



## FINAL REPORT

# The COREPOINT Partner Survey Evaluation of local ICZM efforts

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report provides a summary of the results of a survey of the COREPOINT project partners' views and experiences related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) across North West Europe. The survey was undertaken as part of the EC Interreg COREPOINT Project and was designed to focus on the way in which the EC principles of ICZM (2002/413/EC) are addressed across the region at local levels. It also sought to provide a contribution to the ongoing European debate about the principles and their evaluation.

The COREPOINT partner survey revealed a rather mixed compliance with the EC ICZM principles at local levels, although some promising results related to the principles of local specificity and stakeholder engagement. Those principles providing the greatest challenge were those promoting the broad holistic approach, long-term approach and adaptive management. The results revealed concern over the apparent bias of some ICZM initiatives. Additionally, there appeared to be limited consideration of land-sea interactions within ICZM initiatives, some significant information gaps associated with sectoral trends and long-term processes, and severe resource (finance and staff) issues for some ICZM efforts.

The COREPOINT partner survey was relatively successful in demonstrating the possibility of gaining a better understanding of local ICZM adherence to ICZM principles, based on a structured, clearly designed survey which utilised 'expert' interpretation. It tapped into a substantive evidence base and provided an insight into operational aspects of the ICZM Principles of Best Practice in a practical, local context. The results have wider relevance to the coasts of North West Europe. As such, the findings should feed into European guidance which is needed to clarify the principles and explain their operationalisation (COM(2007) 308 final). As part of the COREPOINT project the survey results have already been successfully linked to the EC ICZM Progress Indicator.

The report suggests that the COREPOINT partner survey approach to the assessment of local adherence to the EC ICZM principles should be developed. The approach should be refined to provide a standard procedure which local stakeholders can use to interpret and understand the principles more clearly and precisely within a local context. As part of this, there is a need to:

- provide clearer and more precise explanations of the principles
- clarify and resolve issues associated with the application of the approach within different geographical contexts, and
- determine methods to evaluate the whole 'principle package.'

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## **Abbreviations**

CASP	Cork Area Strategic Plan
CCDP	Cork County Development Plan 2003
COREPOINT	COastal REsearch and POLicy INTegration
EC	European Commission
ECN	Expert Couplet Node
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
NA	Not applicable
SCOT	Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale

## **Acknowledgements**

This research was funded as part of the Interreg IIIB-funded COREPOINT (COastal REsearch and POLicy INTegration) project which is promoting ICZM solutions across NW Europe. The author would like to thank the COREPOINT partners, James Ortiz (North Cornwall District Council) and David Muir (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar) for completion of the questionnaire and Dr Tim Stojanovic for assisting with the editing of the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the results of a survey of the COREPOINT project partners' views and experiences related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The survey was undertaken as part of the EC Interreg COREPOINT Project<sup>1</sup> and was designed to provide evidence to inform the development of the COREPOINT Discussion Document on ICZM (COREPOINT: Ballinger, Cummins, Philippe and O'Hagan, 2008) on ICZM in North West Europe. In providing a COREPOINT Partners' assessment of ICZM and related activity, the survey focuses on the ways in which the EC principles of ICZM are being addressed across this region, focusing on the local level. These principles are often viewed as a central, defining feature of the EC approach to ICZM, enshrined within the EC Recommendation (2002/413/EC) and recently endorsed by the Commission in its Communication on ICZM (COM(2007) 308 final). However, the latter document has highlighted the need to make the Principles 'more operational and better communicated' (*op. cit.*) and the Rupprecht review of ICZM (Rupprecht Consult, 2006) has revealed a somewhat patchy adherence to the Principles at national levels across Europe.

From an early stage in the development of the Project and particularly given the importance of the ICZM principles within the European context, there was a need to have a clear understanding of what these principles meant in a practical, local context, including an appreciation of how they are being applied at local levels. It was suggested that this would enhance the COREPOINT partnership, enabling the COREPOINT partners to develop a deeper understanding of the ICZM process, including a clearer interpretation of the principles. This, it was anticipated, could provide useful lessons for the COREPOINT partnership as well as helping fashion the future evolution of the local ICZM initiatives and associated Expert Couplets.

Consequently, a survey was designed to provide an assessment of the implementation of the ICZM principles within a series of local case studies, and to highlight the issues associated with the delivery of these principles at this level. The case studies focused on the areas covered by the COREPOINT Project's Expert Couplet Nodes (ECN) which occur in four of the Interreg IIIb countries and reflect a wide range of different coastal types and coastal management activities<sup>2</sup> (Table 1). These ECNs, which were designed with the principles of sustainability science in mind, lie at the heart of the COREPOINT Project and involve academic and practitioner partners working together, building capacity for knowledge transfer between research centres and local government officials involved in coastal research and management respectively.

Given the heterogeneity of the case studies in terms of their socio-economic, political, environmental and governance characteristics as well as the varying characteristics of the ICZM initiatives, both in terms of their stage of development and their origin<sup>3</sup>, it was considered that the lessons from the COREPOINT partnership would have a wider relevance, particularly to the coasts of North West Europe.

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<sup>1</sup> Coastal Research and Policy Integration, an INTERREG IIIb project within North West Europe

<sup>2</sup> Two ECNs occur in France, one in Belgium, two in Ireland and four in the UK.

<sup>3</sup> In terms of their different discipline/profession backgrounds and traditions.

**Table 1 Organisation and location of the Corepoint Expert Couplet Nodes and additional\* study sites**

ECN Location	Established	Country	Partners
Cork Harbour	Established during Corepoint	Ireland	<u>Research:</u> Coastal & Marine Resources Centre, University College Cork <u>Local Government:</u> Cork County Council
Mont St Michel Bay	Established during Corepoint	France	<u>Research:</u> University of Western Brittany and Ifremer <u>Local Government:</u> Inter County Council Association (Manch-Ille et Vilaine)
Golfe Du Morbihan	Established during Corepoint	France	<u>Research:</u> University of Western Brittany and Ifremer <u>Local Government:</u> The intercommunal association of the gulf (SIAGM : Syndicat Intercommunal d'Aménagement du golfe du Morbihan)
Flanders	Established prior to Corepoint	Belgium	<u>Research:</u> Maritime Institute, University of Gent <u>Local Government:</u> Flemish Authority: Agency for Maritime and Coastal Services – Coastal Division
Severn Estuary	Established prior to Corepoint	Wales	<u>Research:</u> Cardiff University <u>Local Government:</u> Severn Estuary Partnership
Western Isles	Established during Corepoint	Scotland	<u>Research:</u> Aberdeen University <u>Local Government:</u> Western Isles Council
Cornwall*	Not an ECN	England	<u>Research:</u> Aberdeen University
Sefton Coast	Established during Corepoint	England	<u>Research:</u> Cardiff University <u>Local Government:</u> Sefton Council
Durham Coast	Established during Corepoint	England	<u>Research:</u> Envision Ltd. <u>Local Government:</u> Durham Heritage Coast
Donegal Beaches	Established prior to Corepoint	Northern Ireland	<u>Research:</u> University of Ulster <u>Local Government:</u> Donegal County Council
Essex*	Not an ECN	England	<u>Research:</u> Coastnet

## 2 METHODOLOGY

A survey was designed to gauge the characteristics and effectiveness of local ICZM efforts associated with the local areas listed in Table 1 (Section 1) as well as to evaluate the extent to which the eight EC ICZM Principles of Best Practice were addressed by these local ICZM initiatives. The main features of the objective and semi-quantitative approach adopted are briefly described below.

The COREPOINT Partners Questionnaire Survey (Appendix 1), a detailed questionnaire survey, was designed to elicit the views of the COREPOINT partners. This was developed by Cardiff University with assistance from selected COREPOINT partners, particularly those from Sefton, Cork and Brittany. A workshop in January 07 of selected COREPOINT partners explored the initial findings of the survey and their relationship to the requirements of the COREPOINT discussion document. The questionnaire was administered via email as a Word document to all COREPOINT partners for electronic completion. COREPOINT partners were asked to complete a questionnaire for at least one local case study area in which they are working as an Expert Couplet Node (ECN) as part of the COREPOINT project. Where partners were working on more than one COREPOINT case study area, however, there was no restriction on multiple completion of questionnaires. If there was more than one ICZM plan or programme for each case study area respondents were encouraged to complete a separate Section 3 for each plan / programme. Similarly, if there was more than one spatial plan (terrestrial/marine) for the case study area, separate completion of Section 4 for each plan / programme was requested.

The questionnaire was completed electronically by representatives of all the areas in the Spring of 2007 (Appendix 1). In some cases, notably for the Severn Estuary and Cork Harbour, both researchers and practitioners completed the surveys, enabling comparison between the views of these different cohorts. Additional documents related to ICZM activity in each of the study areas were provided by some partners; these were subsequently analysed to provide supplementary information.

The need to capture a wide range of detailed information on ICZM in each study area resulted in a long and detailed survey. It was considered that COREPOINT partners should be able to spend several hours completing the questionnaire, as part of their project input. In summary, the questionnaire included sections related to the background and interests of the COREPOINT partners related to ICZM (Section 1) as well as the general characteristics of the local case study areas (Section 2). It also sought to make an assessment of specifically identifiable ICZM efforts (Section 3) and spatial planning (Section 4) efforts in each area. Respondents were requested to provide an overall evaluation of general coastal management efforts for each area (Section 5). Questions related to the eight ICZM principles were included within Sections 3, 4 and 5 (organisation). These questions were framed to help map a relationship between the characteristics of the ICZM plans and programmes described by the respondents with the Principles. Table 2 summarises the characteristics of the ICZM programme/initiatives used to identify adherence and approach to ICZM principles<sup>4</sup>. There was some discussion amongst a subset of the COREPOINT partners over the components to be included for each principle after research into the provenance of the principles through study of the EC ICZM Strategy (COM/2000/547) and the Recommendation (op. cit.). It was noted that some, for example 'the combination of instruments', are not particularly well defined (McKenna *et al.*, 2008). Reference should be made to Ballinger *et al.* (in preparation) who discuss the details and limitations of the methodology in further detail.

The questionnaire was a mixture of various question types. There were a large number of short answer questions, many of which required a Yes / No type of response. Some of these were formatted into tables to allow similar questions to be grouped together. In addition, there was a range of open questions to allow additional comments to be added. In particular, general comments related to how respondents considered ICZM to be progressing in each case study area were sought.

