

# Marine Spatial Planning – UK perspective

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marinescotland

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# UK

4 countries

- Scottish Government
- Northern Ireland Executive
- Welsh Assembly Government
- UK Government

Crown dependencies:

- Isle of Man
- Jersey and Guernsey



# Steps to MSP in the UK

## Marine Stewardship Report 2002

- Set out a shared vision for ‘clean, healthy, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas’
- The Report committed a range new initiatives including improved management of UK’s marine resources

# UK

- Overarching high level policy statement + legislation framework for UK
- Different legislation in each country
- Only England and Scotland have launched plans
- Taken different approaches

# England

- Led by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
- Regional approach
- 6 inshore + 4 offshore
- East regions 2014
- South regions 2015

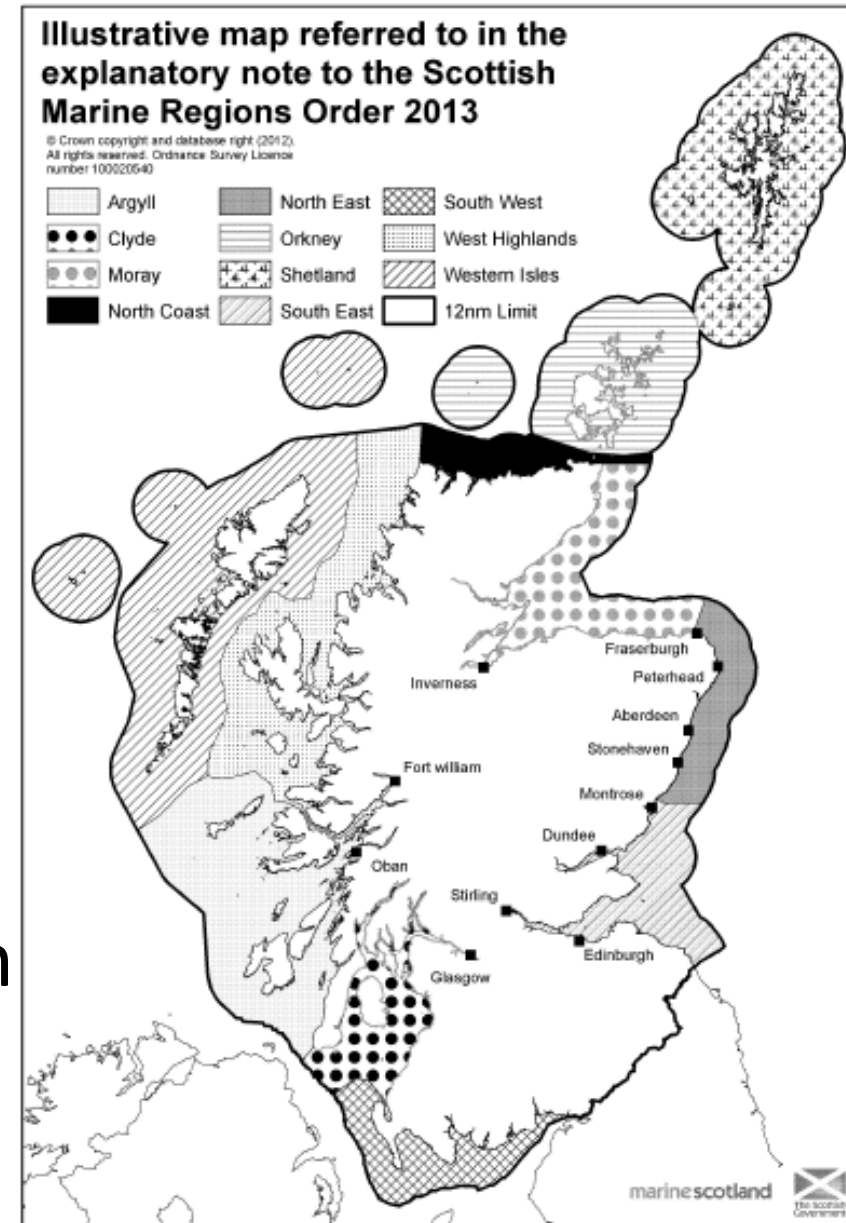


# Scotland- national MSP

- Marine Scotland (Act) 2010
- National marine plan and regional plans
- MSP led by Marine Scotland
- Draft National Marine Plan- 2013
- Sets out strategic objectives

