

Coastal and Estuary Management: An Integrated Partnership Approach



Paul Parker



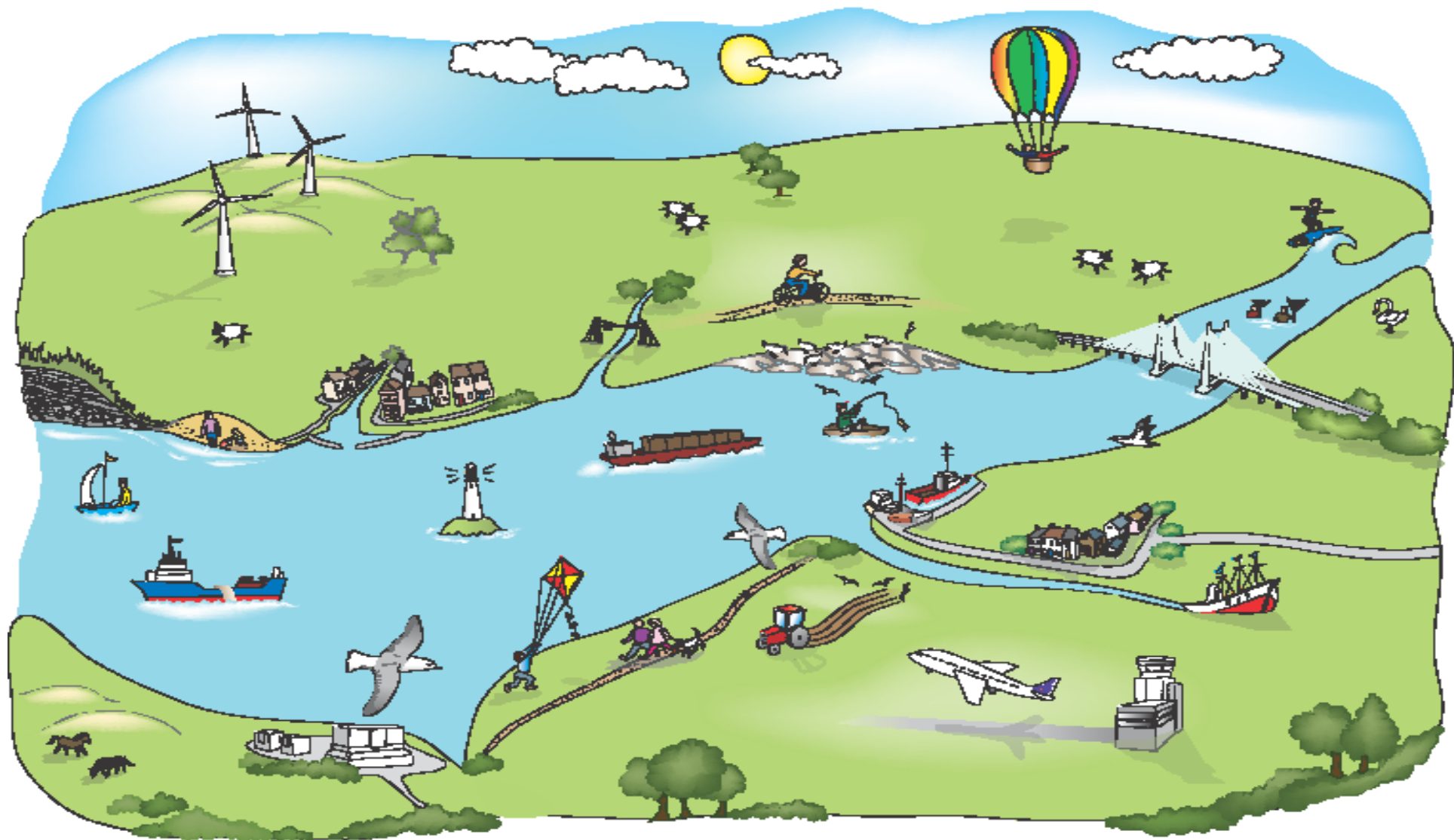
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TIDE Final Conference, Hamburg



OUTLINE:
Why Coastal Partnerships?
UK Coverage
Benefits and Opportunities





Convergent Principles and Priorities

Eco' Approach	Sustainability	Big Society
Involve relevant sectors	Just society	Get people involved
Work within Natural limits	Live within natural limits	Protect natural resources
Ecosystems in economic context	Sustainable economy	Improve cost-efficiency
All sources of information opportunities	Sound science	Communicate
Set for long term	Promote good governance	Address issues of scale

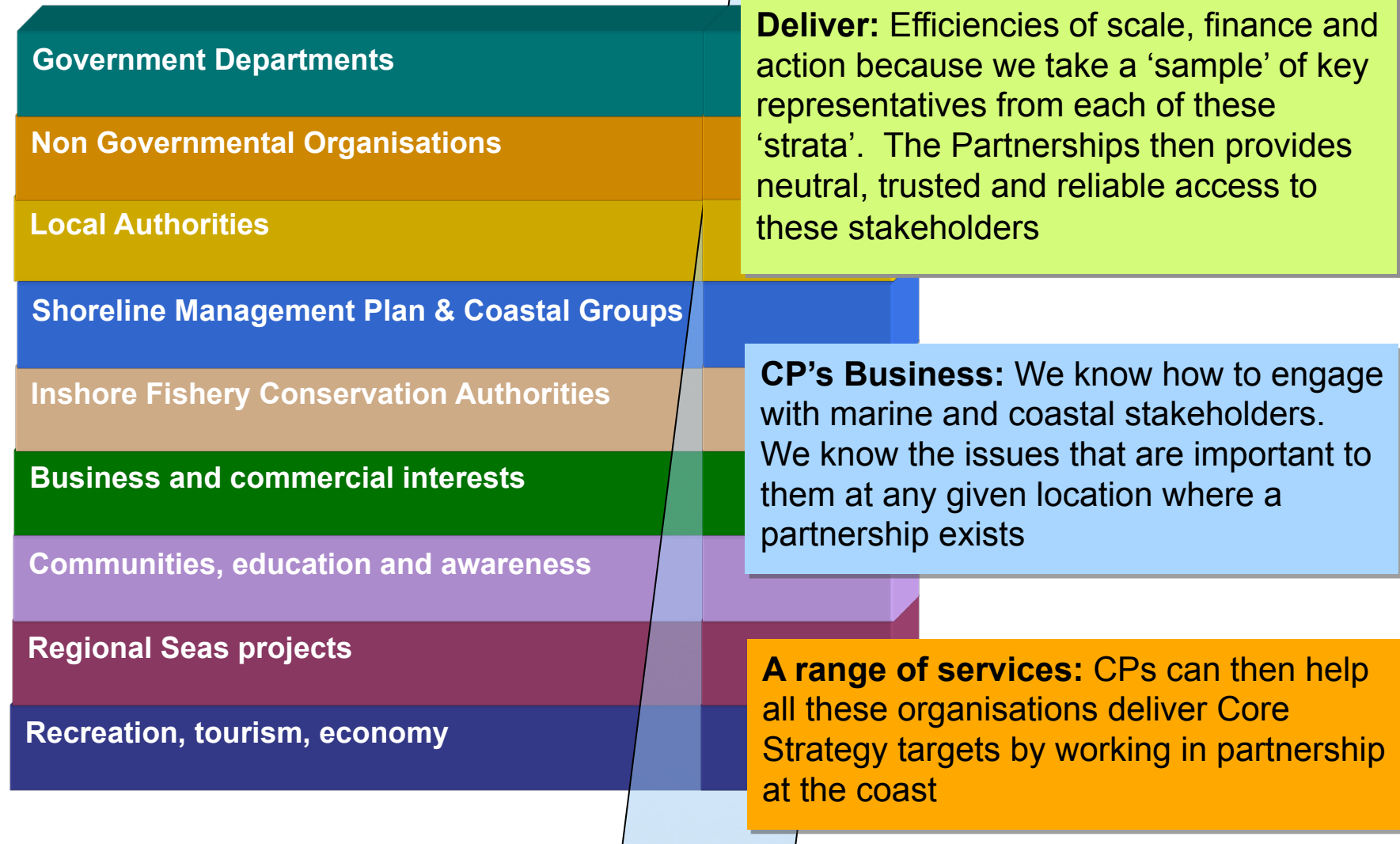
Coastal Partnerships?

