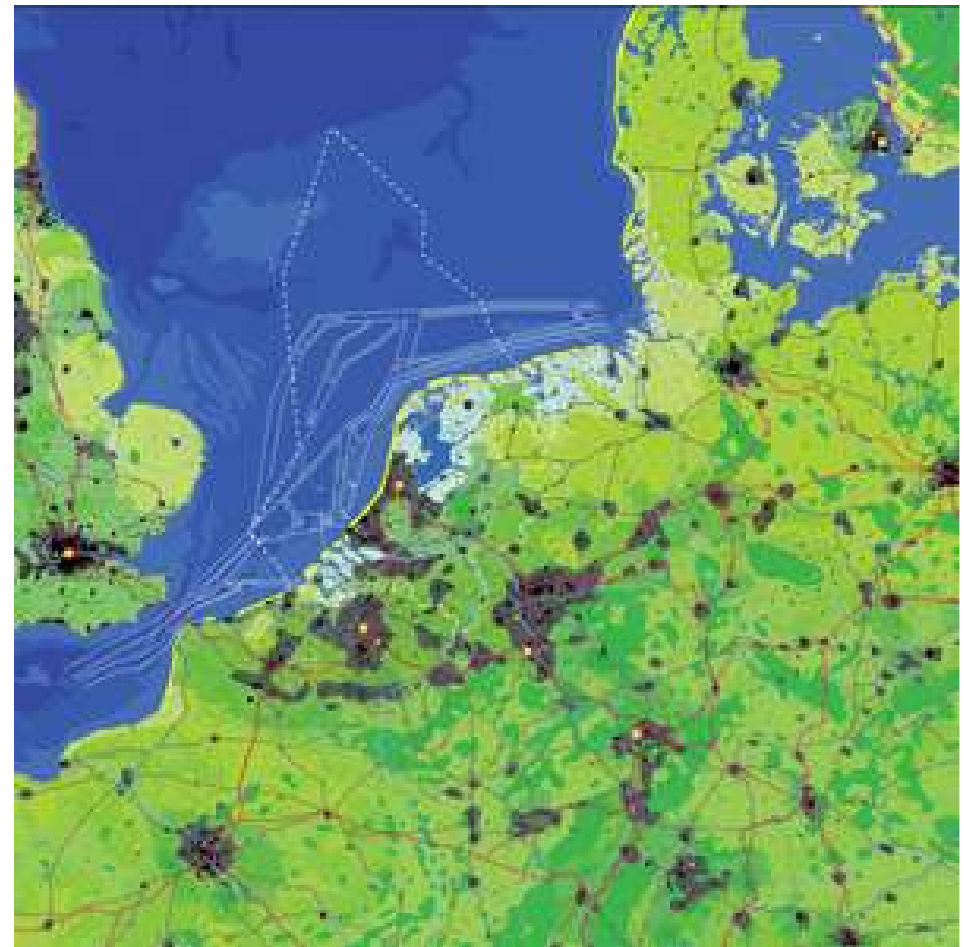
- Start public management



## 5. Instruments. The Spatial Planning Act

Policy instruments for each administration level

Instruments for policy implementation (top down):  
urban sprawl





# **Spatial Planning Law (1 July 2008)**

## **1. Policy instruments for each administration level**

### **•Municipality**

**Structure vision:** strategic policy document + implementation package);

**Land-use plan+exploitation plan**

### **•Province**

**Structure vision**

**Provincial land-use plan**

### **•National level**

**•Structure Vision**

**•National land-use plan**

# Exploitation plan

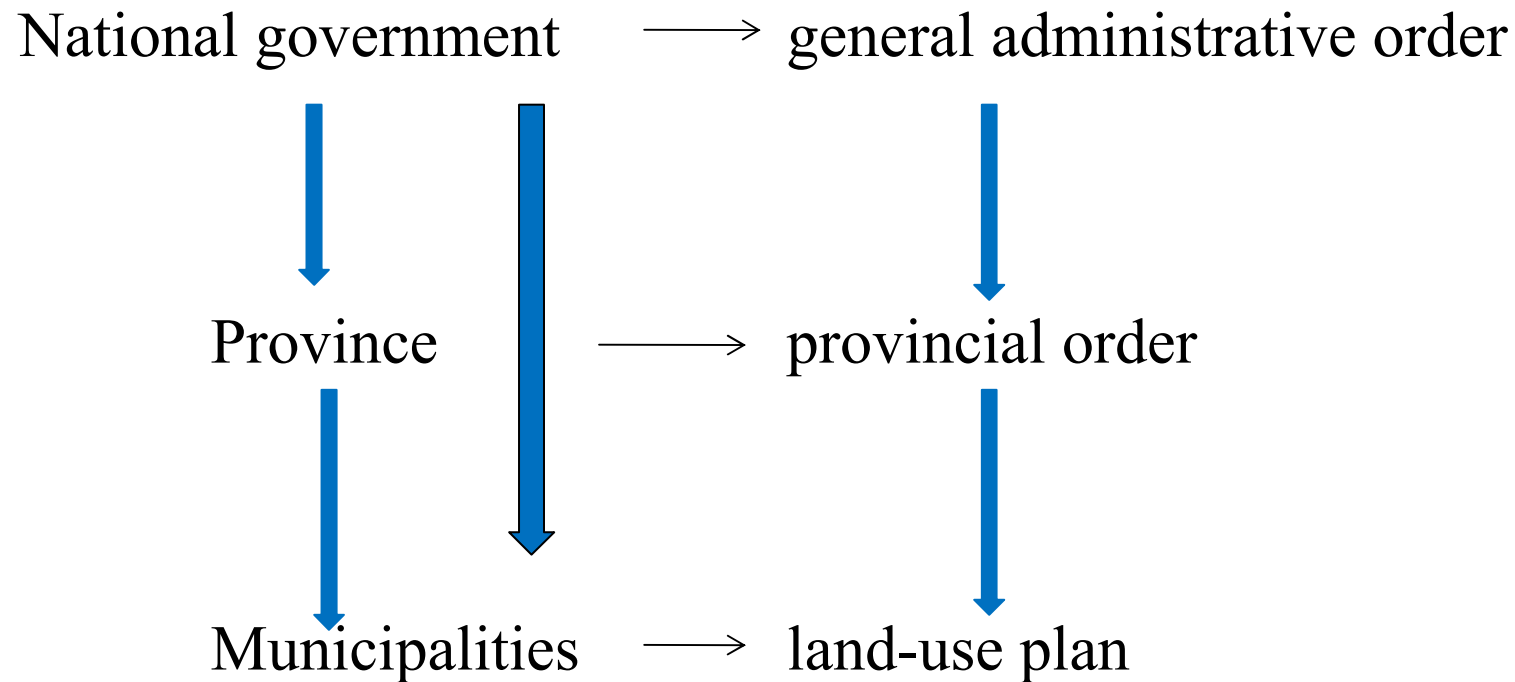


- **Private landowners are entitled to develop projects themselves**
- *But how to deal with public amenities and infrastructure?*
- **Private contracts or exploitation plan under public law**
- **defines the works; additional demands; quality demands public space**
- **Balanced budget, no profit; every landowner pays his share**
- **‘Having the big stick’ towards project developers (no free riders)**



# Spatial Planning Law

## Implementation spatial policy National government







## 5. Instruments. Joint Provisions Act Ministry of Internal Affairs

- All municipalities are formally equal: cooperation
- Different arrangements for voluntary and compulsory cooperation
- Plusregions (urban networks)
  - Compulsory – number of municipalities
  - Compulsory areas of cooperation
    - ❖ Economic development
    - ❖ Spatial planning
    - ❖ Transport
    - ❖ Housing
    - ❖ Land policy
  - Transfer of competences from municipalities and provinces
  - Intermunicipal body: own rules of decisionmaking



