

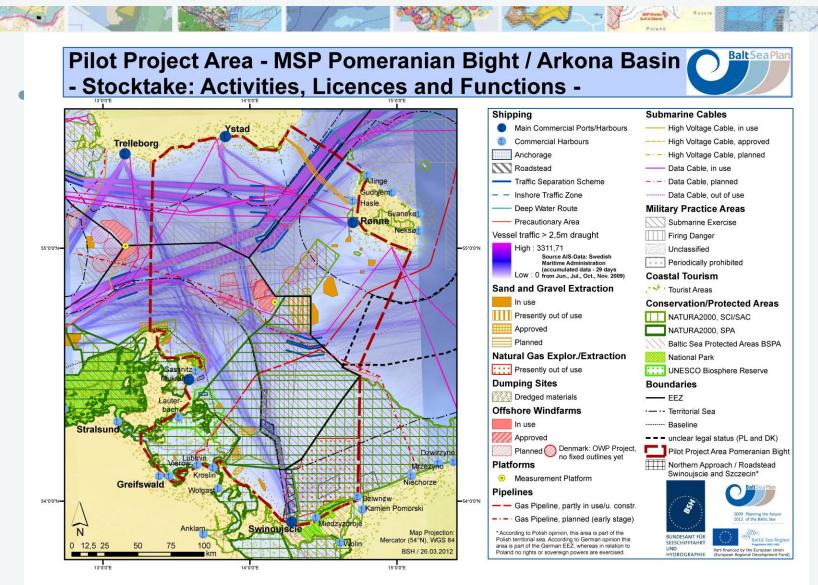


Zoning in MSP

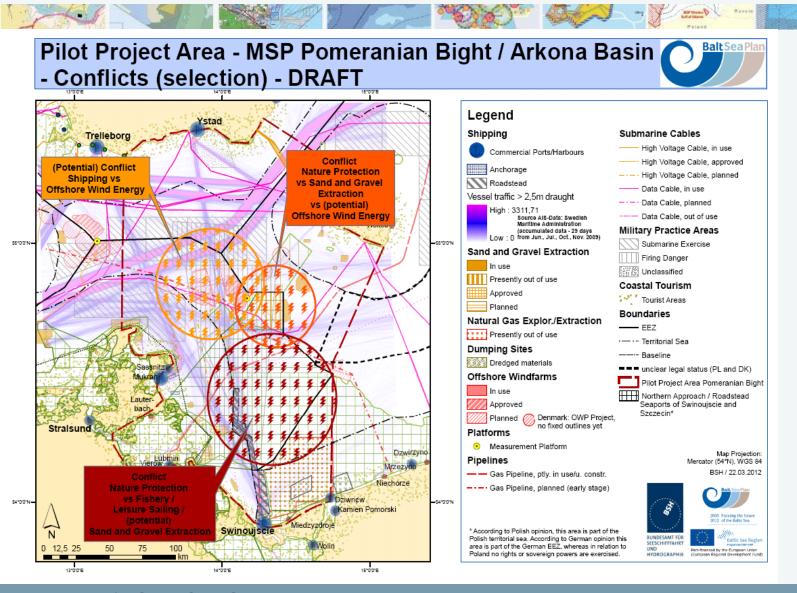
Conflict Issues and Area Designations in Pomeranian Bight/Arkona Basin MSP Pilot Case (BaltSeaPlan)



