

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE 19-20th October 2009

Day 1 Monday 19th October: Marine Spatial Planning Conference (9:00 – 5:00)

Program:

Session 1: Marine Spatial Planning current status and visions for the future

Bob Huggins welcomed all the delegates, congratulated the organisers to get such an international meeting.

Making the case for Marine Spatial Planning: a new era begins – *Hance Smith, Cardiff University*

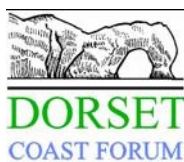
Key Points:

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park led the way in development in MSP - a world leader.
- Netherlands leading the way in Europe.
- UK – MSP developed through a political policy route.
- Most developments have occurred in wealthy countries.
- To understand MSP, most understand its uses - there are parallels in land uses and marine uses.
- All uses need to be managed and MSP is developing out of this.
- Recommend the matrix approach to identify any conflicts and cross over.
- MSP just brings together what is already planned, eg shipping, navigation, harbour plans and strategic uses (exercise areas, firing ranges), mineral and energy sources, offshore gas, aggregates, fisheries, aquaculture, waste disposal, research and education, leisure and recreation, and conservation.
- Dorset and Belgium are ahead of the game.
- The MSP system must relate to the land use planning and other plans.
- Remember MSP is a technical management approach.

Pulling it all together - conclusions from the EU Marine Spatial Planning workshops – *Hermien Busschbach, DG MARE, European Commission*

Key Points:

- The arguments for an EU approach to MSP include:
 - Cross border co-operation.
 - A common understanding.
- The Road-map on MSP identifies 10 key principles on MSP.
- The overarching concept/principle is the ecosystem approach.
- Four key workshops led the policy process.
- Objectives should be based on the long term.
- Ecosystem and its capacity is not negotiable and form the basis of MSP.
- Crucial that there is continuity on land and sea.
- Sea is however more flexible with less boundaries.



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- Involve **ALL** stakeholders at an early stage.
- Goals and benefits must be clear.
- Common ground between stakeholders needs to be found if MSP is to be a success.
- Have launched two preparatory actions for the Baltic and the North Sea/North East Atlantic.
- Looking at legal and economic aspects.
- Timing for this is early 2010.

Defra's current thinking on Marine Spatial Planning – *Sara Catahan, Defra*

Key Points:

- DEFRA have dropped the word Spatial from MSP.
- The only concrete thing in the UK on Marine Planning is the Marine Bill.
- There is work on implementation but most work in DEFRA to date has been on the Marine Bill.
- MP will encompass **ALL** marine activities and consider them together.
- There are eleven parts to the Marine Bill with Part 3 concentrating on Marine Planning.
- Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 due in November 2009.
- The Marine Policy Statement is a tool to help meet the EU and International obligations and will give a consistent policy steer.
- There are eight draft Marine Planning Regions with four planning authorities.
- DEFRA have commissioned a Land Planner to look at a model Marine Plan - this builds on existing work (UNESCO, Irish Sea Project etc) – the document will be available on the MMO website from November.
- The model Marine Plan has a Strategy document, a Policy Map, an Implementation Plan and a Monitoring Map.
- Marine Plan areas - will come up with an initial proposal and send out to consultation in November (CEFAS is carrying out this work).
- Ways to feed in will be through workshops, consultations, Marine Bill pages. MMO want to engage with stakeholders.
- Engagement is key as this is a new system.

The land sea interface - linking marine and terrestrial planning - *Jim Claydon, Planning Consultant*

Key Points:

- Jim stated that he is an independent consultant that has recently been working with DEFRA and others.
- Land and sea are no longer seen as separate.
- Marine resources are set to grow.
- Marine recreation is becoming more important.



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- The ecosystem approach is a cornerstone of how we do marine and land planning in the future.
- Climate change is the most important issue today.
- David Tydesley's proposal to JNCC recognised the importance of complimenting and linkage between Marine and Land Planning.
- The ICZM strategy does not provide a framework or a strategy. It just shows the lack of integration.
- Terrestrial Planning is in a state in England. The new Local Development Framework (LDF) system has got off to a bad start - only 12% have achieved core strategy.
- Regional Spatial Strategy have included marine and coast. Policies on offshore renewable energy etc.
- There are some large coastal projects around, e.g. Severn Bridge, Weymouth Olympics and more Nuclear power stations.
- Infrastructure Planning (2008 Planning Act). The National Policy Statement will override LDF. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and consultation will have to take place.
- What is in the National Policy Statement will determine the overarching theme in Local LDF.
- Local Authorities are consultees. They will be responsible for monitoring and enforcement.
- Energy National Policies (NPs) due November 2009.
- Ports and National Networks NPs November 2009.
- Role of the IPC is an independent, non-departmental body located in Bristol. Deals with applications for pipelines, gas storage, reservoirs, water treatment. They cover marine and terrestrial projects. They are blind to coastal interface - this is a new step for England.
- Stakeholder engagement is key. Consultation needs to be more joined up.
- Marine Management Organisation (MMO) must work with partnerships and Local Authorities etc to produce Marine Plans.
- Must ensure South West is in the debate.

