

Planning Across Borders – examples from marine nations around the world

Lessons for Marine Planning in the
UK

Jonathan McCue
(Head of Coastal Environment)

Structure of the Talk

- The Challenges Surrounding Cross Border Planning
- Case Examples and Experiences of Maritime Boundary Delimitation successes
- Cross Border Planning in the UK -experiences from the Severn Estuary SMP
- Key messages





Smiles

- England and Wales border –

the Dee Estuary



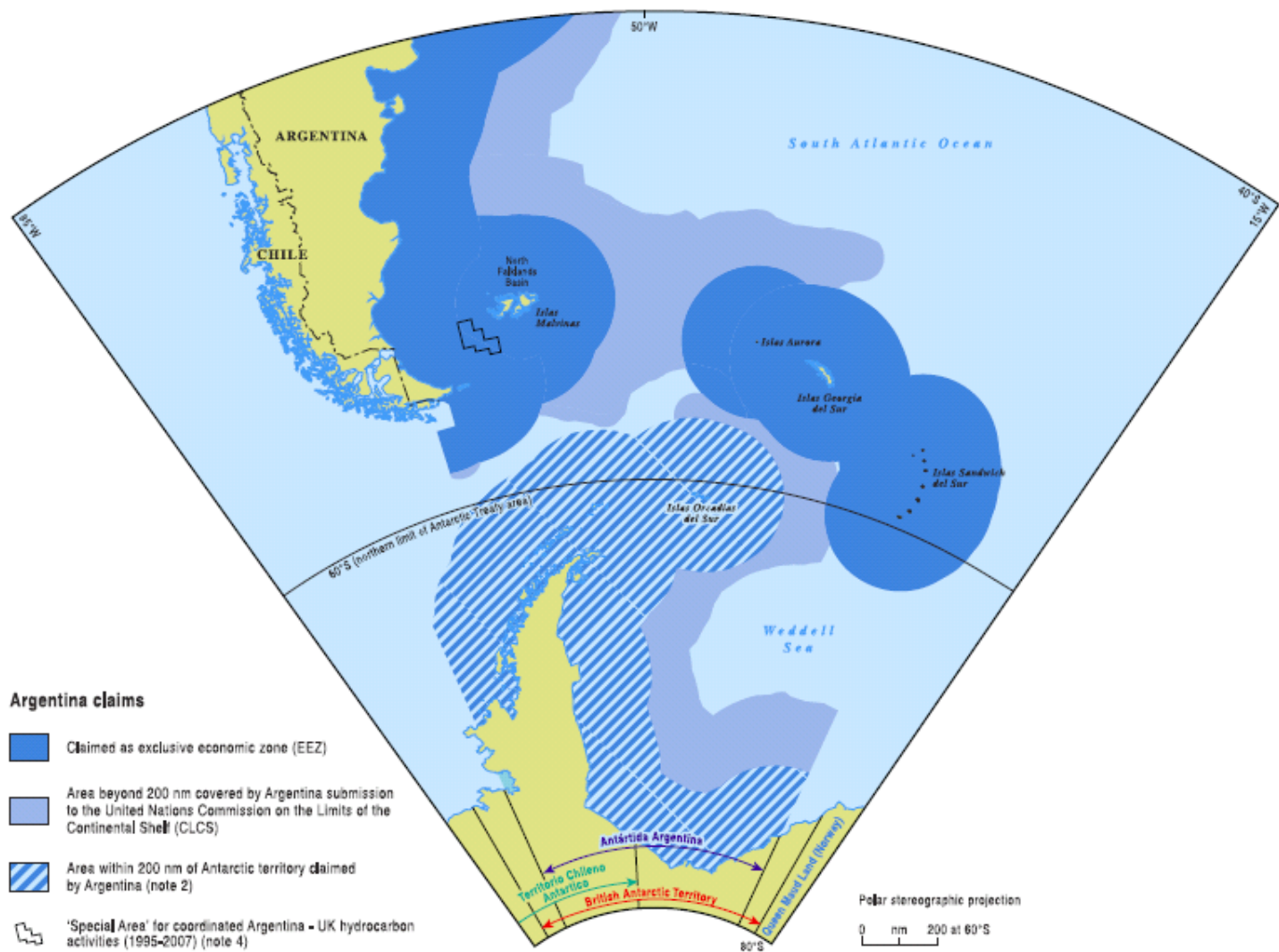
Cross Border Marine Planning Challenges – what is so scary??

- Different (economic) activities: *fishing, transport, yachting, energy exploitation, etc...*
- Fairly unexplored territory yet problems similar as on land;
- Lack of information / knowledge compared to land;
- Mental concept of “open sea” still prevails;
- Insufficient trans-national consultation mechanisms;
- National interests prevail in case of negative cross-border impacts;