## 6. Instruments. Key-project Arnhem-Nijmegen



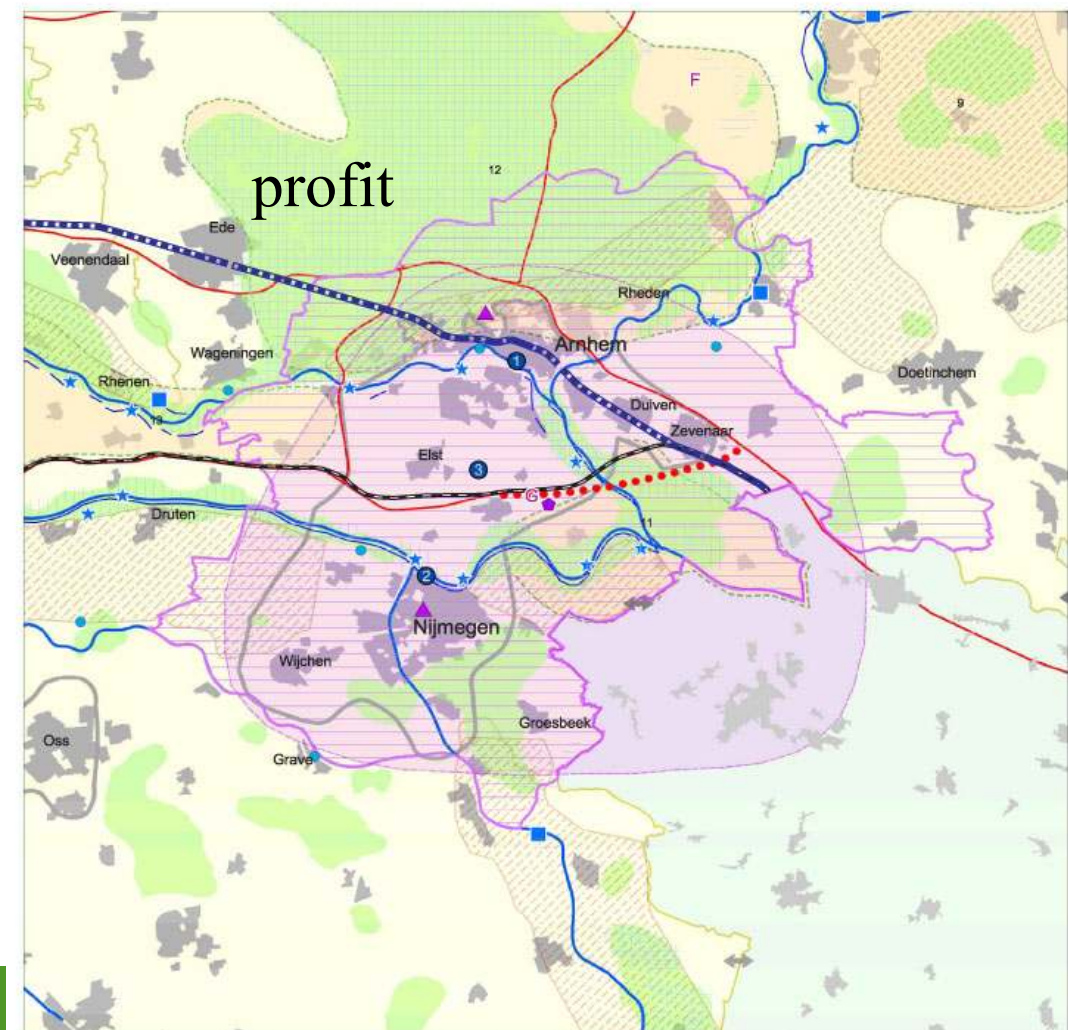
profit



people



planet





## 7. Instruments. Monitoring

- By independent Environmental Assessment Agency
- Monitoring National Spatial Strategy
- Factual realisation of goals
- Report to ministers and parliament



## 8. Future

**Preparing long-term vision for the national urban networks on the following topics:**

- International competitive position
- Accessibility
- Restructuring, urbanisation and shrinkage
- Sustainability, climate and energy
- Cross-border cooperation



