

VASAB conference 10/2009 Vilnius



From a land-sea to an integrated perspective for the Baltic Sea Region

**overcoming the separation of Maritime Spatial Planning
and Territorial Spatial planning
by**

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Contents

- **0. Introduction: Political objectives and requirements**
- **1. Similarities and differences of MSP and TSP?**
- **2. How to draw up a MSP?**
- **3. How to integrate MSP and TSP ?**
- **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

Future of spatial Planning at EU level

After the Irish vote: Lisbon treaty ante portas

“Territorial Cohesion“ will be used by the Commission

**The BSR-countries should influence the upcoming
Territorial Cohesion policy of the commission**

VASAB can contribute to strengthen the BSR-position.

EU Blue Book on Maritime Policy 10/2007

„**Maritime Spatial Planning** across EU waters is a **fundamental requirement** for the continued sustainable development of maritime economic activities because it provides a **neutral tool** to arbitrage between conflicting or competing activities or interests“.

- ["Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning"](#): adopted by the Commission on 25 November 2008.
- Conclusions and recommendations to be issued by the Commission in 2010.

VASAB policies on MSP and ICZM

- **Wismar 2001:**
“extending spatial planning also to offshore side.”
- **Gdansk 2005:**
“ Spatial planning in intensively used maritime areas should be supported”.
- **Vilnius 2009 (draft):**
Sea space planning and management: Protecting the Baltic Sea environment and securing sustainable use of sea resources requires integrated planning and management actions...

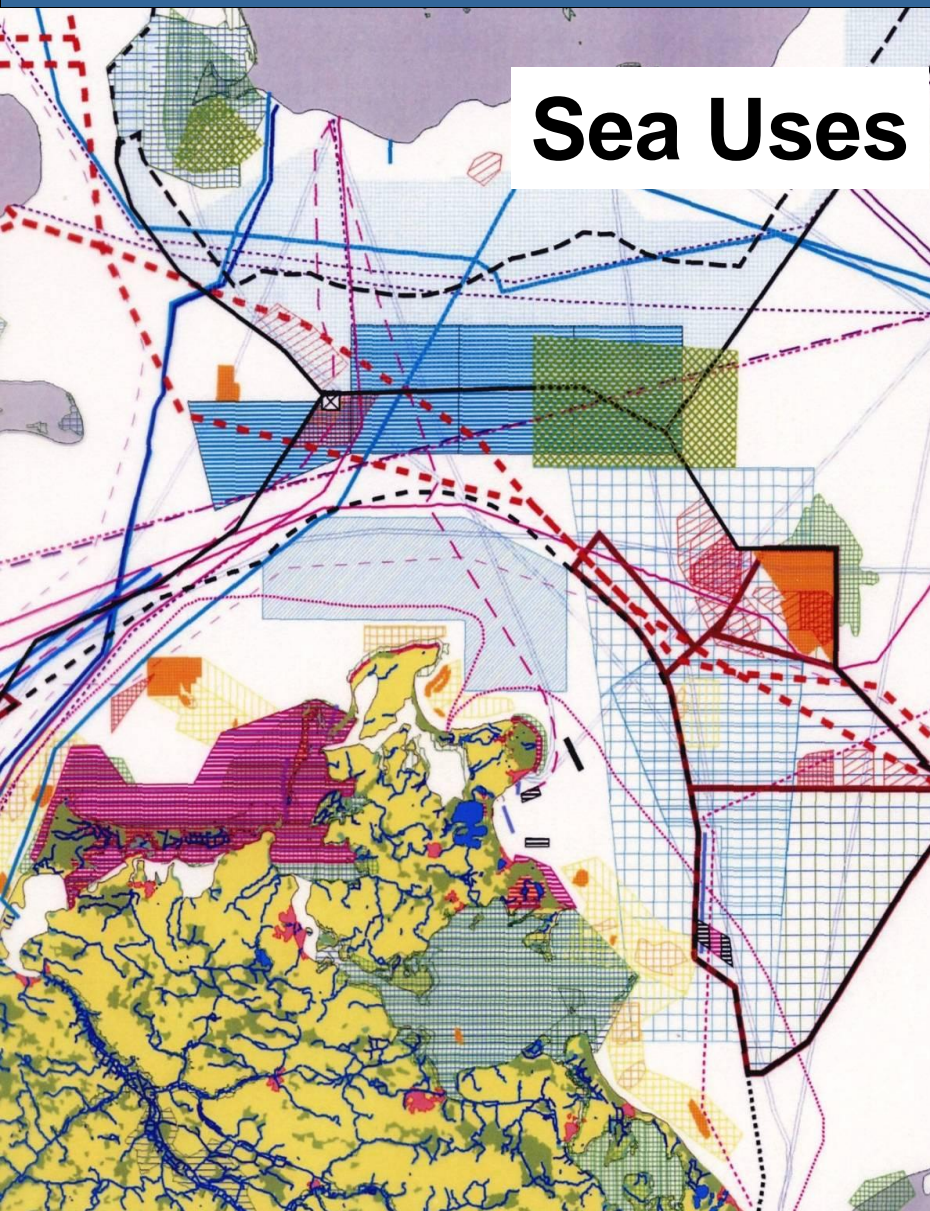
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Which are the similarities and differences of MSP and TSP?