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<sup>4</sup> This included a very valuable, practical input from Graham Lymbery, Sefton Borough Council.



As the questionnaire was administered via email, it included detailed instructions for completion. Given language issues with some partners, correspondence via email was encouraged to clarify question wording and meanings. The instructions stressed the need for participants to try to provide as full a response to the questions as possible, highlighting the need to use the 'don't know' or 'not applicable' categories, wherever appropriate. It was explained that these responses could make up the majority of responses. Such answers, it was pointed out, would enable the COREPOINT project learn from and understand where there are significant gaps in knowledge and understanding of the delivery of ICZM principles.

Questionnaire responses were coded for analysis using basic statistics in Excel spreadsheets. Following such initial analysis, limited follow-up questions were emailed to partners to gain further insight into adherence of the principles, to check on information provided in the questionnaire and to provide some useful examples to be included in this and the associated discussion document. A preliminary draft of this document was also circulated to partners for comment, improving the reliability of the results of the survey.

**Figure 1 Key characteristics of the ICZM programme/initiative used to identify adherence and approach to ICZM principles**

<p><b><i>Broad holistic approach -</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the breadth of scope of the programme</li><li>• linkages with other planning and policy areas</li></ul> <p><b><i>Long-term perspective</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• planning and review periods for the programme</li><li>• availability of long-term data sets for ICZM development</li></ul> <p><b><i>Local specificity</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• extent to which local characteristics are considered</li><li>• use of appropriate local information</li><li>• local stakeholder involvement and public participation in ICZM development</li></ul> <p><b><i>Working with natural processes</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• availability of relevant natural process-related information</li><li>• extent to which ICZM initiatives consider impacts on the evolution and dynamics of natural coastal processes</li><li>• extent to which ICZM initiatives consider the natural limits of the coastal environment</li><li>• extent to which ICZM initiatives consider the natural variability of habitats and species</li><li>• extent to which the ICZM efforts consider policies from plans and strategies which focus on natural process management</li><li>• alignment of ICZM programme aims and action areas with shoreline management planning and natural hazard management</li></ul> <p><b><i>Adaptive management</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• presence of monitoring and reviewing procedures for the ICZM efforts</li><li>• extent to which ICZM programme responds to issues on an ad hoc basis</li><li>• extent to which ICZM programme uses a structured process to identify issues</li><li>• the availability of an evidence base to enable adaptive management to occur</li></ul> <p><b><i>A combination of instruments</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the range of tools and approaches employed within ICZM efforts</li><li>• the availability of procedures to identify the most suitable tool set for management</li><li>• the availability of procedures to ensure consistency between tools</li></ul> <p><b><i>Support and involvement of all stakeholders</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• wide stakeholder involvement as an ICZM planning process aim</li><li>• the number and types of sectors involved in ICZM efforts</li><li>• the stages of ICZM development during which stakeholder involvement has occurred</li><li>• mechanisms used to co-ordinate the support and involvement of stakeholders at local and regional levels</li><li>• mechanisms used to engage with stakeholders from neighbouring administrations</li></ul> <p><b><i>Participatory approach</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mechanisms used to coordinate public involvement</li><li>• ICZM stages of development during which public engagement occurs</li><li>• queries in relation to the benefits and disadvantages of public participation.</li><li>• factors limiting successful public involvement in the ICZM process</li><li>• extent to which ICZM has access to local knowledge, understanding and participation</li></ul>
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### 3 RESULTS

The following section provides an overview of the main results of the questionnaire survey. After some initial general comments summarising the key features of the ICZM and spatial planning efforts relating to the case study sites, the section provides a review of the extent to which the case study ICZM programmes appear to adhere to the ICZM principles of best practice.

#### 3.1 General comments

##### 3.1.1 Summary of ICZM efforts associated with Expert Couplets

Table 2 summarises the range of ICZM plans and programmes related to the local case study locations, where partners provided detailed responses. This table shows all of the COREPOINT Expert Couplet study areas have some sort of non-statutory ICZM plan or programme in existence. Within Belgium a Co-ordination Point for Integrated Coastal Zone Management had been established at the time of the survey. As this focused on information dissemination on ICZM rather than on the ICZM process itself, it was not been included in the review. However, since the survey the Co-ordination Point became a Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This has a budget and staff resources for 5 years. There is a yearly programme of activities and regular and formalized consultation between all authorities involved in ICZM issues (including National, Flemish and provincial levels).

**Table 2 ICZM programmes within the COREPOINT Expert Couplet and other\* case study areas**

Name of ICZM programme	Scale of ICZM programme <sup>5</sup>	Current stage of development	COREPOINT partners returning surveys
Durham Heritage Coast programme	Local	Implementation	Envision
Sefton Coast Partnership Plan	Local	Implementation	Sefton Borough Council
Cork Harbour management	Local	Programme development	University of Cork Cork County Council
ICZM Project of the Intercounty Association (Mont-Saint Michel)	Local	Programme and policy development	University of Brest IFREMER
Golfe du Morbihan	Local	Implementation	University of Brest Ifremer
Severn Estuary Partnership	Regional	Strategy implementation	Severn Estuary Partnership Cardiff University
Colne Estuary Strategy*	Local	Implementation	CoastNET
Strategic Plan for North Cornwall's beaches *	Regional	Development	Aberdeen University (N Cornwall District Council)
Outer Hebrides Coastal Marine Partnership Strategy	Regional	Strategy development	Aberdeen University
Northern Ireland ICZM Strategy	National	Policy development Programme implementation, monitoring and review	University of Ulster
Coordination Point for Integrated Coastal Zone Management <sup>6</sup>	Regional	NA	University of Gent

The questionnaire responses represent a wide range of different types of ICZM effort, reflecting the different scales, geographical foci and stages of development of ICZM initiatives in North West Europe (Table 2). For example, plans at early stages of development are the ICZM project for

<sup>5</sup> Local programmes are those within ONE local authority administrative area (including County Council areas); Regional programmes are those which include more than one local authority administrative area.

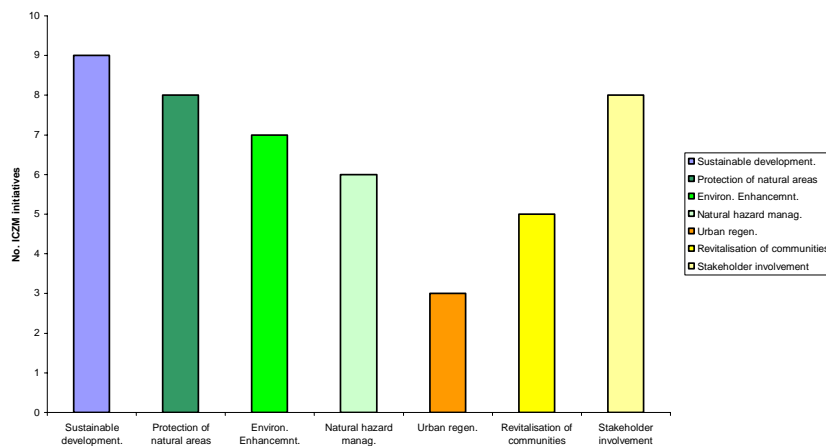
<sup>6</sup> Since the questionnaire survey this has become a Coordination Centre for ICZM.

Mont-Saint Michel and the programme for Cork Harbour. By contrast, the Sefton Coast Partnership Plan, which has gone through at least one programme cycle, has been in existence for well over a decade. With seven of the ICZM programmes relating to the UK, there is a clear geographical bias. However, it is considered that this focus reflects the pattern and level of development of ICZM effort in the region and should also provide useful lessons for the rest of North West Europe.

The focus and orientation of the ICZM efforts is variable, particularly the extent to which the programmes address the offshore environment. Some, such as that for Sefton, are almost entirely concentrated on the terrestrial part of the coastal zone whereas others, including that for the Severn Estuary, attempt to address both on and offshore components. Although all the programmes have sustainable development as a key and overarching aim (Figure 2), the analysis also highlighted a wide range of other aims associated with the ICZM efforts, with the Northern Ireland ICZM strategy covering the widest range, including both environmental and socio-economic ones. Four include protection of natural areas and environmental enhancement as key aims and the plan for N Cornwall includes realising the potential of the beach as an objective. Wider stakeholder involvement was a stated aim in only five of the ICZM programmes.

The topic focus of the ICZM efforts is similarly variable, reflecting the different priorities associated with the programmes as well as differences in the geographical characteristics of the study areas. However, all the listed topics within the questionnaire were addressed within at least one or other of the ICZM programmes, highlighting the wide scope of the ICZM efforts. Only two programmes consider all the listed topics; these are the two coastal partnerships for the Severn and Northern Ireland, those which involve the largest number of partners. However, even the relatively recent programmes for Mont Saint Michel and for Cork Harbour address a wide range of topics. The most frequently cited topics covered in the ICZM programmes are, in order of frequency, recreation, landscape protection and historic heritage, which are included in seven of the programmes and then education and awareness, and economic development. With the exception of the latter, these might be considered as the ‘softer’ and more easily tackled sectors. Surprisingly, few programmes focus on nature conservation and shoreline management topics. Similarly, consideration of land use and spatial planning<sup>7</sup> is also somewhat limited.

**Figure 2 Focus of ICZM initiatives’ efforts**



**3.1.2 Summary of spatial planning efforts associated with Expert Couplet Node sites**

There was generally limited feedback on spatial planning from the COREPOINT respondents, revealing that several respondents had limited knowledge of the spatial planning system, particularly regional spatial planning strategies. The responses include a mixture of both local and county land use, development plans as well as both terrestrial and marine spatial plans (Table 3). However, the responses do not include all the possible plans or even all the types of spatial

<sup>7</sup> Land use planning is included in five programmes whereas spatial planning is included in only four programmes.

plans/strategies for each area as many respondents appeared unaware or reluctant to provide information on all possible plans, possibly because of the limited engagement of the respondents with such processes. Care, therefore, should be taken in interpreting some of the geographical trends highlighted in Section 4 below.