# **CITY REGION**

**ARNHEM NIJMEGEN**

# A Dutch urban network in Europe

*The City Region Arnhem Nijmegen:  
“from competition to cooperation”*

**Carol van Eert**  
Managing Director  
City Region Arnhem Nijmegen

**November 5th 2009**





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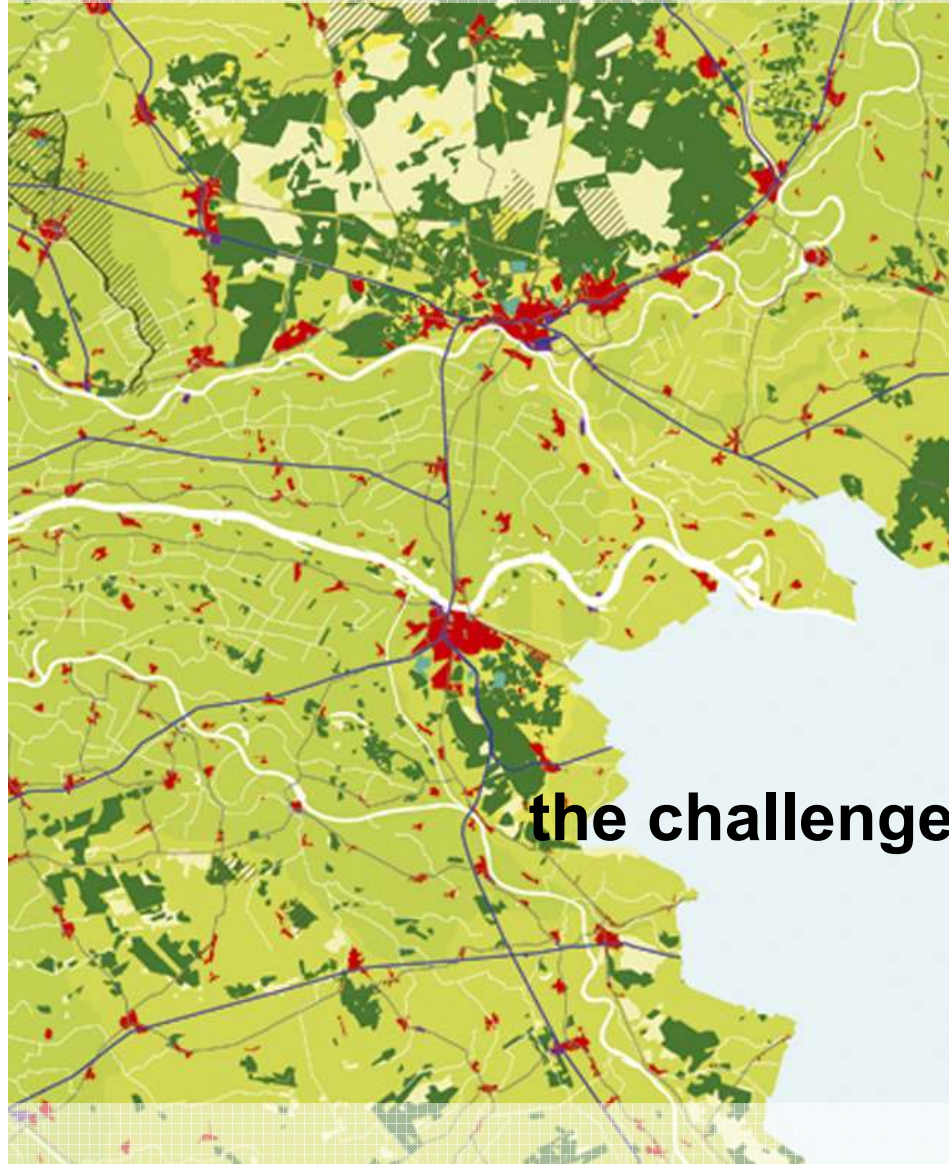
## **the City Region Arnhem Nijmegen**

- **20 municipalities**
- **over 720.000 inhabitants**
- **2 large cities**  
(Nijmegen 160.000 and Arnhem 145.000)
- **18 smaller towns and villages**  
(from 8.000 to 45.000 inhabitants)
- **1.000 square km surface**
- **part of the province (= voivod):  
Urban Network with specific problems &  
chances**