- **Thesis:** despite obvious differences the similarities prevail.
- This gives the spatial planners a crucial role in drawing up MSPs.

Sea Uses



Boundaries

- Continental Shelf/EEZ
- - Territorial Waters/12 nm Zone
- - International Boundary

Maritime Features

- Traffic Separation Scheme
- ▨ Restricted Area
- ▨ Anchoring Area

Platforms

- Unclassified (In Use)
- Unclassified (Approved)
- Petroleum Platform (In Use)
- Natural Gas Platform (In Use)
- Measurement Platform (Planned)
- Measurement Platform (Approved)
- Measurement Platform (In Use)
- Compression Platform (In Use)

Pipelines

- Natural Gas (In Use)
- Natural Gas (Planned)
- Hydrocarbons (In Use)

Data Cables

- In Service
- Planned
- Out Of Service
- Unknown

High Voltage Cables

- In Service
- Approved
- Planned

Offshore Windfarms

- In Use
- Approved
- Planned

Dumping Grounds

- Dredged Material (In Use)
- ▲ Ammunition (Out Of Use)
- Dredged Material (In Use)
- Dredged Material (Out Of Use)
- Ammunition (Out Of Use)

Military Practice Areas

- ▨ Torpedo Exercise
- ▨ Submarine Exercise
- ▨ Firing Exercise
- ▨ Mine Hunting Exercise
- ▨ Air Force Exercise
- ▨ Restricted Area
- ▨ Unclassified

Mariculture

- Culture Area

Nature Conservation

- Natura2000 SPA
- Natura2000 SAC

Preferred Areas

- Offshore Wind Energy

Sediment Extraction

- In Use
- Project Approval Procedure
- Planned

Reasons for Maritime Spatial Planning:



- **increasing density of sea uses**
- **new forms and new types of sea uses**
- **growing interchanges between land and sea uses**
- **climate change**
- **EU natura 2000 for sea areas**

