PLAN BOTHNIA: A BRIEF REVIEW



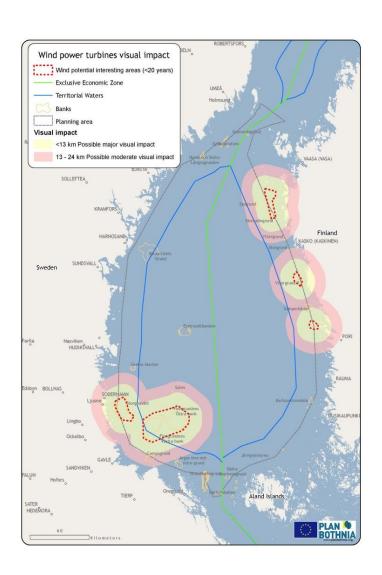
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STRONG POINTS (1)

Advancing transboundary MSP

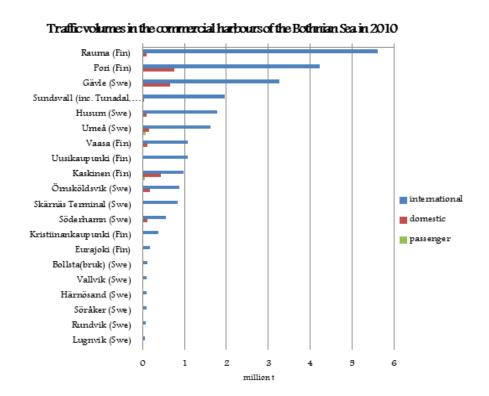
- Data gathering
- Sharing aims
- Stakeholder involvement
- Developing proposals



STRONG POINTS (2)

Data-gathering

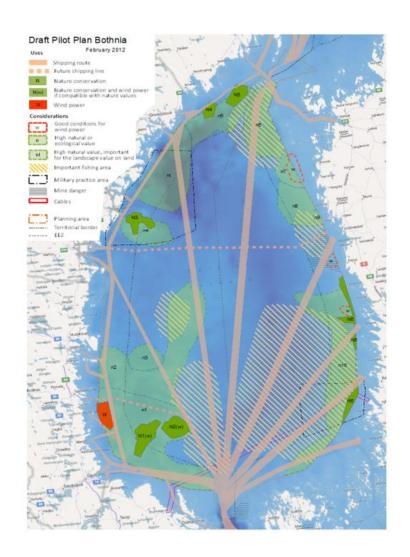
- Maritime uses
- Social and cultural issues
- Map service



STRONG POINTS (3)

Responding to policy demands

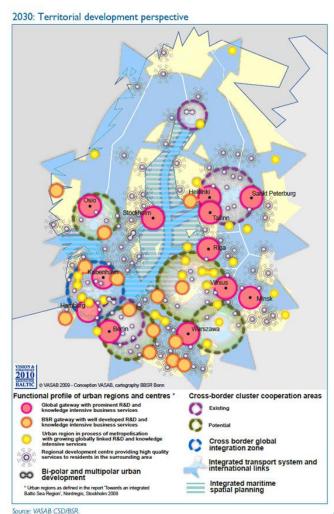
- Aims and policy targets
- Strategic map



FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS?

Stronger purpose

- More clearly defined aims
- Seeking specific benefits
- Engaging more fully with political realities
- More thorough policy analysis



IMAGINATIVE PLANNING

A creative process

- Aesthetic values
- Identity building
- Artistic dimensions



http://averymccarthy.blogspot.co.uk/2 009/03/painting-by-julie-mehretu.html

STRATEGIC NAVIGATION

Some recent planning theory (Hillier, 2007, 2010)

- Space is under constant construction
- Conventional planning is an inadequate response to the dynamism of space
- Planning needs to incorporate relationality, multiplicity, becoming, contingency...
- Planning as experimentation, feeling a way, being open to new possibilities



A MORE RESPONSIVE MSP?

Relevance to the Sea

- The marine environment: more dynamic, mobile and unpredictable
- Maritime activities: greater vulnerability and inter-relationality
- Need for a planning practice that is sensitive to the characteristics of the sea and the need for careful human interaction (Jay 2012)



SOME REFERENCES

Hillier, J. (2007) Stretching Beyond the Horizon: A Multiplanar Theory of Spatial Planning and Governance, Ashgate, Aldershot

Hillier, J. (2010) Strategic navigation in an ocean of theoretical and practice complexity, in Hillier, J. & Healey, P. (eds) *The Ashgate Research Companion to Planning Theory*, Ashgate, Aldershot, 447-480

Jay, S. (2012) Marine space: manoeuvring towards a relational understanding, *Journal of Environmental Policy and Planning*, 14 (1), 81-96