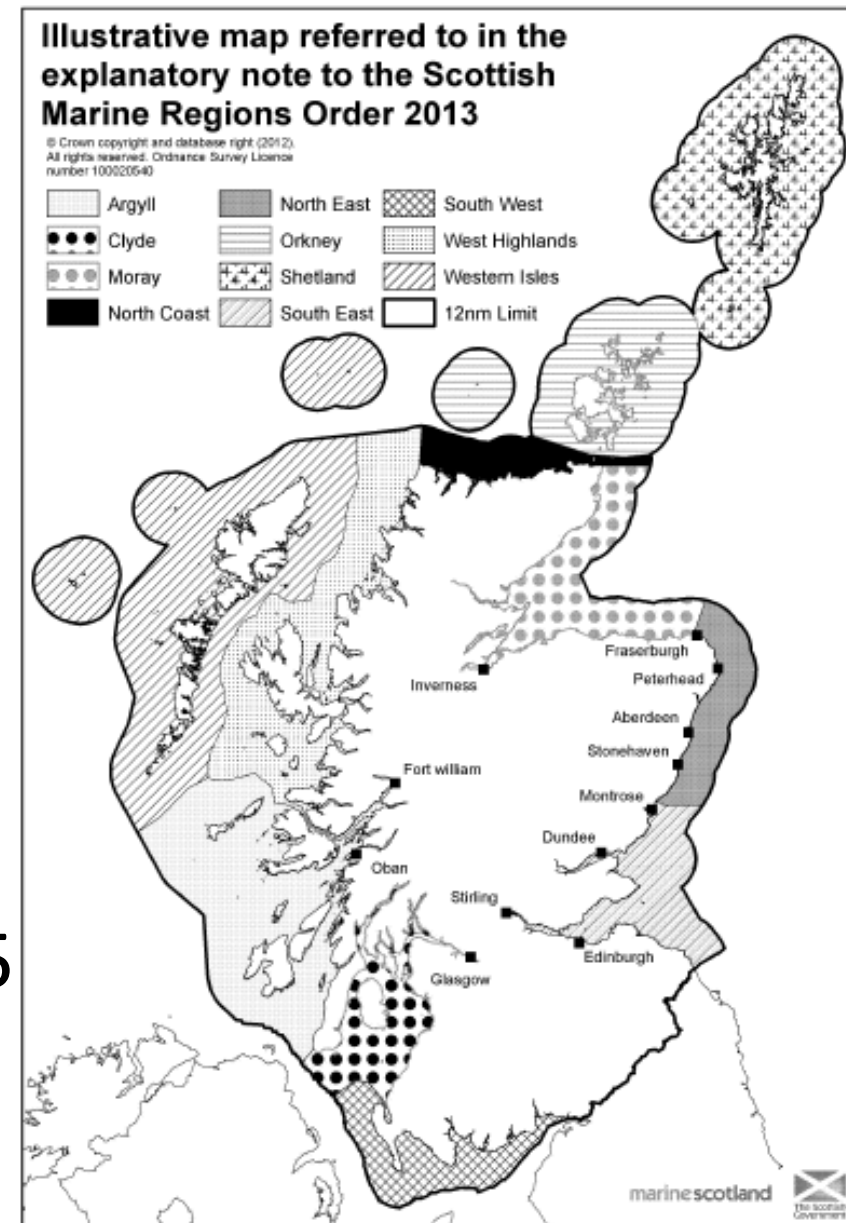
# Scotland

- 11 regional plan areas
- MHWS to 12nm
- >12nm National plan
- Locally led by Marine Planning Partnerships
- Marine Scotland not on MPP



