

## The Prospects for Marine Spatial Planning

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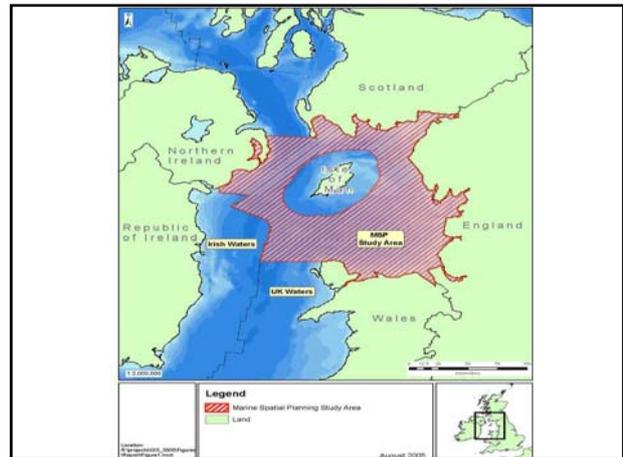


## The emergence of MSP

- Marine environment seen as key arena for delivery of global sustainable development
- EU actively promoted MSP e.g Green Paper on Future Marine Policy (2006), "Blue Book" (2007).
- UK policy debate evolved from 2002 Marine Stewardship report to current Marine Bill
- Irish Sea Pilot

## Overview

- The marine and resource problem
- The emergence of MSP
- MSP in other regions
- Current situation
- Reflections from terrestrial land use planning



## The marine and resource problem

- Total global resource use has lead to increased marine development pressures:
  - Wind/wave energy, fisheries, minerals extraction, oil and gas, shipping
- Resulting in:
  - Resource loss, particularly biodiversity.
  - Multiple use conflicts
- The need for holistic (ecosystem?) approach and an appropriate institutional and policy framework.

## The current state of MSP in UK

- Draft Marine Bill published on 3<sup>rd</sup> April.
- This proposes:
  - Marine conservation areas
  - UK-wide system of Marine Spatial Planning
  - Simpler licensing for development
  - Establishment of Marine Management Organisation

## MSP in other regions

- Australia:
  - e.g. South East Regional Marine Plan
- Canada:
  - e.g. Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management Initiative
- Belgium:
  - e.g. A flood of Space: Towards a Structure Plan for sustainable management of the North Sea

## Reflections from land use planning [2]

- Potentially strong and generally accepted mechanisms for policy formulation
- Questions over detailed implementation and enforcement
- Challenges over monitoring and maintaining policy relevance
- The tension between decision speed and decision quality

## Key issues in UK MSP debate

- Role and position of devolved administrations
- Cross border/all island issues
- Relationship to Water Framework Directive and ICZM
- The links between terrestrial spatial planning and MSP?
- Governance and participation

## Reflections from land use planning [3]

- Professional skills and administrative capacity
- Challenge in balancing economic, environmental and social objectives
- Accountability, transparency and participation

## Reflections from land use planning [1]

- Key shared issues with terrestrial spatial planning:
  - Emphasis on spatial organisation
  - Regulation in “the public interest”
- Key differences:
  - Patterns of rights of land ownership and use
  - Sense of “place”
  - Nature and interaction of the “community”
- Conceptual parallels with framework for regional planning

## Conclusions

- The need for MSP
- Origins of the proposed approach to MSP
- Reflections from the experience of terrestrial planning