Convergent Principles and Priorities

WFD	MSP & ICM	Birds and Habitats
“Good Environmental status” by 2015	Produce marine spatial plans and coastal strategies	Maintain or restore European protected habitats and species
Sustainable Water Resources	Promote sustainable growth and sustainable resource use of coastal and maritime areas	Sustainable species and Habitats need for stakeholder liaison
River Basin Management scale	Ecosystem based approach	Ensure conservation measures are in place to appropriately manage SACs
Ensuring the active participation of all stakeholders in water management activities	There is a need for public participation in both plans and strategies	Activities and plans or projects that are likely to have a significant impact must be subject to assessment
Balancing the interests of the environment with those who depend on it	Facilitate co-existence of and prevent conflicts between competing sector activities . Interactive and cross sectoral	Development of an EMS management plan in consultation with all Relevant and Competent Authorities and interested stakeholders

Coastal Partnerships?

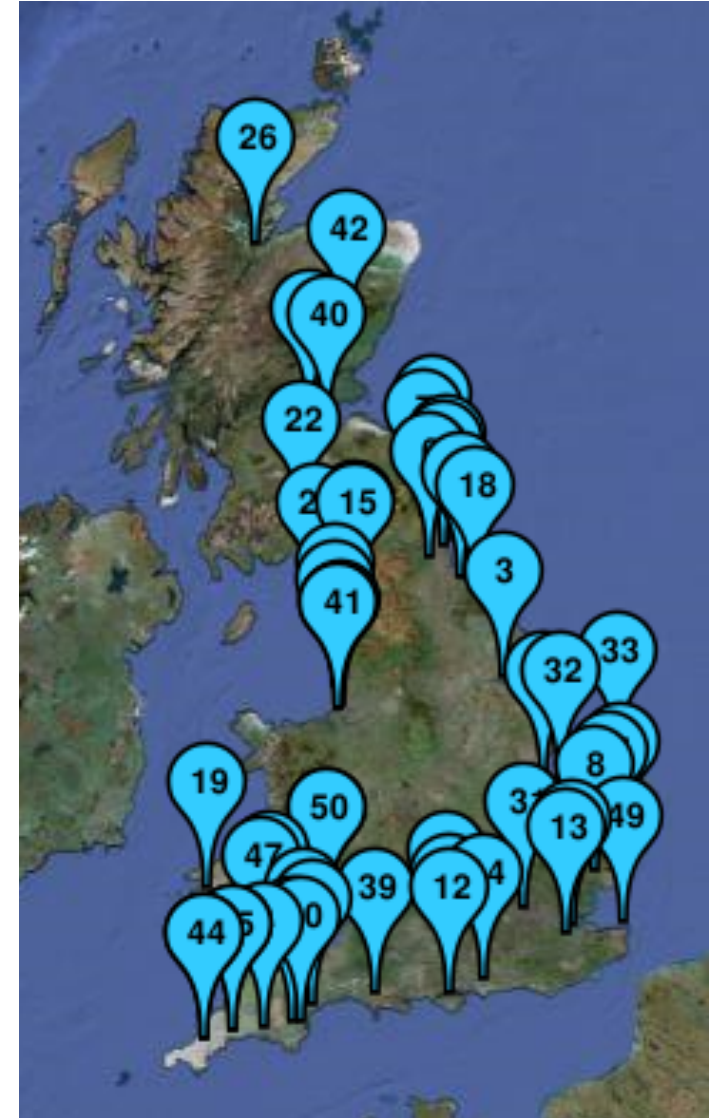
Why Coastal Partnerships?



UK Estuary & Coastal Partnerships

- Began to form in the early 1990s;
- Encouragement by Government conservation bodies (*e.g.* SNH, EN, CCW)
- Specific local need identified by a number of organisations
- A more general recognition of a need to cooperate on the management of a water body by a variety of organisations
- A number of local coastal and estuarine fora (LCF) established
- No legislation for ICZM in Great Britain
- A role in Marine Planning?

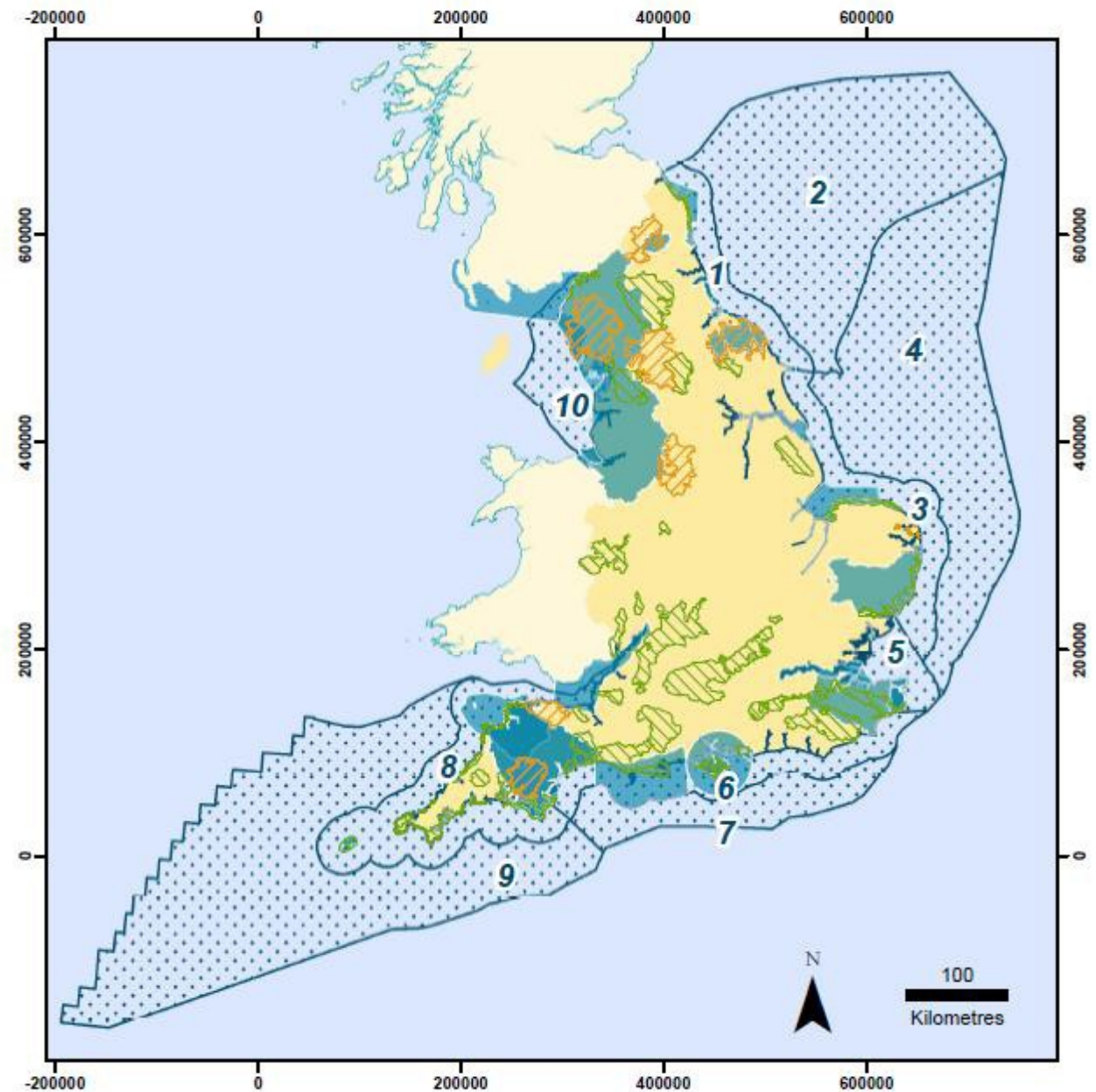
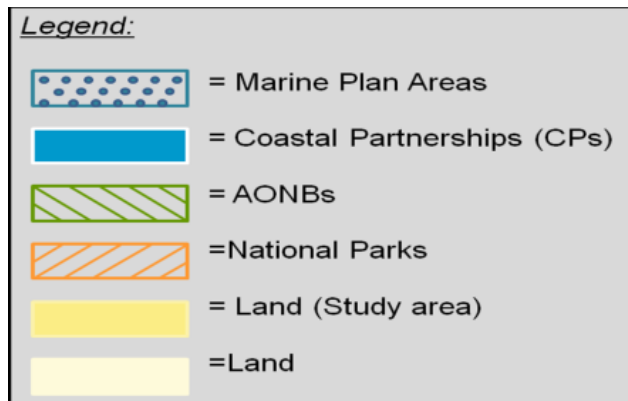
<http://www.coastalpartnershipsnetwork.org.uk/>