# MPP

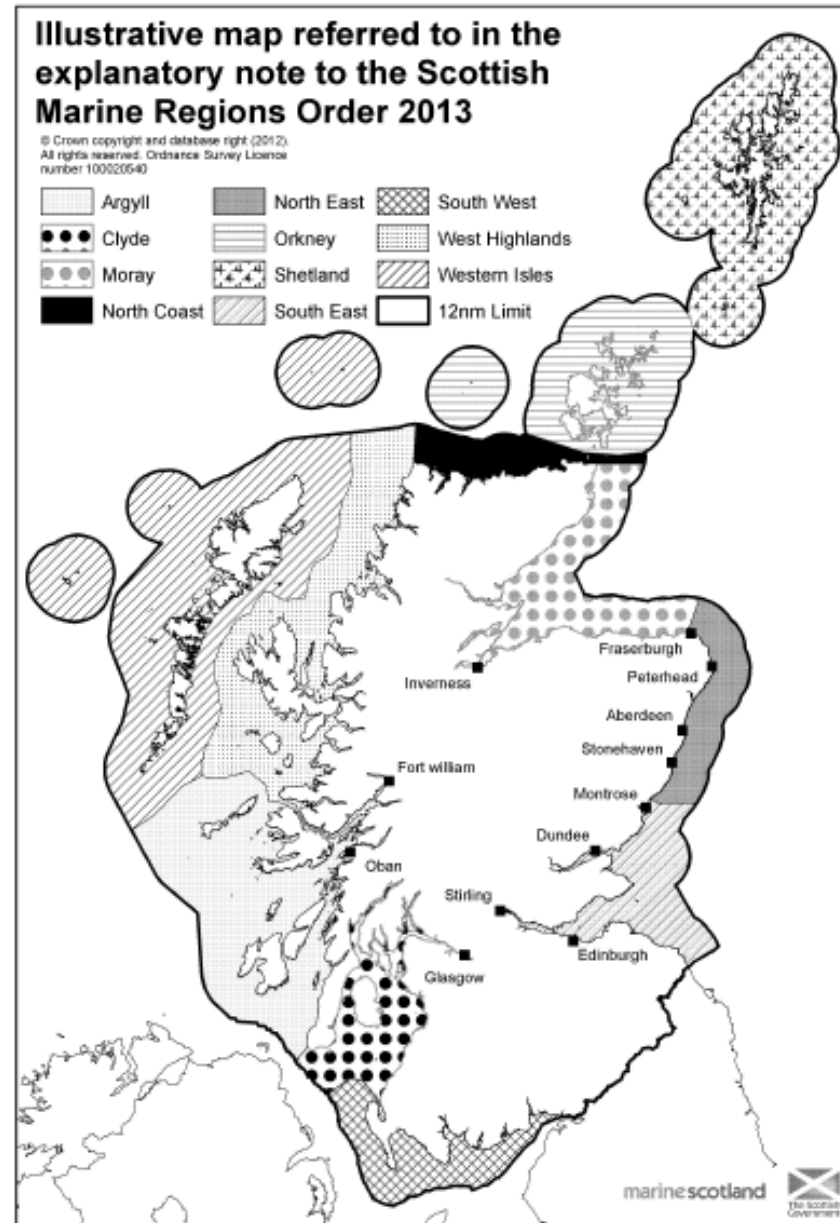
- Different for each region
- Local authorities
- Government agencies
- Local stakeholders
- 1<sup>st</sup> marine regions 2015
- Shetland and Clyde