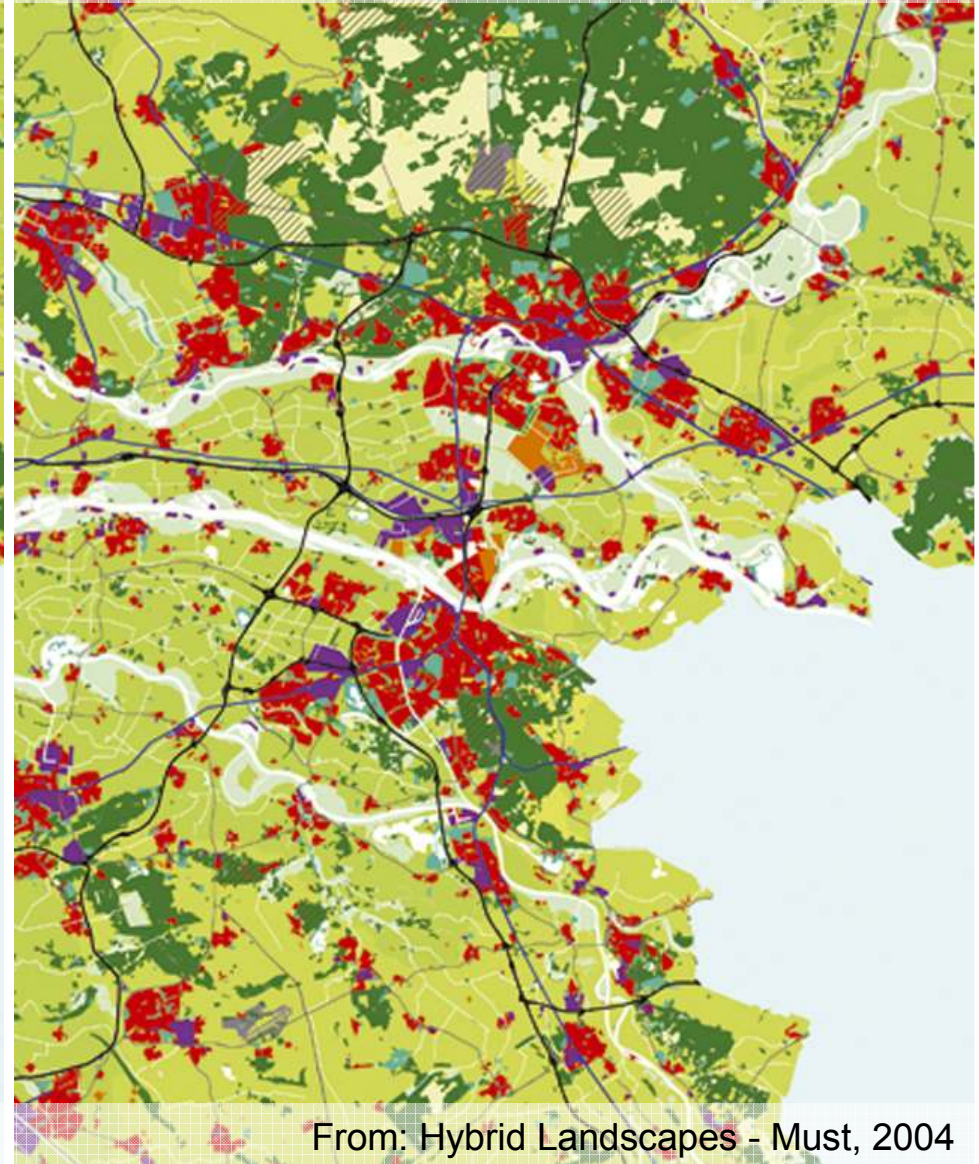
**the City Region**

**1950**



**the City Region**

**2010**



**the challenge**

From: Hybrid Landscapes - Must, 2004

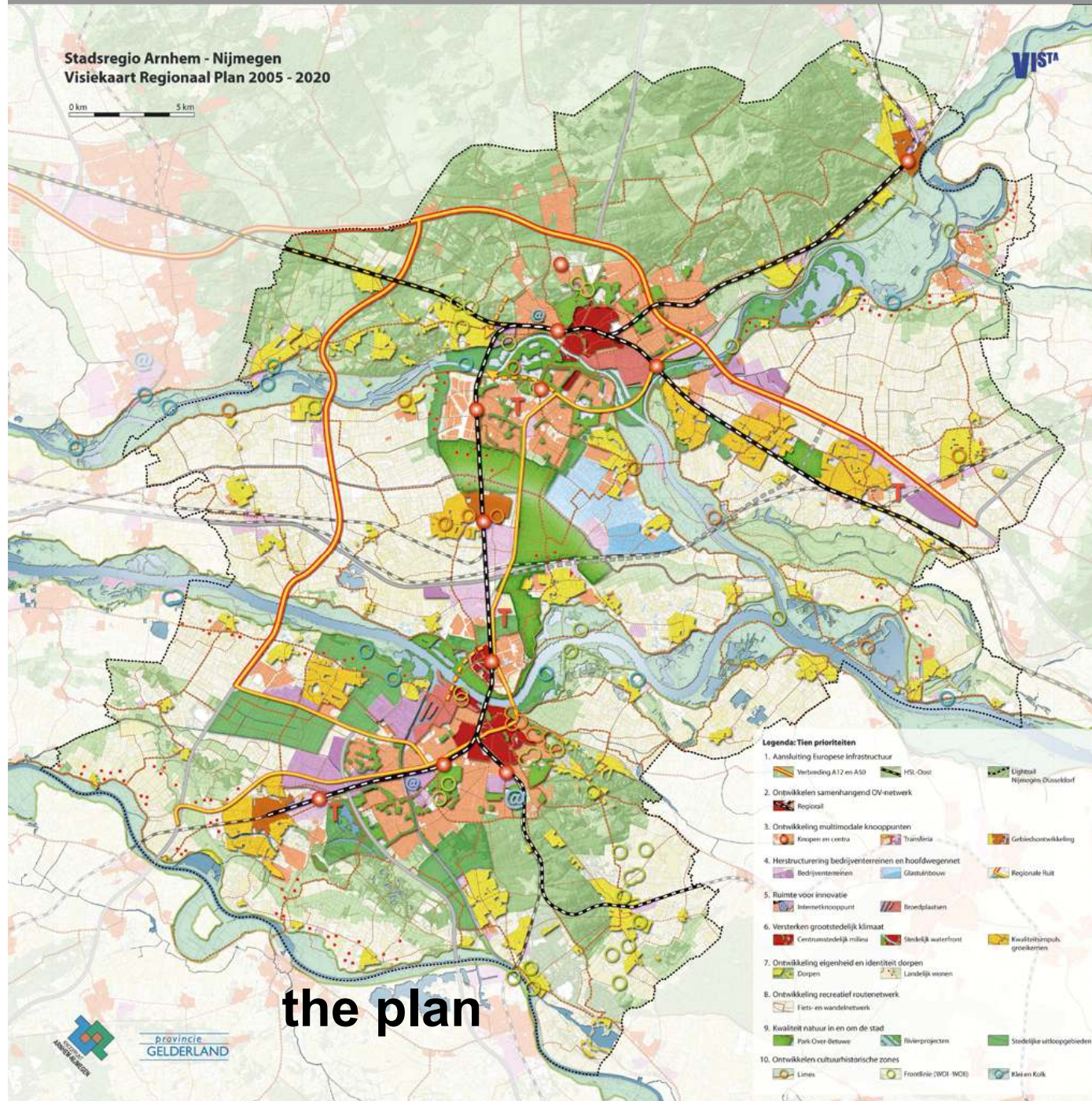


Stadsregio Arnhem - Nijmegen  
