

National Space for Defence Programme participation and communication plan contents

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1. Introduction

Freedom, security and peace cannot be taken for granted. Tensions are rising worldwide and the global security situation is rapidly deteriorating. The task of defending national territory and the territory of allies will therefore become even more demanding for the Netherlands armed forces. In order to perform their constitutional duties, the armed forces will have to carry out more military activities more frequently. To this end, more space is required in the Netherlands and abroad. The National Space for Defence Programme will clarify this need for space in the Netherlands, make it possible to assess the different features and functional elements that a given space could be used for and lay down the outcome of this assessment in spatial planning terms that are legally binding.

It is not only about physical space. It is also about environmental space at existing Netherlands Ministry of Defence sites. Modern warfare requires the use of drones, new weapons, modern vehicles, information systems and modern and sustainable barracks. Furthermore, space is needed in existing training areas and for low-level helicopter flights over the Netherlands. There must also be enough space for the storage of ammunition. Modern warfare also requires more frequent joint exercises involving multiple branches of the armed forces and combined exercises involving several countries.

This means an increase in military mobility; that is, the transport of more materiel, supplies and allied personnel through the Netherlands. The National Space for Defence Programme was launched to provide solutions to these new needs for space.

The programme provides for planning processes at the national, regional and local level. A key part of planning at all scale levels is *participation*. In other words, it must be possible for residents, civil society organisations, businesses and government authorities to remain well informed about, and where the situation allows to be involved in, the planning process. This participation plan explains how you can join in and contribute to the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision.

2. Reasons for participation

Defence's activities have a direct or indirect impact on the physical living environment. Defence therefore considers it important to involve stakeholders in the planning process whenever possible. Ensuring that people are informed in a timely manner about the plans made prevents surprises and fosters trust. Furthermore, the participation of stakeholders enriches Defence's plans. Engaging with regional and local parties during the planning process ensures that all of the pros and cons associated with the choices that Defence must make are identified at an early stage.

In addition, dialogue between the parties reveals the different interests involved. Participation therefore also increases understanding and possibly even acceptance of the plans.

Defence believes that it is very important to be clear about the degree and form of participation, the stage of the process at which it can take place and what will be done with the participatory contributions.

Participation as described in the Environment and Planning Act applies to the National Space for Defence Programme. This Act states that when preparing spatial programmes such as the National Space for Defence Programme, government authorities must specify the way in which citizens, businesses, civil society organisations and other administrative authorities will be involved in the planning process; in short, how participation will be implemented.

The purpose of the Environment and Planning Act is to simplify and unify environmental and planning law. By means of the Environment and Planning Act, the government wishes to make it easier for citizens and businesses to develop initiatives while maintaining a good balance between economic development and the protection of the natural environment and the living environment.

2.1 Defence in the physical living environment

The presence of the armed forces is noticeable in many places in the Netherlands, for instance in the surroundings of large exercise areas and firing ranges and in areas used by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. The current use of space has already been recorded in the National Strategy on Spatial Planning and the Environment (*Nationale Omgevingvisie*, NOVI) and translated into the Physical Planning (General Rules) Decree and the relevant airport regulatory enforcement decisions, zoning plans and permits. For some activities, more space is needed to fly, fire and exercise. Additional space is also needed for the storage of ammunition, for example.

The National Space for Defence Programme will identify the new needs for space so that an assessment can be carried out of the different features and functional elements that a given space could be used for and the outcome of that assessment can ultimately be laid down in legally binding spatial planning decisions. An environmental impact assessment will first be carried out. The government will select the options that provide the best solutions on the basis of the findings of this assessment and the participatory contributions made. In particular, the matter concerns 13 space needs that are not automatically linked to a specific location. Several supraregional location alternatives that must be assessed are therefore possible for these 13 space needs. A preferred location choice for each of these 13 space needs will be recorded in the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision. In addition to these 13 space needs for which a supraregional assessment will be made, there are 44 space needs that specifically relate to 31 locations. An overview of the tasks is included as Annex 1 and described in detail in the memorandum on scope and level of detail (*Notitie Reikwijdte en Detailniveau*, NRD) for the environmental impact assessment report.

This participation plan relates to the environmental impact assessment report and therefore to the policy choices that will be made for the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision.

