



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat

Marine Spatial Planning in the North Sea

1. Development of MSP
in the Netherlands and
legal basis

2. “Making of” a
strategic spatial plan
for the Dutch EEZ,
principles and working
method

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Outline

First presentation:

- Development of MSP
- Legal basis: responsibilities and laws
- Different plans for different levels

Second presentation:

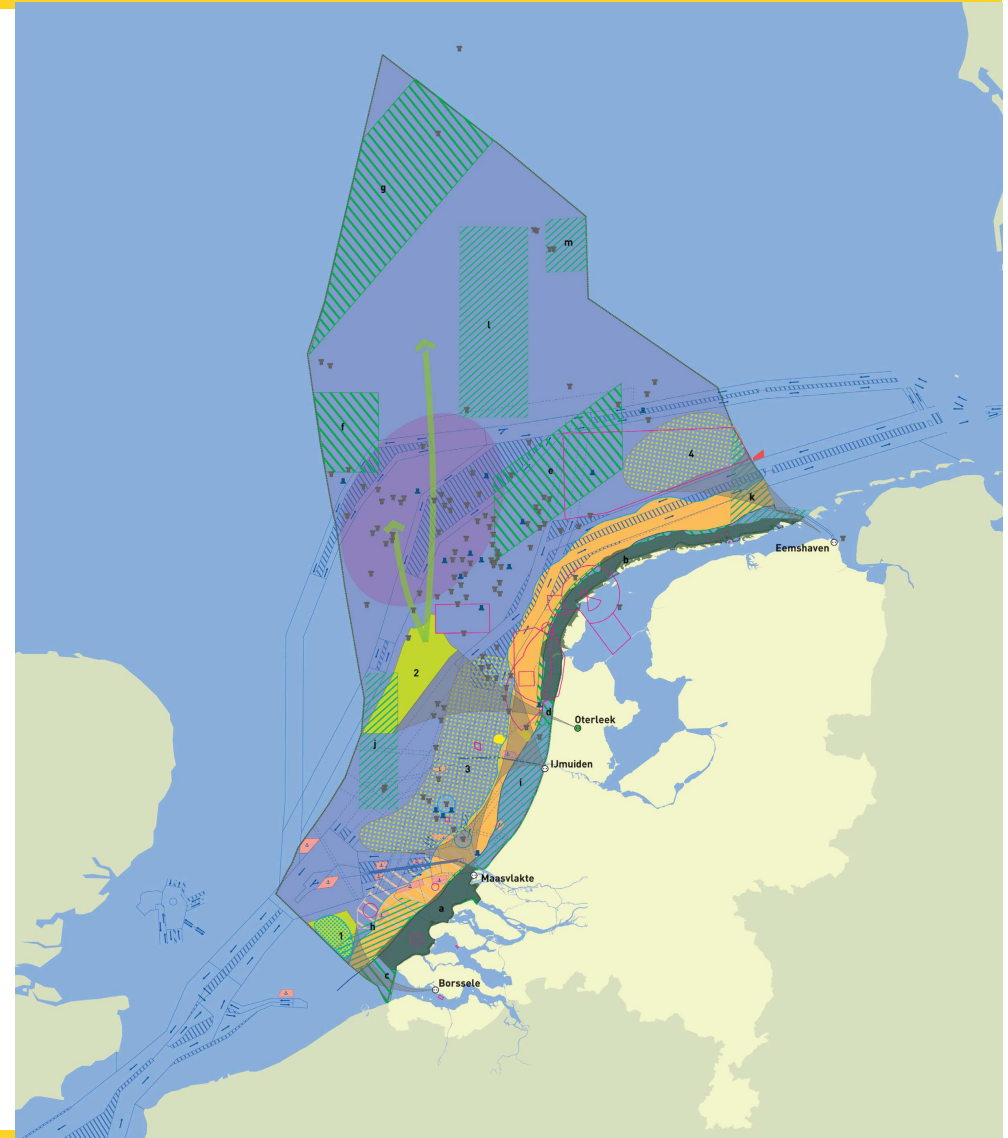
- Principles applied
- Planning process: the making off
- Lessons learned