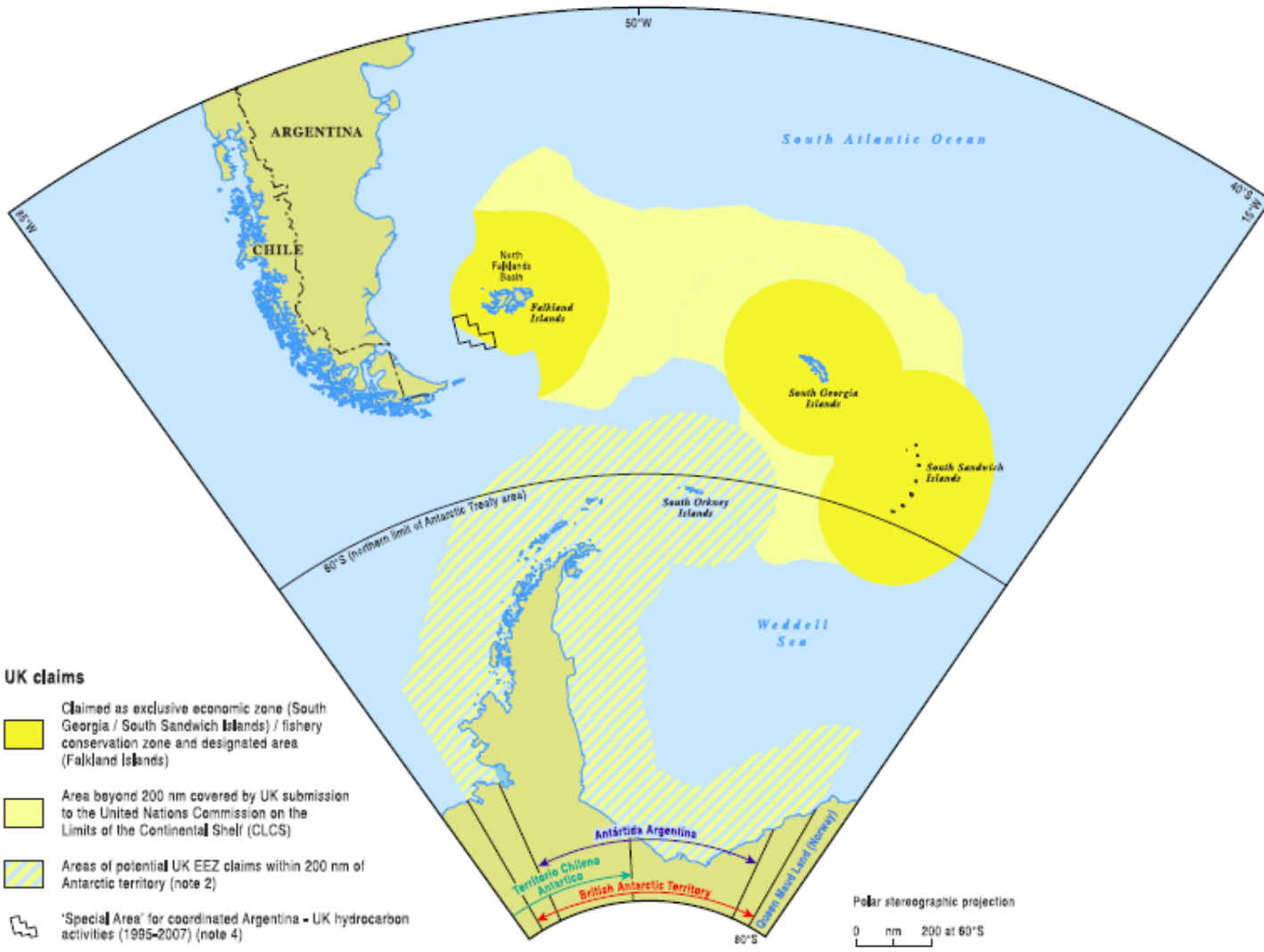
Published in Navy News October 1987



UK and Argentina claim sovereignty over South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkney Islands and a significant portion of the Antarctic continent