Questions and answers

- Q: Will there be an opportunity to look at bad planning in terrestrial planning, to re-model it for better planning?
- A: First round of plans will be an attempt at this but there will be a chance at second round of Plans to make changes. Policies and strategies can be brought together. Perhaps there could be another planning act?
- Q: How will Planning interests protect the small coastal communities? There is a real fear of a top down system.
- A: Defra stated that this is a common fear but reiterated that the MMO will consult with all stakeholders including the local communities. The Marine Plan will not work if there is no local buy-in.



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- Q: Was this concern raised in EU Workshop?
A: No this was not a concern as so many countries work differently.
- Q: The recent Defra Coastal Change consultation stated that coastal only went as far as the shoreline, (the edge of the land).
Shoreline is the edge of the sea. Need to have information on the near shore for any development.
- A: The statement. 'Ecosystem is not negotiable' was questioned.
- A: Should be building where the ecosystem for example is there oil – look at where we get oil where oil is and then get oil from there i.e. only carry out where appropriate ecosystem is.
- A: Ecosystem based management takes into account different sectors and uses, it does not mean that no development should occur but does need mitigations and limitations in place. It is fundamentally important.

A perspective on maritime strategic planning in the framework of the French maritime policy - Yves Henocque, French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea

Key Points:

- INTERREG co-operation identifies areas of trans-national co-operation - called maritime basins.
- Co-operation on safety and security takes place within Maritime Basins.
- The term Maritime is about human activities and Basin is about the space and support of human activities.
- It is related with the ecosystem based approach.
- It follows a nested governance approach.
- They are mainstreaming coastal and marine sustainable development frameworks at an international and EU level.
- It will be a process guided by the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Land use and regional planning).
- Content will include Climate Change mitigation, Bio-diversity and natural habitats.
- Government is drafting a National Maritime Strategy (First draft ready end 2009).
- At regional level Inter-regional Coastal and Oceans Board will be composed of all Stakeholder representatives. They will prepare a Strategy and Action Plan.
- The Brittany Coastal Charter - they have visions and goals. First time a region has had its own Charter. It will have conferences, data gathering, and dissemination.

Implications of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for Marine Spatial Planning– *Louisa Knights, Natural England*

Key Points:

- Two processes are currently underway: the draft SAC and the Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ). SAC come from European and focus on science. MCZ take into account economic.
- SACs are put in place to protect certain habitats.
- NE is proposing four marine SACs in the south west.
- 8% English inshore waters are protected by SAC and SPA designations (0-12 nm).
- More sites being allocated because of the EU. UK government requested Natural England to recommend sites.
- BGS Seabed Maps were used to select area. Targeted surveys also carried out.
- Eight draft SACs proposed from this information.
- Poole Bay to Lyme Bay SAC is 60183.99 ha (601.8 km²). It has reefs and sea caves which is the reason it has been designated.
- Surveys have been taken from acoustic surveys, dives etc of this area was used.
- High variety of the types of reefs identified.
- SACs will form an integral part of the Dorset MSP.
- There will be a constitution process.
- SACs are not 'No Take Zones' or 'No Go Area'.
- Management measures will be put in only if needed.

C-SCOPE – Delivering MSP in Dorset and Belgium – *Ness Smith, C-SCOPE Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum and Kathy Belpaeme, Coordination Centre for ICZM, Belgium*

Key points:

- Dorset have five key elements which will inform the Plan – a Marine Management Area (MMA) area, a seabed map, Land and Seascape Assessment, renewable energy capacity study and data gathering.
- Seabed Mapping is being led by Dorset Wildlife Trust. It covers 800 km² and will produce detailed habitat maps.
- The Land and Seascape Assessment is looking at the visual capacity of the area. It will include a perception study to link with the local communities.
- Offshore renewable capacity will identify potential resource areas to provide appropriate and inappropriate areas.
- Collation of spatial and temporal maritime sector data is on-going. C-SCOPE has a full-time GIS Officer.
- Have also a full comprehensive policy library. Now have to prioritise these policies - this is an extensive job.