2.2 Participation goal

Defence's participation goal is to improve the quality of the policy decisions that will be made in the context of the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision by including the local knowledge of public administrators, advocacy groups and individual members of the community. Without losing sight of the fact that final decisions will be made by the government, stakeholders will be invited to provide input. Using all of these different perspectives, opinions and considerations will result in insights that will help in making necessary choices.

The purpose of participation and communication is to give everyone the opportunity to contribute and express an opinion regarding the usefulness and necessity of more space for Defence. Stakeholders will therefore be involved in decision making and, conversely, the government will immediately learn about what is considered to be important and where friction may arise.

To make proper participation possible, there must be sufficient knowledge and information to form an opinion. Such participation will help in making the necessary decisions about preferred locations.

Not everyone will agree with the substance of the intentions or decisions. Support in relation to the substance of a given intention or decision is therefore not the paramount purpose of participation. Participation helps to ensure that everyone is involved in how decisions are made and can therefore foster insight and understanding.

The decisions that will be made regarding the growth of Defence in the living environment will clearly have an impact. It is therefore important that everyone be given an opportunity to express an opinion regarding the plans and specify concerns, risks and other points that require attention.

Furthermore, it is important for communication to be prompt, transparent and complete. Such communication will ensure that stakeholders are not surprised by developments or decisions that have been made. Such communication will also ensure a certain degree of predictability regarding the actions of the government.

2.3 Target groups

Participation concerns the following target groups:

- Residents
- Civil society organisations and interest groups
- Businesses
- National and subnational government authorities, including the Environment Consultation and Information Committees (COVMs) around military air bases in the Netherlands.

These target groups have different interests and powers and will therefore be involved in the process in different ways. Further information in this regard is provided in chapter 4.

3 What stakeholders will be participating in

Participation can take place in many ways and in relation to different subjects. It is important that you know in advance in what and when you can participate as a stakeholder. You will then know what to expect and what will be done with the results.

The National Space for Defence Programme was launched to resolve Defence's space issues. This means that, in the future, the government will express preferences for locations where more military activities can take place and/or new locations for military activities. These preferences will be translated into policy decisions. These policy decisions will then become part of the spatial planning policy document that will succeed the NOVI.

This participation plan concerns the entire process that will be completed to make the preferred location choices and therefore policy choices in the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision.

In the coming period, participation will take place in several forms, at various times and at different levels. A distinction will be made between participation that is prescribed by law (making documents available for inspection and procedures for expressing views) and informal participation organised by Defence. The different times are further explained in chapter 4.

3.1 National Space for Defence Programme part of new spatial planning policy document

The Netherlands is facing major challenges. How can and should we shape and direct, for example, the agricultural transition and the strengthening of our natural environment, the carrying capacity of our water and soil system, the energy transition, the growth of Defence and the circular economy? And how can we solve the major housing shortage? Far from being isolated, these challenges are highly interconnected. They all require the same scarce space. The central government is therefore working on a new spatial planning policy document.

The National Space for Defence Programme is one of the ingredients of that policy document.

This participation plan relates to the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision process and concerns the period up to and including the time at which the draft National Space for Defence Programme policy vision and the environmental impact assessment report are made available for inspection.

