

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
- Different plans for different levels
- Legal basis: responsabilaties and laws

Second presentation:

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









Dutch EEZ









Development of MSP in the Netherlands

- → Freedom, Mare Liberum
- \rightarrow First come, first serve
- \rightarrow Bisectoral agreements
- → Increasing attention for nature conservation and environment, spatial pressure and complexity
- \rightarrow Need for integrated approach
- → Driving force: actual and foreseen developments that can cause spatial conflicts



Vessel Movements in The Netherlands EEZ Average number of ships in the area (1999-2001): Routebound 174 Non-Routebound 162 Total 336 003 Port calls in The Ne 1.250 31.730 6.390 51.790 eningen Approach Area DANMARK Traffic Incidents (1986-2003) ************** Average number of accidents Trendline ng this period, there was a slight deo el movements, while the size of the v BUNDES REPUBLIK ENGLAND NEDERLAND LEGEND Ann part of the Month Sup all vapant traffic is also in allowersation. Bights albeing the part of the Asset As reache bound thatfile. Unue excluding fishing, augusts and BELGIË/BELGIQUE FRANCE 10 01 WARN, THO-NITE, Net NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION Freight Transport, Public Works and Water Management Published in November 2004

VESSEL TRAFFIC ON THE NORTH SEA





2005: first integrated management plan

Development of MSP in the Netherlands

- \rightarrow 2000: EEZ
- → 2003: clearway system
- → 2005: sea is part of Spatial Policy Document for the Netherlands
- → 2005: Management plan: Dutch EEZ framework for permits, reactive, within zones still first come, first serve
- → 2009/2010: Spatial plan for Dutch EEZ, forward looking, based on actual and future urgencies, more steer on spatial development
- → 2010 and further: zooming in certain areas and intensify cross border cooperation



Wind energy sets urgency for forward looking MSP

- Spatial claims for 77 initiatives (2th round)
- Financial support for approximate 4 windfarms
- → Uncertainty
- → High administrative load
- → Wind energy areas to be designated (3th round)





MSP for Dutch EEZ

2010: Spatial Plan for the North Sea in Dutch National Water Plan, approved by parliament





Different plans for different levels and purposes

- strategic policy document: strategic framework for Dutch EEZ
- integrated management plan: framework for permits
- area specific management plans detailed zoning (Natura 2000)
- management plans: more detailed information about conditions





Legal basis, responsabilities

Watermanagement on land: Central government and provinces, water authorities, municipalities.

Spatial development on land: Central government (strategic issues), provinces (core business), municipalities (on local level)

On sea: Central government, international agreements. One coordinating ministry.







Legal basis, laws

- \rightarrow Unclos Law of the Seas, EEZ
- → Various sector specific laws in NL (nature conservation, mining, constructions, ...)
- → Various international agreements/directives (Bird and Habitat, IMO, common fishery policies, ...)
- \rightarrow Various zones are defined by law
 - \rightarrow within 1 km: provinces/municipalities
 - \rightarrow 20 m depth line: coastal fundament
 - \rightarrow 12 miles zone: territorial seas
 - \rightarrow EEZ

\rightarrow Law on Spatial Development – changed in 2008



Law on Spatial Development. Two types of plans:

- → "structuurvisie": strategic framework for spatial use and development, legally self-binding.
- → "bestemmingsplan": plan that designates areas for specific use and development, usually less forward looking, legally binding.
- → On land: all government authorities can make this plans. Usually: provinces make "structuurvisie" and municipalities make "bestemmingsplan".
- → On sea: central government makes plans. Dutch MSP is "structuurvisie".



Concluding

- Marine Spatial Planning is a young discipline. We have to develop a common understanding, learning by doing
- A Marine Spatial Plan is not the overall plan for everything: in NL it serves as a (strategic) framework for space use.
- Zoning can be done on different levels. Good working practice is to combine top down and bottum up approaches.
- Legal basis: is strong but not too descriptive
- Practical urgencies are driving force for making a plan
- Informal process before starting formal procedures