Maritime spatial planning in BSR and in Poland

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Jacek Zaucha,
Magdalena Matczak
Current Situation

Poland started officially in November 2015 MSP process
Starting Point

14 November 2013. - Signing of an agreement between the directors of the Maritime Offices in Szczecin and Gdynia, Słupsk on cooperation in the preparation of:
"Study for the Polish maritime areas"
„Spatial Plan for Polish maritime areas"

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Directors of the Maritime Offices will draw up a coherent spatial plan of Polish sea areas in the part relating to the exclusive economic zone and the territorial sea, internal waters of the Gulf of Gdansk and the belt of marine waters located between the baseline of the territorial sea and the borders of the parcels of land area adjacent to marine waters. Work on drawing up the plans will be coordinated by the Director of Maritime Office in Gdynia.
Announcement of Directors of the Maritime Offices of 15 November 2013. on beginning of the planning process, the aim of which is to elaborate „Spatial Plan of Polish Sea Areas“;

- published in Gazeta Wyborcza
- and on the websites of the then Ministry of Transport, Building and Maritime Economy
- and maritime offices;
- information about the possibility of making suggestions to the plan until January 31, 2014.

Starting Point
We are here but stage 1 and 2 were omitted.

PlanCoast Handbook on IMSP
www.plancoast.eu
Planning activities in Poland

Steps of preparation of MSPs:
1. Study of marine use and directions of spatial development
2. ‘Strategical’ Maritime Spatial Plan
3. Research, and consecutively
4. Detailed MSPs for selected sea areas
Planning activities in Poland

1. The study of marine use and directions of spatial development

- Contractor: Maritime Institute in Gdansk
- Marine area covered by the study:
Stocktaking - gathering of data and information

- **Oceanographic** information;
- **natural environment** (protected areas, habitats and rare species, pressures, spawning and feeding areas for commercial fish species);
- **Geological** information (deposits, mineral resources, etc).
- current **use of sea space** (shipping routes, anchorage sites, cables and pipelines, areas of exploration and extraction of mineral resources, the areas of cultural heritage, dumping sites, military areas, fishing grounds and areas important for the conservation of commercial fish species, areas used for sports/tourist/recreational, ports and harbors).
- knowledge on the **coastal areas** (land use, hydrography, roads, railways, tourism, population density, administrative division, coastal erosion);
- **Local and regional** spatial plans, studies, strategies, programmes - in order to ensure consistency between planning land and sea.
- international and **national legislation and strategic documents** affecting the spatial development of the sea space.
- the results of the **relevant projects**.
- **planned and potential uses** of marine areas (including renewable energy, mining, mariculture, etc.)
- **spatial analysis**, such as benthic habitat models, the assessment of the risks of oil spills, the choice/options of location for the development of offshore wind energy
2. ‘Strategic’ Maritime Spatial Plan

- Preparation of ‘Strategic Plan’ for the area already covered by the study

- Scale: 1 : 200 000

- The draft ‘strategic’ plan shall be prepared according to the Act on Maritime Areas of Poland and Maritime Administration;

- The plan will include public participation and transboundary consultation

- Planned time of realisation: beginning of 2015 – middle of 2017
3. Research

- Realisation of research indicated in the ‘Strategic’ Maritime Spatial Plan

4. Detailed Maritime Spatial Plans

- Preparation of MSPs for internal marine waters (ports, lagoons, bays), and for indicated in the Strategic Plan marine areas requiring detailed plans
- Planned end of basic MSP development programme – 2022, but planning works will have to be continued.
MSP in Poland

1. Three legally binding plans (Germany)

2. Many pilots

3. Serious legal efforts (e.g. in Sweden, Poland, Latvia)

4. Co-operation of international organizations
Two areas...
Number of established sea basins: OU-1, BMFU-2, G/BM-2, C-2, A-2.
Arch and Vistula Lagoon

The draft management plan for Vistula Lagoon Region was created as an expert study of the 7FP project Arch that researched several European Lagoons and estuaries in terms of integrated development.

The plan is a type of a strategic program indicating the main directions of development of the region around the Vistula Lagoon thanks to more informed use of the natural capital i.e. the lagoon itself and its ecosystem services.
Arch and Vistula Lagoon

The guiding idea of this plan is to recommend the most promising ways to combine social capital, human, economic, natural capital in the region of the Vistula Lagoon based on the model of integrated development developed in Arch as well as scientific input and stakeholders‘ concerns obtained thanks to Lagoon’s focus groups and citizens’ juries.

The management plan is currently under discussion with key Vistula Lagoon stakeholders and it is hoped to influence ongoing work on preparation of the institutional arrangements for managing development funds within new EU financial perspective 20014-2020.
Arch and Vistula Lagoon

Arch analyzes and discussions have indicated the need for action in the following areas:

1. Improvement of the natural capital of the Vistula Lagoon.
2. Targeting public intervention in selected final ecosystem services provided by the Lagoon.
3. Defining the powers and responsibilities for the development of the region and the Vistula Lagoon and the mechanisms of this development (currently there is no single entity responsible for the Lagoon Region itself).
4. Establish an independent mechanism to assess alternative trajectories of development, selection of the most desirable of them and facilitate structural change.
Arch and Vistula Lagoon

Key (selected actions) proposed under the management plan:

• Development and implementation of Lagoon specific standards for wastewater treatment and actions to reduce the inflow of nutrients (and other pollutants) from agriculture and other diffuse sources.

• Monitoring of the waters of the Lagoon aimed not only to meet the requirements of the EU but allowing identification of the most suitable corrective actions.

• Building an integrated tourist programme of the Lagoon region.

• Signing the contract for the economic development of the region of the Vistula Lagoon.

• Establishing a mechanism for evaluation of regional development policy (the plan and the implementation of the contract).

• Establishment new type of governance mechanisms combing different type of authorities, private actors and both land and sea.

• Funding all these from dedicated regional programme being part of EU funding for Poland (an idea of territorially dedicated rather than sector oriented funding).
Thank you for attention