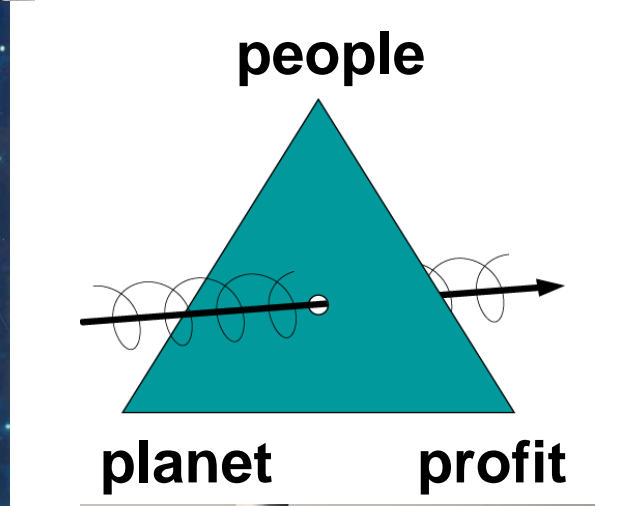




MSP for the Dutch EEZ, principles

- 2010: parliament decided on MSP for Dutch EEZ
- No sectoral objectives but “dividing” space
- Main principle: ecosystem in balance with spatial use, sustainable development

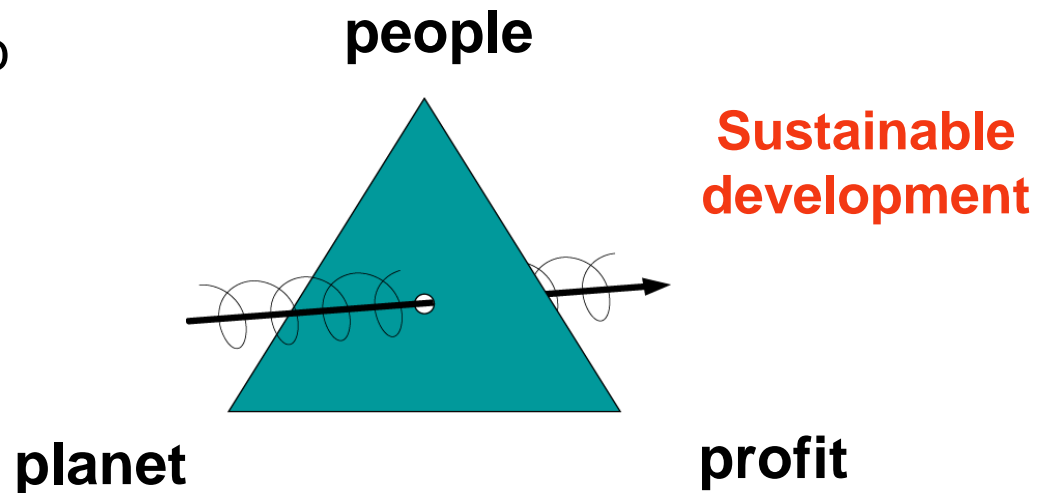






Mutual gains approach: stakeholder participation and sustainable development

- Open negotiations lead to sustainable tailor made solutions
- **Interests instead of positions and fixed objectives**
- **Optimal solutions require flexible policies**
- Joint Fact Finding
- More alternatives
- Decisions according to democratic principles





Ecosystem approach: (part of?) p-p-p approach

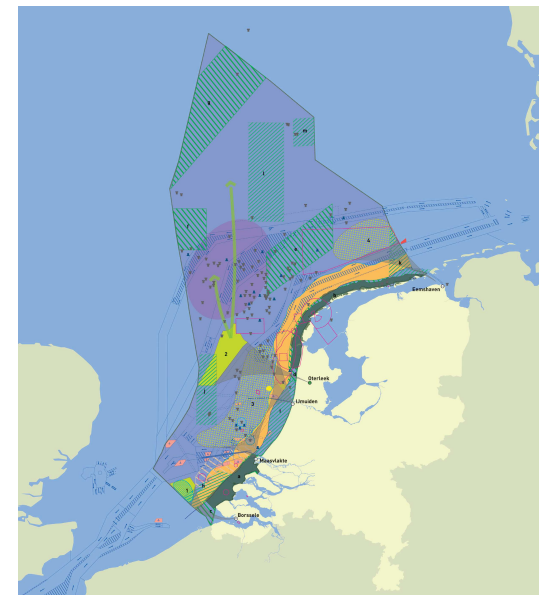
- Natura 2000 areas already designated
- Areas with possible ecological values on the spatial map (merely no windenergy)
- Strategic environmental impact assesment on alternatives
- 12 miles zone free from constructions
- Natura 2000 sometimes too static: → Natura 2100