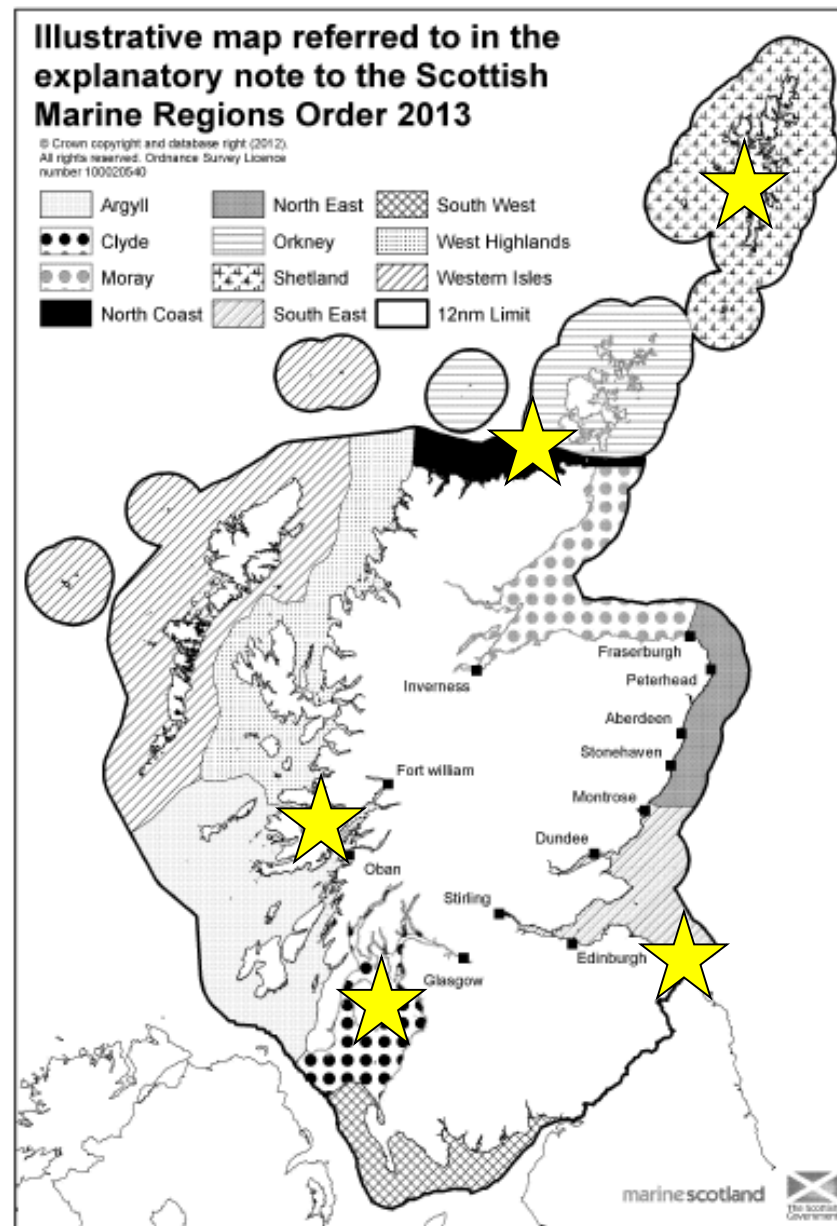
# MPP

- Must follow national MSP
- Must take into account terrestrial plans (LDP)
- Vice versa
- Freedom on plans content