English Coastal Partnerships

Marine Planning Areas	Coastal Partnerships that responded to Questionnaire
1 & 2	Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast EMS Druridge Bay Partnership Durham Heritage Coast Partnership North Yorkshire & Cleveland Coastal Forum Teessmouth and Cleveland Coast EMS (& Industry for Nature Conservation Association) Wear Estuary Forum
3 & 4	Humber Advisory Group Humber Management Scheme Norfolk Coast Partnership Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB The Wash and North Norfolk Coast EMS Management Scheme
5	Colne Estuary Partnership Kent Coastal Network Medway Swale Estuary Partnership Thames Estuary Partnership Thanet Coast Project White Cliffs Countryside Partnership
6 & 7	Devon Maritime Forum Dorset Coast forum Eze Estuary Partnership Hamble Estuary Partnership Isle of Wight Estuaries Project Manhood Peninsula Partnership SeaTorbay Solent Forum South Devon AONB
8 & 9	Devon Maritime Forum Fowey Estuary Partnership North Devon AONB North Devon World Biosphere Reserve Severn Estuary Partnership South Devon AONB Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
10	Copeland Coastal Partnership Duddon Estuary Partnership Morcambe Bay Partnership North West Coastal Forum Solway Firth Partnership Wirral Coastal Partnership

Geographical coverage of Coastal Partnerships:



DMF - Devon Maritime Forum

FEP - Fowey Estuary Partnership

NDAONB - North Devon AONB

NDWBR - North Devon World
Biosphere Reserve





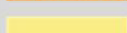

SEP - Severn Estuary Partnership

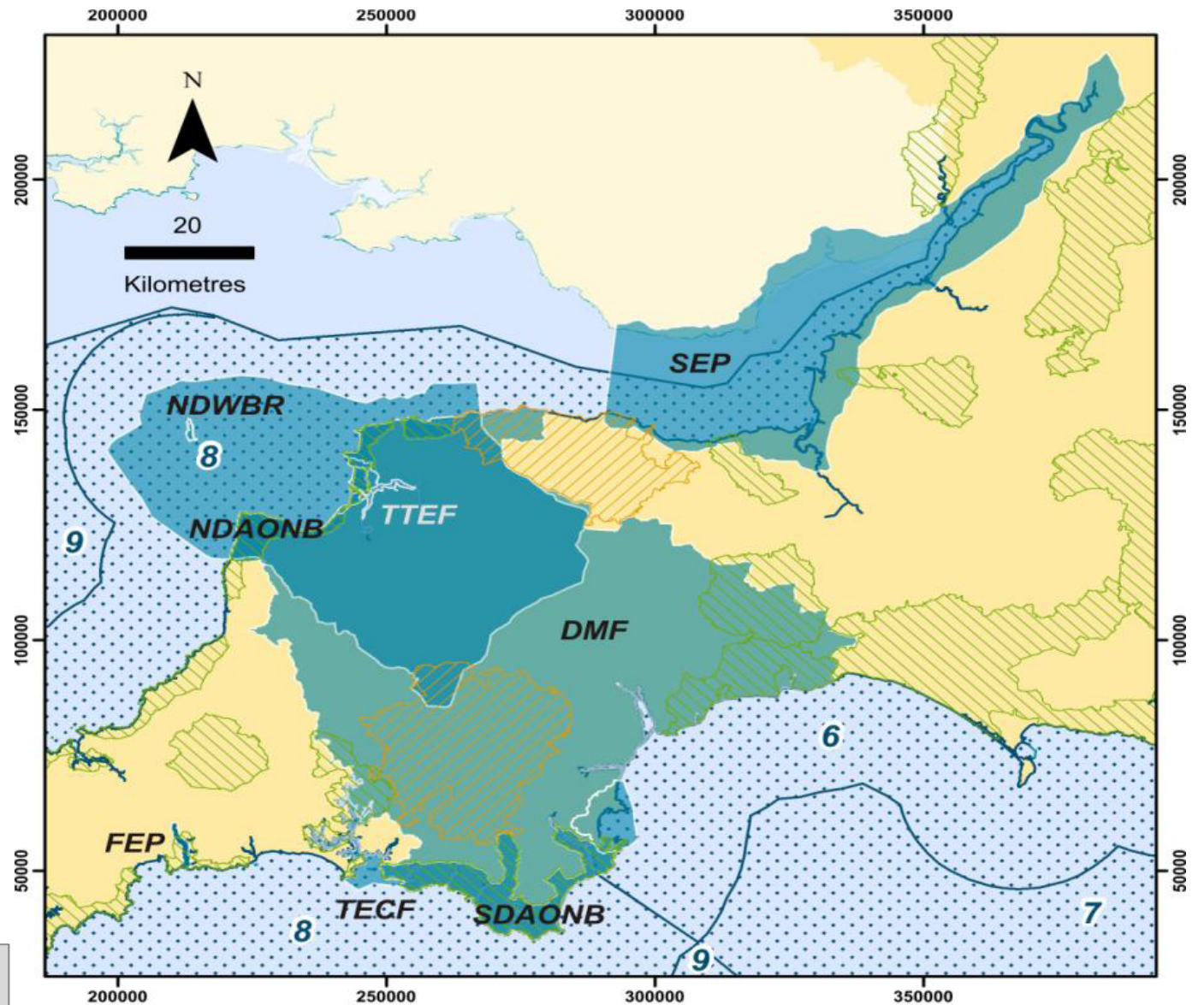
SDAONB - South Devon AONB

TECF - Tamar Estuaries
Consultative Forum

TTEF - Taw Torridge Estuary
Forum

Legend:

-  = MP areas
-  = Coastal Partnerships (CPs)
-  = Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
-  = National Parks (NPs)
-  = Land (Study area)
-  = Land