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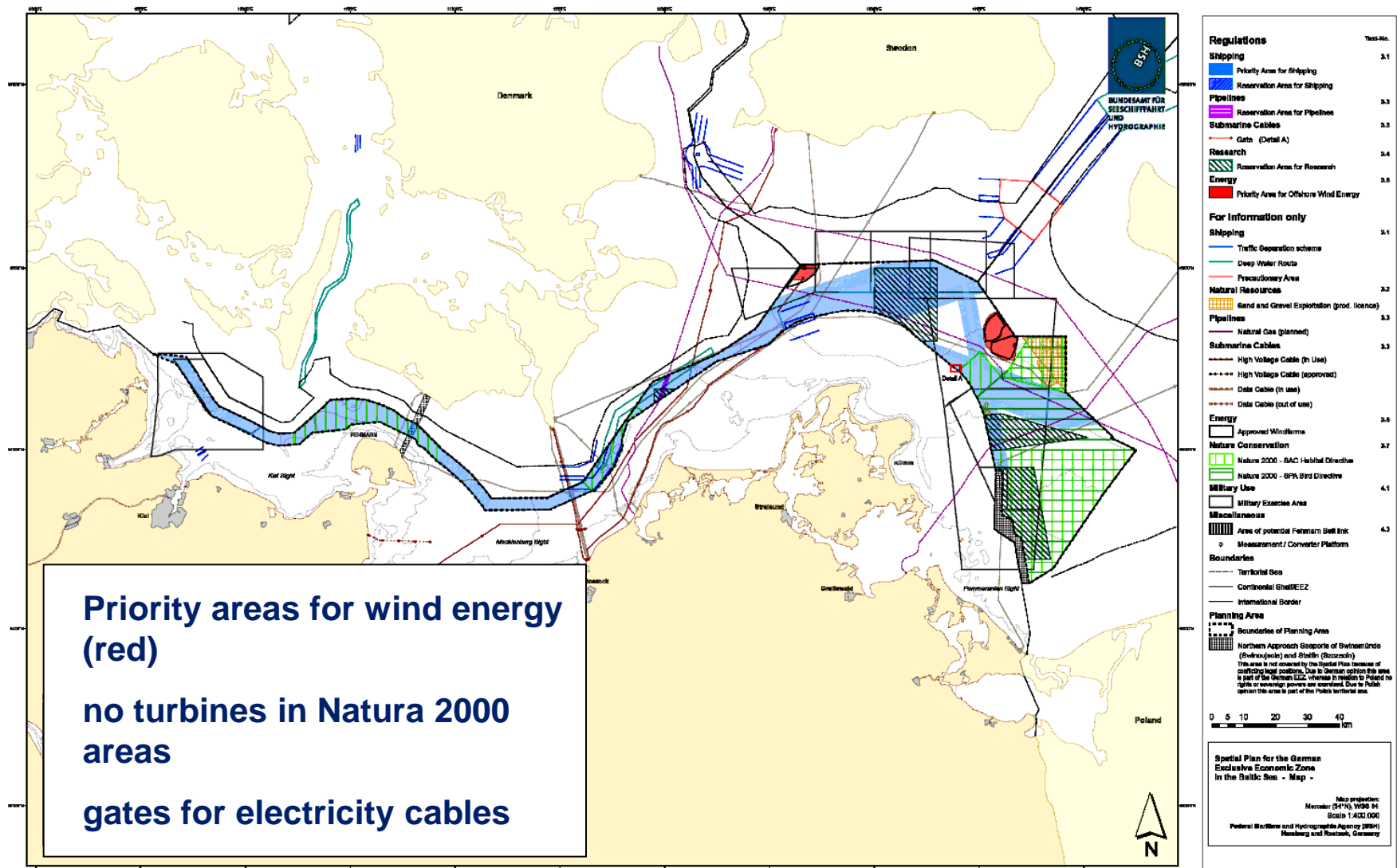
How to draw up a MSP?

- **General Steps** (PlanCoast Handbook, slightly changed):
- Step 1: Assessing the context and establishing a general framework for MSP
- Step 2: Drawing up a guiding vision
- Step 3: Analysis- Identifying issues and problems
- Step 4: need orientated stocktaking and mapping
- Step 5: Developing solutions for the problems identified
- Step 6: Drawing up a plan
- Step 7: Implementation
- Step 8: Evaluation