3.2 Different phases

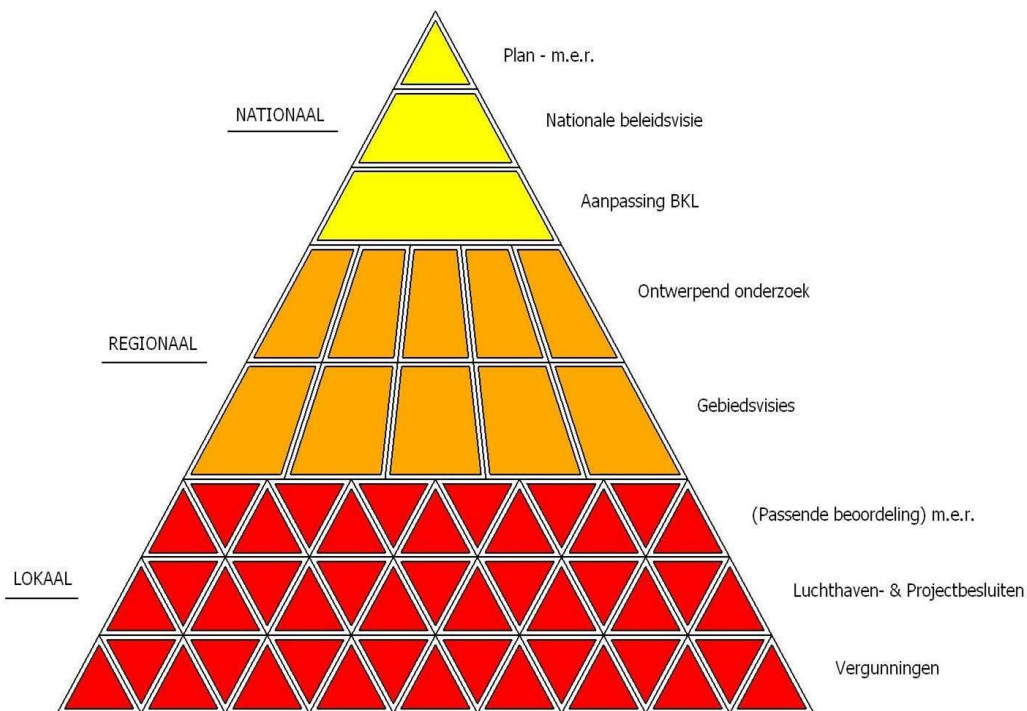
Participation will take place in different phases.

1. NRD made available for inspection
→ *8 weeks of formal public participation*
Will result in an official reply to the views expressed regarding the NRD
2. Informal participation with a focus on the 13 space needs, with different location alternatives and with different target groups.
This will result in an as yet to be determined form of reporting meetings.
3. Draft National Space for Defence Programme policy vision made available for inspection together with the environmental impact assessment report
→ *6 weeks of formal public participation*
Will result in a final National Space for Defence Programme policy vision (also input for the spatial planning policy document)

The new government will have to determine preferred locations and make policy decisions. The planning therefore depends to a large extent on the length of time that it will take to form a new government. In terms of completing the process, the current assumption is that the final National Space for Defence Programme policy vision will be adopted by the new government at the end of 2024.

3.3 Scale levels

The National Space for Defence Programme has three scale levels at which planning and decision making take place. The actions in this participation plan (see chapter 4) relate to the national level (environmental impact assessment report and the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision). Apart from the environmental impact assessment report and the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision, there are several points in time at which participation is and will be possible. Participation is explicitly central to the research by design for the locations for which regional plans are being drawn up. Planning at the local level – that is, when plans are laid down in legally binding terms in project decisions, airport regulatory enforcement decisions and permits, in part on the basis of the project-related environmental impact assessment reports – will also provide for participation. This participation will include the option of formal objection and appeal.



NL	EN
NATIONAAL	NATIONAL
REGIONAAL	REGIONAL
LOKAAL	LOCAL
Plan – m.e.r.	Environmental impact assessment report
Nationale beleidsvisie	National policy vision
Aanpassing BKL	Living Environment (Quality) Decree amendment
Ontwerpend onderzoek	Research by design
Gebiedsvisies	Area visions
(Passende beoordeling) m.e.r.	Environmental impact assessment report (appropriate assessment)
Luchthaven- & Projectbesluiten	Airport regulatory enforcement decisions and project decisions
Vergunningen	Permits

3.3.1 National level

As a supplement to the NOVI, the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision will set out the usefulness and necessity of Defence’s new use of space at specific locations. An example in this regard is the space needed for fighter aircraft. The location alternatives and their potential effects on the environment will be described and discussed in an environmental impact assessment report. Whether Defence’s new use of space would be in conflict with other spatial needs will also be examined. This is because national security is not the only national interest that requires more space in the Netherlands. Water and soil systems, nature and biodiversity, sustainable energy generation, transport, housing, agriculture and the circular economy, for example, also require additional space; space that is scarce in the Netherlands. Policy decisions will be made in the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision on the basis of the environmental impact assessment report and the comprehensive consideration of space needs. These policy decisions will also be input for the spatial planning policy document.

