

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

Chairman's Welcome, *Bob Huggins*

- Bob Huggins and Kathy Belpaeme welcomed everybody to the final C-Scope Project Conference.

Keynote speaker – Human-nature: A Darwinian psychology of environmental sustainability - *Mark van Vugt, Professor of Group and Organizational Psychology, VU University Amsterdam*

Mark has carried out a lot of research into sustainability and human nature. His presentation provided an insight into some of this research. Key points from the presentation included:

- Changing patterns of behaviour will save us, not technology. We therefore need to develop a model of human behaviour and understand what makes people tick.
- People are slow to respond to environmental problems because they have evolved to prioritize self-interest above the collective interest. In addition, people tend to focus on the here and now.
- How do we get people to focus on the future? – By life history perspectives that offer safe and stable environments (especially for children).
- How do we make people change their behaviour and become greener?
 1. "Green" is becoming a social status. Mark gave an example of people buying cars like the Toyota Prius because they want to show off how wealthy and green they are. This is called competitive environmentalism.
 2. Mark has observed in experiments that people behave in a more responsible way when they are being watched, even if this is only a picture of eyes on something like an honesty box.
 3. The human mind has evolved to imitate others and people like to see that they are doing well compared to others in society. Tools such as smiley faces and frowny faces on water bills encourage people to reduce water consumption as they have something to compare themselves too.
 4. Use PATH model to develop sustainable interventions based on social psychology
 - (1) Problem – define problem
 - (2) Analysis – search explanations
 - (3) Test – do research

- (4) Help – develop intervention (strategy, channel, costs)

Questions and Answer Session

Q. How do we get our messages to the media?

A. Something negative has a high impact and bad news sells more. The media, therefore, are interested in focusing on negative. Media has a role to play and politicians should use these mechanisms. One way could be to link Green to organisations, e.g. league tables, and enter a race to competitive environmentalism.

Q. In marine environment /marine planning there is a lot of uncertainty and not many facts. How do we deal with this when we are communicating messages?

A. This is hard as much of science is based on facts. How you frame the information is very important, would advise not to give percentages of how many people doing something like on car pooling but to use numbers instead as people can relate to this better.

Q. Is there a serious de-connectivity in the fact that as a society, we consume more, therefore we employ more?

A. This depends what role individuals play over companies. Electricity companies may not want you to reduce electricity usage as they get more money if you use more. But as individuals we are encouraged to reduce electricity. If pressures are big enough then there may be change within the companies but not always.

Q. Have you any thoughts on Darwinism Theory, where most survive?

A. I believe that we are intrinsic animals to serve our own goals or community goals.

Combining Sea and Coast Planning in Europe (C-SCOPE) – A Three Year Journey *Kathy Belpaeme, Belgian ICZM Coordination Centre, Ken Buchan, Dorset County Council*

Both provided a background to how C-SCOPE came about. Key points included;

- The project started in 2006 with an idea. The DCF had always wanted to carry out a project on marine spatial planning (MSP). The Belgian ICZM

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

Coordination Centre wanted to carry out a project that developed a forum, developed their Coastal Atlas and used MSP.

- Kathy added that she had admired the Dorset Coast Forum for a number of years and had always been very interested in working with them.
- Both organisations met and wrote a successful Interreg bid in 2008.
- Ken thanked the Belgians, who have been excellent lead partners for C-SCOPE project, and thanked the DCF team.
- The three key elements of the C-SCOPE project were outlined;
 - Developing a framework for integrating terrestrial and marine planning
 - Tools for achieving sustainable coastal economies and environments
 - Achieving commitment to ICZM through stakeholder engagement
- A video showing stakeholders reflections of the C-SCOPE project was played.