**Table 3 Spatial plans reported on in COREPOINT partners' survey<sup>8</sup>**

Case study area	Development plan	Terrestrial spatial strategy / plan	Marine Spatial plan
Colchester	Colchester & Tendring LDF		
Western Isles	Local Plan for Western Isles		
N Ireland and Co. Donegal	Composite of all development plans		
Donegal	Donegal County Development plan		
Cork Harbour	Cork Area Strategic Plan 2001 – 2020		
	Carrigaline Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2005		
	Midleton Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2005		
	Blarney Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2005		
	Cork County Development Plan 2003		
Mont-Saint Michel		SCOT – Schema de Coherence Territoriale	
Belgium		The Spatial Structure Plan for Flanders; The Provincial Spatial Structure Plan of the province of West Flanders; Provincial Spatial Plans for beaches and dykes; Regional Spatial Plans (Flanders)	North Sea Master Plan (National Ministry of Economic Affairs)

In terms of the general characteristics of these plans, it should be noted that, with the exception of the Cork Area Strategic Plan 2001 – 2020 (CASP) and the North Sea Master Plan, all the 'spatial' plans reported on are statutory. The latter is also exceptional in that it is the only marine focused plan, which extends seawards of the low water mark to cover the territorial sea and the EEZ. Excluding this and the National Ministry of Economic Affairs Master Plan, all the other spatial plans reported on have either a local or regional focus. Although the plans are at varying stages of development, from the plan initiation stage to plan evaluation and review, most are either at the plan development or review stage. Hence, these plans are generally more developed than the ICZM programmes referred to above.

Both the aims and topics covered by the spatial plans were quite extensive. A wide range of aims was listed for most of the terrestrial, non-UK plans. These included sustainable development and the protection of natural areas as well as urban regeneration and revitalisation of coastal communities. In general, there was a wider range of aims and topics listed for the spatial plans than the ICZM efforts. All the listed topics were covered within at least one or other of the spatial plans, and seven referred to at least twenty of the listed topics with one, the Cork County Development Plan 2003 (CCDP), including reference to all thirty topics. The topics covered most frequently in the plans included economic development (10), transport/infrastructure, landscape protection, nature conservation and land use (9). These topics, of course, reflect the traditional

<sup>8</sup> This table does not include all the spatial plans relevant to all the case studies, it merely lists those that were reported on by the questionnaire respondents.

focus of spatial planning efforts. In contrast, those topics receiving least coverage (<=3) are commercial fisheries, pollution control and coastal defence.

### **3.2 Principles – results of questionnaire survey**

The following sections provide a summary of the respondents' evaluation of the ICZM principles based on the questionnaire returns of the COREPOINT partners. Each of the individual sections addresses a separate principle and is structured in a similar format. Initially, a brief discussion of the types of information requested in order to assess the adherence to each principle is provided. This is followed by a summary of the questionnaire responses and, therefore, an interpretation of the extent to which each principle is being applied across the COREPOINT study areas.

#### **3.2.1 Broad holistic approach**

All the ICZM initiatives include sustainable development as a key aim as well as selected environmentally focused aspirations. This might suggest that all of the ICZM efforts need to adopt a broad, holistic approach in order to satisfy associated environmental, economic and social requirements. As noted previously, most of the ICZM efforts address a wide range of topics, even the most recently established initiatives in France and Ireland. However, the preference for inclusion of topics related to economic development, recreation, landscape, heritage, education and public awareness and the limited consideration of nature conservation and shoreline management, as noted previously (Section 3.1.1), suggests bias in some ICZM efforts. In contrast, the spatial planning efforts consider a slightly shorter list of topics with economic development, transport/infrastructure, nature conservation and landscape protection being the most cited topics. The Irish spatial plans and particularly the Cork County Development Plan (2003) consider the widest range of topics.

The range of local characteristics considered by the ICZM programmes is summarised in Figure 3. This clearly reveals that environmental characteristics are more commonly addressed than socio-economic and cultural aspects. In contrast, the ICZM efforts take regional socio-economic considerations into account more frequently than regional environmental ones. Only three of the ICZM efforts addressed the former, notably the UK initiatives for Sefton, the Severn and Western Isles. This relatively low consideration of regional environmental aspects does not comply with the broad, geographical perspective required of ICZM. However, the results reveal that impacts are generally considered throughout all the stages of ICZM development, particularly for the ICZM initiatives for the Durham, Cornwall and N Ireland coasts. Similarly, the results of the investigation into the spatial planning documents indicate that environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts are considered throughout the spatial planning process, but that regional impacts are addressed less generally than local ones.

There is limited consideration of land-sea interactions within both the ICZM and spatial planning documents. As Figure 5 shows, several respondents indicated only partial consideration of these aspects for some of the ICZM initiatives. Cross-boundary impacts and issues appear to receive even less attention within many of the ICZM efforts (Figure 5) than the spatial planning documents, which is possibly surprising given the clear need for such integrated management to take a wide geographical perspective, transgressing administrative boundaries. The development of formal consultation arrangements, including with neighbouring authorities, which has arisen for spatial planning documents, is clearly an approach which ICZM efforts could benefit from. It is clear that the existing partial consideration of such aspects within the ICZM initiatives would need considerable development if ICZM efforts are to comply with this principle.