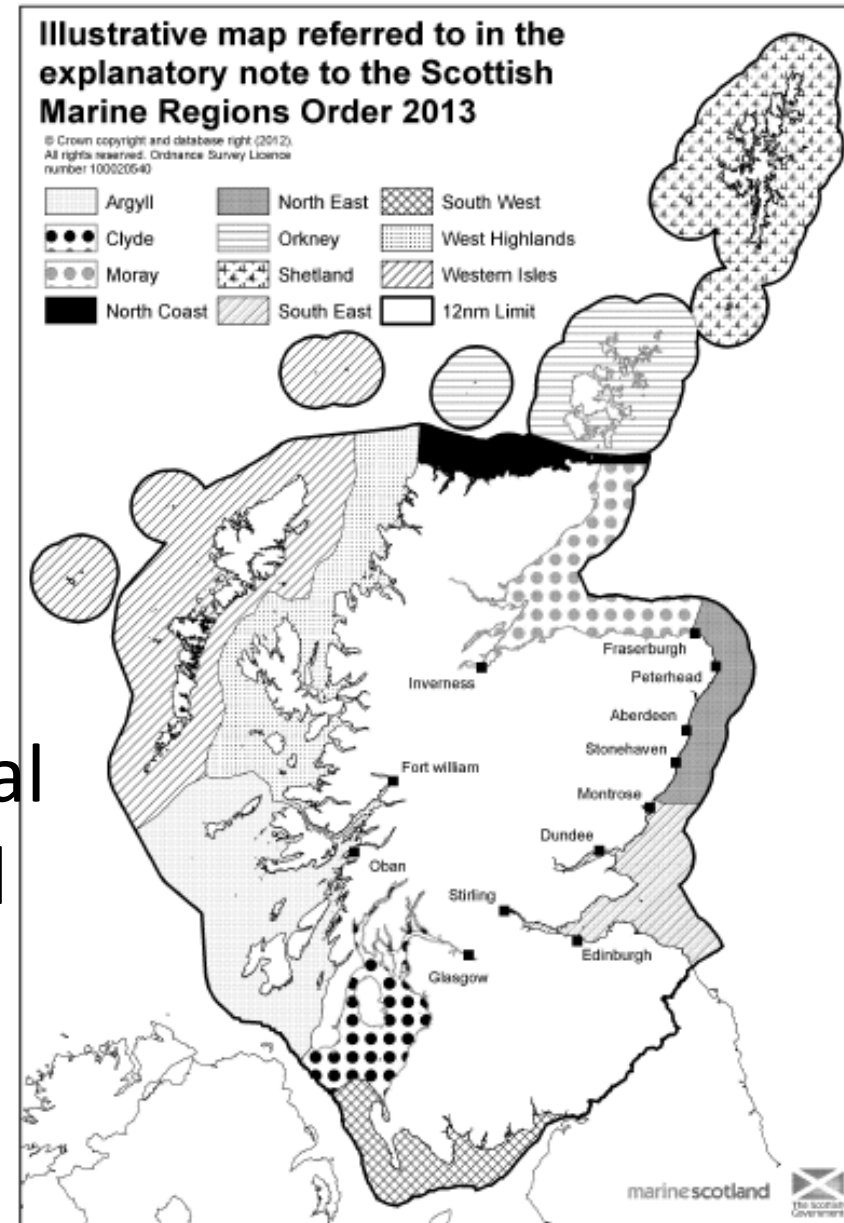
# Pilots

- 1st trialled regional plans in 4 areas 2006-2010 'SSMEI' (Shetland, Clyde, Sound of Mull, Berwickshire)
- Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Pilot 2011
- Shetland MSP active



# Shetland

- Developed at NAFC Marine Centre
- Advisory group comprising government, agencies, NGOs, terrestrial planners, community and industry representatives



# Shetland approach

- Strong focus on development control
- Possible due to local control of licensing
- Voluntarily adopted in 2008 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)
- Only plan in UK that has been used when assessing marine applications (6 years)
- 4<sup>th</sup> launched 2014- statutory adoption by the Shetland Islands Council

# Shetland- initial development

- A key component has been the collation of baseline marine and coastal data
- Cultural, economic and environmental data
- New datasets, local datasets and locally amended national datasets
- 105 data sets from 55 different sources 2007
- 127 data sets from 60 different sources 2013<sup>1</sup>

# SMSP- Collating Spatial Data

- Building trust + data stewardship principles<sup>2</sup>
- Data ownership, granulation and use
- Aided by advisory group
- Fishermen have given us access to their VMS+ small boats voluntarily fitting VMS
- Available on National Marine Planning Interactive

# Shetland- resources

- Initial data collection and collation took 1 year
- Update in 2012 took 3 months
- Update every 6 months
- Continuous process- continuous resource

# Shetland- Key lessons

- Review in 2012 of the use of the MSP found developers and regulators found provision of spatial data on existing uses helpful<sup>3</sup>
- Used it to site and assess new developments
- Incorporate mitigation measures earlier in the planning process
- Made Shetland ‘more attractive’