- Employment at harbours.
- Wind farms.
- Sea level rise.
- Quality of public space at the seaside.
- The number of Forum attendees has increased years on year. Forum membership is good but there are not many Government bodies.
- On reflection, there has been little interference of audience in the discussions, nor in the establishment of the agenda; “debates” are in reality talks, only local politicians questioned, no consultation of the “average” coastal inhabitant.
- Possible agenda topics for future forum events include;
 - The coastal tramway
 - Traffic connections with the hinterland
 - Threats for fishery at sea

Dorset Coastal Planner, *James Feaver, Dorset Coast Forum*

- James launched the Dorset Coastal Planning tool. Thanks were given to the Dorset County Council GIS team, One Bright Space and the Task and Finish Group for their help in delivering the tool.
- The Dorset Coastal Planning has been created for professionals. It has over 250 datasets and links to the Marine plan. James gave a demonstration of the tool. To use go to:
<http://www.dorsetcoastalplanning.com/>
- The iCoast website (www.icoast.co.uk) has been created for the public. It has information about 26 activities along the Dorset coast and how to watch out for the environment and others when you are enjoying the activity.
- The iCoast app has recently been launched and can be found m.icoast.co.uk

Coastal Atlas, *Hans Pirlet, scientific assistant figures & policy, Flanders Marine Institute*

- Hans presented the new updated coastal atlas which is now more interactive with GIS layers.
- The idea behind the Coastal Atlas is to promote land and sea integration.
- One of the future challenges for the Coastal Atlas will be the balance between easily accessible instrument for a broad audience versus sufficient scientific and technical validation.



Belgian Coastal Forum: Belgian enough, Coastal enough. But also enough Forum? *Peter Norro, Chairman of the Coastal Forum in Belgium*
Key points from the presentation included:

- Every year the Coastal Forum has been held in a different coastal municipality
- A yearbook is produced for each event which includes a compilation of news headlines in coast related topics
- Since 2009 the Coastal Forum has had a selection of topics to allow an open discussion. Topics they have looked at include;
 - Is living at the seaside affordable.

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

- Hans Invited all to look at the coastal atlas which is available to view at: www.kustatlas.be

Progressing Marine Planning in England – *David Cowell, Marine Management Organisation*

- Why do we need Marine Planning? – there is increasing and competing use of marine space and resources impacting on the sustainability of the coast.
- The Marine and Coastal Act provides the legislative basis for Marine Planning System.
- The Marine Policy Statement will be the overarching policy framework.
- Marine Plans will translate to MPS into detailed policy and spatial guidance.
- It takes 2 - 2.5 years to deliver a Marine Plan.
- Consultation of East Marine Plan is January 2013.
- The MMO has carried out lots of stakeholder engagement.
- The process is as important as the product.

Key messages from C-SCOPE marine planning process - *Ness Smith, Dorset Coast Forum*

- Ness gave the background on the C-SCOPE marine plans for Dorset and Belgium and then highlighted the following lessons learnt:
- Objective Setting – Clear and transparent objectives, which are endorsed by its stakeholders, are an essential building block for a marine plan. Objective setting should be an iterative process.
- A lot of planning comes down to scale and resolution. Dorset's marine plan area was 953 km² whereas Belgium's marine plan area was 47 km² - therefore there were very different issues at each place.
- Defining the marine plan boundaries is important but difficult in practice. Drawing lines at sea is particularly difficult as unlike on land there are fewer natural barriers to movement of water, sediments and species.
- The aim, scale and boundaries of the plan will determine the type and resolution of data needed. Ideally these should all be determined before collection begins.
- The Belgium plan and Dorset plan are quite different. The Belgium plan is more visual and Dorset is policy led.

Connecting the Dots (or Acronyms): MSP, MPAs, and ICZM - *Charles N. Ehler, President of Ocean Visions Consulting and Senior Consultant for Marine Spatial Planning to UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission*

- There are 20 countries who are doing Marine Spatial Planning around the world with over 60 different plans being developed.
- Charles was involved in developing a guide on MSP – a step-by-step approach for UNESCO.
- Objectives need to be measurable/evaluate their success however, no-one is measuring the plan to see if it is achieving MSP.
- Only England and Norway include fisheries in MSPs.
- Most of ideas for Marine Planners come from land spatial planning.

