Maritime Spatial Planning: Transboundary Cooperation in the Celtic Seas
28-29 November 2017
Bluecoat, Liverpool’s Centre for the Contemporary Arts

Co-funded by the European Union
## Programme Overview

### Day 1

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<td>09:00</td>
<td>Registration + Tea &amp; Coffee</td>
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<td>09:30</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Setting the Scene</td>
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<td>10:45</td>
<td>Tea &amp; Coffee</td>
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<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td>15:00</td>
<td>Tea &amp; Coffee</td>
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### Day 2

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<td>11:35</td>
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Getting Connected

Wi-fi Access
Network: bluecoat guest
Password: bluecoatguest

Social Media
#simcelt17.

Join the Conversation with Sli.Do
1. Open your web browser on your internet-enabled device (e.g. smartphone or tablet);
2. Navigate to www.slido.com
3. Enter the event code #simcelt17
Welcome to Liverpool

Home of the World’s 1st ‘Planning School’
established in 1909

1909
Housing & Town Planning Act

‘London going out of town
The march of bricks and mortar’

2009
Marine & Coastal Access Act
Maritime Spatial Planning for a Sustainable Blue Economy

Felix Leinemann
Head of Unit Maritime Spatial Planning
European Commission DG MARE

SIMCelt Closing Conference, Liverpool, 28 November 2017
Employment > 5 million

- Transport: 1,010,000, 17.78%
- Shipbuilding: 620,000, 10.92%
- Renewable: 150,000, 2.64%
- Non-living: 1,080,000, 19.01%
- Living resources: 620,000, 10.92%
- Coastal tourism: 2,200,000, 38.73%

Global aquaculture production

Global fisheries production

EU Offshore wind installations 2000-2016

Source: WindEurope
Transformation of traditional maritime industries:

Sustainable fisheries bring economic rewards

Trends in economic performance and fishing mortality compared to the FMSY

- Average Gross profit per vessel (Northeast Atlantic, North Sea & Baltic Sea)
- Ratio F/FMSY

Overfished

Not Overfished
"Traditional" blue economy sectors

Other sectors of the blue economy crucial for value & jobs

- Shipbuilding & Ship repair
- Transport (cargo & ferry)
- Fisheries
- Offshore oil & gas
The 5 Blue Growth sectors

**Biotechnology**
medicines, industrial enzymes

**Renewable energy**
wind, waves, tides, biofuel

**Coastal & Maritime Tourism**
coastal tourism, cruise tourism, yachting

**Aquaculture**
farming of fish, shellfish, marine plants

**Mineral resources**
gravel, sand, zinc, cobalt, copper
Sea Basin Strategies
Maritime Spatial Planning in the EU

- **EU MSP Directive**: All EU countries must set plans by 2021
- **EU MSP Platform**: Technical support, studies and workshops
- **International MSP**: Best international practices, transboundary pilot projects, international workshops
- **Funding MSP cross-border projects**: Producing data, tools, methodologies
- **MSP Expert Group**: Exchanges of best practices in the EU
DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 July 2014
establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 43(2), 100(2), 192(1), and 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (3),
Member State Experts Group on MSP
- Experts from Member States
- Observers
http://msp-platform.eu/
2014-2017: 18 Million € for MSP cross border projects

Grants covering all sea-basins on a rotating basis to continue until 2020.
Improve the international ocean governance framework

Manage the maritime economy sustainably

Strengthen international ocean research and data

Global challenges

#MSP2017Paris
Maritime Spatial Planning
Progress in the Celtic Seas

Stephen Jay

Tuesday 28th November 2017
Liverpool, UK
• The Celtic Seas marine region
• Based on OSPAR Region III
• Westernmost shelf seas
• Includes parts of Irish, French and UK waters
• Northern part of Europe’s Atlantic region
European MSP Platform

- Practical experiences
- Country information
- Sea basin overview
- Funding opportunities
- Upcoming events
- www.msp-platform.eu
MSP Progress in Ireland

• Harnessing our Ocean Wealth 2012
• National maritime vision
• High-level goals
• Enabling actions to enable Ireland’s marine potential to be realised
Ireland

- Lead: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
- Support: Marine Institute (technical and scientific)
- Cross-departmental Marine Coordination Group
- Directive transposed into national legislation in 2016
- National maritime spatial plan may be followed by sub-national plans
MSP Progress in the United Kingdom

- Primary legislation 2009, 2010
- Marine Policy Statement 2011: high level objectives
- Defra: policy lead, working with devolved administrations
- Plan production devolved to the four constituent jurisdictions
United Kingdom: England