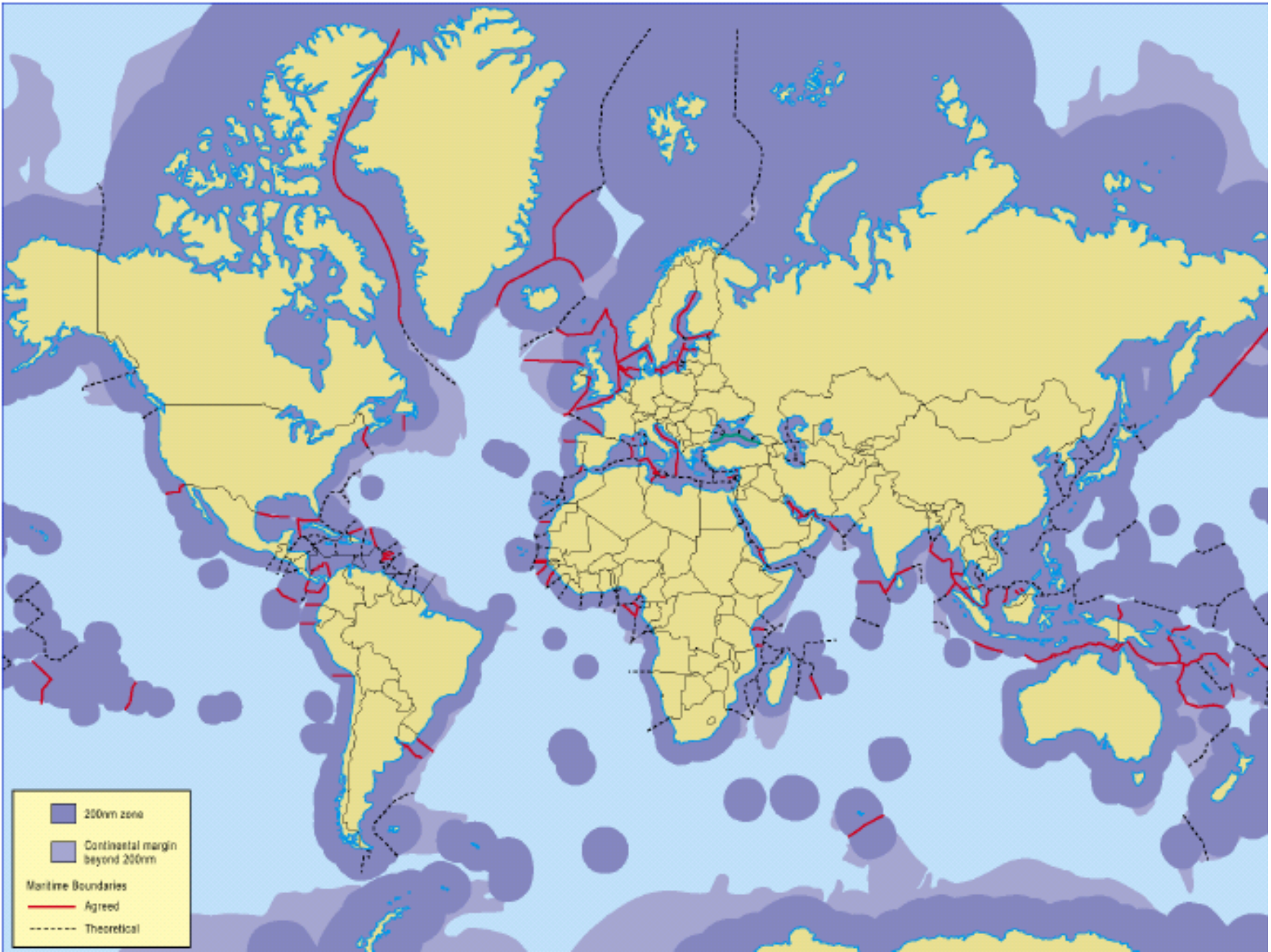
11.69 x 16.54 in





England v Argentina 2002

Majority of worlds maritime boundaries need formal negotiation and agreement!



If the area of the seabed under review was land...



... It would cover an area almost as large as the North American continent

Note: not including outer continental shelf generated from Antarctic Territory and overlaps in Submissions.

Ref: UNEP 2009

Challenges surrounding cross border planning

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Oceans:
The Source of Life

UN:

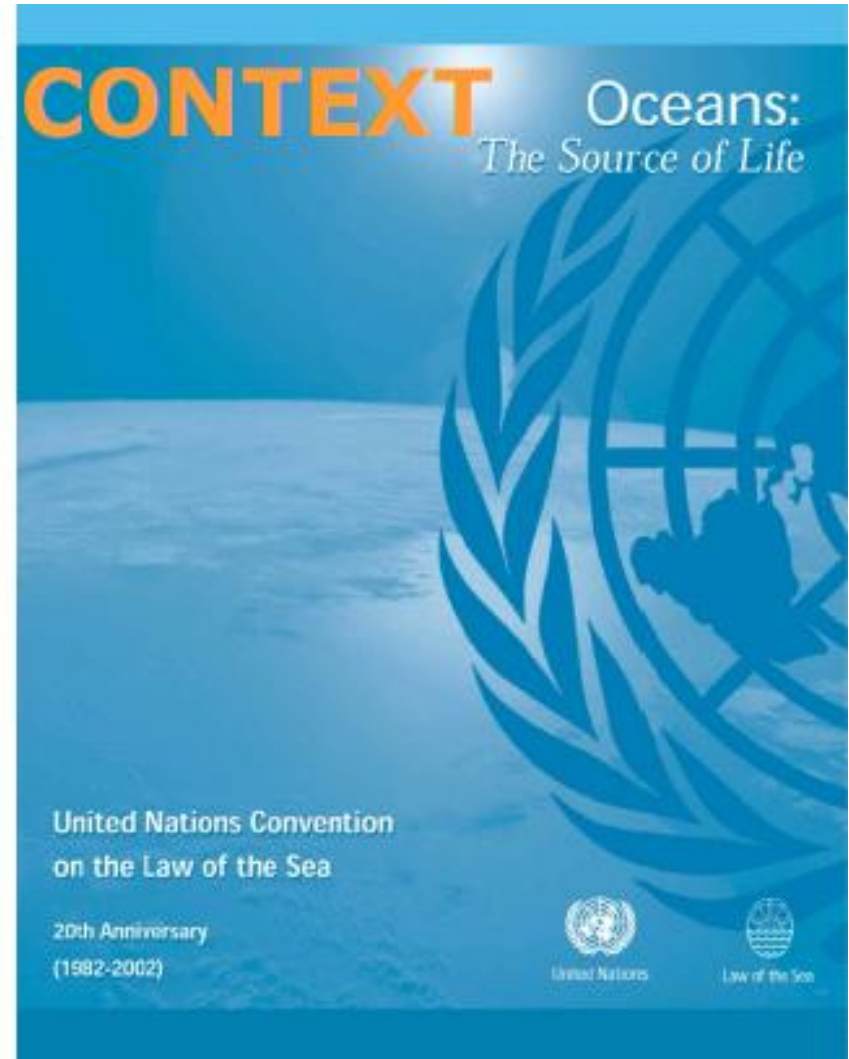
- UNCLOS
- IMO ROUTING PRINCIPLES

EU:

- MSFD, BHD
- CFP, NATURA 2000, ICZM
- A.O.