Figure 3 Consideration of local characteristics within ICZM

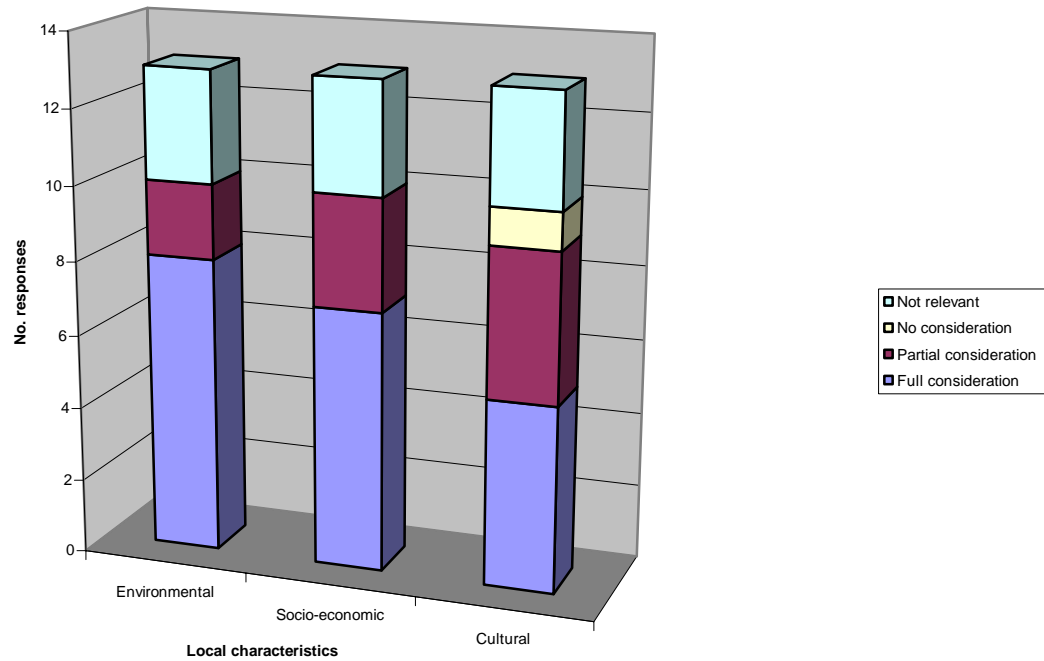


Figure 4 Spatial impacts considered within ICZM programmes

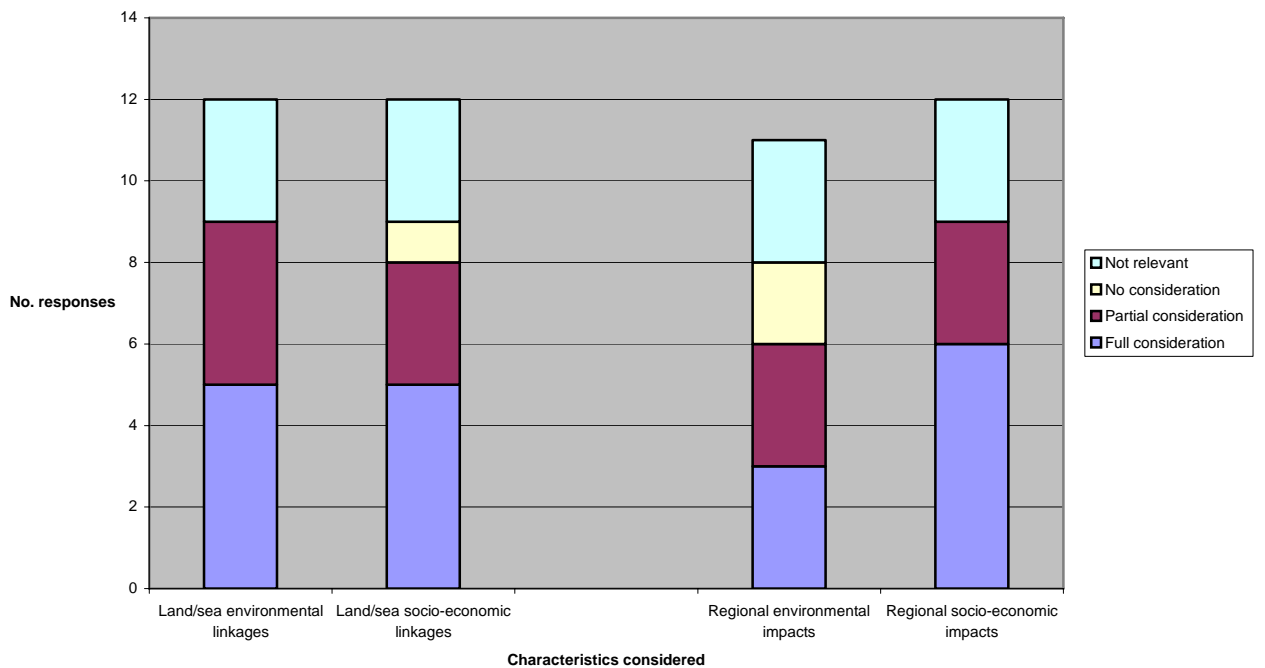
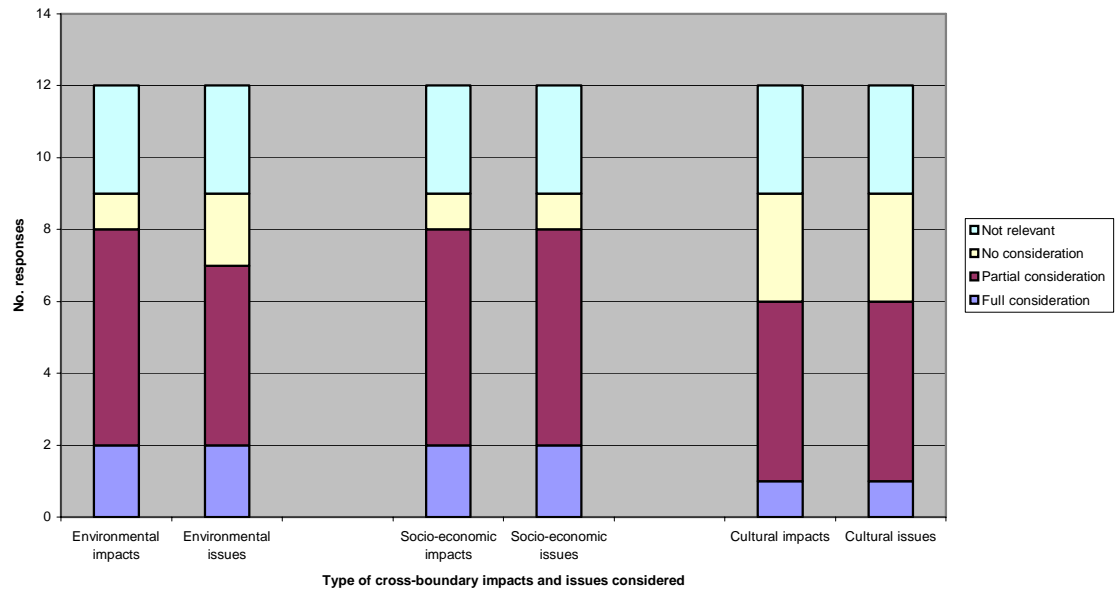
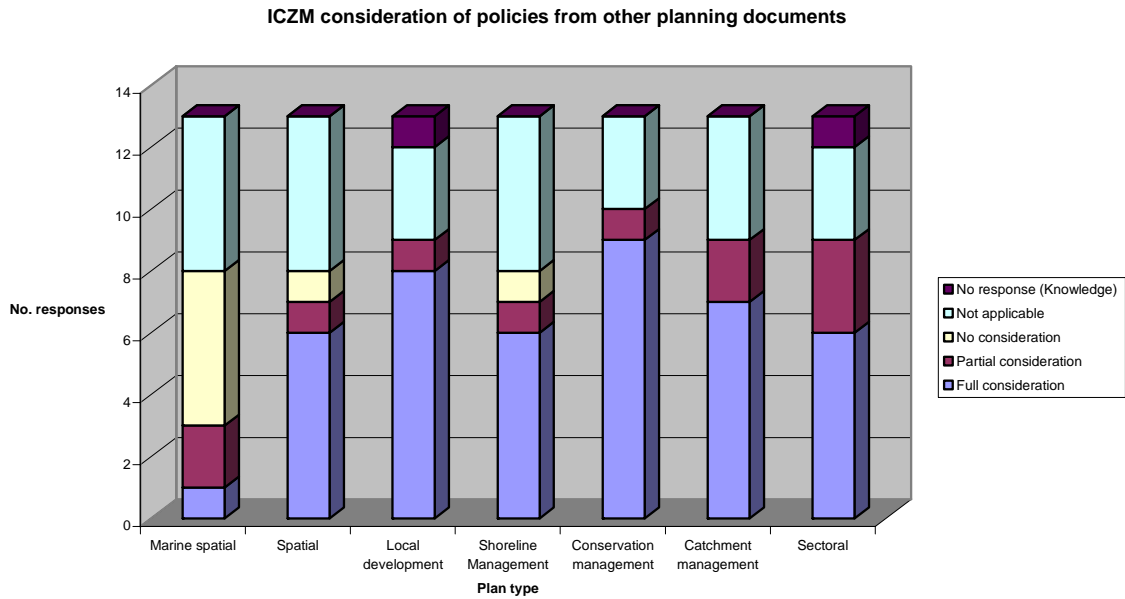


Figure 5 Consideration of cross-boundary impacts & issues by ICZM initiatives

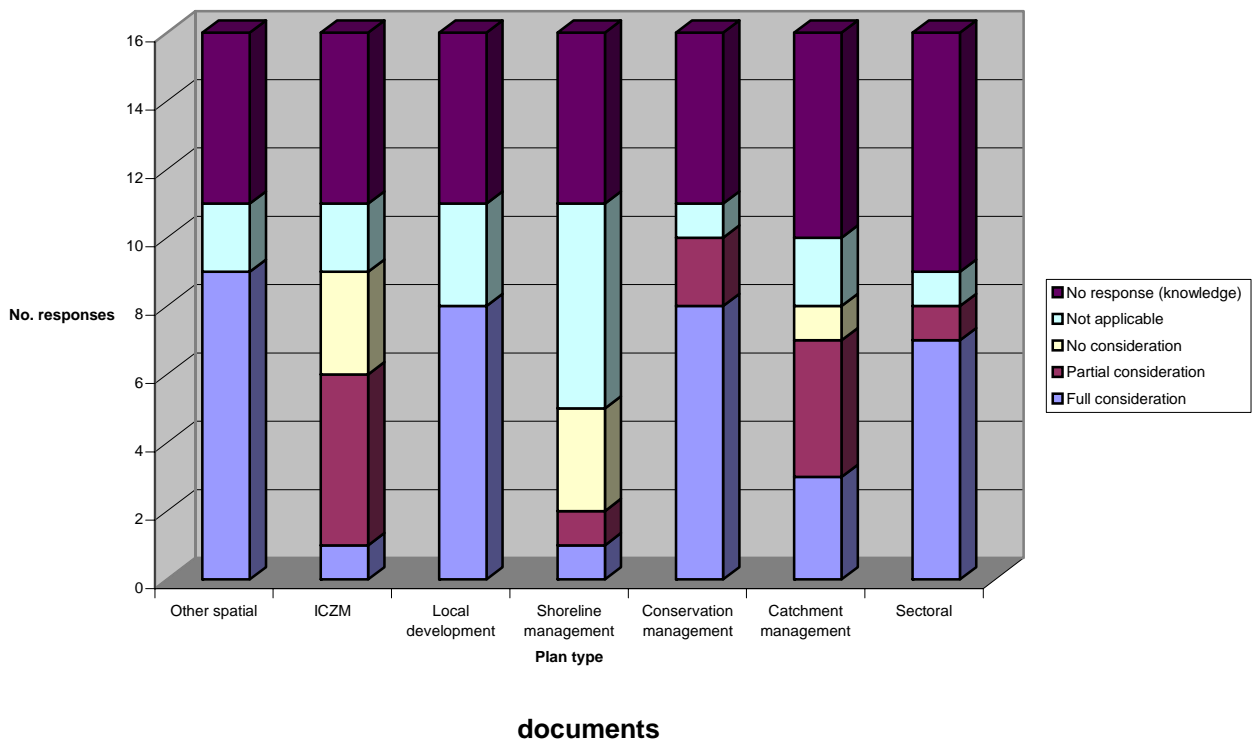


As Figures 6 and 7 reveal, the extent to which ICZM initiatives and spatial planning documents consider policies from other planning documents appears quite variable. Conservation management policies appear to be addressed most within the ICZM initiatives, followed closely by development plan and catchment management policies. Not dissimilarly, policies in other spatial and development plans as well as those in conservation management documents appear most cited in spatial plans (Figure 7). The ICZM initiatives for the Sefton and Western Isles coasts and the Severn estuary make reference to the widest range of plans, whereas those for North Cornwall and Mont Saint-Michel appear to make least reference to policies from these other plans. However, it is considered that the pattern may reflect variations in the presence / absence of some of these other planning documents rather than the inadequacy of linkages between existing plans. For example, the respondents noted that all the plans within England and Wales make some reference to policies from shoreline management documents. However, shoreline management documents have not, as yet, been introduced for other stretches of coast in North West Europe. With respect to the results for the spatial plans, the lack of knowledge of the respondents is a major constraint on the analysis. However, the very limited apparent consideration of both ICZM and shoreline management throughout most of the case studies, is of concern. Unfortunately though, given the time constraints, no further querying of linkages between different planning documents was undertaken.



**Figure 6 ICZM initiatives' consideration of policies from other planning documents**

**Figure 7 Spatial planning consideration of policies from other types of planning**



### 3.2.2 Long-term perspective

With the exception of the Sefton Coast Partnership Plan and Durham, which were initiated in the late 1970s<sup>9</sup>, all the other ICZM local planning efforts are much more recent. Generally, they fall

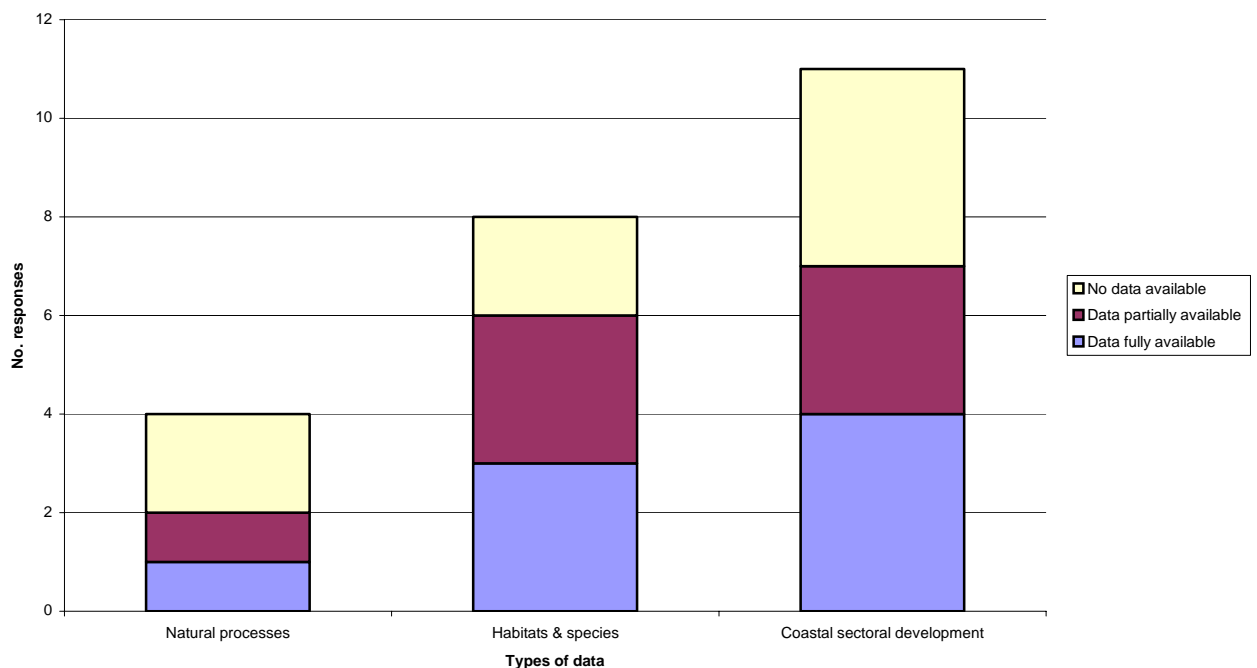
<sup>9</sup> The "Turning the Tide" project (EU-LIFE) commenced in 1997, and by the end of this project there was a commitment to try to designate the Durham coast with Heritage status, which was successful.