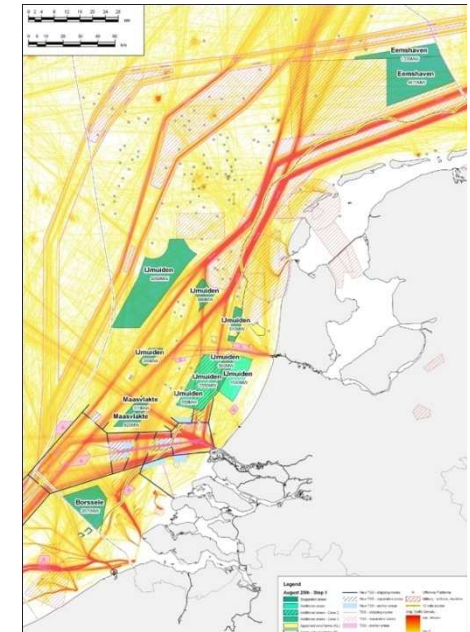
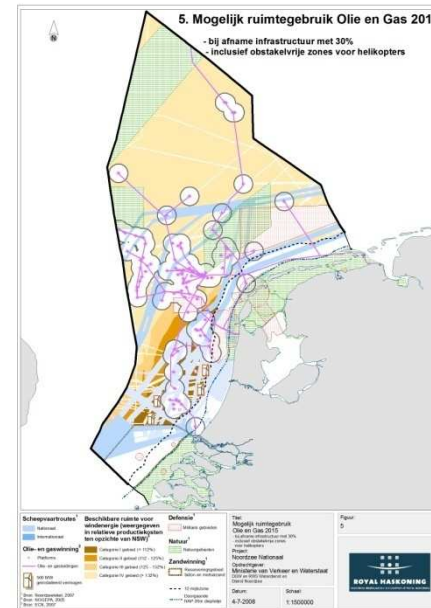
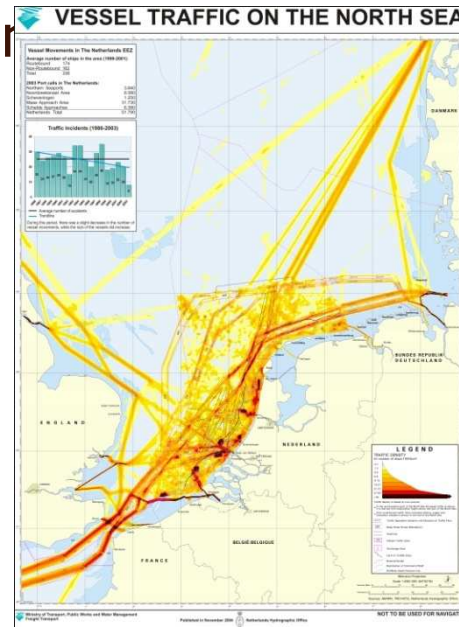
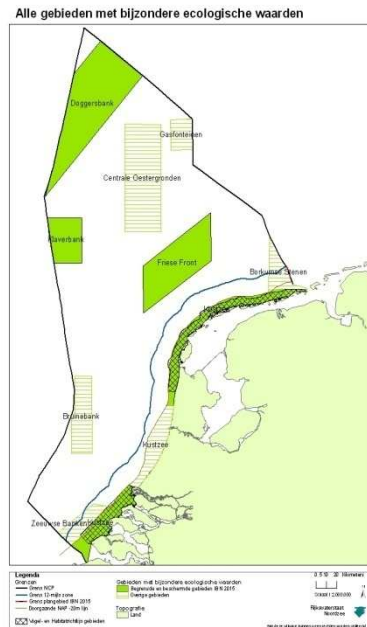




“The making of”

1. Investigate spatial pressures and conflicts
 2. Identify ambitions and aims
 3. Formulate principles and starting points
 4. Combine sectoral maps
 5. Organize sub processes in difficult areas
 6. Investigate alternatives, assessments on ecology, safety, costs and benefits
 7. Final decisions to be made by politicians
- Cross border consultation
 - Open negotiations between stakeholders