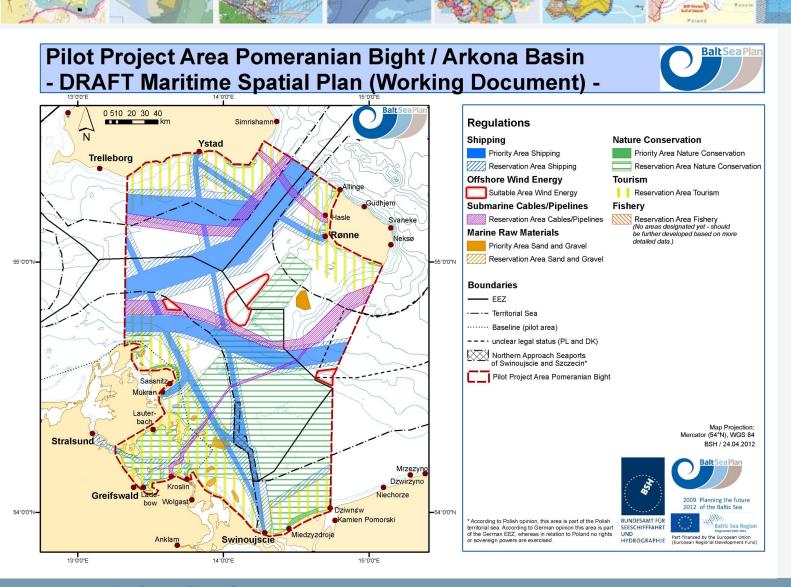














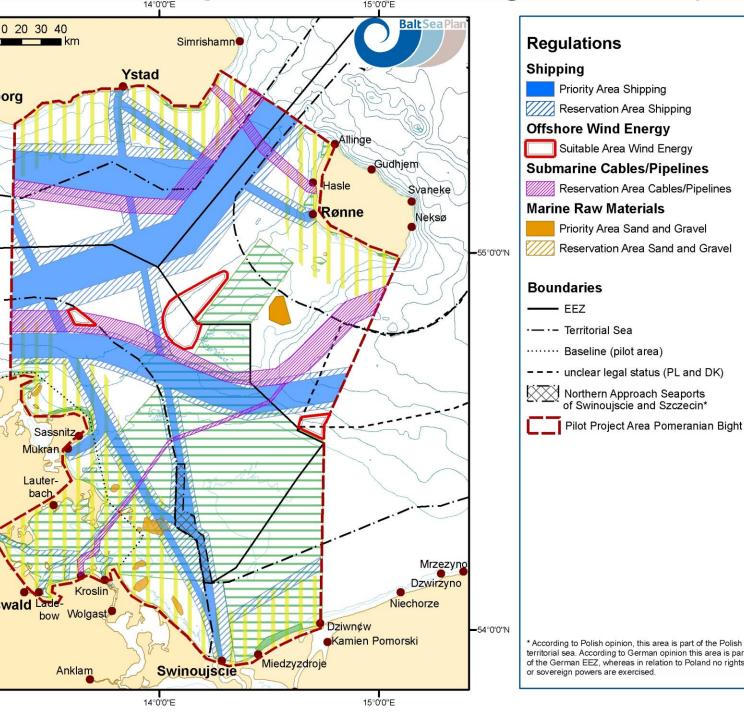


- General types of regulations
 - Planning target
 - legally binding for sectorial planning on project level,
 e.g. wind farms
 - Planning principle
 - guideline that needs to be particularly considered in the decision process





- Spatial Designations Area types
 - Priority areas:
 - area reserved for a defined use, other conflicting uses are excluded → planning target
 - Reservation areas:
 - area with a special weight for a defined use in the balancing of interests → planning principle
 - Suitable areas:
 - defined use is allowed within and excluded outside designated areas (Priority area with preclusive effect)
 - planning target



Regulations

Shipping

Priority Area Shipping

Reservation Area Shipping

Offshore Wind Energy

Suitable Area Wind Energy

Submarine Cables/Pipelines

Reservation Area Cables/Pipelines

Marine Raw Materials

Priority Area Sand and Gravel

Reservation Area Sand and Gravel

Nature Conservation

Priority Area Nature Conservation Reservation Area Nature Conservation

Tourism

Reservation Area Tourism

Fishery

Reservation Area Fishery (No areas designated yet - should be further developed based on more detailed data.)