into two distinct groups: the ICZM plans and programmes which commenced in the mid- to late 1990s, all UK-based, and those which are a much more recent development of the last three years. A few of the local areas, notably County Donegal and Belgium have no ICZM plans or programmes as yet. Given the lack of local ICZM plans and programmes in some areas, and the relative infancy of these plans and programmes in other areas it is relatively early to assess their contribution to the adherence to this principle. In particular, few areas have undertaken or even yet considered plan / programme review. Only three areas have stated ICZM plan / programme review periods and only one of these, for the Northern Ireland Coastal Strategy, has a review period of over 10 years. Some programmes, such as the Severn Estuary Partnership, which has been in existence for over a decade, have not yet undertaken a formal review process. This lack of ICZM plan review is a significant obstacle to the adoption of a long-term perspective.

Responses relating to the availability of long-term data sets for ICZM planning indicate a somewhat patchy and generally poor situation (Figure 8). Only the Sefton Coast Partnership Plan appears to have access to long-term data related to natural processes, ecology and sectoral coastal development trends. Although a few respondents (Severn; Cork Harbour; N. Ireland) suggested that such data was partially available, most highlighted a paucity of data and information on sectoral trends for ICZM development. The lack of long-term data is a clear impediment to the adoption of this principle. This may reflect lack of awareness of the need to collect data to address this planning horizon or may be a result of a lack of resources or a low priority for this type of activity.

Issues relating to the responses referring to spatial planning have been highlighted previously (Section 3.1). Despite Partners' limited knowledge of spatial planning it is clear that most of the spatial planning efforts which have been described are relatively recent with plan review periods lasting between 5 and 10 years. This is a relatively short time horizon for dealing with long-term issues, but it may allow for frequent plan / programme adaptation. However, with the exception of the terrestrial spatial plans for Ireland (Donegal and Cork Harbour), which have partial accessibility to long-term data sets and the (Belgian) North Sea Master Plan's access to long-term data on coastal sectoral development trends, respondents were unable to comment on other aspects of data availability for (coastal) spatial planning.



**Figure 8 Long-term data availability for ICZM development**

### **3.2.3 Local specificity**

To some extent the topics covered by the ICZM plan/programmes (Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2) reflected the COREPOINT Partners' identification of local coastal management priority issues. This generally conforms with the other responses related to local specificity which are explained below. However, in practice it was difficult to compare the results quantitatively.

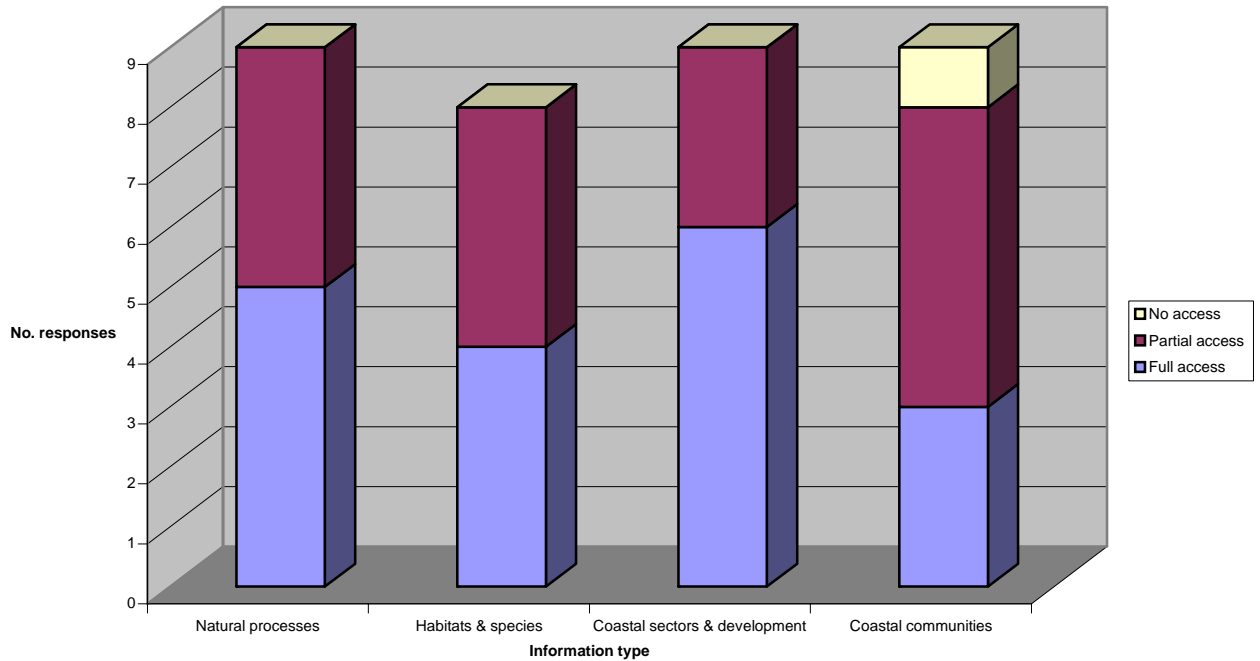
With respect to the mechanisms enabling involvement of local administrative bodies and stakeholders in the ICZM plan/programme, most of the local programmes appear to have these and even the more large scale regional and national programmes have mechanisms to facilitate the partial involvement of these stakeholders. However, with the exception of the Durham, Colne and Sefton case studies<sup>10</sup>, the respondents highlighted variable and generally only partial access and use of local information in the ICZM plan/programme process (Figure 9). There are particular gaps in the access to and use of local information relating to coastal communities (expand?). However, all the respondents, including those reporting on the Durham and Sefton case studies, indicated only partial access to information to support a fully local ICZM approach. In the case of Mont-Saint Michel, there appears to be no access to such information as the procedure for the SCOT local spatial plan does not consider it necessary to involve many local stakeholders. However, other ICZM initiatives in the bay do involve many local stakeholders. In most cases there appears to be an attempt to acquire local knowledge and facilitate participation at this level, although this is frequently less than adequate. Once again Durham, Colne and Sefton report better results for this question. However, all case studies attempt to consider local coastal characteristics and impacts with respondents reporting on the Durham, Colne, Cork and Mont-Saint Michel case studies indicating a good response on this aspect. Generally then, these results would suggest that the local ICZM planning efforts within the COREPOINT Expert Couplets are attempting to address the principle of local specificity, but that there are some significant variations between the COREPOINT partners' responses.

As a result of the incomplete knowledge of many respondents on spatial planning, only the Donegal, French, Cork and Belgium responses about spatial planning are reported. In general, these indicate terrestrial spatial planning processes are quite good at considering local coastal characteristics and impacts, but of course, these are limited to the jurisdictional limits of the planning system, which is generally the low water mark. The North Sea Master Plan, being a national plan, takes less consideration of local characteristics and impacts, although the respondents indicated that it does attempt to address local community concerns and considers local environmental characteristics.

**Figure 9 Access to and use of local information in ICZM development**

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<sup>10</sup> Respondents for both of these case studies report good access to and use of local information in ICZM plan/programme development.



### 3.2.4 Working with natural processes

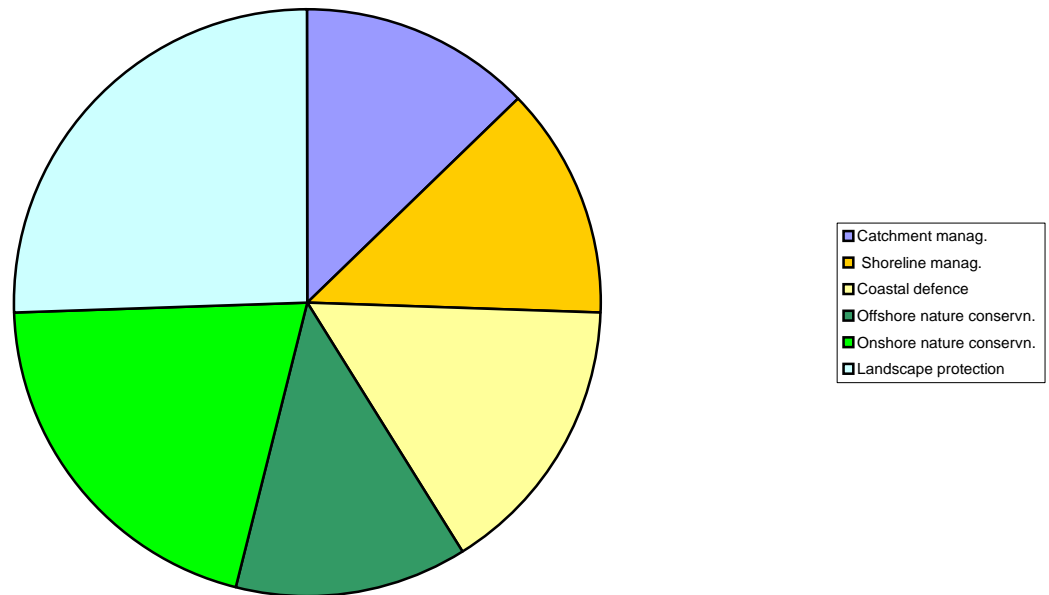
The aims of most of the ICZM initiatives are clearly closely aligned to natural resource management: all but two of them having the protection of natural areas and environmental enhancement as key aims. Natural hazard management, however, is a slightly less commonly cited aim.<sup>11</sup> Whilst such a distinct focus on natural resource management within the ICZM efforts is likely to lead to strong coherence with this principle it may, however, lead to false perceptions of ICZM as being too environmental. However, when the ICZM initiatives were investigated to see which natural process-related topics were included in their programmes, there appeared to be less focus on these aspects. The results tended also to vary between the case studies (Figure 9). Only those ICZM initiatives for the Severn and the Western Isles include all of the topics listed. Landscape protection and onshore nature conservation appear to be the most frequently included of these topics, the former occurring in all of the UK and Irish initiatives. Such a focus on these aspects is not surprising, given the interest and origins of many of the initiatives. However, less than half of the initiatives address shoreline management and coastal defence topics. In the case of the English case studies which do not include such topics, it could be argued that there are already separate shoreline management plans covering these aspects (Ballinger *et al.*, 2002). However, for the other areas which do not include such aspects, notably for the case studies in Ireland, these additional plans do not exist.