Visiekaart Regionaal Plan 2005 - 2020

0 km 5 km



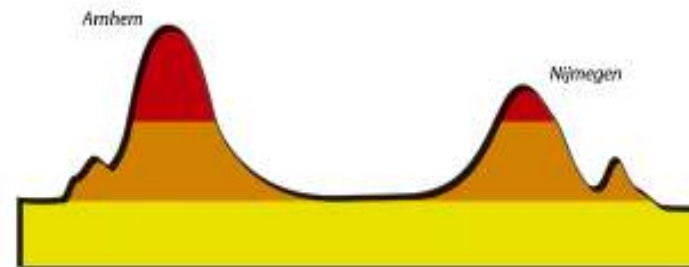
**CITY REGION**  
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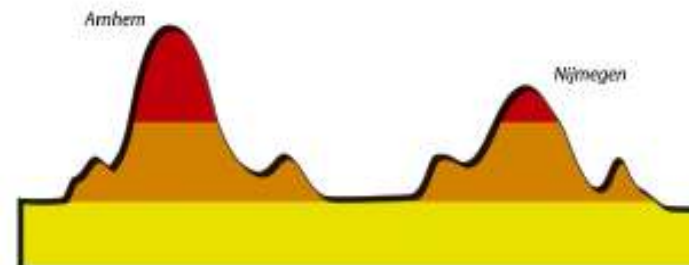
the plan