3.3.2 Regional level

Once the usefulness and necessity of a military activity at a particular location has been established, planning at regional level follows. This planning concerns military activities:

- that have a major spatial impact on a region;
- in sensitive areas because of, for example, the natural environment and nitrogen;
- in areas where there are potentially many opportunities to link beneficial measures and/or activities to the principal project.

Together with local authorities and civil society organisations, Defence will identify the spatial challenges that each area is grappling with. For each area, research by design will ascertain *how* solutions to the different spatial challenges can be combined or will make choices clear if solutions cannot be combined. The 'area puzzle' thus generated will result in an interadministrative area vision. The purpose of this area vision, which will have the status of an administrative agreement, will be to ensure that the different government authorities have agreement on the spatial decisions to be made locally.

3.3.3 Local level

Planning at local level will take place on the basis of the area visions. Government authorities will translate the agreements from the area vision into their own decisions. Examples in this regard include the modification of the zoning plan or environment plan by a municipality, a project or airport regulatory enforcement decision made by the central government or investment decisions that are made or scheduled for infrastructure or real estate.

3.4 Result

The outcomes of the participation and public comment procedures will be included in the decision making. This applies to both formal participation input and informal participation input.

In addition, in the case of formal public comment procedures, the central government is required by law to draw up an official reply. This reply must specify whether and how the input received was processed. The official reply that will be drawn up in the context of the National Space for Defence Programme will be published on the website at www.defensie.nl/ruimtevoordefensie. Reports of the informal meetings will also be drawn up and published on the website.

4 How and when to participate

4.1 Levels of participation

Defence considers it important to proactively inform stakeholders and give everyone the opportunity to ask questions, and of course to answer those questions. Defence also wants stakeholders to contribute to its plans. To this end, different participation levels are described in this process. A participation level or combination of levels will be selected on the basis of the phase of the National Space for Defence Programme and the target group.

Participation level (ladder)	Description
Consensus	Participating in decision making (organisations and agencies whose agreement to plans is required by virtue of their respective competent authority roles)
Consulting	Broadly contributing ideas in relation to most of the issues/opportunities; Participants may contribute ideas but may not participate in decision making
Ad hoc involvement	Contributing ideas in relation to one or a few issues/opportunities; Participants may contribute ideas but may not participate in decision making
Communicating	Retrieving and sharing information and replying to questions
Informing	Sharing information

In this phase of the National Space for Defence Programme, the following participation levels will apply:

- Consulting
- Ad hoc involvement
- Communicating
- Informing

4.2 Formal participation periods

The formal participation periods relate to points in the process at which documents are made available for inspection and the procedures for expressing views. Everyone will have eight weeks (two additional weeks in connection with the holiday period) to respond with questions, comments and/or suggestions regarding the documents made available for inspection. The start of the inspection period will be made known by means of a notice. In addition, the documents will be submitted to legal advisers, the relevant administrative authorities of neighbouring countries and the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment.

4.2.1 Making a memorandum on scope and level of detail available for inspection

To support decision making in relation to choices in the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision, Defence will draw up an environmental impact assessment report. This report will describe the effects of the needs on the living environment and the natural environment. The first step towards the environmental impact assessment report will be a memorandum on scope and level of detail (NRD). The NRD will set out the subjects that will be covered by the environmental impact assessment (scope) and the depth of the assessment (level of detail).

Target group: residents, civil society organisations and interest groups, businesses and subnational government authorities

Participation level: consulting

4.2.2 Making the draft National Space for Defence Programme policy vision available for inspection

The draft National Space for Defence Programme policy vision will be made available for inspection. The inspection period will last for at least six weeks. All views received will be considered after this period. Following adoption of the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision, those who submitted views will receive a response in the form of an official reply.

The start of the inspection period of the draft National Space for Defence Programme and the draft environmental impact assessment report will be made known by means of a notice published in the Netherlands Government Gazette, a national newspaper and a few regional newspapers. The notice and further information about the inspection period and the possibility to respond to the documents are available on [the website](#).

Target group: residents, civil society organisations and interest groups, businesses and subnational government authorities

Participation level: consulting

4.3 Informal participation

The purpose of the informal participation sessions is to obtain knowledge and ideas from society. Where possible, this information will be used when choosing the preferred locations for the National Space for Defence Programme policy vision. The sessions will also give us the opportunity to explain our ideas and answer questions. This participation will take place at different participation levels and times.