Stakeholder participation – the key to success for C-SCOPE - *Diana Pound, Dialogue Matters*

Diana explained her background and experience of stakeholder dialogue. Stakeholder dialogue is a good practice approach where;

- Respect for stakeholders underpins all actions.
- The process should be designed and facilitated by a skilled third party.
- The Roots should be consensus building.

Diana analysed how well the C-SCOPE project carried in Dorset and Belgium carried out stakeholder dialogue and recommended how some area could have been done better.

Question and Answer Session

Q. To the Marine Management Organisation, what will your relationship be with C-SCOPE when you come to create the Statutory Southern Marine Plan? Have we wasted our time?

A. It has definitely not been a waste of time. The MMO have learnt a great deal from the C-SCOPE Marine Plan. We will use the C-SCOPE Marine Plan and want to keep the Stakeholder influence. It may be a number of years before the Southern Marine Plan is created and therefore we may need to collect new data etc. The MMO would not just absorb the C-SCOPE Marine plan into their marine plan.

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

- S. The Chairman Bob Huggins commented that C-SCOPE never set out to develop a plan for the MMO – It just did an experiment to see if a coastal partnership could bring together stakeholders to create a marine plan.

the JNCC are saying that more science is needed. We need to take more notice of the stakeholder engagement and not hide behind science.

- Q. **To Diana Pound, are there any tests you can apply to see if people are really neutral?**

- A. As a neutral facilitator you need to be committed to the process even though you may have personal opinions. At Dialogue Matters we always start every process by asking stakeholders to speak up if they feel the facilitators are not acting in a neutral way.

- Q. **To Diana Pound, what is the post modern decision?**

- A. The Stakeholder process in integrated and needs all involved. Science is important but along with everything else.



- A. Diana Pound – Recited a quote “Science should always be on tap but not always on top”. I am not being dismissive of science, we need good science and data but science is itself a contested area. In terms of the future lays in children, when we are working at a local level we do try to involve them in deliberation as they have got the stake of the next generation. Often only manage to get Grammar school children involved, it is harder to get children from less well off backgrounds to be involved. Something else that is going on at the moment is that we are going through a massive change in society; it is a really uncomfortable time and there is a tension within government and government agencies.

- Q. **We have heard about democracy, yet we have also got a government that is focused on localism and that seems to be completely against working together like a forum. We have also heard about involvement, and wanted to find how DCF is involving organisations such as Bournemouth Borough Council? Also, I think the future lies within the children, how can you engage young residents within the DCF?**

- A. Simon Cripps – Has there been enough involvement? To give one example, the MCZ was a bottom up process with buy in from local stakeholders and now, at the last minute,

- A. Ken Buchan - DCF tries its hardest to spread itself across the county and although the focus of C-SCOPE (certainly marine planning) has been from Portland Bill to Durlston Head, lessons from this project certainly have wider reach. The other parts of the project, iCoast and Dorset Coastal Planning have a wider remit. iCoast has information about over 300 activity providers across Dorset and we are engaging people at this level and promoting local businesses. In terms of future projects, we hope to be involved in more projects in the conurbation area. Another previous project was Coastal Change Pathfinder, which interacted

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

with school children, where children were challenged to look at their idea of future coastal change and what the implications might be to them. The DCF has a past record of involving school children in projects so would hope to continue this.

A. Bridget Betts – We have also created the Marine and Coastal Education Pack and worked with schools more recently through the marine litter project.

A. Charles Ehler - Participation of stakeholders and the public is a very complicated business and varies from place to place. There are some languages that do not have a word for stakeholder. In some countries there is a very active culture of participation but in other countries they just trust Government officials to do the right thing. Can governments be stakeholders? Some feel they are but others not, some want to be the responsible managers and do not want to be stakeholders.