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- Hope to follow similar model by producing an interactive matrix.
- Also producing a planning tool. The project is driven by stakeholder engagement.
- A public website, coastal explorer will be put together.
- Stakeholder engagement has been achieved through the establishment of task and finish groups; together with talks to community and workshops.
- Belgium have two approaches. Firstly a theoretical approach, secondly a more practical approach.
- The Heist MMA includes land and sea, and has the full range of activities.
- Want to work with Stakeholders.
- A sandbank is growing and affecting lots of activities which is a very large concern.
- Socio-economic analysis is important.
- A need to identify opportunities and threats.

Coastal Explorer Planning Demonstration – an innovative tool for Marine Spatial Planning - demonstration of the Dorset pilot version – *James Feaver, C-SCOPE Marine & Coastal GIS Officer, Dorset Coast Forum*

Questions and answers

- Q: Is there a different approach for the two very different coastlines in France?
- A: Maritime activities are different in the Mediterranean than the Atlantic Coast. Needs a balance. Stakeholders are interested in both protection and development.
- Q: Do we have the same information/databases for economic/commercial?
- Conservation has predominately led the way.
- Q: There is a real need to engage with the commercial users and C-SCOPE needs to engage more with the commercial sector.
- A: Through the C-SCOPE Project all sectors have been invited but to date C-SCOPE has had little response from the commercial sector. We are aware of this but the C-SCOPE project is a completely open process.
- A: DCF are now linking with Dorset Marine Network and this should help with the engagement.
- A: From coastal partnership perspective it is hard to engage with Coastal Partnerships as Commercial do not see a benefit. This can be improved by visiting commercial people.
- Q: With regard to the SAC areas, NE talked about the current areas were 8% was designated, but did not mention new percentage of economic area affected by the potential area percentage SAC.
- Q: Information on the view on social and economics of Weymouth and Portland is available and it will be passed on to DCF.

- A: If there has not been any damage of the SAC then it is likely that static gear will not be affected. Trying to address the problem without accounting for socio-economics is hard.
- S: Expectation outside SAC economic activities will be included. Humans are in the Ecosystem Approach - local community involvement is fundamental. They have expert advice.
- Q: How can we be sure NE is not supporting others with specific remits?
How can we be sure we can trust you?

Session 2: Putting Marine Spatial Planning into practice – lessons learned so far

The Firth of Clyde Marine Spatial Plan – *Kate Thomson, Scottish Sustainable Marine Environmental Initiative*

Key Points:

- Marine Bill, Scotland - Royal Assent expected 2010.
- Firth of Clyde Project started in July 2006.
- Tasked with development and implementation of VOLUNTARY 'MSP for natural resource use, development control and management'.
- The draft Firth of Clyde MSP launched in March 2009. Consultation has taken place and revised Plan is expected in 2010.
- Four cross cutting themes - they are: environment, communities, Heritage and Safety.
- Five Sectoral Plan: Recreation and tourism, shipping and transport, fishing, mari culture and?
- Carried out a 'State of the Clyde' to assess environment.
- The interactions matrix was very valuable.
- Policy development was underpinned by EIA.
- The focus of the matrix survey was directed at umbrella bodies eg business federation, association rather than individual businesses.
- 26 questionnaires filled out which give 4000 data points.
- Key findings = many fewer conflicts than might have been anticipated.
- Sources of potential conflict include: comparison for marine spaces, safety and use of and impacts of marine resource.
- Interface between marine and terrestrial planning is crucial.
- Stakeholder engagement is crucial but extremely hard to do.

A Marine Plan for the Baltic – Jochen Lamp, World Wildlife Fund, Germany

Key Points:

- The Baltic Sea catchment covers 9 states that has 9 languages and cultures.
- The Baltic is an enclosed sea with low salinity.
- The number one pressure from the Baltic is eutrophication.
- Also pressure from fishing and other human and natural use.
- A zoning approach has been developed based on pressure evaluation.
- The Baltic Sea Plan has just started to develop, introduce and implement 7 cross border pilot Maritime Spatial Plans.
- Sea use Plan of the German Baltic Sea all uses and conversations claim are part of the zoning scheme - they are legally binding.
- Fisheries not included although now in review, they will be included.
- There is a Spatial Plan for the German exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea.
- There is no comprehensive Spatial Plan yet.
- Governance and legal systems still need to be addressed.