4.3.1 Regional sessions

Virtual and in-person meetings will be organised for each province. In these meetings, Defence's spatial needs as well as what will be studied will be explained. In addition, they will give you the opportunity to specify the issues that are important to you or that are missing from the studies. Defence would like to gather perspectives mainly in relation to the 13 space needs for which there are a range of location alternatives. Nevertheless, you may of course ask any questions that you may have about the other 44 space needs at 31 specific locations.

Target group: residents, civil society organisations and interest groups, businesses and subnational government authorities

Participation level: informing and communicating

4.3.2 Issue-based sessions

It is possible that there will be questions about specific issues, such as low flying, ammunition complexes and so on. The option of holding sessions to further explain specific subjects and answer questions is therefore being considered.

Target group: residents, civil society organisations and interest groups, businesses and subnational government authorities

Participation level: informing, communicating and ad hoc involvement

4.3.3 Consultation between colleagues

To Defence, subnational government authorities are also key partners with whom discussions will be held to ascertain whether issues may have been overlooked, whether there are opportunities to link beneficial measures and/or activities to the principal project and whether the studies are sound.

Target group: subnational government authorities
Participation level: ad hoc involvement

The form that these informal sessions will take and the times at which they will be held have yet to be determined. More information and updates will be published on the website.

5 How to stay informed

Defence will be in contact with stakeholders, interested parties and the surrounding communities at large throughout the process. You will be kept informed in various ways. The latest information will always be available on the website at www.defensie.nl/ruimtevoordefensie.

Annex 1. Overview of 13 supraregional and 44 regional space needs for which the National Space for Defence Programme must find solutions

This annex contains a table for each province. The tables show needs that may relate to the province in question. The final consideration will be made in the final version of the National Space for Defence Programme. Different alternatives are still being studied for many of the needs. The number of potential regions is therefore a multiple of the actual number.

