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Planning the marine environment – reconciling the interests of all users

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Key issues

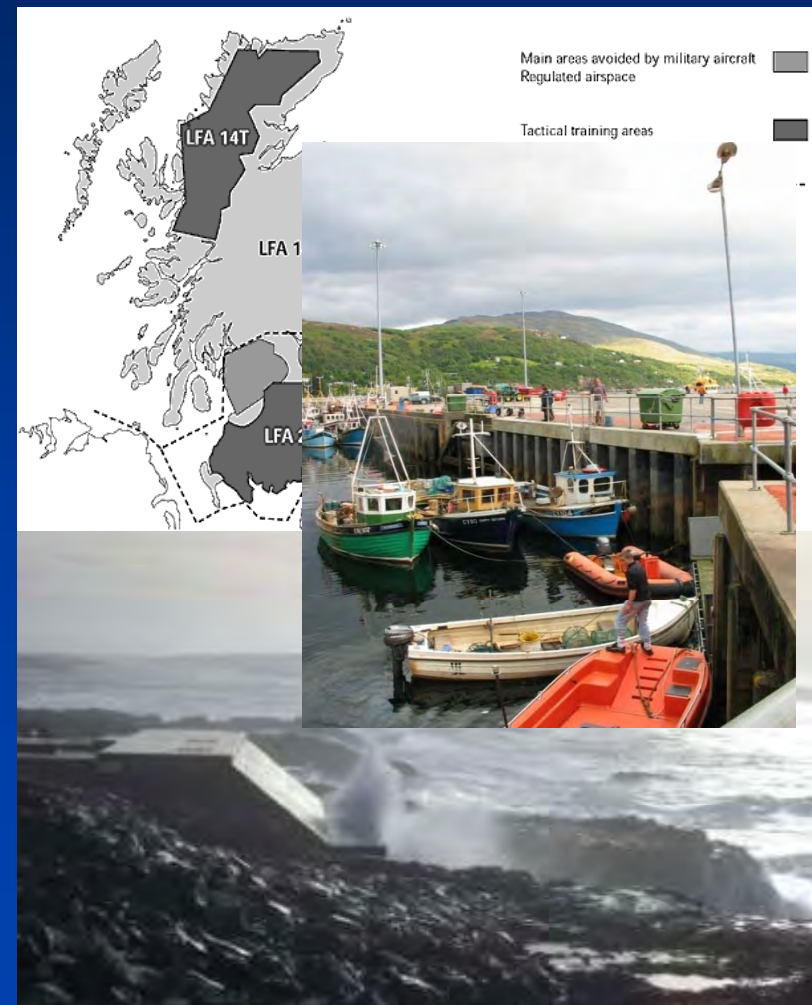
- Claims for space
- Purpose of MSP
- Understanding the localised impacts of marine activities
- Identifying priorities and gaining consensus
- Co-ordination is a political process: it is not objective!
- Balancing out the needs voiced by professional lobbyists and local community groups

Marine space claims:

- Aggregate/ mineral extraction
- Cultural heritage
- Energy storage
- Fishing
- Leisure and tourism
- Military training
- Nature conservation
- Oil and gas
- Research
- Shipping
- Tidal and wave energy
- Underwater cables/ pipelines
- Waste disposal
- Wind energy

Are we clear what the purpose of Marine spatial planning is?

- More strategic management of marine resources
- A planning and management process
 - Principles for process and outcomes – spatial, integrated, inclusive, sustainable
 - Value driven, implementation oriented
 - Plans linked to regulation and strategies for action
- A political process led by public bodies to make choices about how places should develop and change.
- A conflict-resolution and mediation system



Similarities between terrestrial and marine planning systems



What will be the format and style of the Plan?