- Marine Management Organisation
- 11 plan areas
- East plans: completed 2014, 3-year review underway
- South plans: close to completion
- Remaining plan areas: by 2021
- Marine Information System online
United Kingdom: Scotland

• Marine Scotland
• National Marine Plan 2015, to undergo review in 2018
• Interactive plan online
• Shetland plan adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance
• 11 regional plans at early stages
• Clyde and Shetland Marine Planning Partnerships in place and regional assessments completed
United Kingdom: Wales

- Welsh Government marine planning team
- Supported by Natural Resources Wales
- Welsh National Marine Plan for inshore and offshore regions
- Consultation draft nearly completed
- Portal online
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland

- Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs
- Marine Plan for Northern Ireland covers inshore and offshore waters
- Consultation due Spring 2018
MSP Progress in France

- National Strategy for the Seas and Coasts (NSSC) 2017
- NSSC implemented in 4 façades (sea basins), each under paired Préfet de Region and Préfet Maritime (admiral)
- NSSC implementation through Documents Stratégiques de Façade → Integrating MSP, MSFD, ICM and blue growth
France

Celtic Sea Region belongs to the Façade “North Atlantic and West Channel”

• Planning authorities :
  • Préfet de Region (Nantes)
  • Préfet Maritime (Brest)

• Stakeholder consultation :
  Conseil Maritime de Façade : 80 members representing the State and State agencies, regions and municipalities, blue economy sectors, trade unions, NGOs

• Technical implementation :
  Direction InterRegionale de la Mer (DIRM) NAMO + support from national public bodies (AFB, CEREMA, IFREMER, Shom, ...)

Conclusions

- Different stages of implementation
- Different administrative arrangements
- Different structures of plans
- Different approaches to MSP
- Different priorities and objectives

“The messy, contentious field of spatial planning”

Hillier, 2010, Ashgate Research Companion to Planning Theory, p20
Can MSP ever be all ship-shape??
<table>
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<th>Celtic Seas: identity, challenges, partnerships</th>
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<td>Jenny Oates</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK SEAS Programme Manager</td>
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Stakeholders in the Celtic Seas

- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Renewable energy
- Aggregates
- Oil and gas
- Cabling
- Leisure and tourism
- Recreational angling
- Ports/shipping
- Statutory bodies/government
- NGOs
- Research institutes
Common challenges

• Growing number of activities and uses

• Ever more crowded policy environment
The Celtic Seas Partnership, a four-year EU Life+ funded project, drew people together from the different countries and sectors across the Celtic Seas to set up innovative approaches to managing their marine environment.
Building relationships and trust

- Engaged with over 1700 stakeholders through over 30 workshops
- Three stakeholder initiatives developed including Fishing4data and Marine litter
- Statement of support signed by over 40 organisations/individuals demonstrating increased trust and understanding
Guidelines and resources

A. Transboundary marine governance
B. Co-location of marine renewables
C. Conflict resolution
D. Terrestrial planning and MSFD
E. Nature’s services and the Sea
Future Trends in the Celtic Seas
Celtic Seas Information Portal
Stakeholder engagement ‘top tips’
Impacts of Celtic Seas Partnership

‘Really helped us to understand the competing uses within the marine environment and engage not only with policy makers but other legitimate sea users to understand how we can make more sustainable engineering decisions’

‘The project has gone a long way [with its positive approach and publications] to demystify MSFD’

‘An achievement was pulling together people who otherwise work independently, increasing awareness and knowledge/experience/lesson-sharing between groups and across boundaries’
Conclusions: the way forward

- Legacy of Celtic Seas Partnership and outputs/outcomes
- Continued stakeholder engagement platform across sectors and countries
- WWF UK SEAS Project
Thank you!
Sim Celt Closing Conference
Industry View on MSP Opportunities

Peter Barham
28th November 2017

peterjbarham@googlemail.com
Seabed User & Developer Group

• Loose affiliation of common interests
• Participants all pursuing sustainable development
• 7 Sectors:
  - Oil & Gas
  - Renewable energy
  - Ports
  - Aggregates
  - Recreational boating
  - Submarine cables
  - Carbon capture
Having no marine industry is not an option
Industry view

• Different sectors need to respond to change:
  – Markets
  – Opportunities
  – Competition
  – Policy

No single view from industry – so:

• Marine planning can be seen as
  – providing planning guidance or:
  – seen as restriction
However.....