The making of: combine maps

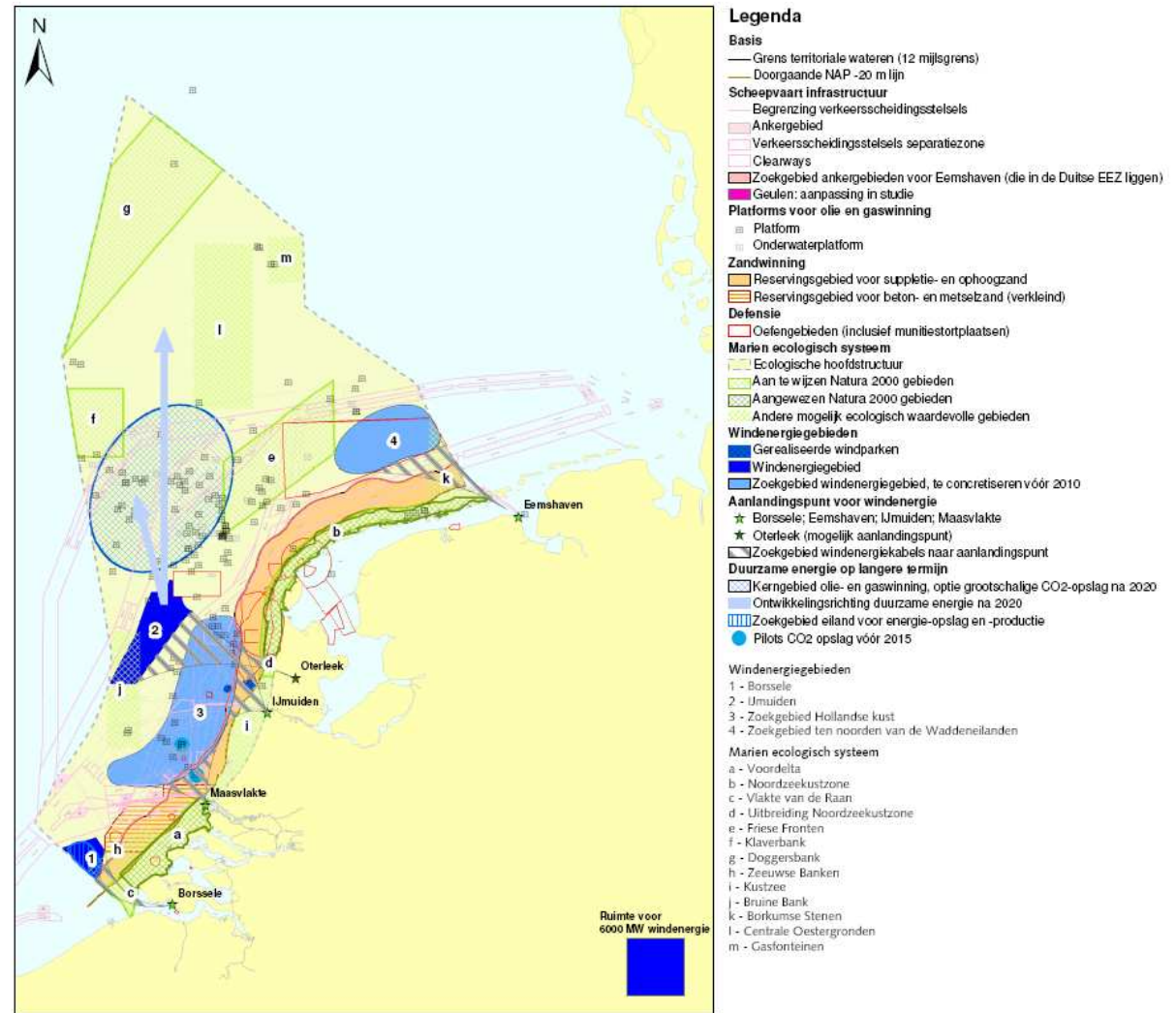
Identify 80 % that everybody agree upon and 20 % that is subject of discussion.