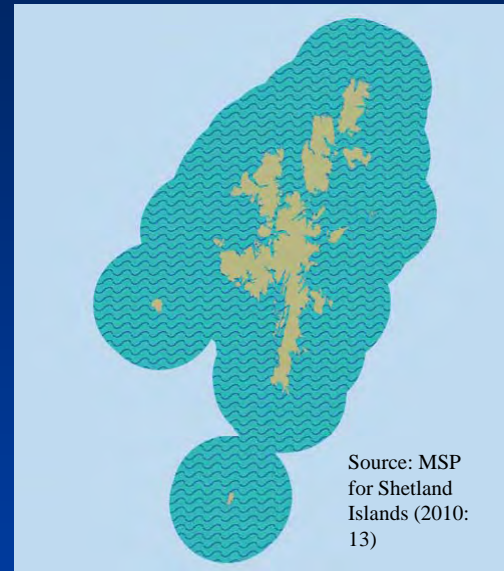
- Plan as an inventory of knowledge
 - Plan that establishes a hierarchy of uses
 - Plan that integrates with terrestrial planning
 - Plan that establishes varying sets of priorities for different situations and locations
 - Plan that regulates for each of the marine sectors
 - Plan that integrates across sectors to maximise the sustainable use of marine resources
- German national MSP:
- 5 principles + 4 primary uses
 - Protect navigation routes for international marine trade
 - Coordinate different uses to maximise economic opportunities
 - Promote offshore wind energy
 - Sustainable use of the sea
 - Protect natural resources and systems
 - Shipping, pipelines and cables, research, wind energy

Defining sustainable use of marine resources

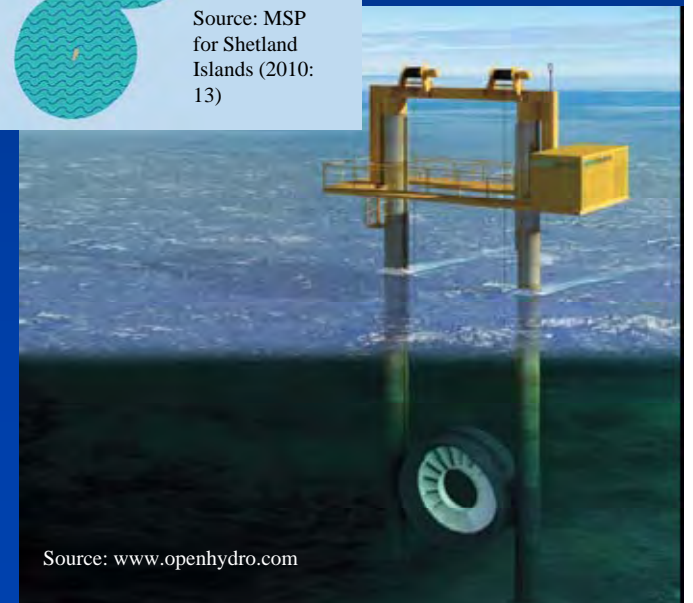
- Economic
- Social –inclusion/
personal -social well
being of coastal
communities
- Environmental
- Safety
- Good governance
- sustainable use of a
productive and
biologically diverse
marine environment;
- the vision should clearly
communicate the well-
being of present and
future human
generations.

Questions to ask

- How will primary uses and compatible uses be identified and agreed?
- Will Natura 2000 areas be given the same status as shipping and energy generation?
- Will specific areas be identified for fishing?
- How will the plan succeed in balancing competing interests?
- What is the agreed long-term vision for the future state of the ecosystem?
- How does the plan integrate with neighbouring areas and terrestrial uses?



Source: MSP
for Shetland
Islands (2010:
13)