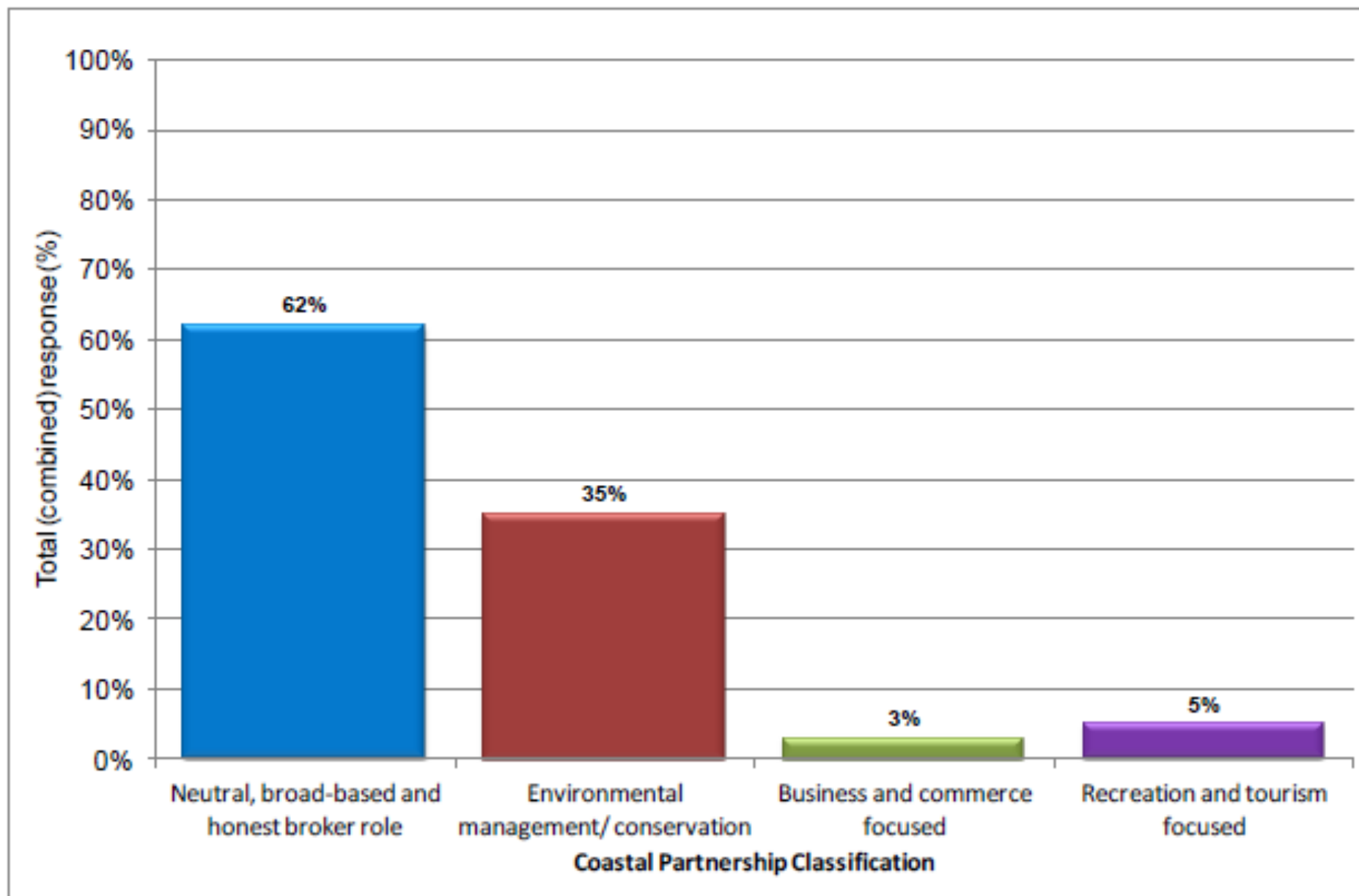


MPAs 8&9

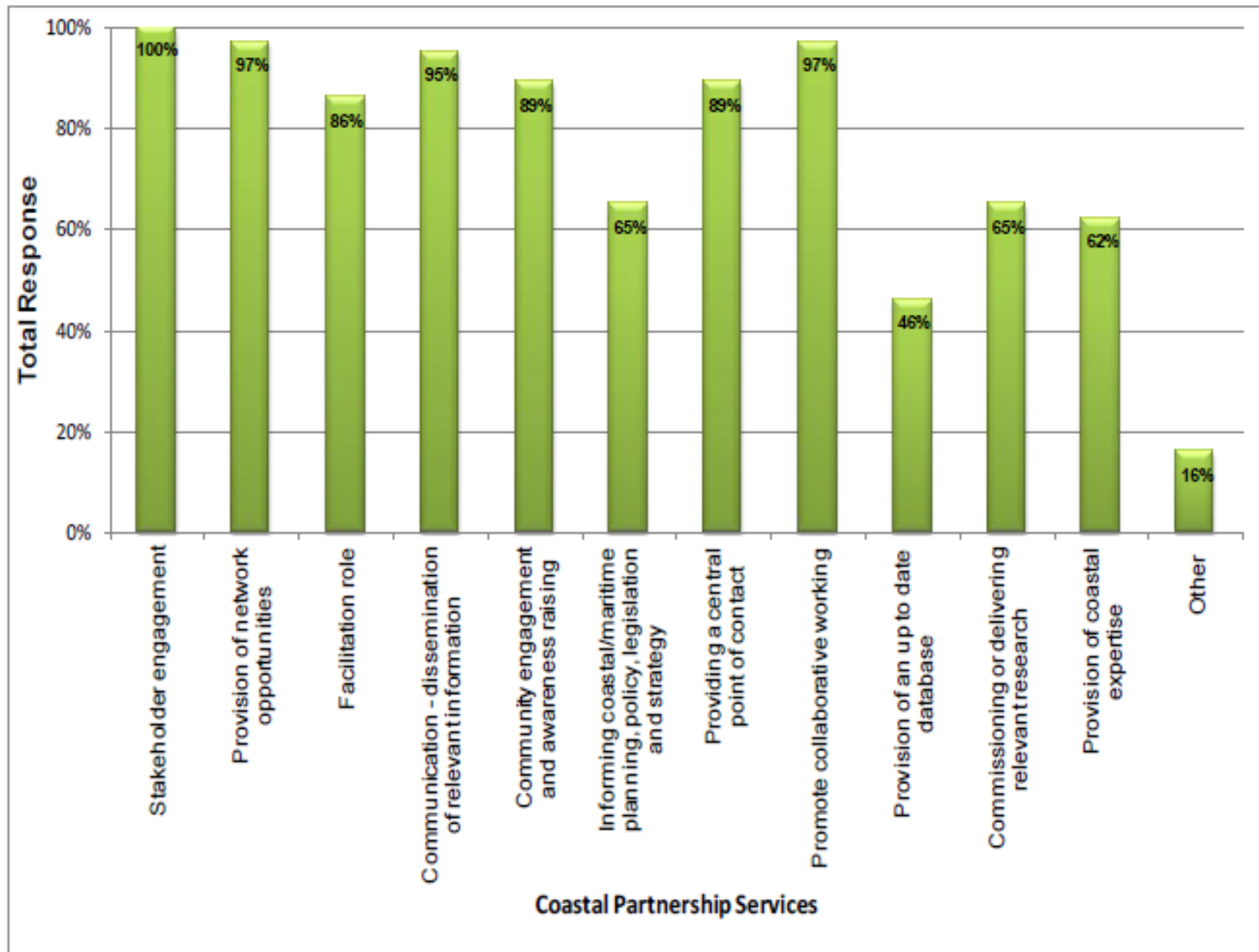
Classifying Partnerships



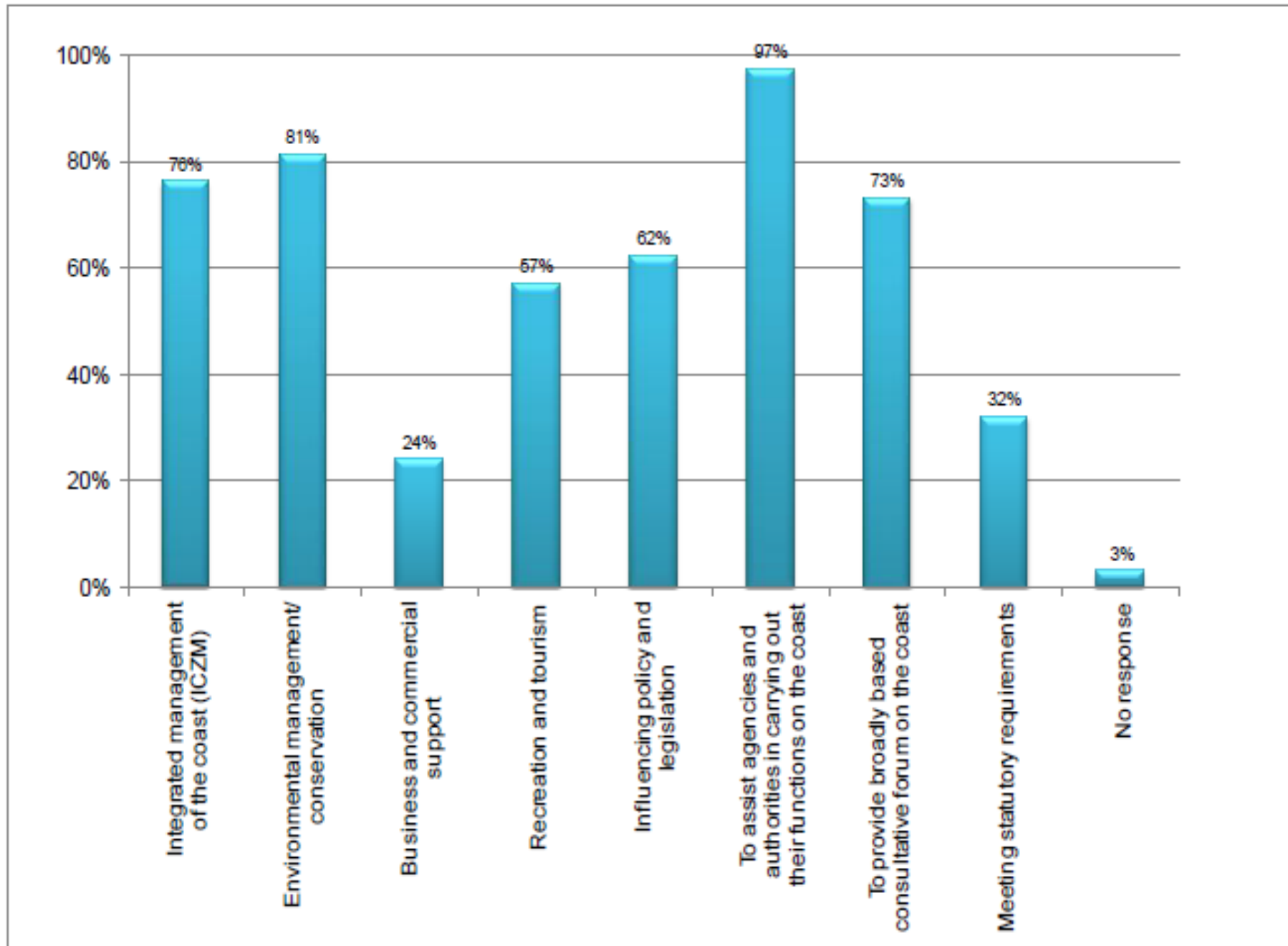
Classification of all participating Coastal Partnerships in England