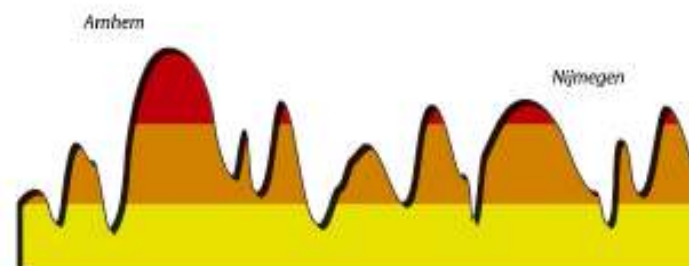
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**past century:**  
**two cities**



**later:**  
**twin cities**



**now:**  
**urban network**





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# Arnhem Nijmegen in international perspective



Rijn-Meuse Delta: isoregio is het economisch hart van West-Europa









Deze metropolitane regio's behoren de Rijn-Meuse Delta



Oost-Nederland: strategische ligging in de luik van metropolen

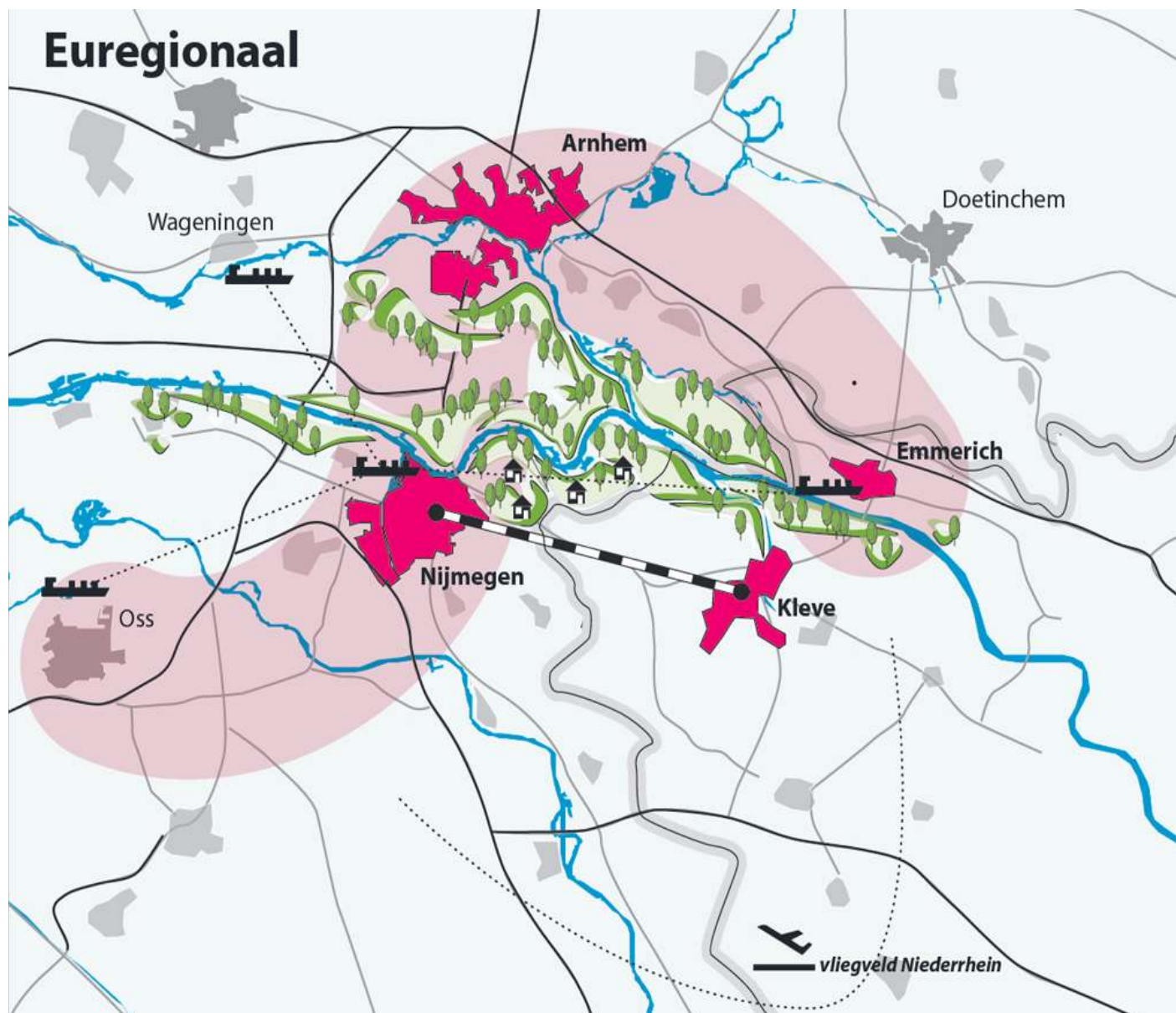


- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | Nationale stedelijke netwerken                       |  | Grote rivieren  |
|  | Nationale stedelijke netwerken binnen Oost Nederland |  | Infra-bundels   |
|  | Andere verstedelijkte delen en gebiedsopgaven        |  | Triangle: Health Valley / Food Valley / Innovatieroute Twente |

also crossborder cooperation



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## Objects of regional cooperation

- **MOBILITY**
  - public transport, infrastructure, trafficmanagement
- **HOUSING**
  - differentiation in price and quality
- **ECONOMICS**
  - industrial & office sites, regional branding, labourmarket
- **SPATIAL PLANNING**
  - the Regional Plan

**Connect and distinguish**



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**Strong cities, strong region**

**Initiating & agenda setting**

**Coordination & development**

**Celebrate variety**

**Stimulating & facilitating**



## formal cooperation (institutions)

- **regional board:** *with 6 political members from different city/town boards*