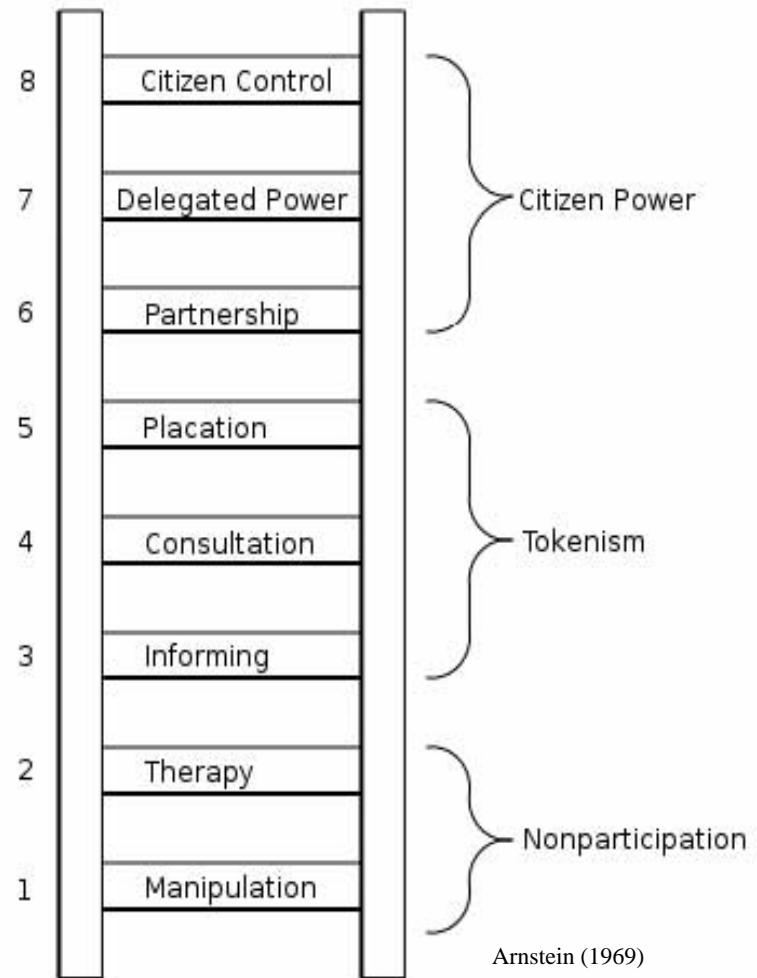


Source: www.openhydro.com

What is the purpose of participation?

Community Planning in Scotland

1. to give information
2. to consult or to give information and to consult and listen to views and
3. to give information and to consult and to listen to views and to work with communities as partners” (PAS 2008:6)



Terrestrial participation structures

Community planning

- Local authority



- Local councillor



- Neighbourhood Partnerships



- Community Councils

Land use planning

- Pre-main issues report



- Main issues report



- Consultation draft plan



- Development proposals



Statement of public participation (2010)

Key stakeholder consultation

Marine Policy statement

- **1st stage:** Developing the draft Marine Policy Statement (September 2009 – July 2010). This will be published for formal public consultation in July 2010.
 - **2nd stage:** Representations on the draft Marine Policy Statement (July – September 2010).
 - **3rd stage:** Parliamentary scrutiny and agreeing the final text (September 2010 – March 2011).
 - **4th stage:** Adopting and publishing the final text (spring 2011).
- **Stage 1:** discussion documents and workshops
 - **Stage 2:** formal 12 week consultation > representations
 - **Stage 3:** parliamentary scrutiny of detailed text > amended draft based on stage 2 consultations and scrutiny
 - **Stage 4:** adoption of marine policy statement

Participation in terrestrial development planning

	NPF2	West Edinburgh planning framework 2008
Local authorities	106	11
Community Councils	60	2
Consultants and lawyers	47	5
Development industry	31	16
Other businesses	31	12
Government organisations	31	8
Voluntary organisations	29	8
Private individuals	12	10

- “...there will be full participation only when the public are able to take an active part throughout the plan making process” (para 5(a) of Skeffington 1969).
- “A dynamic process of dialogue between individuals or groups, based upon a genuine exchange of views, and normally with the objective of influencing decisions, policies or programmes of action.” (RTPI 2007:4)

Challenges for Marine Spatial Planning: governance issues

Dialogue is important: Crucial role to be played by Marine Scotland and Crown Estates:

- Understanding individual and group values, opinions and knowledge

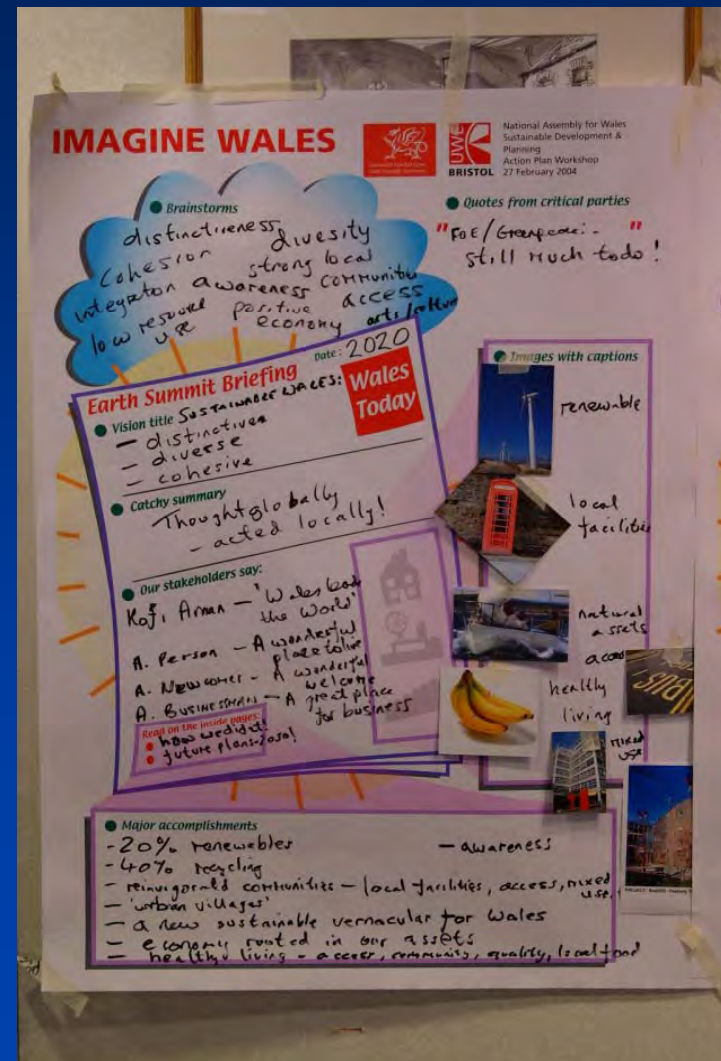
Who to involve and how to agree common objectives, values and principles?