A Marine Spatial Plan for the Shetland Islands – Lorraine Gray, NAFC Marine Centre

Key Points:

- Shetlands is a key area for aquaculture, oil and gas storage is also important.
- Shetlands Council has an excellent track record for controlled Marine development, (for last 34 years).
- Part 1 is a Policy Framework.
 - Part 2 is the Marine Atlas - (data and GIS).
- Use Google Earth for their Marine Atlas - free and easy to use.
- Obtaining data from source was essential.
- The current MSP provides guidance to developers, provides information efficiencies to regulators, guidance on conflict areas and a benchmark.
- The MSP is being used on a voluntary basis.
- Implementation as a statutory ordinance in 2010.

Questions and answers

Q: Was MSP worth it - if it was not broken do not fix it?

A: Planning process was working well so MSP helped the process.

Q: Will it end up as part of the Marine Bill?

A: Hopefully but will introduce gradually - perhaps two pilots a year.

Q: Shetland Council - is there any conflict of interests?

A: Avoided zoning so no conflict as yet.



Marine Spatial Planning in Belgium – lessons learned and the need for the future context - *Geert Raeymaekers, Federal Department for Environment*

Key Points:

- Master Plan for the North Sea
 - Phase 1 - offshore renewables
 - Phase 2 - marine protected areas
- Coastal defence will be more important in the future.
- Wind energy is almost fully booked.
- New claims being considered are tidal energy and extraction of sea shells and the construction of Islands?
- Key factors for a successful Belgium MSP - vision of the Belgium (Federal) DG Environment:
 - to use MSP according to the area and type of activity
 - definition of objectives MSP
 - transparency
 - stakeholder participation
 - ensuring the legal effect of MSP
 - cross-border co-operation and consultation
 - co-ordination within the Belgium state structure
 - incorporation of monitoring and evaluation in the planning process
 - coherence terrestrial - marine spatial planning
 - data and knowledge based

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park – *Mick Bishop, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority*

Key Points:

- Federal government establishes the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to stop oil drilling.
- It is 344,400 km².
- Is a complex park - it is multi-jurisdictional, has pressures and values in tourism, recreation, commercial fishing, shipping water quality.
- The future of the reef with climate change includes either a decline in the reef without returning to its condition or will just go into decline.
- Reducing CO² will help with climate change.
- Promoting resilience of the reef is also important.
- 5.4 billion dollars contribution to the Australian economy.
- Marine conservation requires lots more than MPAs.
- People have own agenda, timescales and priorities.
- Need to be clear in your objectives.
- Have a zoning system.

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- The GBR is not just about coral reefs - need to protect all habitats e.g. mangroves.
- A revised zoning plan came into force after several years of consultation in 2001.
- Public participation was enormous, 1000 informal/formal meetings.
- 31,500 written public submissions in two formal consultations.
- Used vessel monitoring system data to look and identify Marine protected areas.
- Lessons learnt:
 - Do not wait for perfect science and data.
 - People need to be well informed.
 - Zoning is about protecting **ALL** biodiversity; it is not about fisheries management.
 - Tailor your key messages for different target audiences.
 - Science may be tomorrow's political process - get politicians involved early.
 - Public education was massive.

Questions and answers

Q: Marine Planning - there is an enormous need to have and keep a trust. How do we do this?

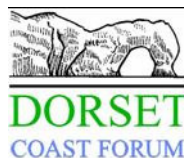
A: Long-term commitment - want to talk to some people, continuity is vital.

Day 2 Workshop Indicators for Marine Management Plans (9:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Indicators – what you measure matters – *David Payne, South East England Partnership Board*

Key Points:

- The Regional Sustainability framework has indicators within it.
- Indicators are used to assess the performance of policies through quantifiable outputs and outcomes of the Policy.
- Policy to set out renewable energy - need an outcome indicator.
- Contextual indicators - relate to the real world variables on which a Policy has any indirect influence.
- Process indicators - measuring an activity.
- Indicators can be presented by:
 - mapping
 - scatter diagrams
 - compound
 - in text form as confidence levels
- Assessing indicators can be achieved by:
 - the traffic light approach green/amber/red or tick/cross
 - What makes a good indicator?
 - clarity and brevity