- **regional council:** *from every city/town 1 or more citycouncilmembers*
- regional council: **decisions by majority**
- *yearly* visit regional board to every city board and/or council
- **board of specific aldermen:** *frequently*
- **regional civil service** (70) *working daily* with local civil service

## **informal cooperation (1)**

- lobbying for support
- lobbying for money
- helping individual cities/towns
- counseling between cities & towns
- putting local questions to a regional scale
- making regional marketing on a national & international scale

## informal cooperation (2)

- *yearly* excursion with 65 politicians to some European city/region
- *a lot of* informal public-public and public-privat meetings, presentations, excursions, dinners
- *a lot of* companies, schools, public organisations have merged on a city region scale
- ***society gets organised on a regional scale***

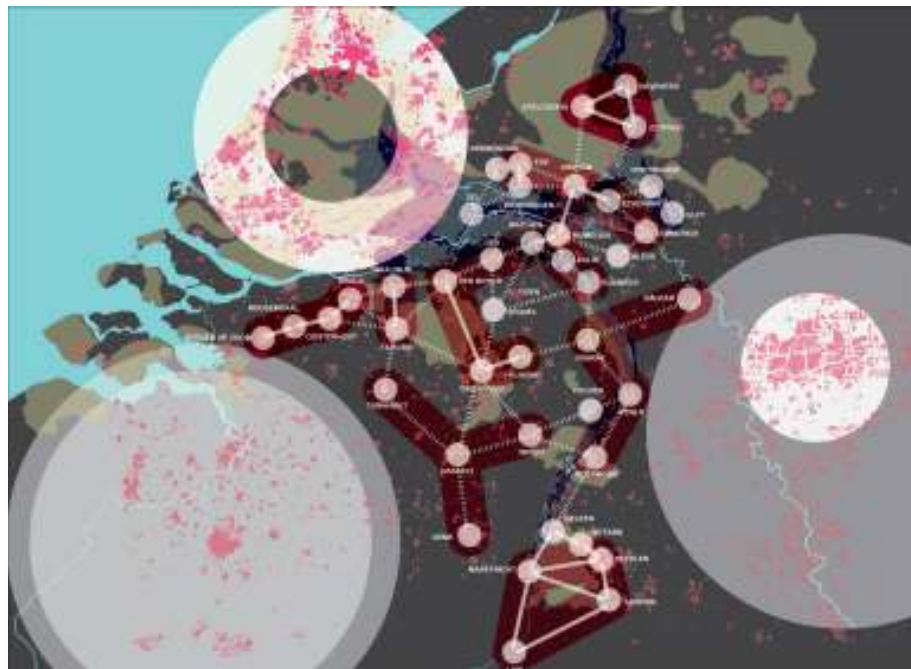
## **relations with public-private partners**

- our 20 municipalities (“stock holders”)
- the province of Gelderland (= voivod)
- the national government → MIRT
- organised private sector
- organised civil sector (also education)
- **the governance-part of the work**



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## Vision on Arnhem Nijmegen 2040





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# Brussel: a place to act