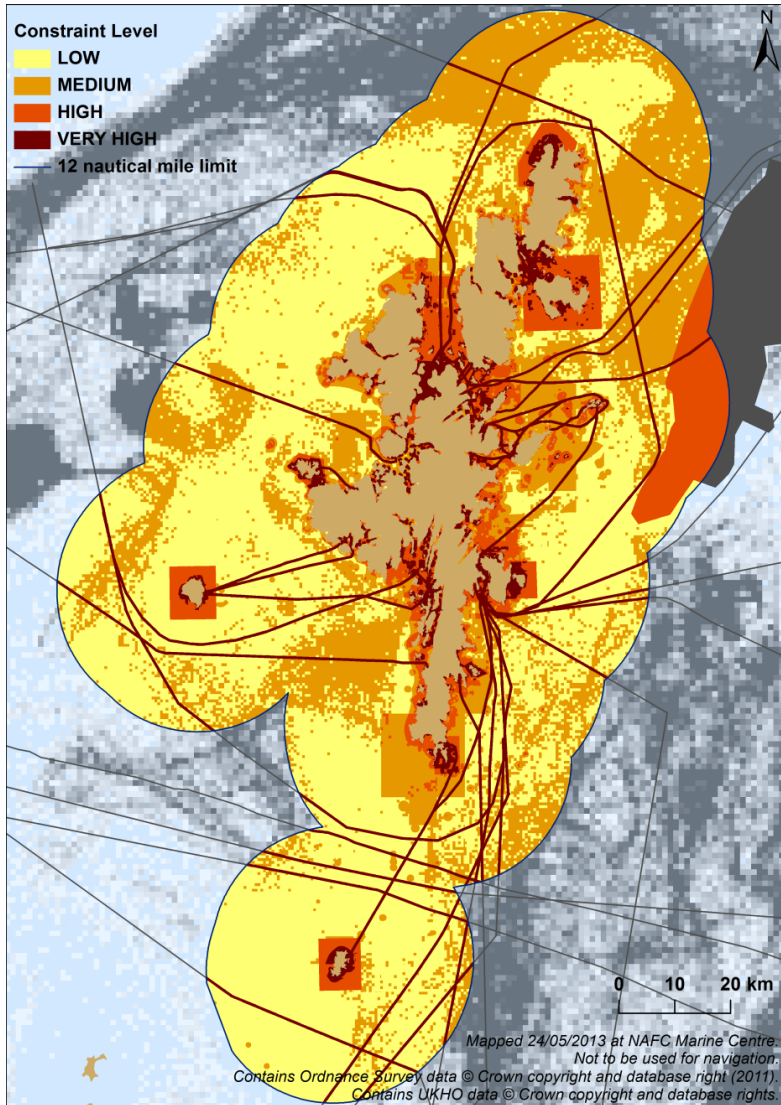


# Shetland – Zoning

- Not adopted a zoning approach
- Instead mapped constraints linked to policy
- Emerging marine renewables development spatial specific guidance
- Brings different types of constraint into one model
- Nationally and locally important features

# Zoning

- Shows where likely to be successful<sup>4</sup>
- Must develop in areas of low constraint or show mitigation
- As new data becomes available update model outputs
- Adaptable



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<sup>4</sup>Tweddle et al., (2014) Developing regional locational guidance for wave and tidal energy in the Shetland Islands. *Marine Policy* 50 [www.nafc.ac.uk](http://www.nafc.ac.uk)

# Shetland

- Plan incorporates both feature of societal and local importance but given different weight depending on spatial dependence
- Reduce delays and costs by avoiding conflicts
- Stakeholder involvement crucial

# Shetland – Key lessons

- Voluntary adoption meant that policies that were moving beyond the status quo are difficult to enforce<sup>4</sup>
- Adhere where easy to follow policy or supported by legislation
- Requires statutory basis
- Why SIC has chosen to do so in 2014

# Shetland – Key lessons

- Local ownership, local buy in
- Meeting expectations
- Fisheries – if a local plan why cant prioritise fisheries over other uses (e.g. renewables)?
- Have to adhere to national marine plan
- Look to strategic objectives
- National and internal obligations

# Unresolved

- Guide other regional plans
- How to extend plan remit beyond development control
- How to effectively assess cumulative impacts
- Determine causation of environmental impacts, how to improve environmental + ecological status

**Thank you,  
Any question?**

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