#	Needs	Drenthe
Needs of a supraregional nature		
2	Additional location for a large-scale ammunition depot	
3	New ammunition depot for rapidly deployable capabilities	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
Needs of a regional nature		
13	Expansion of Zuidwest Assen training area	
15	In consultation with the region, connecting lines for the movement by rail of 43 Mechanised Brigade vehicles, Groot Havelte area	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Flevoland
Needs of a supraregional nature		
1	Reinforcement and concentration of support units	
2	Additional location for a large-scale ammunition depot	
3	New ammunition depot for rapidly deployable capabilities	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
10	Stationing facilities and corridors for unmanned drones for cargo	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
Needs of a regional nature		
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Friesland
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
3	New ammunition depot for rapidly deployable capabilities	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
6	New training area for amphibious operations	
8	Increased use of fighter aircraft	
9	Unmanned maritime helicopters	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
1	Expansion of training area for larger/more multifaceted exercises on, in and over water (EHD-42 training area)	
3	Firing with the Apache and MQ-9 at Vliehors Range	
4	Review/alteration of unsafe zone, which is still based in part on the former Vliehors cavalry firing range (Cornfield Range)	
5	Expansion of environmental space for Leeuwarden Air Base activities	
6	Restricted zone around Leeuwarden Air Base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
11	Breezanddijk growth trials (IJsselmeer, Afsluitdijk)	
12	Expansion of Heerenveen barracks	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Gelderland
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
1	Reinforcement and concentration of support units	
2	Additional location for a large-scale ammunition depot	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
10	Stationing facilities and corridors for unmanned drones for cargo	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
13	Short/narrow unpaved runway for tactical air transport	
	Needs of a regional nature	
17	Expansion of 't Harde railway siding	
18	Expansion of Artillerie Schietkamp (ASK) (wide strip, Wezeperberg and Z side of artillery firing range)	
19	Expansion of Artillerie Schietkamp (ASK) to allow for 120 mm mortar fire	
22	Accommodation, including military police facilities, for the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, Apeldoorn	
23	Expanding options for helicopter live firing at the infantry firing range (ISK) for Royal Netherlands Army platoon-level (level 3) and company-level (level 4) exercises, Ede	
24	Expansion of environmental and noise space as a result of intensification of ISK activities and growth of the armed forces, Ede	
27	Additional space for helicopter activities at Deelen military aerodrome to relieve Gilze-Rijen Air Base (10% reduction), municipality of Arnhem	
28	Restricted zone around Deelen military aerodrome (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Groningen
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
3	New ammunition depot for rapidly deployable capabilities	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
6	New training area for amphibious operations	
7	Guaranteed port capacity for Host Nation Support	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
1	Expansion of training area for larger/more multifaceted exercises on, in and over water (EHD-42 training area)	
7	Expansion of Marnewaard firing range for dynamic firing with vehicles	
8	Expansion and preparation of EHR 8 area for exercises with unmanned surface and underwater vehicles	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Limburg
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
8	Increased use of fighter aircraft	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
13	Short/narrow unpaved runway for tactical air transport	
	Needs of a regional nature	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	North Brabant
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
8	Increased use of fighter aircraft	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
13	Short/narrow unpaved runway for tactical air transport	
	Needs of a regional nature	
30	Expansion of environmental space for Volkel Air Base activities	
31	Restricted zone around Volkel Air Base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
32	Firing range for Royal Netherlands Air Force Military School (KMSL), Woensdrecht Air Base	
33	Expansion of environmental space for Woensdrecht Air Base activities, municipality of Woensdrecht	
34	Restricted zone around Woensdrecht Air Base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
35	Expansion of environmental space for Gilze-Rijen Air Base activities	
36	Restricted zone around Gilze-Rijen Air Base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
37	Physical and noise space or Oirschotse Heide training area: physically expand (200 ha), also in terms of noise space	
38	Expansion of environmental space for activities at Oirschot barracks	
39	Expansion of Acht railway siding for 13 Light Brigade vehicles, municipality of Oirschot?	
40	Eindhoven region integrated professional skills training centre for the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee and the Defence Security Organisation on existing Defence site, Eindhoven	
41	Eindhoven Air Base layout change; relocation of hot cargo platform	
42	Restricted zone around Eindhoven Air Base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
43	Occupation of Budel barracks and expansion of Weerterheide training area	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	North Holland
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
6	New training area for amphibious operations	
9	Unmanned maritime helicopters	
10	Stationing facilities and corridors for unmanned drones for cargo	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
1	Expansion of training area for larger/more multifaceted exercises on, in and over water (EHD-42 training area)	
2	Expansion of training area for larger/more multifaceted exercises, including drones with corridors, on, in and over water (EHD-41 training area)	
9	Alternative fuels learning facility, Den Helder	
10	Restricted zone around De Kooy naval air base (specifically the outer horizontal surface) and corridors - Legal assurance	
11	Breezanddijk growth trials (IJsselmeer, Afsluitdijk)	
14	Petten growth trials (North Sea)	
16	Expansion of facilities for firing (Royal Netherlands Marechaussee), Schiphol	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Overijssel
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
2	Additional location for a large-scale ammunition depot	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
10	Stationing facilities and corridors for unmanned drones for cargo	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
25	Expansion of site to meet NATO standards at all Defence Pipeline Organisation depots (Markelo depot and Markelo tanker fuelling station)	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Utrecht
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
4	New site for training and exercising with explosives (explosives training area)	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
10	Stationing facilities and corridors for unmanned drones for cargo	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
21	Expansion of Vlasakkers Amersfoort railway siding	
26	Expansion of site to meet NATO standards at all Defence Pipeline Organisation depots (Klaphek depot)	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	Zeeland
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
5	Urban warfare exercises	
6	New training area for amphibious operations	
7	Guaranteed port capacity for Host Nation Support	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	

#	Needs	South Holland
	Needs of a supraregional nature	
6	New training area for amphibious operations	
7	Guaranteed port capacity for Host Nation Support	
11	Areas for low-flying helicopters	
12	Helicopter landing areas	
	Needs of a regional nature	
20	Planned Royal Netherlands Marechaussee scaling up, The Hague; expansion of Maaldrift site	
29	Expansion of site to meet NATO standards at all Defence Pipeline Organisation depots (Poortugaal depot)	
44	Training areas where digging is possible (digging is prohibited at certain locations)	