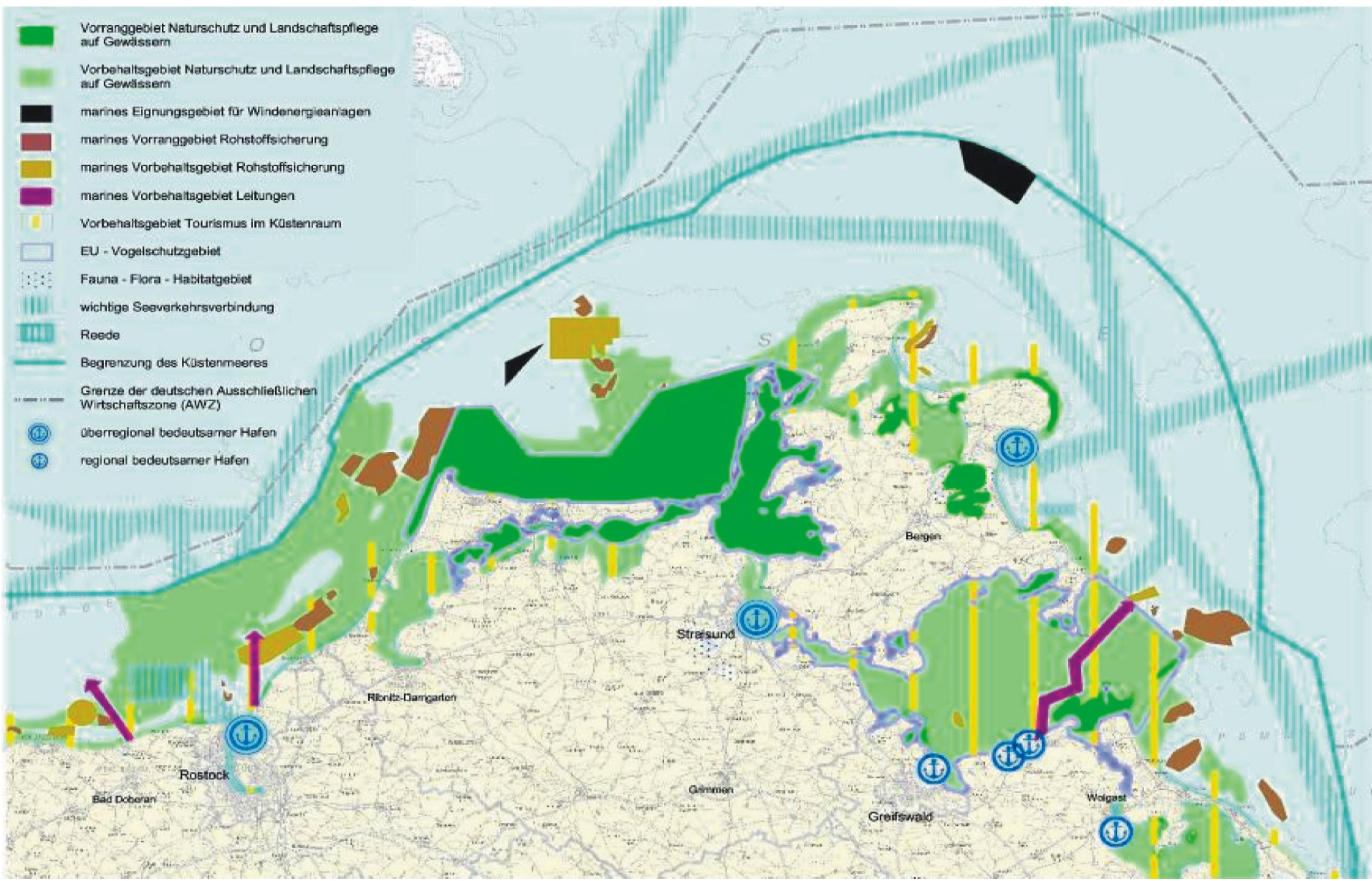
How to draw up a MSP?

- **Specific steps with emphasis on legal procedures**
- (example: Plan for German EEZ):
 - - Announce planning intention; Enquire about stakeholder interests
 - - Draw up 1.draft of spatial plan
 - - Scoping then draw up environmental report
 - - Consult on draft spatial plan and environmental report
 - - Weigh up all interests amend draft spatial plan if necessary
 - - Consult again those stakeholders whose interests are affected by the amendment
 - - Draw up final spatial plan with a consolidated environmental statement
 - - Spatial plan adopted and published as a statutory instrument

Spatial Plan for the German Exclusive Economic Zone in the Baltic Sea (Draft) - Map -



Maritime Spatial Plan : Ex. German Baltic Sea (MV)