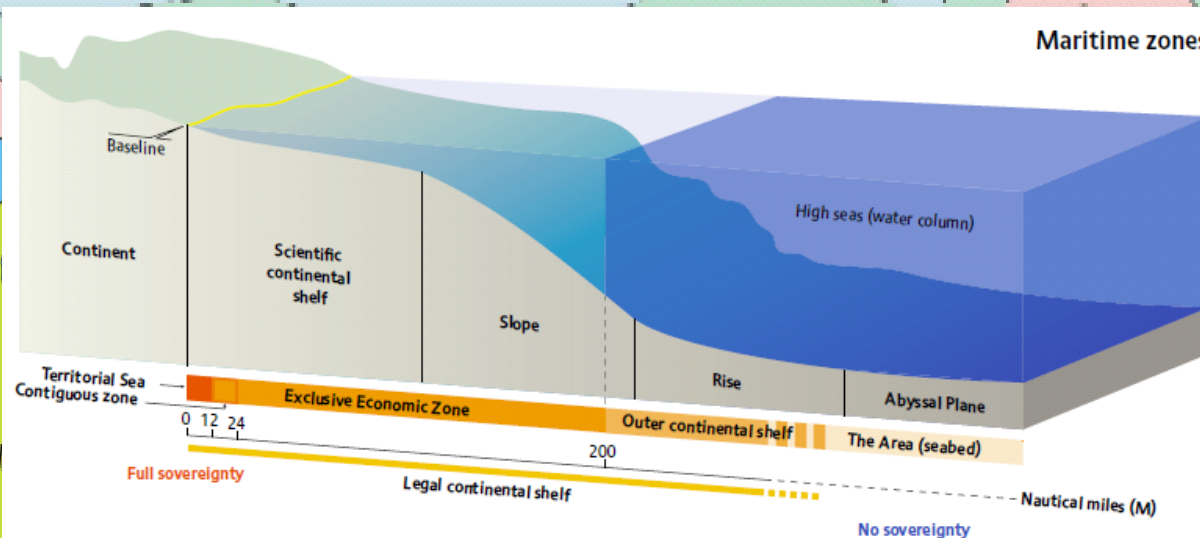
REGIONAL:

- OSPAR

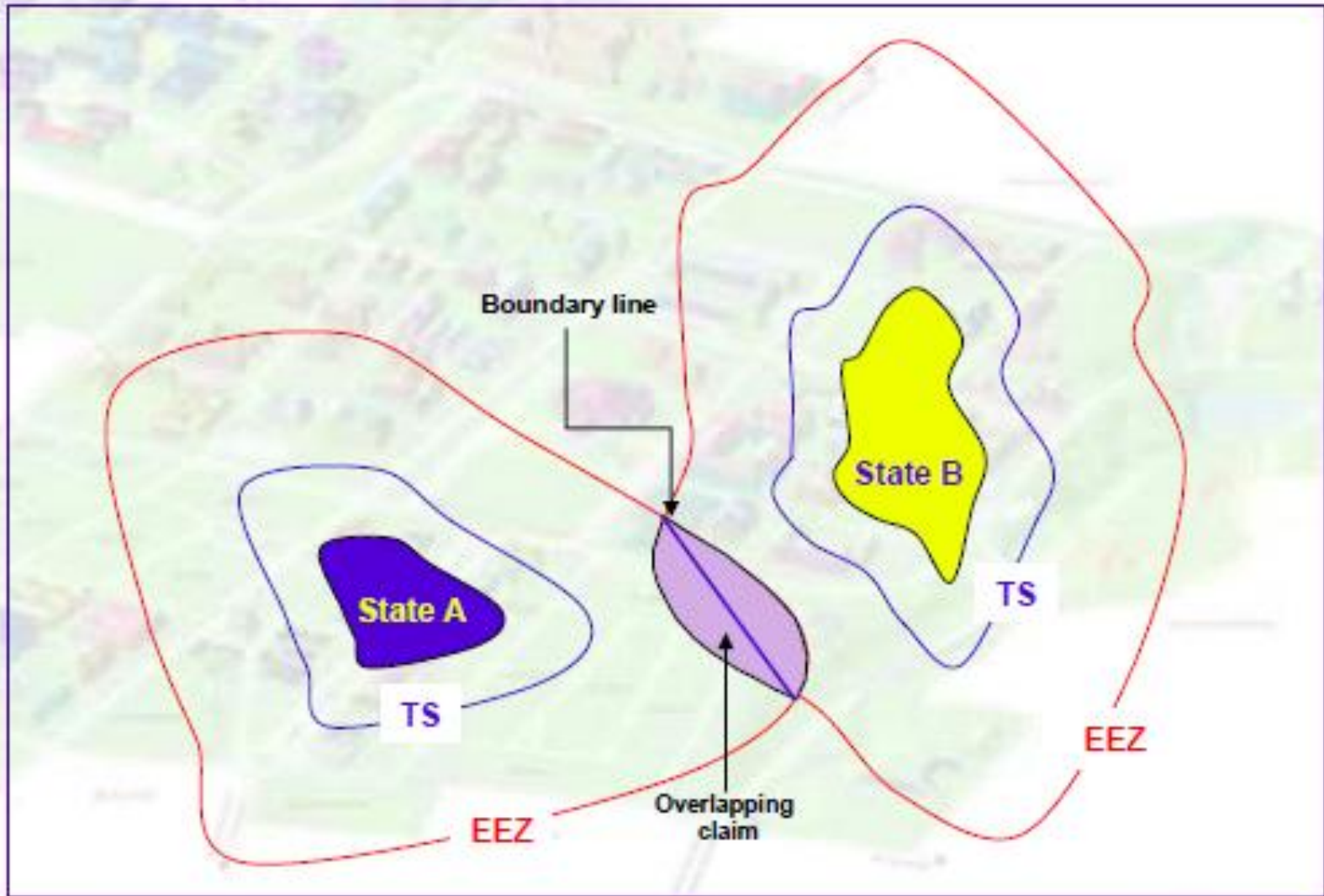


MARITIME ZONES

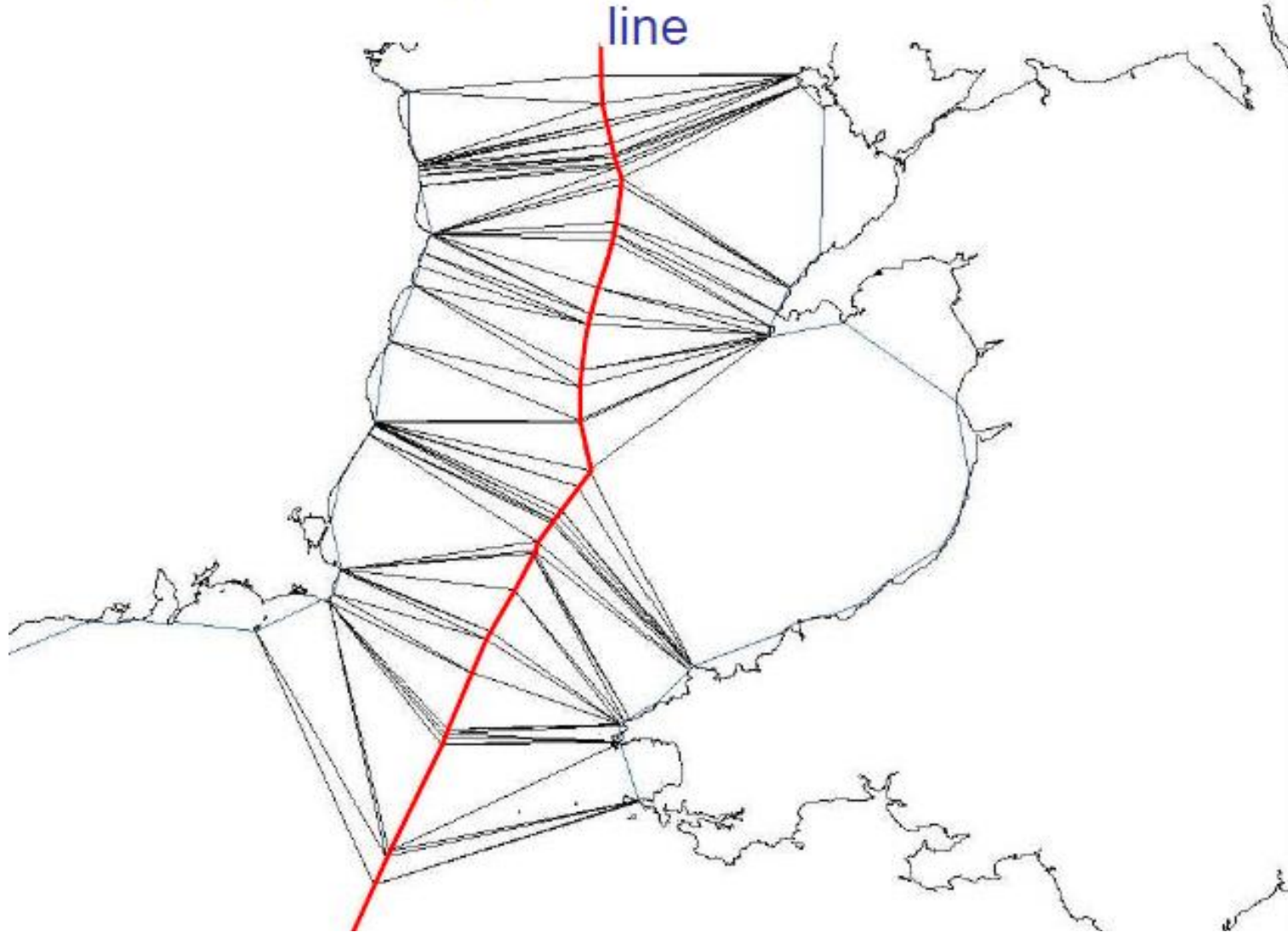
- **Internal Waters** (UNCLOS Art 8)
- **Territorial Sea** – Max 12M (UNCLOS Art 3)
- **Contiguous Zone** – Max 24M (UNCLOS Art 33)
- **Exclusive Economic Zone** – Max 200M (UNCLOS PART V)
- **Continental Shelf** (UNCLOS PART VI)
- **High Seas** (UNCLOS PART VII)