A. Hans Pirlet – Just a small comment about the relationship between stakeholder engagement and science. Science should demarcate the boundaries in which the stakeholder engagement process takes place. Scientists have trouble in communicating uncertainties and the science community needs to work on this.

Q. I am all for acknowledging scientific views but, common sense needs to come into the regime too. For example local fishermen have years and generations of experience. They know the best places and have a knowledge of sustainable fishing. Their knowledge should be taken into consideration.

A. Simon Cripps – my view is that fishermen do not know how to manage, they know how to fish well. Conservationist don't know how to fish and should stop telling fishermen how they should fish, they should only make comments on conservation. Science should inform both but not make decisions.

A. Diana Pound – One good example of work in this area is "Gap 2", an initiative to bring scientists and fishermen together to work on

fisheries management together in partnership. Knowledge needs to be equally understood - this is the way forward.

A. Hans Pirlet - In Belgium there was a project where fishermen came together with scientists. Management of fisheries is something else; it is difficult to make adjustments to quota through stakeholders.

A. David Cowell – Agrees that we should seek to achieve sustainable fisheries. In terms of the Marine Policy Statement, there is a specific chapter on this so it is a serious consideration with the marine plan. The MMO have received a lot of useful information from fishermen. The marine plan is about sustainable development, including sustainable development of the fishing industry.

Q. The economic evidence shows commercial angling is worth 10 times the value of commercial fishermen. But most anglers do not want to be involved in projects and be engaged, they go angling to get away from that. How do you engage stakeholders who ought to be engaged but do not want to be?

A. Simon Cripps – Stewardship and empowerment is important. Dorset Wildlife Trust has an empowerment campaign about Dorset Seafood.

A. Diana Pound - In Dialogue Matters projects would analyse stakeholders that need to be involved and invite them. If they could not come, would explore with them the consequences of not being involved.

A. David Cowell – The MMO have had responses to consultations from Sea Angling UK. They have pointed out the potential value of sea angling to us. The MMO will follow Diana's advice on how to engage with the angling sector further.

A. Nigel Horseman – Need to identify stakeholders in the first place to ensure they are invited into the process. I wrote to MMO a year ago asking to be included as a consultation stakeholder on the Eastern Inshore MSP and never got a reply.

A. David Cowell – Would like to talk afterwards about getting Nigel Horsman involved in that.

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

Q. What is appropriate scale to plan in the UK?

A. Charles Ehler – There is no appropriate scale, there are many scales. Australia, Norway and Canada's plans are very large. Almost all of Western European plans are very small with the exception of Norway. You can do it at any scale as long as it is effective planning region in terms of implementing management measures. Generally, the bigger the better but it needs to be relevant.

A. Kathy Belpaeme – Agree that there is no ideal, can differ with different situations. In my experience the smaller the space the harder it gets, as you need to put all the functions in there.

A. David Cowell – The scales in England were decided by consultation and hope that the MMO has got the size of the marine plans roughly right. Recognise that there are a number of different challenges in each area and a variety of stakeholders in each area.

A. Diana Pound – Would recommend nested scales and, where possible, make decisions at a scale where people hold their knowledge. People have very local knowledge or a national knowledge therefore use nested scales feeding information in and out through the levels.

Q. This Government desperate for economic regeneration. Coastal Communities can be regenerated quicker than other industrial areas. Need to empower people and have holistic plans that include sea views, seabeds. Suggested farming rest of seabed (outside of MCZs) for biodiversity and fishing. There is another round of the Coastal Communities Fund – hopes that there will be bids here for Dorset. Any ideas?

Q. What should be the next project for Dorset Coast Forum?

Q. Is the purpose of Marine Spatial Planning to balance or direct (e.g. regeneration)?

Q. I am team leader of new team in Natural England that wants to get closer to stakeholders but haven't got a lot of time. How should we build understanding and respect with our stakeholders? Want to have shared solutions as much as possible, will be

at the Olympic Bayside Festival – what else can we do?