The making of:

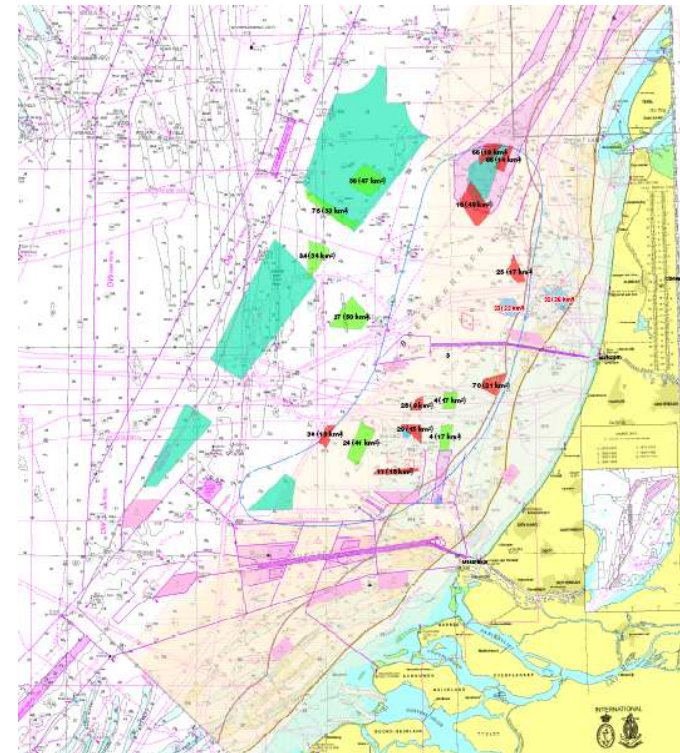
sub processes
in the areas with
conflicting spatial
claims

Two search areas for
windenergy



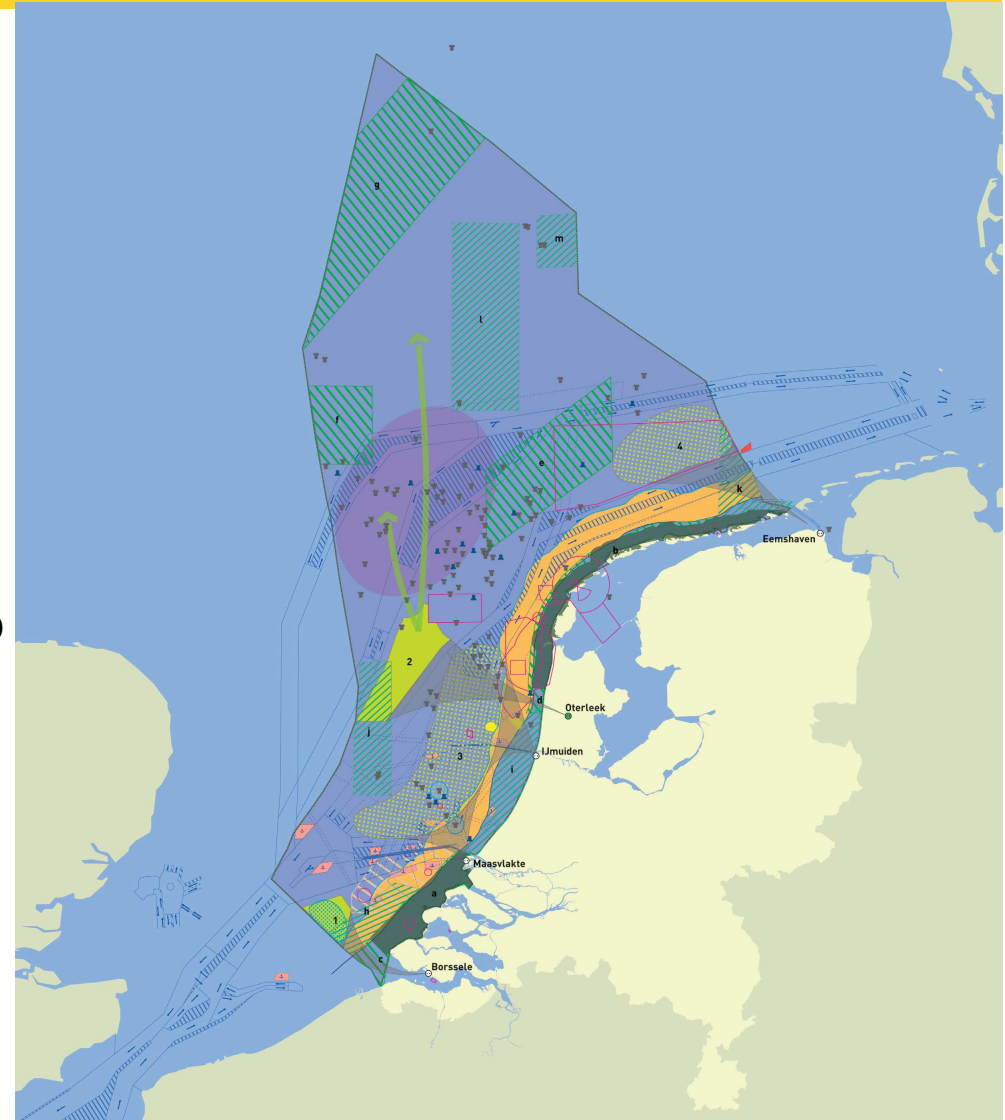


The making of: open negotiations,
investigating alternatives, Joint Fact Finding
strategic EIA, costs and benefits, formal safety assesment