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- clear relationship to objectives
- Targets, policies and other indicators
- Inform action or review policy
- Good quality data/data availability
- Focus on key measures of success - less is sometimes more
- Be consistent
- Data needs to show change and needs to be re-priced

The Belgian approach to the use of indicators within Integrated Coastal Zone Management - *Hannelore Maelfait, Coordination Centre for ICZM, Belgium*

Key Points:

- Indicators help us to review our progress.
- Developed their indicators using a broad range of 120 stakeholders.
- Included economic, ecological and social indicators.
- In 2007 brought more indicators in to take on board the local scale and make them more integrated.
- Added climate change and coastal defence to their indicators.

The role of indicators for the Crown Estate- *Jamie Moore, The Crown Estate*

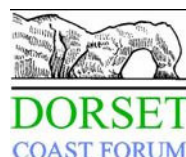
Key Points:

- The MaRS Project is a proactive project to find out what is going on in their Estate.
- They use it to support their nine businesses.
- There is a members' Portal and there will be a public Portal.
- Working to shared principles of sustainability.
- Crown Estate have a remit to deliver revenue.
- Have seven objectives which are relevant to all their activities.
- Within each objective they have one or more indicators.
- Within indicators they have measures and measures have metrics (scored +3 to -3, 0 = no influence).
- These metrics measure the sustainability and allows the Crown Estate to see whether they are delivering sustainability and revenue.
- The biggest problem in the marine environment is due to gaps in data and knowledge.

Questions and answers

Q: How do you relate to the indicators at the European scale?

A: The Crown Estate are separate from UK Government but go with UK and EU policy. Policy is important and we are mapping this at the moment. Need to look regionally and locally.



- A: It is tailored it to fit our use. Habitat's directive is used but only drives a few indicators.
- A: In Belgium local projects find EU sustainable indicators are too broad as these do not give a local perspective.
- Q: What is the future attitude of leasing of seabed for aquaculture use? Do indicators relate back to livelihoods?
- Q: Measure the state of the environment, measure the pressure or the response (e.g. number of committees). Caution we do not head in the direction of response. Need to look at the long-term view.
- A: When it comes down to choice, The Crown Estate has a duty to have a revenue. They want to tick both boxes, sustainability and revenue. However, something like dredging will always be an activity that is not sustainable
- Q: Do the Crown Estate draw from the national data set?
- A: It depends on the data. Some is broadscale, some EA, local authority wildlife data. Important to use the data there, so there is consistency.
- Q: When setting your indicators do you, consider targets and thresholds? Do you have plans in place to address this? Indicators need to do something to put something in place.
- A: Two reports are produced to look at policies and try to draw conclusions each year. Need to make use of the indicators.
The Crown Estate are not there yet, still trying to get a baseline. Hope it will come and develop policy.
- A: Belgium use indicators as a communication tool for the politician and policy-makers.
- Q Mixing of data (statistical) should be presented in a way of mixing two. Questions The Crown Estate's method (-3 - +3).
- A Crown Estate feel the need to score things and how we present this will be taken back to answer the question. Welcome feedback.
- Q How did you arrive at your indicators? What is the difference between matrix and measures?
- A Employed a consistent rather than consulting stakeholder.
Measures versus matrix - it is a hierarchy. Measures are a grouping of matrix. There are 27 indicators supported by measurement 45.
Need to be clear on terminology.
- Q Marine Environment is a complex system. How do you test the quality of the data?
- A You do not hold off if you cannot get the right measurement. "Less is more" - so try and use best data.

The Crown Estate spent a lot of time on the planning tool. Used the MESH approach. Have an assessment in our data confidence. Need to look to the right sources for data.

- Q: Do indicators relate to EU, real jobs or local issues? Are you aware of the potential problems?
- A: Yes there is a potential to miss what you set out to do. You need to consult a peer review.
- A: The Crown Estate want to share with stakeholders: Have made a start in our organisations but need to look outwards.
- A: The Coordination Centre for ICZM, Belgium use their publication to keep it in check to tell the whole story and put into context.

Facilitated workshops

Delegates split into three groups. Taking a sectoral approach for a specific Marine Spatial Plan area, the groups examined:

- What indicators would be useful for the Plan
- How indicators should function within the Marine Spatial Plan
- Could indicators enhance the Marine Spatial Plan

The outputs of these workshops will be made available separate sheets at www.cscope.eu