Boundaries

- EEZ

· - Territorial Sea

······ Baseline (pilot area)

unclear legal status (PL and DK)

Northern Approach Seaports of Swinoujscie and Szczecin*

Pilot Project Area Pomeranian Bight

Map Projection: Mercator (54°N), WGS 84 BSH / 24.04.2012



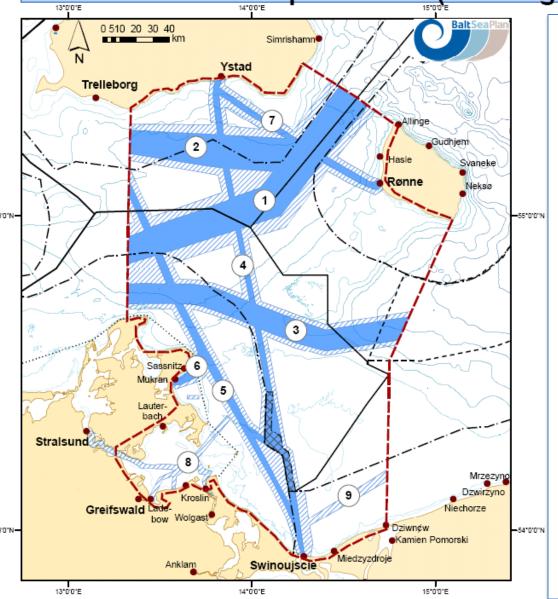




Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund

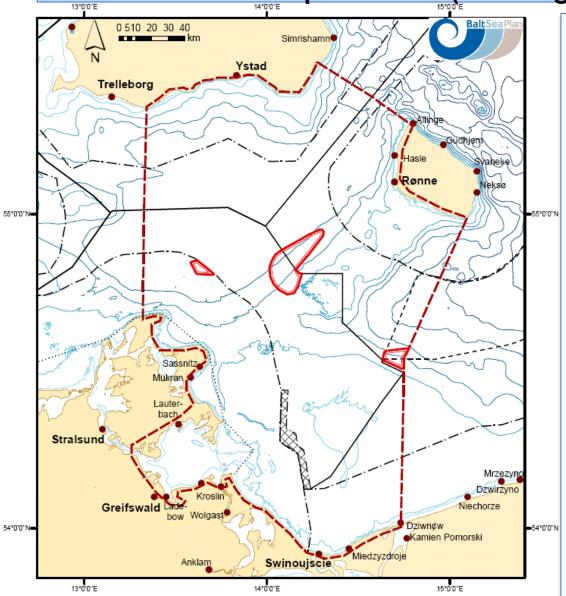
territorial sea. According to German opinion this area is part of the German EEZ, whereas in relation to Poland no rights or sovereign powers are exercised. HYDROGRAPHIE





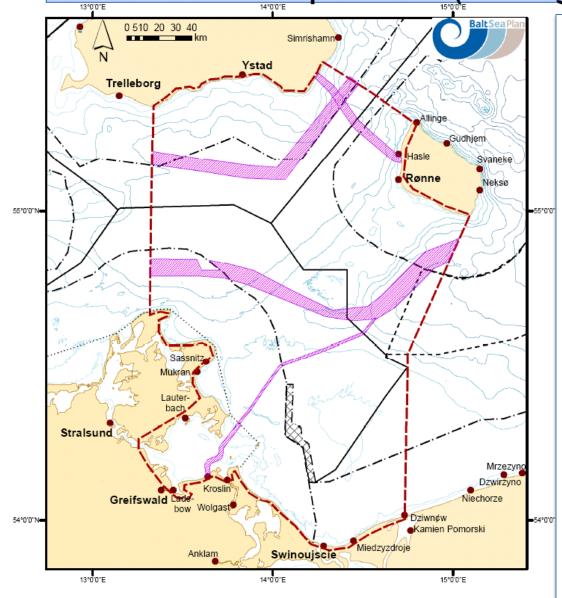
- No permanent obstacles such as platforms, wind turbines etc. within these areas
- Reservation areas with minimum width 1 nm along priority areas shipping (more on either side of priority areas following TSS) as buffer zones towards other activities
- Safety distances towards offshore wind farms required (at least 500 m) etc.
- Cables / pipelines to cross priority areas on shortest route possible, areas to be kept free from such infrastructure as far as possible (e.g. TSS and other main routes)