As Figure 11 shows there is considerably more information available for ICZM development on natural physical processes than on natural variability of habitats and species, although even for the former several respondents indicated that such information is only partially available. However, it should be noted that several of the respondents indicated that availability of such information was not relevant to the ICZM under development. Despite this, it appears that for most of the ICZM initiatives there is a distinct need for more information on such aspects. There is a relative paucity of long-term and medium-term information on both natural physical processes and natural variability of habitats and species compared with information on short-term changes. Without access to such information it could be argued that management is unable to take account of natural processes and is, therefore, unable to comply fully with this particular principle. Despite this, the respondents generally suggested that most of the ICZM efforts were able to take into account the impacts of ICZM on the evolution and dynamics of natural coastal processes, either fully (six responses) or partially (two responses). Similar suggestions were made with respect to ICZM impacts on the natural limits of the coastal environment and on the natural variability of habitats

<sup>11</sup> Natural hazard management is not a key aim for the Severn or Cork Harbour.

and species. However, slightly fewer respondents considered that the ICZM efforts were able to address these aspects fully, No further evidence was requested, unfortunately, to support such views. With few of the ICZM efforts having reached programme review and evaluation, this should be an aspect which these initiatives investigate in further detail during their later stages of development.

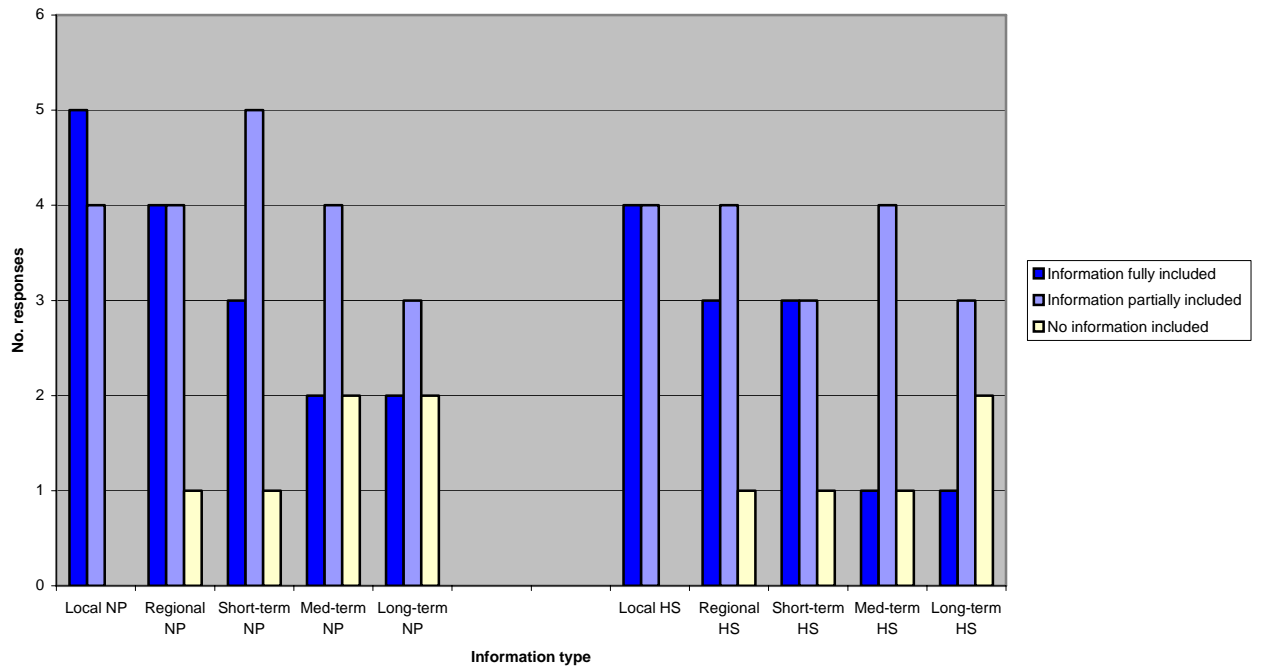
**Figure 10** Natural resource management topics covered within ICZM initiatives



The results related to the spatial planning efforts indicate that there is considerably more information available on the natural variability of land-based habitats and species than on natural physical processes. This is almost completely the reverse of the information availability pattern for ICZM development and possibly reflects the long history of concern of development planning with nature conservation aspects. There is still, however, a clear need for better medium and long-term information on such topics. The distinct paucity of information on natural processes and in particular on medium and long-term processes is of concern. There were no reports of full consideration of these latter two aspects in any of the spatial plans under review. As noted above in the context of ICZM, without poor access to such information management cannot fully take account of natural processes and is, therefore, unable to comply with this principle.

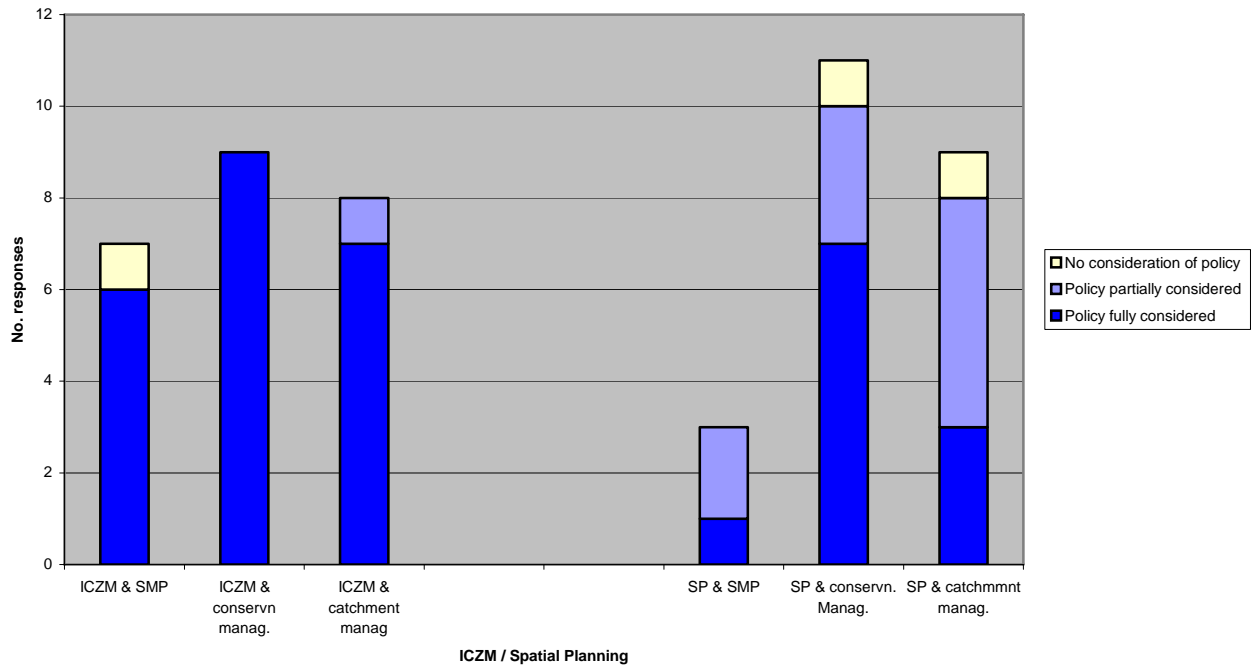
Finally, the questions relating to the extent to which the ICZM and spatial planning efforts consider policies from natural process-related management plans were analysed. The results of this enquiry are summarised in Figure 12 below. It is apparent that more of the ICZM initiatives consider policies from the nature conservation arena, than from catchment and shoreline management documents. However, as river basin planning becomes more formalised under the Water Framework Directive, it would be hoped that linkages between ICZM and river basin /catchment planning would develop. The pattern of consideration of policies for the spatial plans is not too dissimilar, with most consideration being apparently given to policies from the nature conservation sector. This is not surprising, given the long tradition of engagement with such matters in development planning. It was, however, pleasing to note that respondents have suggested that there is consideration of catchment planning policies within several of the spatial planning documents, although clearly such consideration could be more fully developed. The apparently relatively low consideration of shoreline management policies within spatial planning documents, however, is of concern. Potentially this could mean that this principle is not achieved by this sector and that unsustainable development may occur in several of the case study areas.

Figure 11 The availability of natural process-related information for ICZM development



NP Natural physical processes  
 HS Natural variability of habitats and species

**Figure 12 Consideration of policies from natural process-related management plans within ICZM and spatial planning**



### 3.2.5 Adaptive Management

In terms of the monitoring and review of the ICZM efforts, the results were rather mixed. Only those ICZM programmes for Cork Harbour and the SCOT initiative for Mont Saint Michel have not yet considered these aspects of the ICZM process, although other ICZM initiatives within this area do address this aspect. This is a result of the relatively early stage of development of the ICZM initiatives in these areas. The programmes for the Durham heritage coast and for the Western Isles have considered these elements, but have not yet implemented them. Additionally, some of the other ICZM initiatives, such as the Severn Estuary Partnership, have not yet developed full monitoring and review procedures, although they have elements of monitoring and review in their annual work programmes. Consequently, the capacity for the overall ICZM planning process to be adaptive appears rather variable across the study areas. With respect to the spatial planning efforts, however, the responses indicated an even more mixed response. Some respondents indicated that many of the spatial planning efforts have not yet reached the monitoring and review stage and only the Scottish and Irish spatial plans appear to undergone monitoring and review.