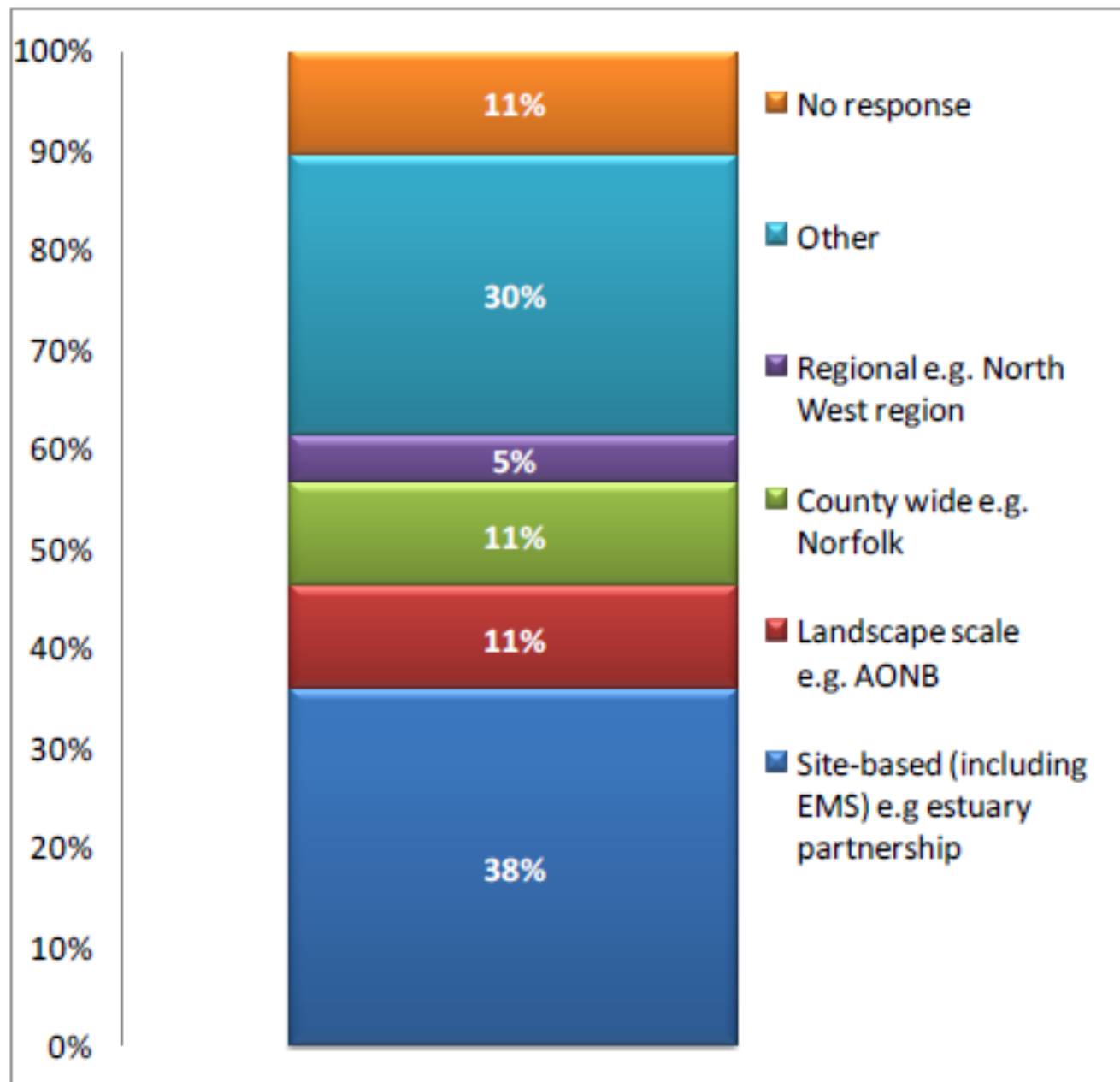
Services provided by all contributing Coastal Partnerships



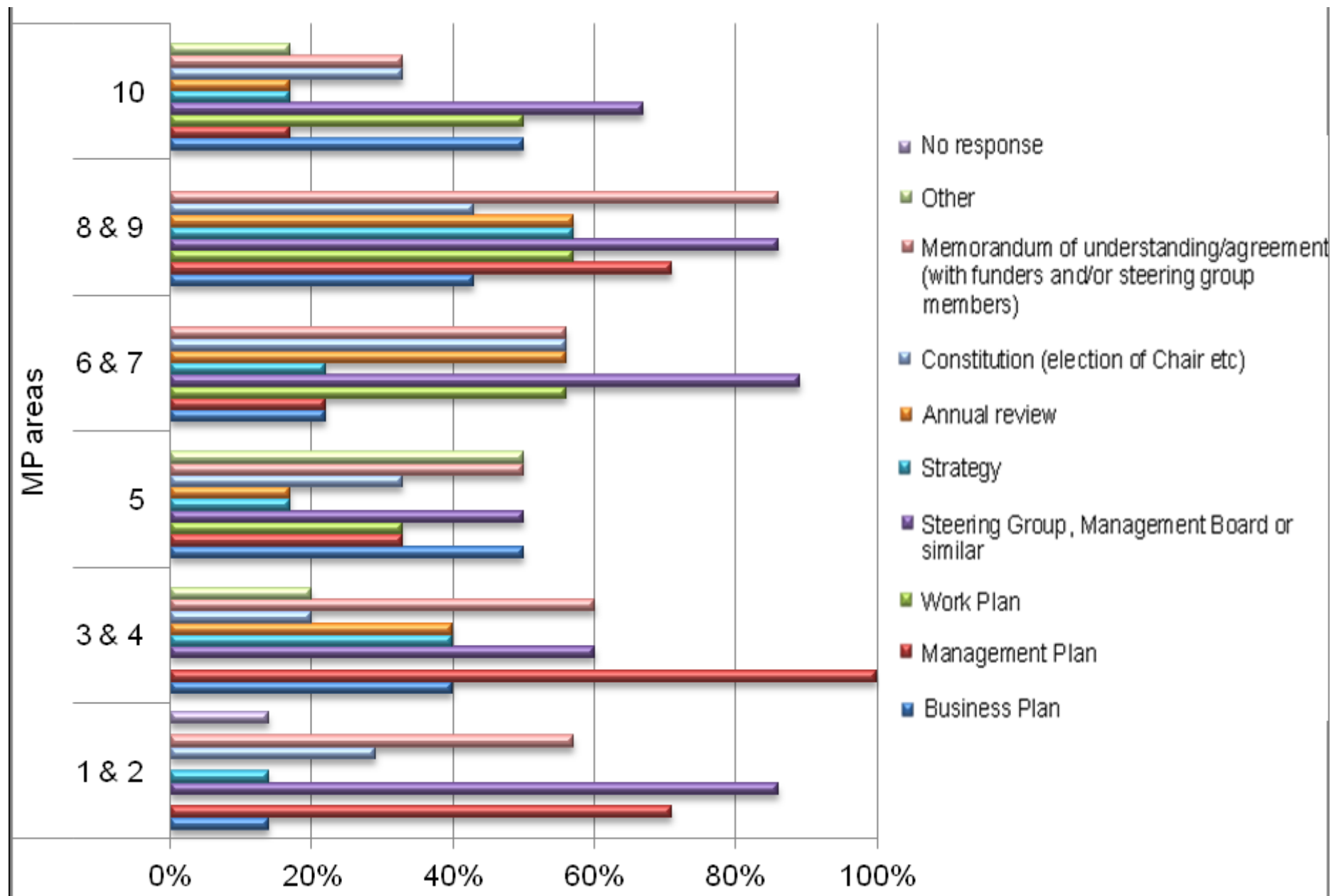
Purposes of all participating Coastal Partnerships in England