- Exclusion areas
- Buffer zones to manage conflicts
- Use Zoning Plan



Encourage dialogue

- Build trust and respect through debate
- Independent chairing of meetings
- Use conflict resolution mechanisms
 - Allow more time for issues to be discussed
 - Engage independent analysis of contentious issues to generate options for consideration
 - Use experts in mediation
- Need more care and thought about how to involve certain sectors of society who tend not to get involved.



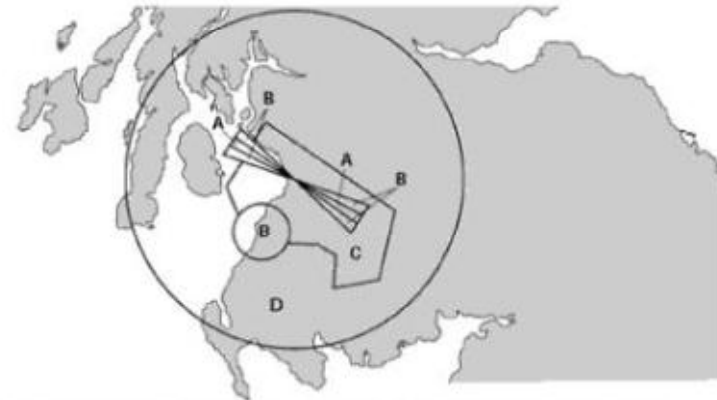
Principles for good governance – the Canadian approach

- Must develop trust and understanding to change attitudes and practices;
- Effective process management is:
 - Flexible, adaptive, creative
 - Accessible, accountable, transparent
 - Based on understanding of what can be implemented
- Representation is;
 - Diverse and inclusive
 - Legitimacy and networked



Lessons from terrestrial planning

- Effective spatial planning depends on good policy and the right delivery arrangements
- Difficulty of translating vision into clear objectives;
- Development and analysis of options is weak;
- Plans take longer than you think to prepare:
 - full coverage rarely achieved
 - broad brush documents are easier to agree
 - stakeholder opposition focuses on local issues
- Early involvement works;
- Monitoring needs funding



A: Safeguarding Instrument Landing System: All windfarm proposals within this area will be subject of an objection from the airport.

B: Safeguarding Navigational Aides and Equipment: Windfarm development may be possible but ultimately unlikely in these areas. The airport will initially object and the developer is strongly advised to enter into consultation with the airport at an early stage.

C: Safeguarding Normal Tactical Vectoring Areas for Flight Paths: Windfarm developments may be possible in these areas. Developers will be expected to enter into consultation with the airport. Objection will be raised pending further consultation dependent on line-of-sight issues with radar antenna. Developers will be expected to ensure that wind turbines will be visible to the radar antenna.

D: Advised of any Development: The proposed windfarm developments within this area would not anticipate raising an objection from the airport.



References

- Ahlhorn, F., Klonek, T., Jay, S. & Ritchie, H. (2010) Stakeholder involvement in Germany's Marine Spatial Planning Process: Traditional and innovative types of sea use, paper presented at MSP conference Sheffield, April 2010.
- Flannery, W. & Ó Cinnéide, M. (2010) Implementing ecosystem-based management: Lessons from the Eastern Scotian Integrated Management Initiative, paper presented at MSP conference Sheffield, April 2010.
- Planning Aid Scotland (2008) SPEED: Scottish Planning = Effective Engagement and Delivery