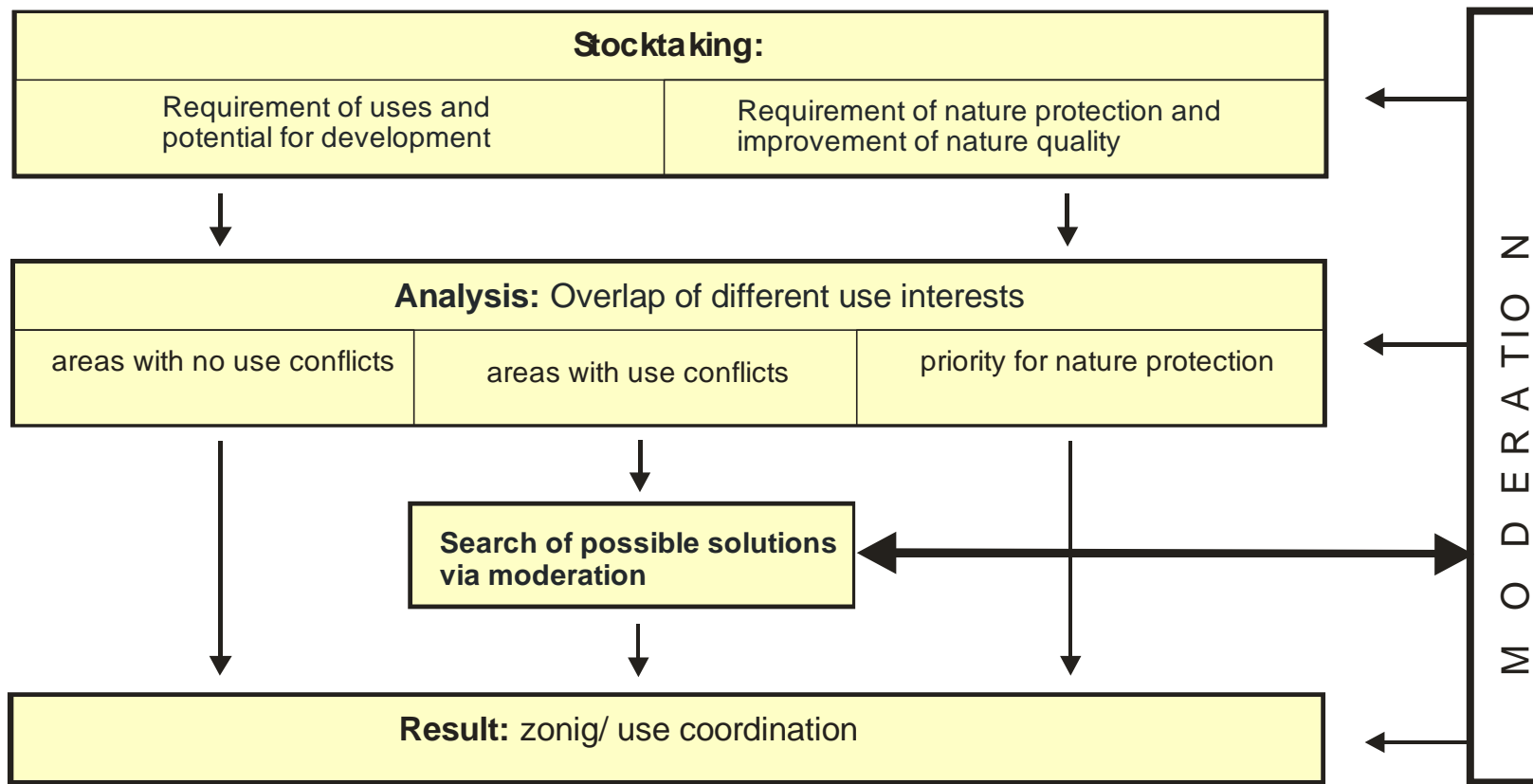
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Integrating land and sea EX: Greifswald Bay

- **Informal conflict management via“ round table “**
- **Voluntary agreements between users and environmentalists**
- **Zoning with physical + time component**
- **Results secured in statutory spatial plan**