Geographic scopes of all participating Coastal Partnerships in England



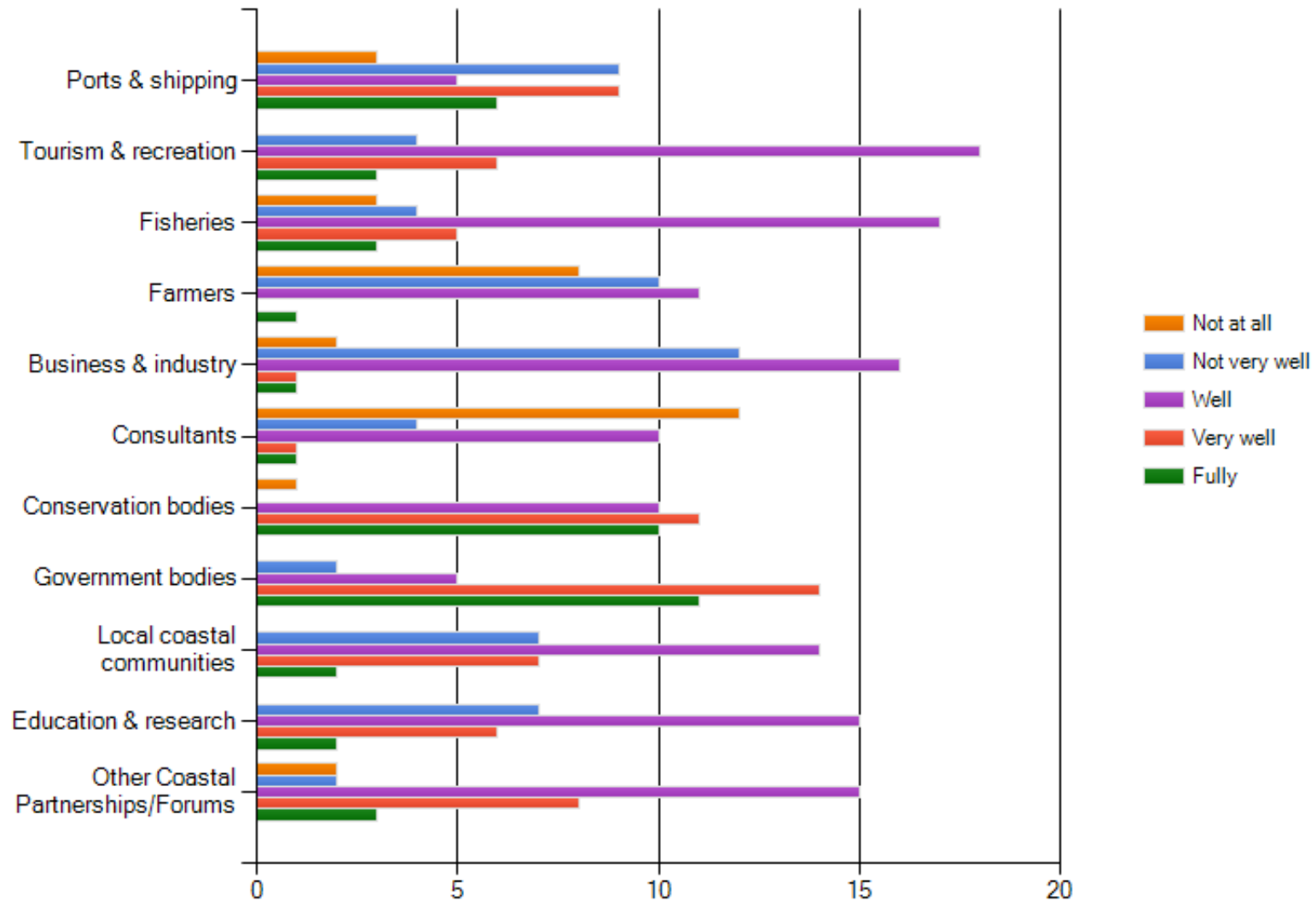
Types of Governance for all Coastal Partnerships within their respective MP areas