Opposite States

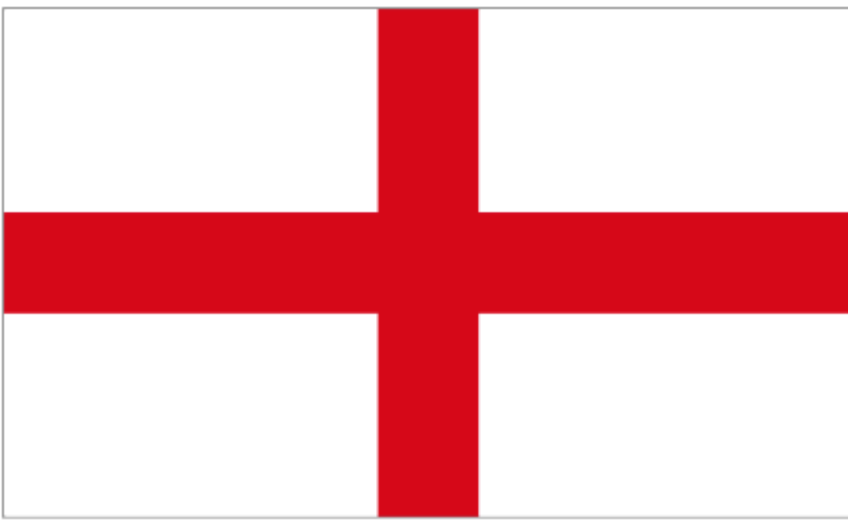


Wales-Ireland opposite coasts calculated median line

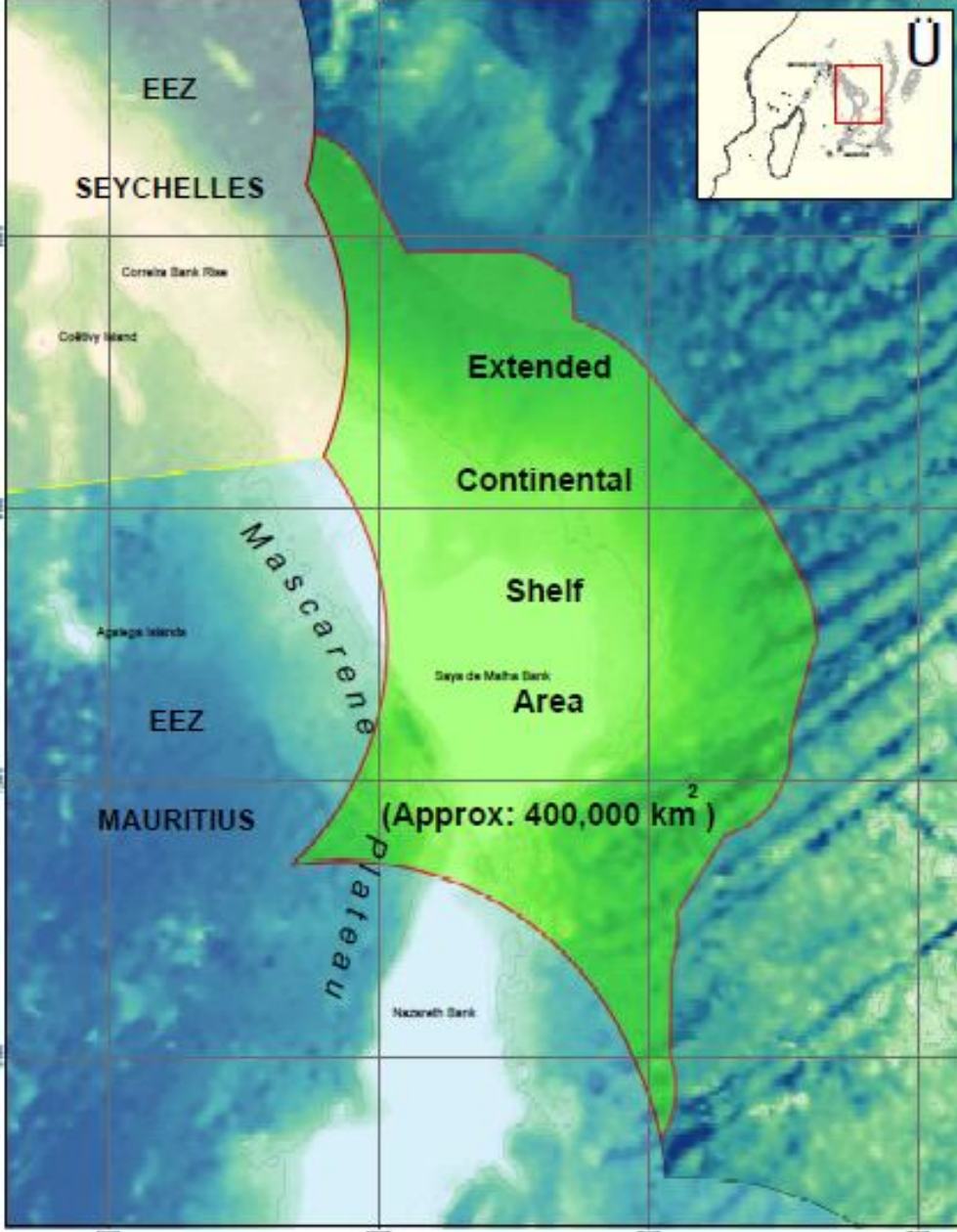




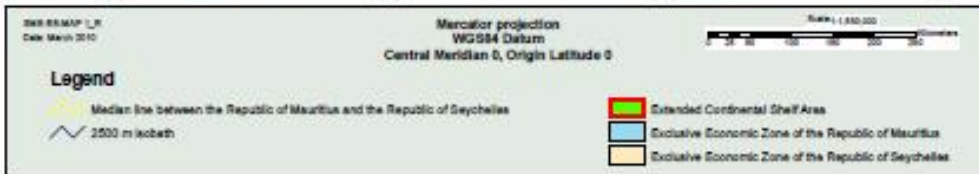
Case Examples and Experiences of Cross Border Marine Planning



