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> Trade-offs in Marine Planning – Introduction to Workshop

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Understanding the concept of a trade-off

Implicit that a judgement is needed which might favour one interest over another Some interests may be more tradable than others

Decisions need to be consistent, wellinformed, 'democratic' and transparent Scope for compensatory measures

The Terrestrial Planning System: the Basic Principles

- A policy framework steers development
 - National / sub-national / local
- Statutory process: legal definition of 'development'
- Development needs planning permission
- Must be in accordance with development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise
- Bear in mind the era of austerity, emerging localism agenda and local enterprise partnerships:
- may influence the weight attributable to social and economic interests

Valuing Assets

- Development and activities have impacts
 both good and bad
- There are very few 'absolutes': consideration of merits and materiality
- Making a judgement about trade-offs requires an understanding of an asset's value as well as that of the 'competing' activity

Local Development Frameworks: the process

Identify key issues facing the plan area	Formal consultation		
Select preferred options	Informal consultation	Su	Soun
Prepare pre-submission draft plan		Sustainability	Soundness consister
Pre-submission consultation	Formal consultation	bility .	s: justifie ent with n
Submit plan to Secretary of State	Notify & advertise	Appraisal	ied; nati
Examination in Public	Present evidence	isal	ifec nal
Inspector's report	Notify & advertise		tive; and policy
Adopt plan	Notify & advertise		

Understanding the assets



- Vision and strategy or the area direction of travel
- A good evidence base is crucial scope & baseline
- Consulting with key interest groups helps to understand how assets are valued
- Need to determine the material status of assets – are constraints absolute or tradable?
- Can conflicts or impacts be avoided?
- If not, can they be mitigated?
- Is the process for valuing and considering assets inclusive and transparent?
- Use established techniques

Informed and inclusive decision-making

- Need to demonstrate that sustainable development is at the heart of terrestrial and marine planning
- Front-loading of consultation: identifies the key issues and challenges early on
- Options emerge on the basis of robust evidence
- The planning system is used to taking account of a complex array of views and interests
- Well-established consultation databases
- Sustainability Appraisal is the key mechanism for assessing environmental, social and economic impacts of terrestrial plans

Sustainability Appraisal – the principles

- Integral to terrestrial plan making
- Informs vision, strategy and policy options
- Scoping and baseline to flag up considerations
- Use techniques to quantify impacts
- Monitoring indicators and targets
- Identification of measures needed to overcome, offset or mitigate impacts
- Plan needs to demonstrate it has been influenced by the appraisal

The Workshops

- Purpose is to get your views on how planners can make decision about trade-offs and priorities
- Use of a Case Study to prompt discussion
- Q1: How do you think planners can make decisions as to which sector(s) gets priority?
 - Identify any tools or techniques together with their advantages/disadvantages
 - Should each sector be given a weighting?
 - If so, how is this determined?
 - How do you decide which factors are more important?
 - Should past and future trends be taken into account?
 - Is it possible to make these decisions in the marine environment?
- Q2: What happens if some planning recommendations are unacceptable to a particular sector, and how can any negative socio-economic impacts be resolved?
 - What sort of trade-offs or mitigation would be acceptable?

Organisation of the workshops

- Table groups
- Facilitation & scribing
- Feedback
- Timing