A. Kathy Belpaeme – To balance or direct? – Many Governments try to balance but they actually direct. This is not necessarily a bad thing, need to direct at some point. In Belgium we have tendency to say "we have a democracy so why do we need to participate all the time as people have voted for us."

Regarding Natural England, I would advise using the DCF network and use the networks already there.

A. David Cowell – The MMO Marine planning process is a bit of direction and a bit of balancing. We want sustainable development. In terms of Natural England's process, would recommend using the networks that already exist, as Kathy said. In addition you can research stakeholders in the area.

A. Charles Ehler – MSP does not direct or balance, people do that, the process itself is neutral. Where should DCF go next? Would like to quote Confucius "talk doesn't boil rice" therefore producing a plan is good but what you do after is important, you have to show that it has value to participate in process and show politicians that they should pay attention to it. Doing a marine plan for Dorset is great but it is not enough.

A. Diana Pound – The answer to a lot of these questions is process. If you want to look at the next project for the DCF then run a workshop. For Natural England, you said that there are multiple outputs, why not design one process that creates multiple outputs. I want to also mention arts; you can understand the coast through arts and theatre too so maybe that could be a project for DCF.

A. Hans Pirllet – What's next for Belgium? Well most of the coast has already been divided between stakeholders so the challenge now is to look at multiple uses of space and co-location. For example integrate aquaculture with the growing of seaweed and tidal energy. Perhaps this is also a possible area of work for Dorset too.

Final C-SCOPE conference notes

14 June 2012, RNLI Lifeboat College, Poole

- A. Simon Cripps – where next? It is important not to drop the ball. The DCF have a fantastic tool and a country that wants development and growth. The country is going to have to grow in a sustainable way and we have a great too to help us. The role for DCF is to help and facilitate and aid negotiation. I think that C-SCOPE balances as it is more aimed at sustainability as MMO plans more direct as they have a strong development role.
- A. Kathy Belpaeme – One idea for the next DCF project is to involve young people, possibly through arts and culture.

Peter Moore thanked the team, panel and the audience for their questions.

- From this project Interreg has learnt that small can be beautiful. In some projects there are many project partners involved that is gets very complicated. Having just two partners for this project has worked really well.
- Oliver congratulated the C-SCOPE Team.

Question and Answer Session

- Q. **I am pleased that you mentioned that a small partnership has worked well. We would like Interreg to learn from C-Scope that small is beautiful and smaller partnerships are more effective at delivery.**
- A. Interreg is impressed that C-Scope has influenced and involved others outside of Europe and in other places.



A reflection on the partnership – the innovations and the cross cultural experience – *Oliver Raud, Interreg IVA 2 Seas Programme South West England* Oliver gave his reflections on the partnership – the innovations and the cross-cultural.

- Interreg see C-SCOPE as a flagship project. The team have done very well and this is largely due to an effective partnership.
- Stakeholder participation has been prevalent throughout the project.
- The reach of the project has been far. It has been successful in getting Regional, National, European and International recognition for its tools/strategies, especially Belgian position paper.
- Interreg is keen to see that the C-Scope outputs are further embedded and sustained.

The end of a Journey or just the beginning – next steps – *Simon Cripps, Dorset Wildlife Trust* Simon gave a summary of the day and the key points made. He then reflected on where the DCF should go next and the next steps for the C-SCOPE outputs. Key points from the presentation included:

- The work that has come out of the C-SCOPE project means that it has been too successful to just leave it behind as a legacy.
- Steps forward for the DCF could include projects on ecosystem goods and services and climate change. Broader planning could be implemented; the Marine plan could be extended to include Poole Bay. Or work could be carried out to implement the plans.
- Overall the C-SCOPE project identifies best practice, informs decision-makers, identifies opportunities, facilitates appropriate sustainable development and continues to promote wider understanding.
- Emphasised that DCF need to find a way to sustain the iCoast and Dorset Coastal Planner.

At the close of the meeting both project partners expressed how much they enjoyed working with each other and wished each other the best for future projects.