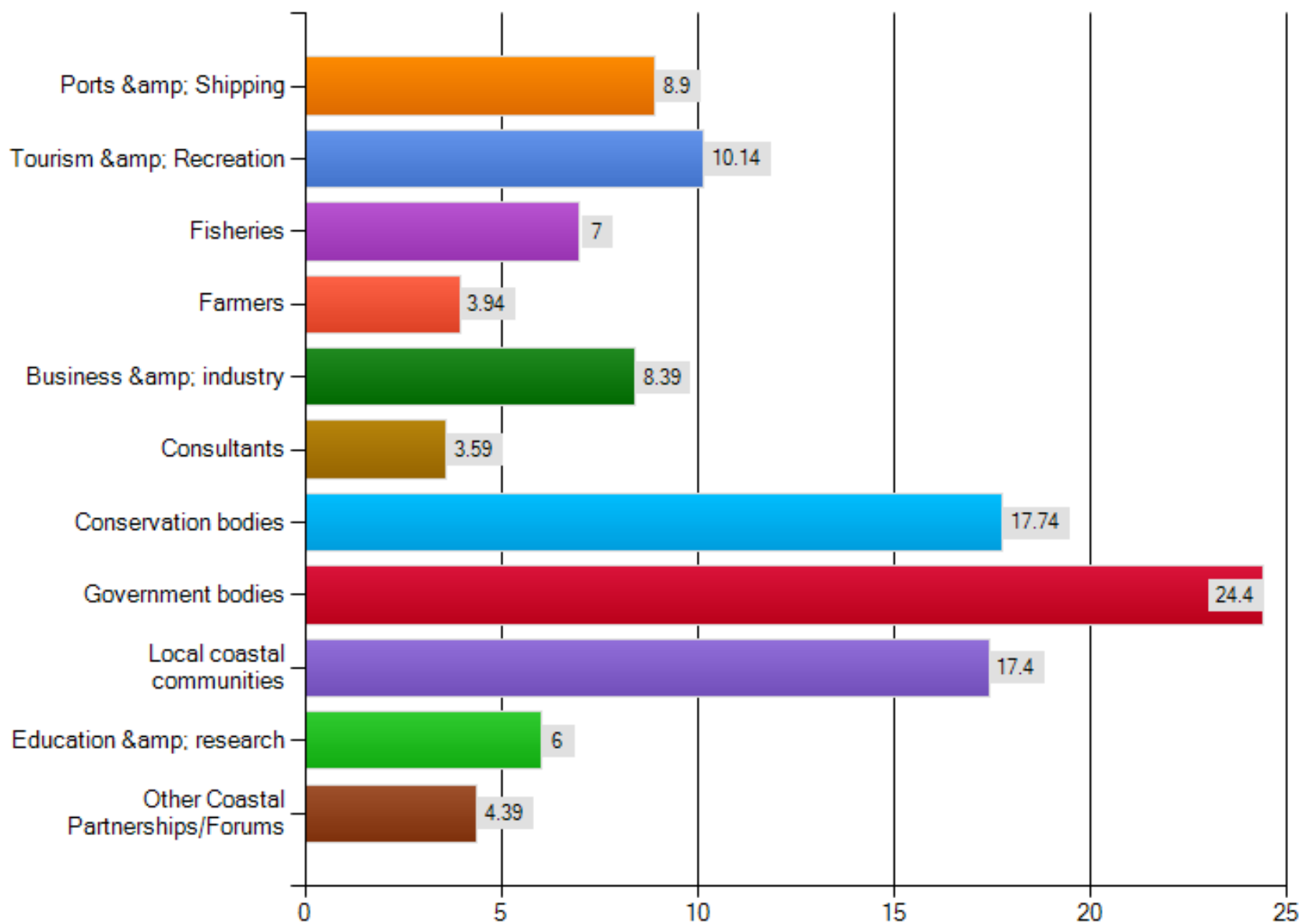
Membership & Communication



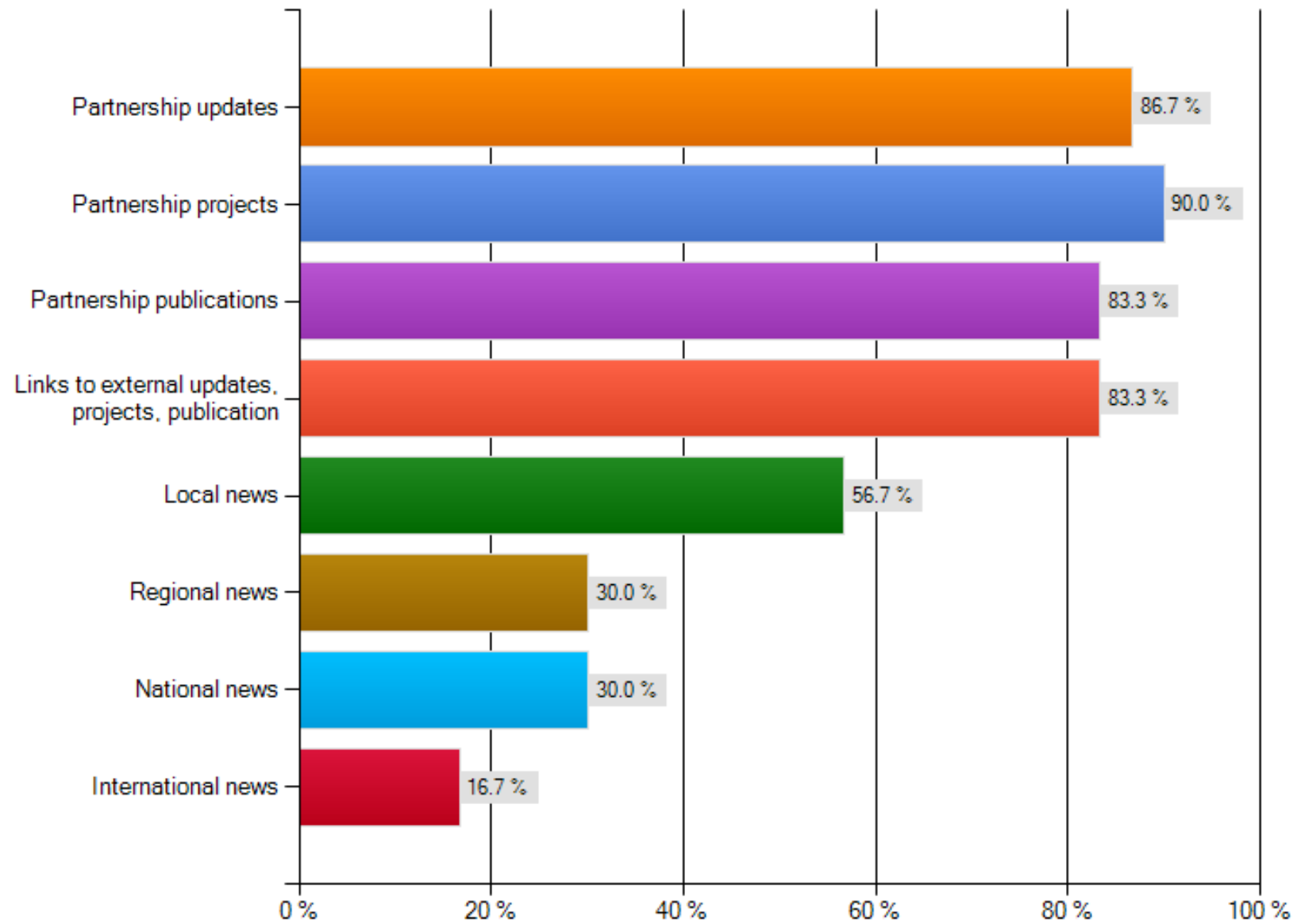
How well does the Partnership feel that the following sectors engage with or are represented within the Partnership?



Average % for each sector within a Partnerships' total network



What subjects are publicised on the Partnerships' website?

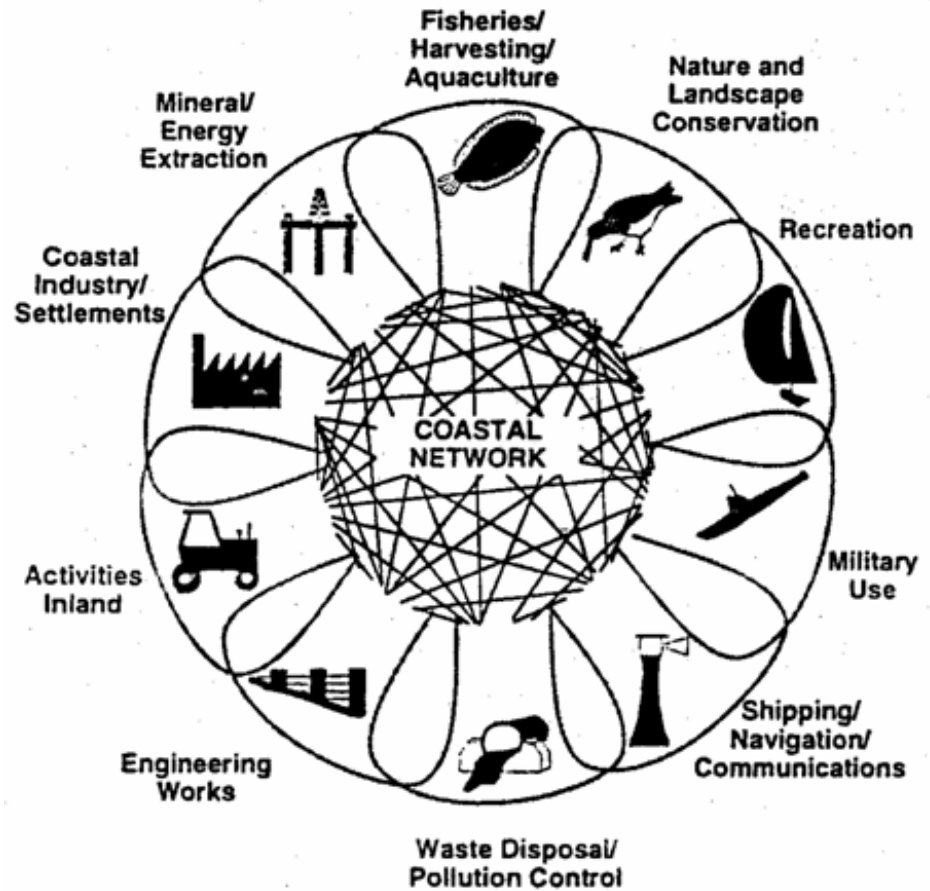




Benefits & Opportunities



A Multi-Use Estuary



The Severn Estuary Partnership provides a unique neutral role linking people and organisations for the future of the estuary.

Challenges:

- Limited Funding and Resources
- Spatial Scale and regional – national integration (Coverage)
- Lack of legal status of IC
- Limited involvement of some sectors
- Voluntary approach, no statutory basis (challenge or opportunity)?
- Integration (or lack there of) of various Legislation and resulting plans
- Consultation Fatigue
- Marine Planning – Horizontal and Vertical Integration
- Diverging agendas (English & Welsh administrations)

Drivers:

- Delivery of European Directives (WFD, Birds & Habitats Directive)
- Industry (and cross sector) Engagement
- Clear and transparent stakeholder and community engagement (coordinated)
- Key local champions (focus on local issues with feeding in to National picture)
- Political Agendas
- Marine Planning/ICM (emerging EU Directive)?
- Marine and Coastal Access Act
- Continuing need for an integrated 'country-wide' view
- Industrial and community drivers (recreation, tourism)
- Social and Economic growth (improvement of coastal communities)

Coastal Partnership Services:

CPs are the Essence of Co-Production – reciprocity and pooling of skills

Core Services can include:

- **Networking opportunities** – over a range of issues and subjects
- **Facilitation of engagement** – professional process design
- **Communication and awareness-raising** – using a range of techniques
- **Informing planning, policy and legislation** – translating policy for working people
- **A central point of contact** – people know who to talk to
- **Support for collaborative working** – pulling people together
- **Information and database services** – commissioning research