Decision making – the product

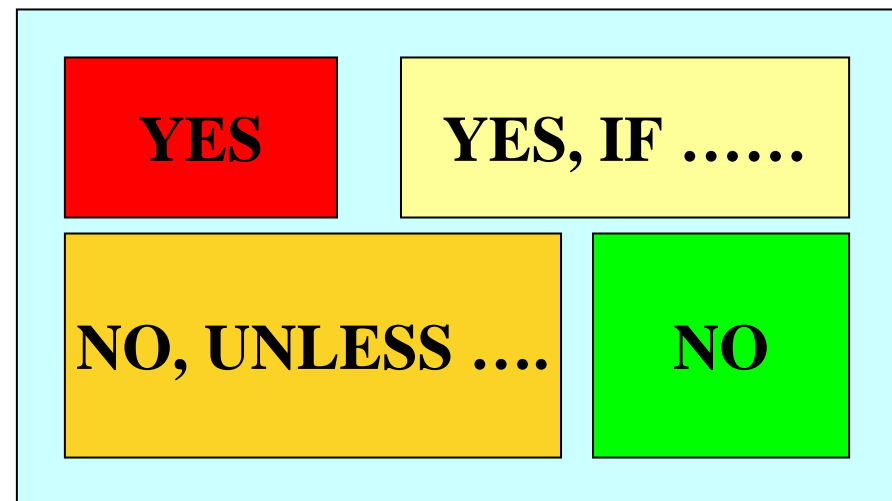
- Natura 2000 areas and areas with possible ecological values: merely no wind energy
- 12 miles zone: no constructions, sand extraction
- Designated and search areas for wind energy, 6000 MW, taking into account other users
- Oil and gas extraction, military activities, shipping
- Fisheries: → sustainable; no spatial conditions
- Future direction for CO2 storage and more wind energy





Future steps – zooming in

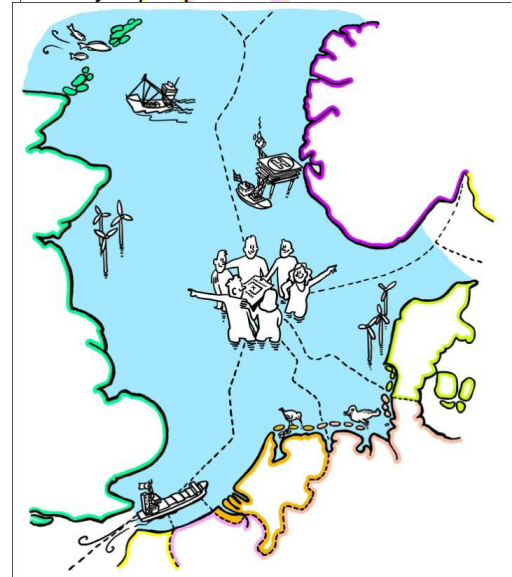
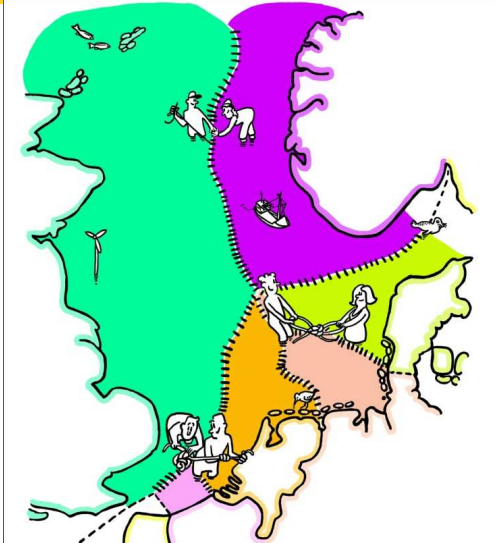
- Decision about search areas for wind energy
- Actualization of Integrated Management Plan: 2011
- Providing more detailed framework on conditions
- E.g. on co-use of wind energy farms
- Strategies for coastal zone i.r.t. sea level rise