- Sustainable development and Blue Growth is critical to UK economy
- Environment needs protecting and improving
- Coastal areas and communities highlighted as requiring investment

So – can Marine Plans help?
MSP process

• Plan development has been highly inclusive
  – A voice for all interests
  – Recognition that we have all been learning

• Evolved through consultation
  – The objectives of marine planning
  – The language of planning

• Planning and licensing
  – Plan led decision making – ‘work in progress’
MSP benefits

• Plans set out the importance of industry sectors – nationally and regionally/locally

• Plans can create links with UK policies
  – Energy, transport, environment, growth

• Plans should create a planning context for development
  – Parallels with terrestrial plans
MSP benefits

• Plans may assist in planning locations for future development and the likelihood of success

• Plans help identify alternative uses and pressures

• Plans can help in examining co-location issues and opportunities as well as possible conflicts.
Opportunities for industry
Paper to Government

• Greater clarity for environmental objectives
  – Still too much uncertainty about what developers need to do

• Greater UK focus on compliance with legislation
  – Linking site management to wider ecosystem services

• Continue to improve links with marine planning
  – Provide greater certainty for industries to plan
MSP and the future

• Growth scenarios – future proofing
• New sectors
• Need for flexibility not constraint
• Better marine management
• The language of planning
• Plans as living/evolving documents growing in importance as time goes on.
Conclusions

• There are many positives to MSP
• Industry can benefit
• Environment can benefit
• MSP can be a key part of protecting future growth

It all depends on how the Plans are used
The SIMCelt Project

• Aims to support cooperation between Member States on the implementation of the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive in the Celtic Seas

• Informs practical aspects of MSP implementation, with a specific focus on transboundary cooperation within and between Member States

• Seven partners from France, Ireland and UK

• Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, through EASME
The Celtic Seas marine region
• Based on OSPAR Region III
• Westernmost shelf seas
• Includes parts of Irish, French and UK waters
• Northern part of Europe’s ‘Atlantic’ region
Overarching Objective

Support the development and implementation of the MSP Directive between Member States within the Celtic Seas through **concrete, cross-border cooperation**

- Technical data management
- Scientific-ecosystem based management
- Social-Stakeholder Engagement

Sharing Best Practice

- Guidelines on Cooperation
- Practical Experience on Cooperation
- Building on past experience

Transboundary Cooperation

Support national MSP implementation

- Application of methodologies
- Drawing on experience from the project
Linking MSP Process to SIMCelt Activities

1. Identifying Issues
   - C1.1. Initial Assessment
     Case Study #1: Cross-border issues

2. Data & Evidence Gathering
   - C1.2.2. Data and Information requirements for MSP

3. Stakeholder Engagement
   - C1.2.3. Stakeholder Engagement

4. Visions/Objectives
   - C1.2.1. Scenarios for Maritime Sectors

5. Analysing Existing Conditions
   - C1.2.1. MPA Analysis
     Case Study #3: Planning across Borders
     Case Study #2: Cumulative Impacts
     Case Study #4: Ecosystems Services

6. Analysing Future Conditions
   - C1.2.1. Scenarios for Maritime Sectors

7. Monitoring & Evaluation
   - C1.4. Evaluation of the MSP Process
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<td>C1.2.1 Spatial Demands and Scenarios for Maritime Sectors</td>
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<td>C1.2.4 Case Studies on Approaches to MSP implementation</td>
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<td>“Promote coherence between MSP and other plans” (Art. 6(c))</td>
<td>C1.2.2 Data and Information requirements for MSP</td>
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<td>“Stakeholder involvement” (Art. 6(d) &amp; Art. 9)</td>
<td>C1.2.3 Stakeholder Engagement</td>
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<td>“Transboundary cooperation between Member States” (Art. 6(f))</td>
<td>C1.3 Development of Cooperation on Transboundary MSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Promote cooperation with third countries” (Art. 6(f) &amp; 12)</td>
<td>All components, post-Brexit dimension</td>
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<td>MSP Review (Art. 6(3))</td>
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Linking MSP Process to SIMCelt Activities

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**Directive Objectives & Minimum Requirements addressed**

- “Economic, social and environmental aspects to support sustainable development and growth in maritime sectors” (Art. 5(1))
- “Ecosystem-based approach” (Art. 5(1))
- “Coexistence of relevant activities and uses” (Art. 5(1))
- “Land-sea Interactions” (Art. 6(a) and Art. 7)
- “Safety aspects” (Art. 6(b))
- “Promote coherence between MSP and other plans” (Art. 6(c))
- “Stakeholder involvement” (Art. 6(d) & Art. 9)
- “Best available data” (Art. 6(e) & Art. 10)
- “Trans-boundary cooperation between Member States” (Art. 6(f))
- “Promote cooperation with third countries” (Art. 6(f) & Art. 12)
- MSP Review (Art. 6(3))
Case Studies