Benefits and Opportunities of CPs

- **Vast information network; - standardisation of databases**
- **Neutral broad-based organisations**
- **Experience working on local, regional and national levels**
- **Stakeholder engagement**
- **Direct link to businesses, organisations, practitioners and general public alike**
- **Potential financial savings**
- **Increased efficiency in marine planning process itself**
- **Both short and long term goals for Industry and Regulators**
- **Opportunity for additional research and coordination**

Examples of CP Benefits

- **Dorset Coastal Forum** – World Heritage Status for Jurassic Coast; C-SCOPE marine planning pilot project
- **Exe Estuary Management Partnership** – Disturbance study of EMS commissioned by EA – first of its kind
- **Isle of Wight Estuaries Project** – drawn in over £400,000 of investment to the Island in order to maintain a balance between economic growth and development with the quality of the natural environment
- **Solent Forum** – Solent Disturbance and mitigation project – related to EMS management, LDF Core Strategy and Local Authorities
- **Severn Estuary Partnership** - Severn Estuary Coastal Group, EA, and Atkins Global towards Severn SMP 2, with particular focus on public and community engagement
- **Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum** – Coastal Planning Toolkit which has focussed on 'marinising' the Local Development Framework which includes a tariff on all new housing to help protect the European Marine Site

Severn Estuary Strategy

Process initiated mid 1990s

- Scoping Study
- Joint Issues Report
- Stakeholder Decision Analysis

Strategic Management Framework

- Issues
- Policies
- Actions

Strategy launched 2001

- 95 issues, >350 proposals for action



'A vibrant and prosperous community, working in partnership for a clean and pleasant environment, valued and protected for generations to come.'

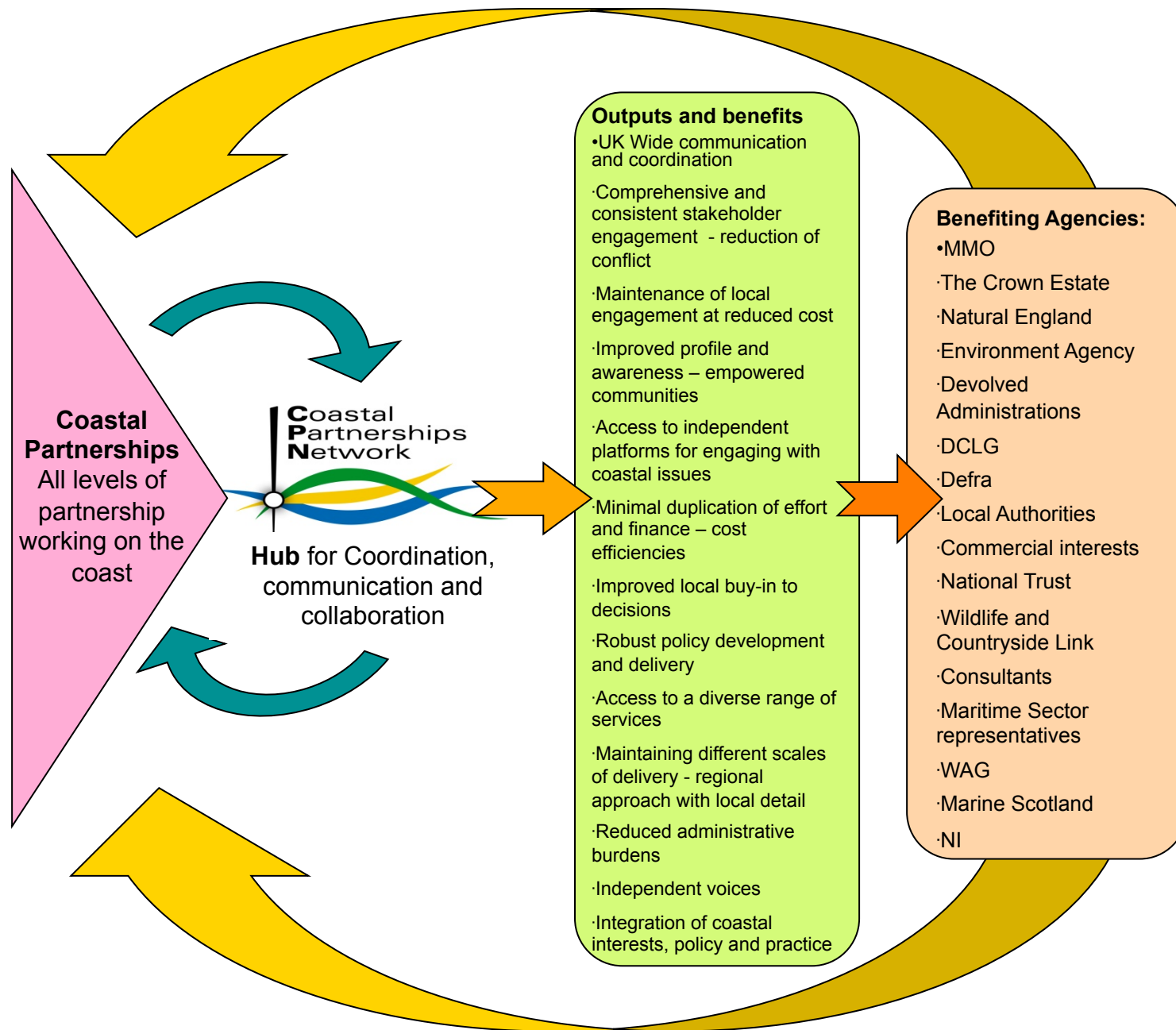


A white lighthouse with a glass-enclosed lantern room sits atop a grassy hill. The foreground is filled with tall, golden-brown grasses. In the background, there are rolling hills and a clear blue sky with some light clouds.

Working together to:

- **Establish a set of ‘principles’ for the estuary that are delivered locally through individual strategies, policies and action plans**
- **Act as a coordinating body to ensure that agreed actions are delivered efficiently and effectively**
- **Promote and publicise the estuary at national and international level**
- **Add value and fill gaps providing extra capacity as necessary**
- **Ensure effective communications between organisations and individuals**

The Benefits of the CPN Approach



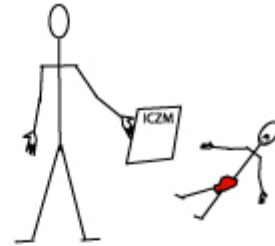
Concluding Thoughts:

- **Convergent ideas and principles** - the mandate for partnership working has never been stronger
- **How Coastal Partnerships work** – UK CPs reflect the best of the new political agenda, whilst retaining the integrity, reputation and trust built up over many years – helping to integrate and coordinate coastal/estuary users/uses
- **Integrating Interests** - CPs can deliver a suite of services and represent value for money across a range of issues in a time of restricted finance
- **The benefits of the ‘CPN’ Approach** - the benefits of CPs are magnified when there is central coordination and consistency, which provides a vital link to regional issues
- **Coastal Partnerships deliver!**

Take a broad, holistic approach



Think long term...

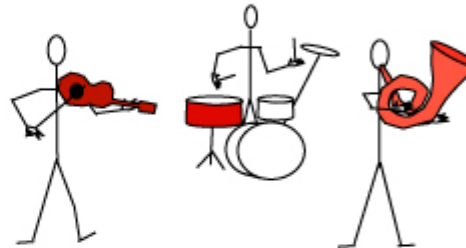


Use adaptive management...

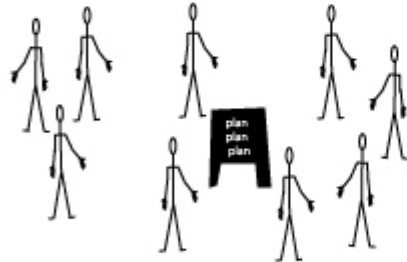


...be flexible!

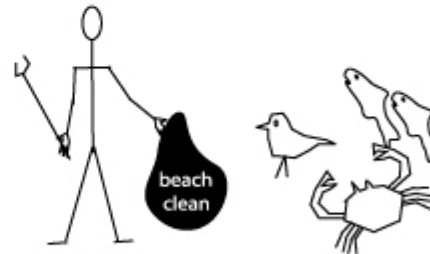
Use a wide range of instruments



Use participatory planning



Get everyone involved



Work with natural processes



Reflect local specificity



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Danke schön

<http://www.youtube.com/v/Leepiz-olFU>

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