With respect to the extent to which ICZM and spatial planning efforts implement a structured process to identify issues or respond to these on an ad hoc basis, the results were quite promising. It appears that even though all of the ICZM efforts use some sort of structured process to identify issues for management there is sufficient flexibility in the approaches taken in a few cases (North Cornwall; Severn; Western Isles; Sefton) for the management efforts to be able to respond to issues as they emerge. For example, in the case of the Severn, the Severn Estuary Partnership is now fully engaged in discussions relating to climate change and offshore renewable energy related issues, topics which did not figure highly in the Severn Estuary Strategy management document (Severn Estuary Partnership, 2001). With respect to the spatial plans, there appears a clear structured process for issue identification in most cases. Given the long tradition and development of most of the terrestrial planning systems of North West Europe and the significant amount of planning guidance relating to development planning, this is hardly surprisingly. Only the marine spatial plan for Belgium appears not to have a structured process in place to identify and respond to issues for management, responding on an *ad hoc* basis to identify issues as they arise. Respondents revealed that there is apparently slightly more flexibility in responding to local,

emerging issues in local plans rather than county or regional level spatial planning. This is particularly apparent for Cork Harbour, where the Electoral Local Area Development plans (Carrigaline, 2005; Midleton, 2005; Blarney, 2005) and the Cork County Development Plan (2003) have much more scope for responding to emerging, local issues compared to the longer term and more strategic Cork Area Strategic Plan (2001 – 2020).

In relation to responses referring to access and use of data and information, the results were also somewhat variable. The UK ICZM efforts, notably those for Sefton, Durham and the Western Isles, appear to have access to the widest range of different types of coastal information (with respondents indicating that these initiatives have access to over 60% of categories of information listed). Those respondents, however, reporting on the initiatives for the Severn Estuary, North Cornwall, Cork Harbour and Northern Ireland, note partial access to a wide range of information types. Specific information gaps impeding an adaptive approach to coastal management included major gaps relating to:

- long term data sets & info on coastal flooding & vulnerability (Durham);
- medium/longer term processes and environmental hazards (Western Isles)
- coastal erosion and flooding (Mont Saint Michel).

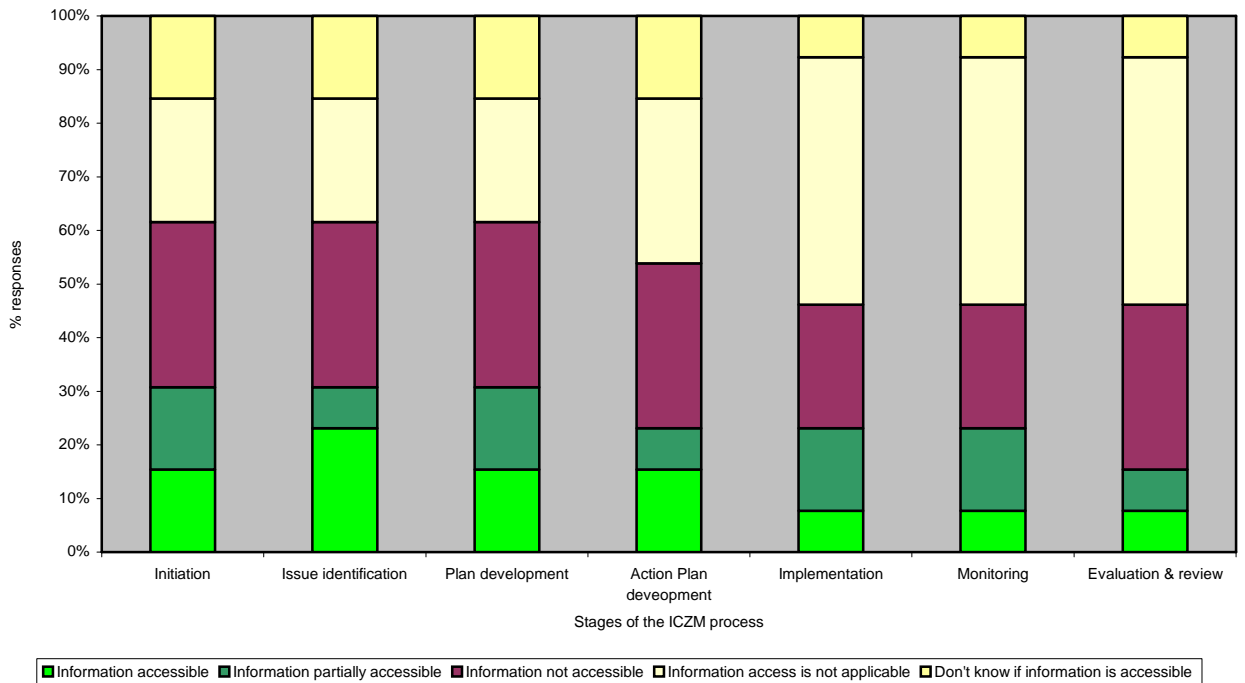
Partial information gaps were also reported by Sefton in relation to information on local communities and also by the respondents commenting on the Mont Saint Michel case study with reference to data on natural processes, habitats and species.

In the context of spatial planning, the respondents indicated quite a mixed picture, although there were significant issues in relation to the knowledge of the respondents on this aspect. However, the responses did indicate that for the spatial plans, like the ICZM efforts, there are significant information gaps relating to coastal processes and natural hazards, in particular in relation to regional scale natural coastal processes & vulnerability to coastal erosion and flooding. These appear to be most significant for the Irish case studies. However, the Belgian respondents also indicated that there are issues with a lack of information on long-term trends.

The study investigated the extent to which relevant information sources have informed the development of ICZM and spatial plans. Without this adaptive approaches would not be possible to put into place. The results from this enquiry are summarised in Figure 13 for the ICZM efforts. It is clear from this figure that there are relatively poor levels of information and use and accessibility at most of the stages of ICZM development. Even during the early stages, most respondents, with the exception of those for the Colne Estuary and Western Isles, indicated there was inadequate or only partial access to relevant information. For the spatial planning efforts, responses were rather scarce. Those that did reply suggest that there is information and data available to inform spatial planning, but that this could be improved. Only in the case of the Belgian marine spatial plan does this not seem to be available. As most of these plans are statutory, then the European SEA directive is relevant in this context (2001/42/EC). This directive requires that all significant environmental impacts of planning efforts are investigated, reduced and mitigated, as appropriate. Such assessment, clearly requires information and data relating to a wide range of 'environmental' impacts.

There was a slightly more encouraging response to the question about access to data and information from previous policy development. Eight of the respondents suggested that this was available for current ICZM efforts, although in several cases this was only partially so. Although there were few responses relating to this aspect for spatial planning, those provided suggest that there is a clear, formal procedure for building on previous policy development, which utilises existing information, as appropriate. However, the results relating to the extent to which ICZM and spatial planning efforts are able to recognise the uncertainties and limitations of their respective information bases showed significant differences between the two types of planning systems. All of the ICZM initiatives appear to recognise the uncertainties and limitations of their information base and attempt to fill information gaps, as appropriate. However, with respect to the spatial planning efforts it seems that there may be a problem in this area, although it may just be that some of the responses are rather unreliable on this (Section 3.1.2).

**Figure 13 Information use and access at various stages of ICZM development in the case study areas**

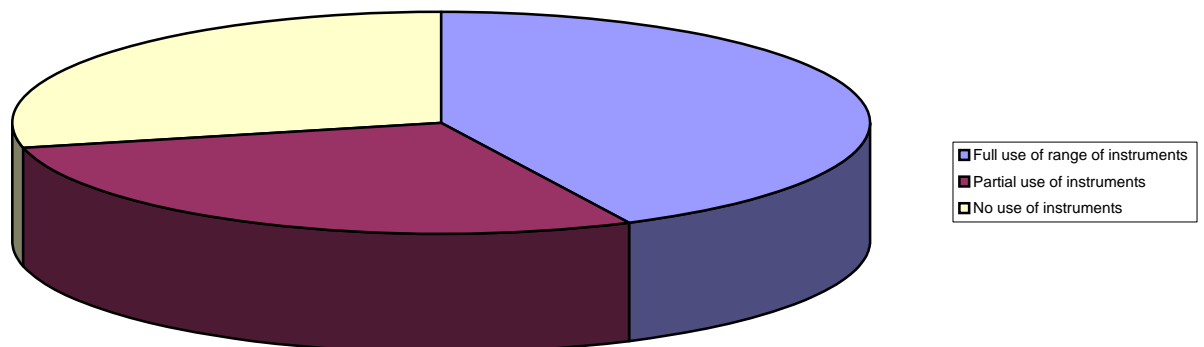


The overall conclusions from this section then point to a reasonable management framework and information base to allow adaptive management to occur for most of the ICZM and spatial planning efforts. However, information availability as a key to adaptive management is only one element. The need for mechanisms to be built into the plan or initiative to give it sufficient flexibility to be able to facilitate adaptive management is, arguably, even more important. Unfortunately given the relative infancy of most of the ICZM initiatives, there was little material within the Partners' questionnaire responses.

**3.2.6 A combination of instruments**

Of the valid responses relating to the range of tools and employed within ICZM efforts, four indicated that there was such a range. These responses related to three case study areas, notably Sefton, Severn, North Cornwall and Northern Ireland/Donnegal. In contrast, two of the English responses, those for the Colne and Durham coasts, suggested no such range.

**Figure 14 Utilisation of a range of instruments for ICZM within Expert Couplet study areas**





The responses to questions relating to the procedures available to identify appropriate sets of tools and to ensure consistency between tools were less positive. There were slightly more respondents who answered negatively to this question, notably from Durham, Colne, Severn, North Cornwall and Northern Ireland. In the Sefton, Cork Harbour and Western Isles case studies, however, some sort of procedure was reported although no details were provided.

