Marine Planning for the Blue Economy: Small Island: Big Challenges

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Aspirations for a Blue Economy?

A Moving Equilibrium? Policy Catch-up?
Why a Marine Planning approach for the Blue Economy?

1. Context: Land – Coast - Sea : Ecosystemic thinking
2. Social-ecological resilience – an integrated policy approach
4. Defining Marine Spatial Planning and the Blue Economy
5. Towards an all-island perspective for a sustainable blue economy?
Productive Seas, Stable Ecosystems and Flourishing Communities?

Social Construction of the Blue Economy?
## A Blue Economy?

### Land – Coastal – Sea : Pressures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Coast</th>
<th>Marine / Maritime</th>
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</table>
| Demand for energy  
Waste management | Supporting infrastructure  
Development management  
Sensitive interface | Offshore energy  
Offshore renewable – wind, tidal, wave (fuel security)… |
| Demand for food | Supporting infrastructure  
Development management | Offshore food production  
Fishing; aquaculture… |
| Demand for employment and  
economic development | Job creation; skills; housing, etc; R&D; maintenance; support; “interface” | Tourism; industrial; transport; engineering; safety; tourism… |
| Community values (‘fixed’  
resident, visitor, future…) | Identity; sense of place; intrinsic – local / regional; regeneration | Fishing (etc) communities; “footloose” communities (eg investors; developers…) |
A Social-Ecological Resilience Framework

Social construction

Ecological / Environmental Sphere
- Inter-regional ecosystem
- Regional ecosystem
- Local ecosystem

Social / Institutional Sphere
- Management Practices
- Land Use Planning
- Spatial Planning

Sustaining
- Social Learning
- Deliberating
- Transforming
### A Dynamic Context?
#### Land – Coast – Sea: Challenges and Opportunities

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<tr>
<td>Flooding Engineering – critical infrastructure</td>
<td>Erosion Resilience</td>
<td>Dynamic - international Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social / demographic change</td>
<td>Variegated coastal communities – flourishing</td>
<td>Common property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative economic performance</td>
<td>Diverse economic impacts – the resort cycle?</td>
<td>Economic potential – competition and contestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystems (positive and negative)</td>
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A Non-Joined up Regulatory Framework?

Interactive zone defined by human activity

Dynamic zone e.g. cliff erosion, long-shore drift

Tides & waves

Hazard zone e.g. flooding

Sea

200 miles

12 miles

6 miles

3 miles

LWM

HWM

http://www.coastalguide.org/icm/england.html
## A Segmented Regulatory Framework?

**Land – Coast – Sea: Challenges and Opportunities**

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<td>Emergent terrestrial planning system (RPA)</td>
<td>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</td>
<td>Transboundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional planning</td>
<td>Shoreline Plans</td>
<td>Maritime Directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local development planning</td>
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<td>Marine Plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Framework for Cooperation</td>
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<td>Licensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Framework Directive</td>
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A Blue Economy?
Land – Coast – Sea: Pooled Sovereignty

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Sustainable and Resilient Blue Economy

Democratic decision-making
Community engagement – international; national; regional; local integration
Knowledge Exchange Seminar Series (KESS)

...is a forum that encourages debate on a wide range of research findings, with the overall aim of promoting evidence-based policy and law-making within Northern Ireland.