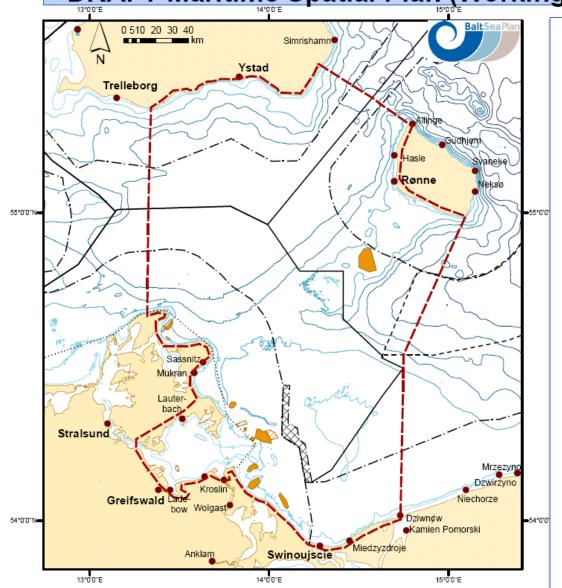
- suitable areas as exclusive areas for allocation of Offshore Wind Energy,
- areas identified with criteria and national targets for whole project area (outline based on results of MARXAN modelling): no OWF within 15 km buffer from coast, within Natura 2000 areas, within priority/reservation areas for shipping and criteria related to cost effectiveness etc (more on selection criteria: see separate BaltSeaPlan report No. 29 on MARXAN Study, Göke, C. (2011).
- ➢ in the course of licensing procedures detailed risk and environmental impact assessments are to be carried out, negative environmental impacts from construction and operating phases (noise, light, disruption from construction/maintenance traffic) are to be minimized by applying resp. standard procedures





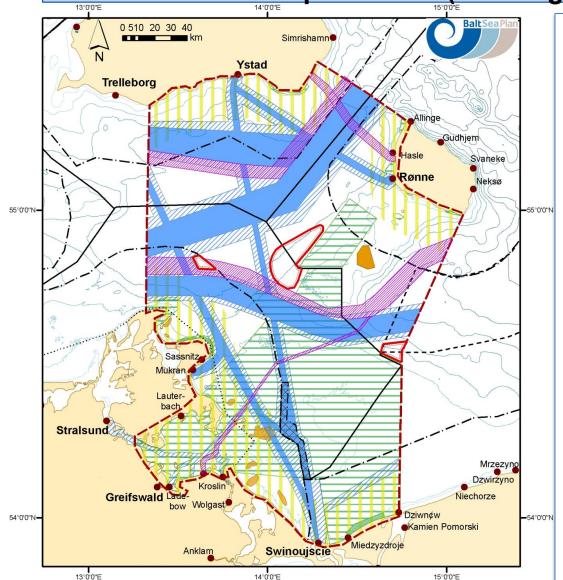
- existing pipelines with 500 m safety buffer to either side
- projected pipeline not yet considered, concrete routing and planning to be conducted similar to procedures for offshore installations – mitigation of negative environmental impacts from construction and operation phases, detailed risk and environmental impact assessments, e.g. where possible avoiding routing through valuable habitats
- existing cables corridor Sweden-Bornholm with 500 m safety buffer on either side
- trans-baltic cable/pipeline corridors as examples how recommendation of BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030 on bundling of linear infrastructure could be supported
- cabling and cable connections from projected offshore wind farms / suitable areas offshore wind energy into terrestrial energy grid and/or a Baltic Offshore Grid not considered yet
- concrete cable routing and planning to be conducted similar to procedures for offshore installations – mitigation of negative environmental impacts from construction and operation phases, detailed risk and environmental impact assessments, e.g. where possible avoiding routing through valuable habitats





- Designated areas where sand and gravel are extracted for emergency measures of costal defence have been assigned priority status. Where sand and gravel priority areas coincide with Natura2000 areas, approval decisions should follow the recommendations of the EU Guidance Document on "Nonenergy mineral extraction and Natura2000".
- Licensed areas for commercial demand and applied areas for extraction for coastal defence purposes are given the status of reserve areas. The condition is there are no comparable extraction areas on land in terms of quality or quantity of the respective aggregate.