ICZM-planning process: Ex. Greifswald Bay



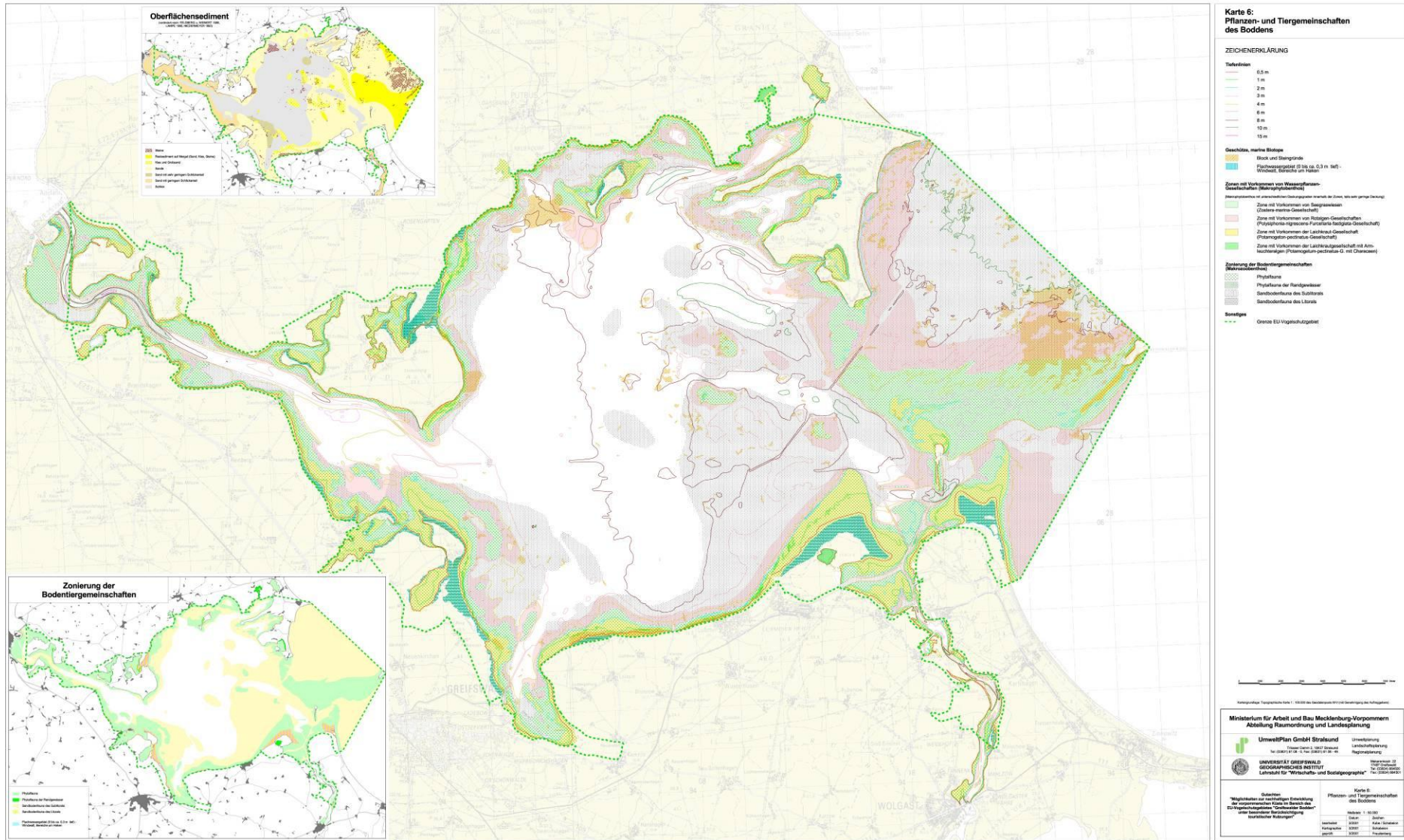
List of stakeholders

- Local user groups: sailors, surfers, anglers, canoers, harbour operators
- Tourism agency
- Municipalities and regional authorities
- Fishery authorities
- Regional and local nature protection authorities
- NGO's: representatives of World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Requirement of uses and potential for development:

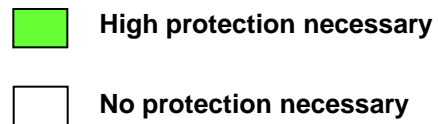
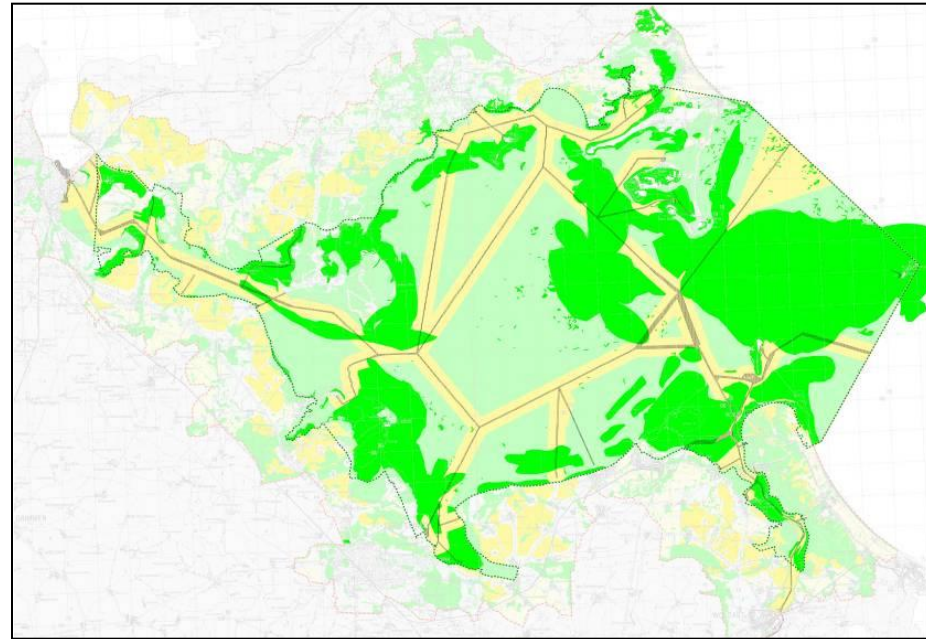
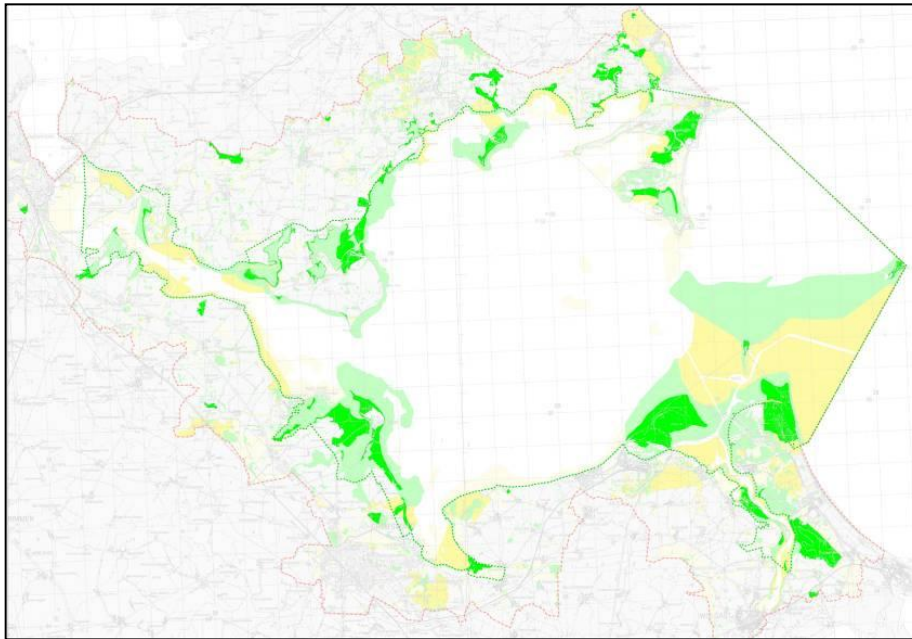
- Shipping routes/anchorage areas
- Military practise areas
- Cables (electricity, telecom) and pipelines
- Sand/gravel extraction
- Tourism (e.g. boat tourism)
- Wind farms and connecting cables
- Fishery and aquaculture

“Greifswalder Bodden”: Requirement of nature protection habitats of fauna and flora