Future steps – zooming out: more cross border cooperation

- All Southern North Sea countries face similar issues
- Cross border cooperation more intense and proactive

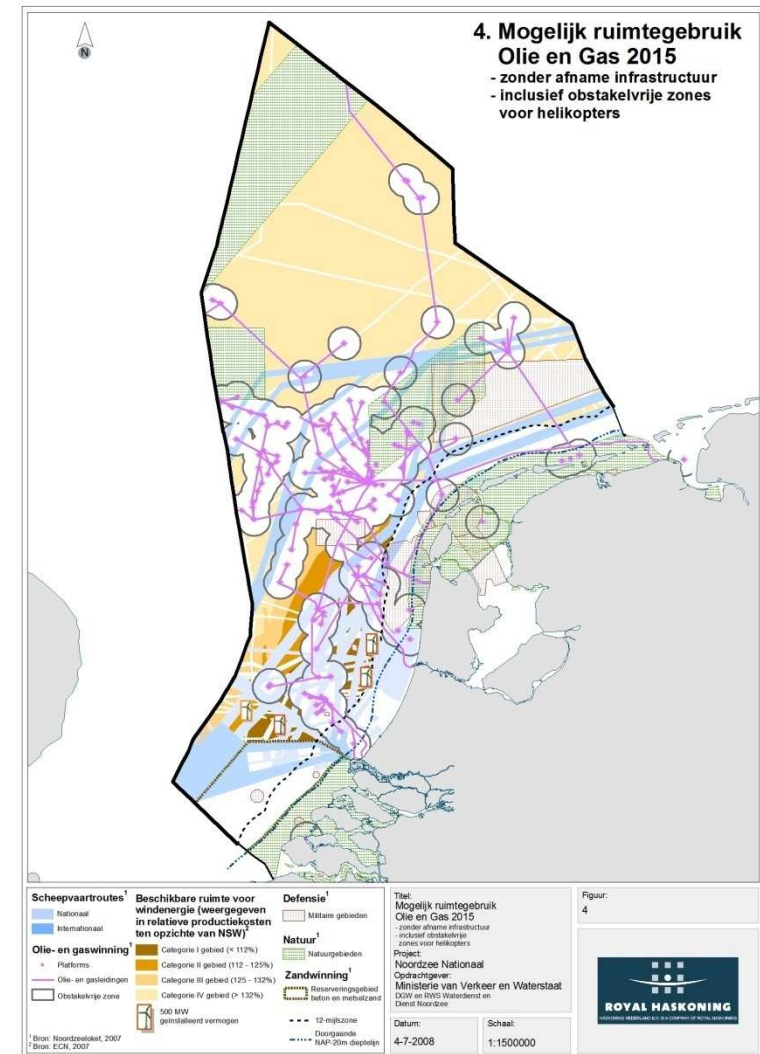


Concluding

- **Ecosystem approach as a part of p-p-p approach**
- **Sustainable development: equal attention for people, planet and profit in open negotiations with stakeholders**
- **Developing alternatives in a joint fact finding process is hard wrking and leads to more confidence in government actions**
- **Next steps are zooming in and zooming out: Marine Spatial Planning is a never ending process**
- **Let's keep exchanging experiences**



The making of (1): identifying spatial pressures and possible conflicts





The making of (2): ambitions and interests

- Sustainable use in balance with ecosystem
- Wind energy, oil and gas, shipping, sand extraction, military activities are of national interest
- Designation of wind energy areas: space for 6000 MW
- Enough space for sand extraction (coastal defense)
- Respect Natura 2000 areas, no significant effects etc.
- Sustainable fisheries
- Strive for (but no fixed target):
 - » No wind energy in Natura 2000 areas
 - » No constructions within 12 miles zone
 - » 2 NM between wind areas and shipping routes
 - » No wind mills 5 NM around platforms





Lessons learned - process

- **sense of urgency was needed for Dutch MSP**
 - Wind energy was driving force
 - Future oriented plan provided certainty
- **interdepartemental cooperation prerequisite**
 - Government institutes work closely together
 - One department responsible for coordination
- **Intensive stakeholder participation**
 - Government facilitates process
 - Building up confidence by joint fact finding
- **politicians have to make final decisions**