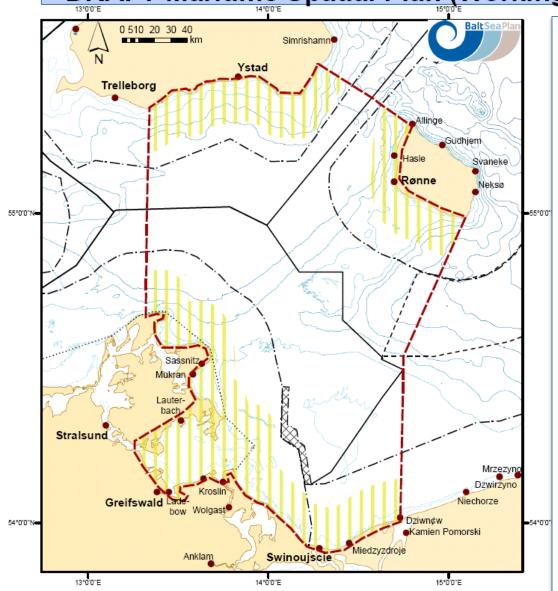




Reservation Areas Fishery "Within reservation areas for fisheries, special weight is given to traditional coastal fishery."

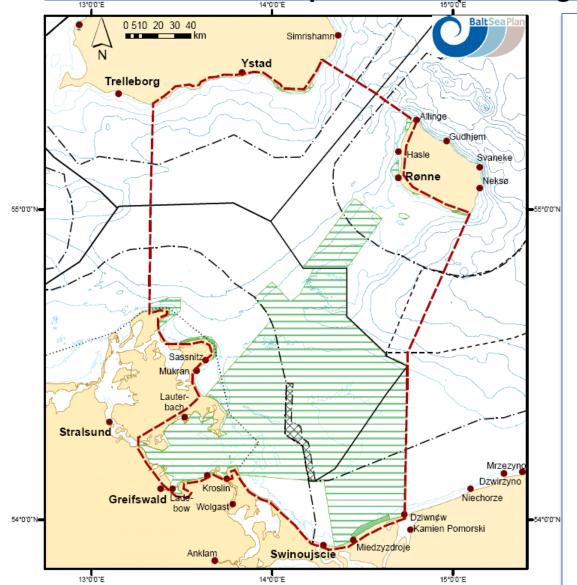
Areas with high fisheries yield, used by traditional fishing vessels in a range of 10 nautical miles from the coast. Because of lack of sufficient data to be able to define respective areas, no areas have been assigned to this zone category yet, and it has only been included in the map's legend. For area designations other relevant activities and functions (e.g. nature protection, shipping) are to be considered.





- At the scale of the pilot project the spatial planning objective is to secure a free horizon from coastal viewpoints taking account of the high significance of visual amenity for tourism. A simple solution has been chosen here, which is to apply a fixed 15 km buffer zone around the coast within no fixed installations such as offshore wind turbines and platforms are permitted, if not other interests (e.g. related to ports development etc.) are to be weighed higher.
- All facilities should avoid marine areas that are highly ecologically sensitive.
- Activities should avoid any damage to marine habitats and disturbance of sensitive marine life: if required permanent or temporal/seasonal closure within assigned areas should be applied to activities such as sport fishing, leisure boating and sailing (high coincidence of reservation areas for tourism and nature conservation).





- These areas encompass areas of exceptional importance for nature protection and management, mainly National Parks. When further and more detailed broad-scale knowledge on valuable habitats is available future core zones of areas of representative relevance under a national perspective could be designated as priority areas for nature conservation.
- All Natura2000 areas beyond Priority Areas for Nature Conservation have been given the designation reservation areas for nature conservation.