Seychelles and Mauritius – A Joint Management Agreement

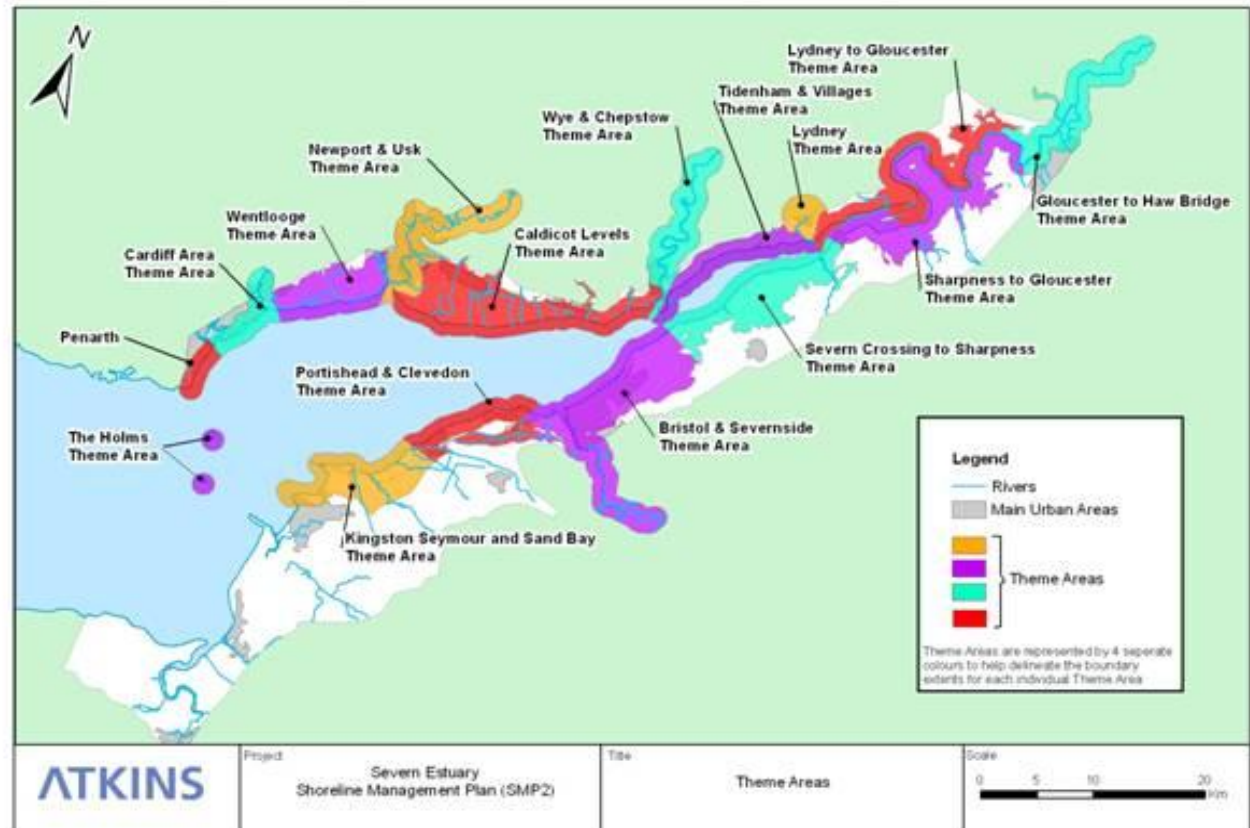


The intervention is a good example of dealing with an issue that relates to matters of national significance to Seychelles and Mauritius.



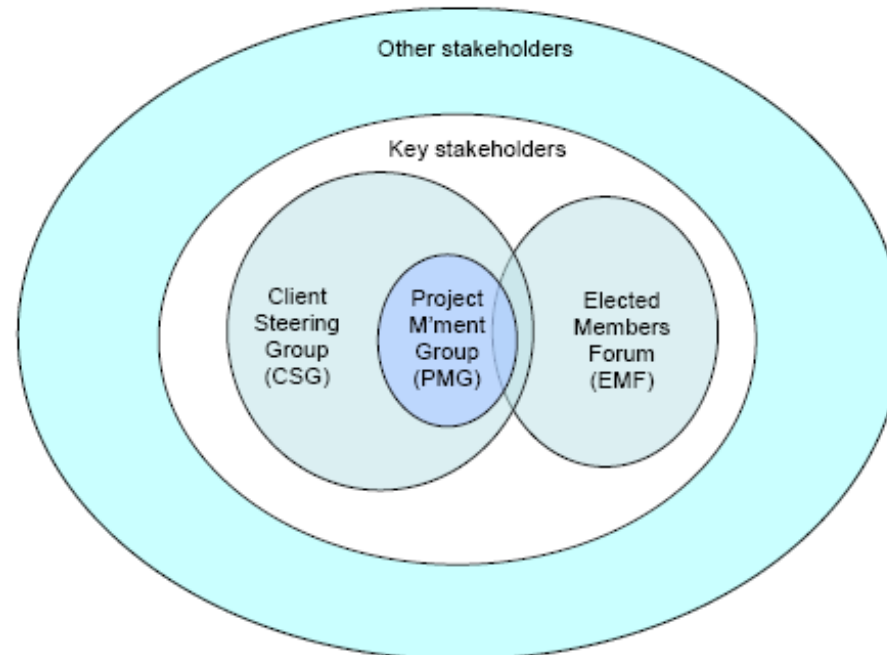
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SEVERN ESTUARY

- Over 275 miles shoreline
- 16 Theme Areas
- 66 Policy Units
- 2 countries!