**Assessment of Cumulative Impacts** in the Irish Sea and North coast of Brittany

**Understanding Specific Cross-Border Issues and Opportunities** – Trans-boundary cooperation between Shipping & Navigation and Offshore Renewable sectors

**Stakeholder Engagement** – Clyde Marine Region

**Planning Across Borders** – Solway Firth

**Understanding and Applying Ecosystem Services** to MSP North coast

**Assessment of Cumulative Impacts** in the Irish Sea and North coast of Brittany
Thank you
Data & information sharing for MSP in the Celtic Seas

Dominique Carval
Shom, French Hydrographic Service

SIMCelt Conference - 28 November 2017 - BlueCoat, Liverpool
Cooperation among Celtic Seas MSs is required by the MSP Directive
- to ensure that maritime spatial plans are coherent and coordinated across the marine region,
- to ensure issues of a transnational nature are taken into account.

Data and information sharing supports cooperation among MSs
- to inform on MSs implementation process
- to inform on maritime spatial plans content
- to identify transboundary issues and shared issues
- to identify opportunities of cooperation for managing areas
The INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC was created to facilitate spatial data dissemination, availability and use in the European Community. It provides standards and protocols to exchange data and metadata across Europe, relying on the major principle that data should be collected only once and kept where it can be maintained most effectively: “Collect once, Use many!”

Thanks to INSPIRE roadmap and timeline, an increasing amount of data is made available.
Requirements for data to be exchanged among MSs for MSP cooperation

In this context, it appears that the requirements for data to be disseminated and used among countries to support MSs cooperation related to MSP implementation are:

- To cover either Ireland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland marine waters and littoral, or the whole area
- To be available in web services (data feeds: WMS, WFS...)
- To be associated with metadata, Inspire compliant
- To include terrestrial boundaries, claimed maritime delimitations of MSs and maritime boundaries (core data)
- To be relevant for MSP in a transboundary context
  - Include maritime sectors listed in the MSP Directive
  - Inform on MSs MSP implementation process (areas of competency of MSP authorities, areas of operational MSP (different chosen scales to apply MSP)
  - Inform on maritime spatial plans content
  - Inform on the maritime spatial evidences (marine knowledge)
The *MSP data study* report defines a data classification that has been used as a guidance to realise an inventory of the MSP relevant data in the Celtic Seas.

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<th>ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES / USES</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>- Boundary data</td>
<td>- Aquaculture</td>
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<td>- Fishing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Renewable energies</td>
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<td>- Installations and infrastructure</td>
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<td>- Maritime transport routes and traffic flows</td>
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<td>- Ports</td>
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<td>- Nature and species conservation sites and protected areas</td>
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<td>- Military</td>
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<td>- Raw material extraction areas</td>
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<td>- Scientific research</td>
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<td>- Submarine cable and pipeline routes</td>
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<td>- Tourism and recreation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Underwater cultural heritage</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- Coastal defence</td>
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Data needs and gaps against requirements

- A number of sources allowing to identify the official data related to MSP
- A number of sources providing meaningful information across the countries thanks to harmonized data

- The technical characteristics, assets and barriers of the multi-sources data are highlighted in the SIMCelt report

« Analysis of Data Needs and Existing Gaps – Specifically Relating to Transboundary Working »
SIMCelt data portal
http://data.simcelt.eu

This tool has been set up to share the transboundary MSP spatial data among MSs and to explore technical gaps and solutions to overcome them.

SIMCelt data portal
Innovation:

- The tool is designed to be replicable (Open SDI)
- Unique platform where MSP data is disseminated by harvesting web services available (INSPIRE protocols), allowing less administration work, access to the most up to date data directly form the source.
Knowledge transfer and perspectives

- 11:15 parallel session, room Sandon: demonstration of SIMCelt data portal workshop “Data and Information needs for the Celtic Seas”,

- Technical gaps and solutions to improve interoperability will be detailed in the « Data management guidance document » (in progress)

- SIMCelt data portal is useful for MSs to support the cooperation among them related to maritime spatial plans and transnational issues
- The knowledge transfer aims to be used to improve the interoperability of existing data portals in order to contribute to support the MSs cooperation related to SMP
- The knowledge transfer is also useful for portals in preparation as it proposes innovative solutions to take into account cooperation between MSs at the initial stage of the portal design
- Metadata catalogue will be augmented in SIMNORAT, SIMWESTMED and SEANSE projects
- Infrastructure will be reemployed in SIMNORAT, SIMWESMED and SEANSE with possibly improved functionalities
Thank you ! Merci !

Contact us

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Shom SIMCelt project manager
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SIMCelt Data Portal: http://data.simcelt.eu/

SIMCelt project Webpage: http://www.simcelt.eu/