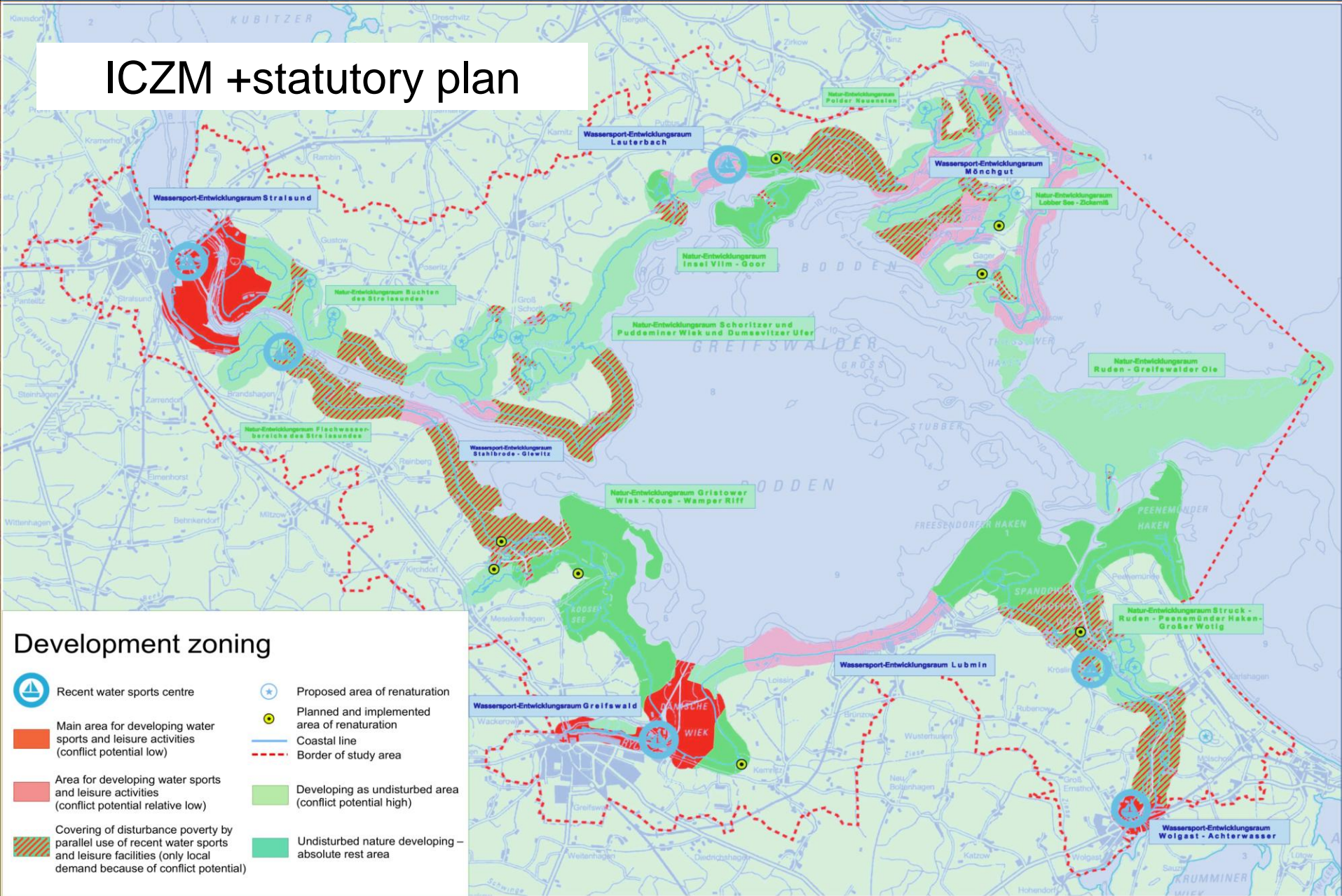


“Greifswalder Bodden”: Requirement of nature protection

Summer and winter aspect



ICZM +statutory plan



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Selected Recommendations for integrated MSP

A Planning process and content

- **Prepare Maritime Spatial Plans only where and when needed**
- **Collect data according to need**
- **Make full use of participative planning by applying informal tools**
- **Draw up the MSP together with a plan of the coastal zone if possible**
- **Use cross-sectoral coordination procedures (TIA including EIA) for projects**

Recommendations: B Institutional aspects

- Do not create MSP-specific institutions - improve the use of existing ones
- Maritime Spatial Plans should be prepared by cross sectoral agencies— spatial planners as neutral agents should take the lead
- Care for political awareness-raising as MSP is more than a technical exercise – it is a political responsibility
- Secure political support to improve effectiveness of cross-border consultation

Recommendations:

C 3 basic rules for an integrated MSP:

- Keep areas available for future developments as conditions and needs change over time
- Consider that reserve areas or human activities may need to be shifted, or adapted over time as fish or birds will not be impressed by spatial plans, but move around as environmental conditions dictate.
- Last rule: keep it simple!

Can the experience of TSP be used for MSP?

Yes it can!

**This gives spatial planners as neutral agents
a crucial role in drawing up MSPs.**

**Thank you very
much for your
attention!**