Stakeholders in the Severn

- Severn Estuary Coastal Group (SECG) – 10 local authorities, 3 EA regions, 3 Internal Drainage Boards, 2 Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies, 2 historic environment advisors, Defra, WAG
- Elected Members Forum (EMF) – representatives from each Local Authority, 3 EA Regional Flood Defence Committees
- Key Stakeholders Group (KSG) – over 300 different organisations
- Other Stakeholders – 500,000 people around the Estuary



What worked?

- Website – clickable map
- Accessible document – clickable electronic document
- Individual meetings with planners
- Severn Estuary Partnership

The diagram illustrates the structure of the SMP2 Report. It consists of two main parts and a set of supporting appendices:

- SMP2 Report PART A - Signpost Report**: Provides a guide to the process and decisions. A reference for policy and planning decision makers. Signposts to the technical information in the Appendices.
- SMP2 Report PART B - Policy Statements**: Sets out the preferred policy options for each Policy Unit. Describes the impact of the preferred policies on features in the Policy Unit.
- SUPPORTING APPENDICES**: A vertical column of seven appendices: Appendix A (SMP2 Development), Appendix B (Stakeholder Involvement), Appendix C (Baseline Process Understanding), Appendix D (Theme Review), Appendix E (Issues, Features & Objectives), Appendix F (Policy Development & Appraisal), and Appendix G (Preferred Policy Scenario Testing). Appendix H (Economic Appraisal) is listed at the bottom but not connected by arrows.

SECG

Severn Estuary Coastal Group

Home About **Shoreline Management Plan** Publications Members Contact

Draft SMP2 for Stakeholder Consultation

Public Consultation (Now CLOSED):

The Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan Review (referred to as SMP2) was subject to a 3 month public consultation period from Monday 5 October 2009 through to 10 January 2010. Throughout the development of the SMP2, the Severn Estuary Coastal Group (SECG) have sought the views of those residents, interest groups, businesses and other organisations that have an interest in

Main “Cross Border” challenge in the SMP is getting sign off (top level endorsement of the plan)

- Key messages for UK Cross Border Marine Planning



UK Cross Border Marine Planning- issues and challenges

The 2009 Act does **not allow the creation of a single joint plan across borders**. It does not however preclude any 2 administrations working together to create their separate .

Need to ensure that there is a joined up vision and approach to management.



**Formal Partnership
working**



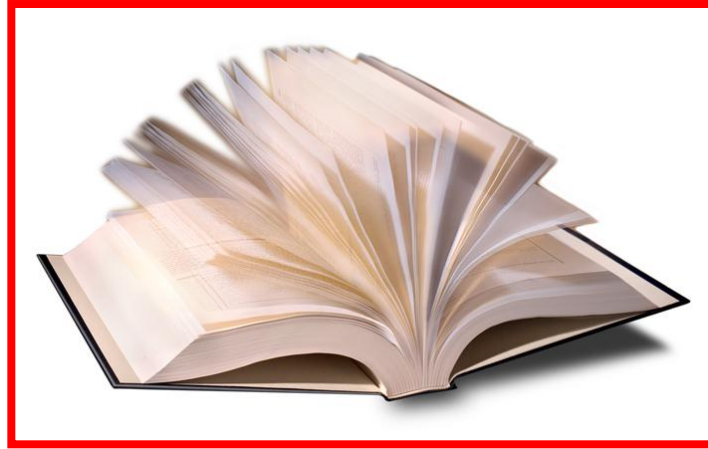
**Voluntary Partnership
working**

Cross Border Marine Planning Issues and Challenges

There needs to be a **strong legal underpinning of joint plans** (much more than for each individual plan) and strong agreement from a devolved nation to agree to enforce everything on its side and the neighbouring country (e.g.: England and Wales)



UK Cross Border Marine Planning issues



Devolved administrations can say that **it is their intention to work together** to ensure cross border areas are as joined up as possible.


The 2009 Act however **does not force them** to work together.

What lessons can be learned?

- Significant success appears to occur where countries come together (Joint Management Approaches) such as Seychelles/Mauritius. This regional approach is proving to be enormously effective.
- There is often no need for additional planning instruments to be set up.....these already should exist!
- Timescales of plan delivery – try and get these consistent!
- Ensure a common baseline of knowledge and evidence is achieved (e.g.: Scoping exercises);
- Attempt to standardise marine policy against regional targets;
- Learn from others and don't make things complicated!

What lessons can be learned?

- **Time** – longer than you think needed!
- Who is the audience and is the message relevant to both nations?
- Who **has** to be involved?
- What are you asking - what **can** be changed / what **cant**?
- Make it as easy as possible – clear text, Plain English, easy to navigate, maps, diagrams
- Be flexible to newcomers and use a range of different methods
- In the absence of data, consultation is **more** important – stakeholders' knowledge and opinions **are** data
- Eco-regional cooperation may prove useful at a trans-boundary and regional scale (ie: implementing MSFD etc)
- Enhance the Regional Seas concept where possible.
- **DIALOGUE DIALOGUE DIALOGUE!**



..or lack of a
coordinated approach?

Thank you

Jonathan.mccue@atkinsglobal.com