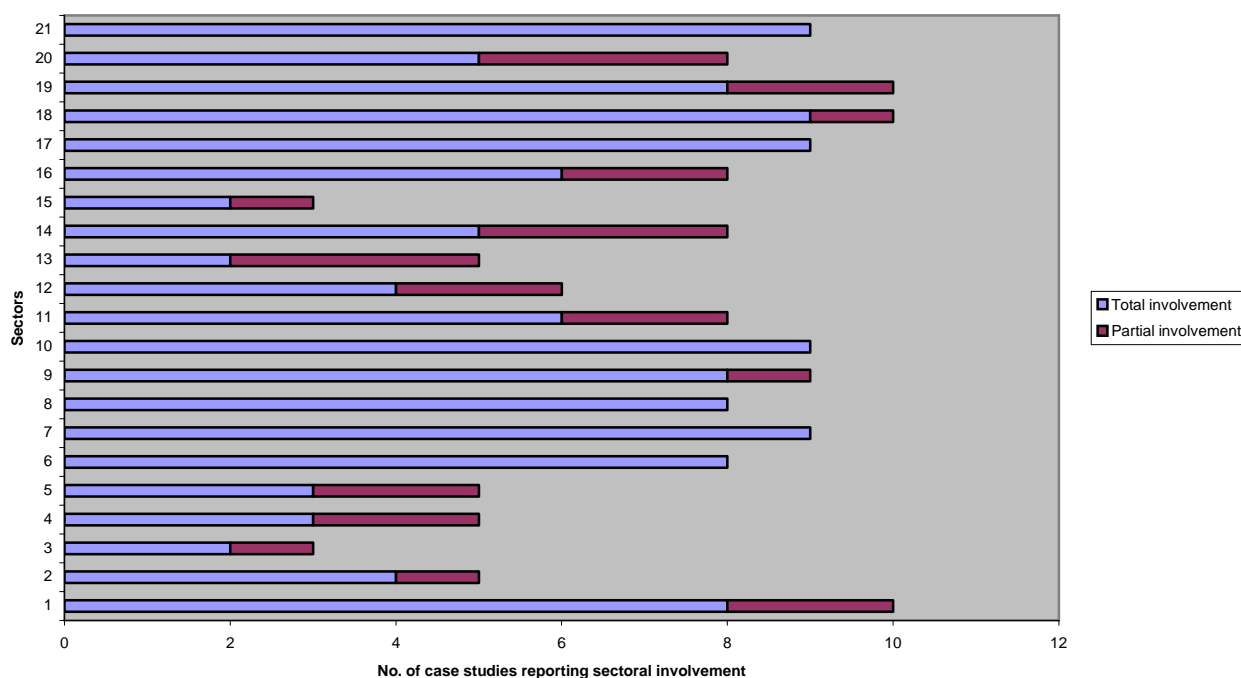
Overall this is one of the most difficult principles to assess, particularly given the need for customised combinations of instruments to deal with specific local conditions and requirements. Direct questions asked related to approaches and tools, but these were general and no further evidence was provided from the questionnaire to back up respondents' opinions. It should be noted that, in the case of returns from both academic and policy makers, there was slight discrepancy in the responses. This was more a matter of degree rather than substance though. This, however, highlights the need for more a more objective approach to follow up this survey including further evidence to support statements in relation to this principle.

### **3.2.7 Support and involvement of all stakeholders**

With respect to stakeholder involvement in the various ICZM efforts, it is interesting to note that seven of these initiatives, notably all for the UK as well as that for Mont Saint Michel, state wide stakeholder engagement as an overarching aim. This is not surprising given the need for such initiatives to gain such involvement and support (including often financial) for their survival and *raison d'être*. In contrast neither of the Irish ICZM strategies (Northern Ireland; Cork Harbour) include this aspect as a management objective, although clearly a wide range of stakeholders are engaged in the ICZM processes for both of these areas. Figure 15 summarises the key sectors engaged in the ICZM efforts for all the case study areas. Some ICZM efforts, notably the local initiatives for the Colne and Severn Estuaries, Cork Harbour and the Western Isles and the countrywide strategy for Northern Ireland involve fourteen or more sectors. The latter engages with all the sectors listed either fully (16) or partially (4); however, the exact extent of these scales of involvement are not precisely defined. Interestingly and rather worryingly, given the occasional label of ICZM as being too environmentally focused, the only sector which was involved in all the ICZM efforts was nature conservation. After this, the tourism, recreation, pollution control, land use planning and economic development sectors were the most commonly engaged, involved in between eight and nine of the initiatives. These sectors are those which have typically been recorded by other European and, particularly, UK reviews of ICZM efforts (refs.). In accordance with observations from elsewhere the agriculture, fisheries, offshore mineral development and water supply sectors are less engaged in such efforts.

In terms of level of engagement in ICZM, the responses from the questionnaire indicate that most of the stakeholders who are involved come from the local area and represent locally based organisations. This was to be expected given the general focus on local, ICZM efforts within the survey. The Northern Ireland coastal partnership along with those for the Severn, the Western Isles, Sefton and Mont Saint Michel, also engage with regional (sub-national) stakeholders whereas most of the ICZM initiatives relating to smaller areas, such as that for Cork Harbour, do not generally involve regional level bodies. In the context of engagement with neighbouring administrations, the results were less promising. Only five of the ICZM efforts, notably all from the UK (Sefton, Colne, Severn, Western Isles, and North Cornwall) appear to involve representatives from such bodies. As noted previously, this deficit is likely to impede a strategic and coherent approach to ICZM at a regional scale. Stakeholder involvement during the various phases of ICZM development is somewhat variable and appears dependent on the current stage of development of the ICZM initiative. Given the relative infancy of many of the initiatives under review it is not surprising then that it has been recorded that there are more stakeholders involved in the early phases, particularly in programme initiation and issue identification, rather in programme monitoring and evaluation.

**Figure 15 Involvement of key sectors within ICZM initiatives**



**Key to sectors:**

1	Economic development	12	Water supply
2	Mineral resource development (land)	13	Commercial fisheries
3	Mineral resource development (marine)	14	Aquaculture
4	Energy generation (onshore)	15	Forestry
5	Energy generation (offshore)	16	Agriculture
6	Transport/infrastructure	17	Tourism
7	Pollution control	18	Recreation
8	Waste management	19	Spatial Planning
9	Land use planning	20	Sea use Planning
10	Coastal defence	21	Nature Conservation
11	Heritage		

As noted previously, there was a very limited response in relation to stakeholder involvement in spatial planning for many of the Expert Couplet sites. Many respondents indicated that they were insufficiently familiar with spatial planning to be able to comment on this aspect. The few respondents who did provide responses indicated that there is generally wide stakeholder involvement in such planning efforts, including most of the sectors listed in the survey questionnaire. For the spatial plans associated with the Colne Estuary and the Donegal coast, there are over fifteen of the listed sectors involved in spatial planning. For the other areas tourism and recreation, economic development and transport/infrastructure are the most commonly cited sectors engaged in spatial planning. In contrast to the reasonable levels of engagement of these 'economic' sectors in spatial planning, environmental management sectors appear to have less involvement apart from the Sefton, Northern Ireland and Belgian case studies. Apparently, there is generally little involvement of offshore sectors and planning bodies in land-use spatial planning. This is a potential issue for ICZM, which requires land-sea integration. Of equal concern is the apparent lack or only partial involvement of the representatives of ICZM initiatives in many of the spatial planning efforts. For example, none of the development/spatial plans for Cork Harbour have been reported to have any link with the ICZM efforts. This is clearly an area which needs further investigation. In contrast, there were reasonably good levels of engagement with local, regional and long history of most spatial planning processes and associated guidance. .

The marine spatial planning system for the Belgian coast is worthy of separate consideration, being the only marine spatial plan reported on in the survey. Six of the sectors, namely economic development, mineral resources, energy generation, transport, fisheries and recreation, are fully engaged in the planning efforts and a further three (nature conservation, aquaculture and heritage)

are partially involved. Such a wide range of stakeholders is pleasing. However, with respect to engagement of local, regional and neighbouring administrations, no involvement was reported, although there was extensive informal involvement of mainly key stakeholders. Further discussion of stakeholder involvement in the Belgian case is provided in Bogaert and Maes (2008).

As with the discussions of other principles, the results are heavily reliant on the perceptions and views of respondents. Even for individual study areas and Expert Couplets, there was slight deviation of views between academic and practitioner partners. In most cases, for example, for the Severn Estuary, the differences of opinion between the (Cardiff University and SEP partner) responses were more a matter of degree (with some questions gaining a 'partial' as opposed to 'complete' endorsement). However, the limited time and resources to complete this survey meant that there were no cross checks in place to verify respondents' views. With further time and resources, checks against ICZM and planning documents, for example minutes of meetings to confirm attendance of various sectors, could have been made. The results did not really reveal the quality, frequency or adequacy of stakeholder involvement in any great depth, although further comments from respondents enabled some views of these aspects to be gained. Finally, there was only limited cross-reference to the aims and nature of the ICZM efforts and characteristics of local areas made in analysing these results. However, despite the above limitations, the results of the investigations into stakeholder engagement do reveal some basic patterns across the experiences of the COREPOINT Expert Couplets in North West Europe,

### **3.2.8 Participatory approach**

For most of the ICZM efforts the results indicate reasonable levels of consultation with many different types of stakeholders (Figure 16). Particularly good levels of consultation occur with recreation groups and NGOs. However, levels of active participation as opposed to consultation were generally significantly lower for all the sectors and across all the study areas. Mechanisms for involving stakeholders and the public from neighbouring regions were more or less absent except in the Colne Estuary. Both industry and the business sector appear particularly poorly engaged in ICZM – a negative feature which has commonly been reported elsewhere in the literature (for example: Ballinger *et al.* 2004). Only in the Mont Saint Michel area are such bodies participating in ICZM efforts. The long time tradition of fishing, shellfish farming and coastal agriculture in the Bay has meant that an ICZM plan which does not involve these stakeholders is unimaginable. In contrast, residents associations were better represented, particularly in many of the UK and Irish case study areas, notably in the Durham, Sefton, Colne, Western Isles and Cork Harbour. The lead role of local authorities in development planning and control and their particular lead on ICZM for these specific case studies may explain these results.

Similar to stakeholder involvement, public participation is generally much higher during the early stages of ICZM development, particularly during issue identification<sup>12</sup> (Figure 17). This conforms to reports on participation in ICZM elsewhere which points to most public involvement during issue identification and close to programme inception. The Western Isles representative commented on the issues associated with this and, in particular, the problems associated with the long-term nature of ICZM which may cause difficulties maintaining high participation levels. Out of the ICZM programmes which have progressed beyond the initial development stages, only a small subset of these, notably those for the Sefton coast and Colne Estuary, engage the public in programme evaluation and review. The ICZM efforts for these areas and for North Cornwall also involve the public in plan monitoring. These three ICZM programmes, incidentally, are those which reported the highest levels of public participation throughout the entire ICZM development process. The Severn Estuary Partnership, however, being a fairly large scale, regional initiative has only been able to gain limited public involvement through its development. Here, the sheer geographical extent of the area makes it difficult to engage with the public. Even in such a case though there are mechanisms in place to promote public involvement and engagement. In the case of the Severn these have included occasional series of workshops at strategic phases of the Partnership's development, notably at the issue identification stages (ref.) as well as the dissemination of the

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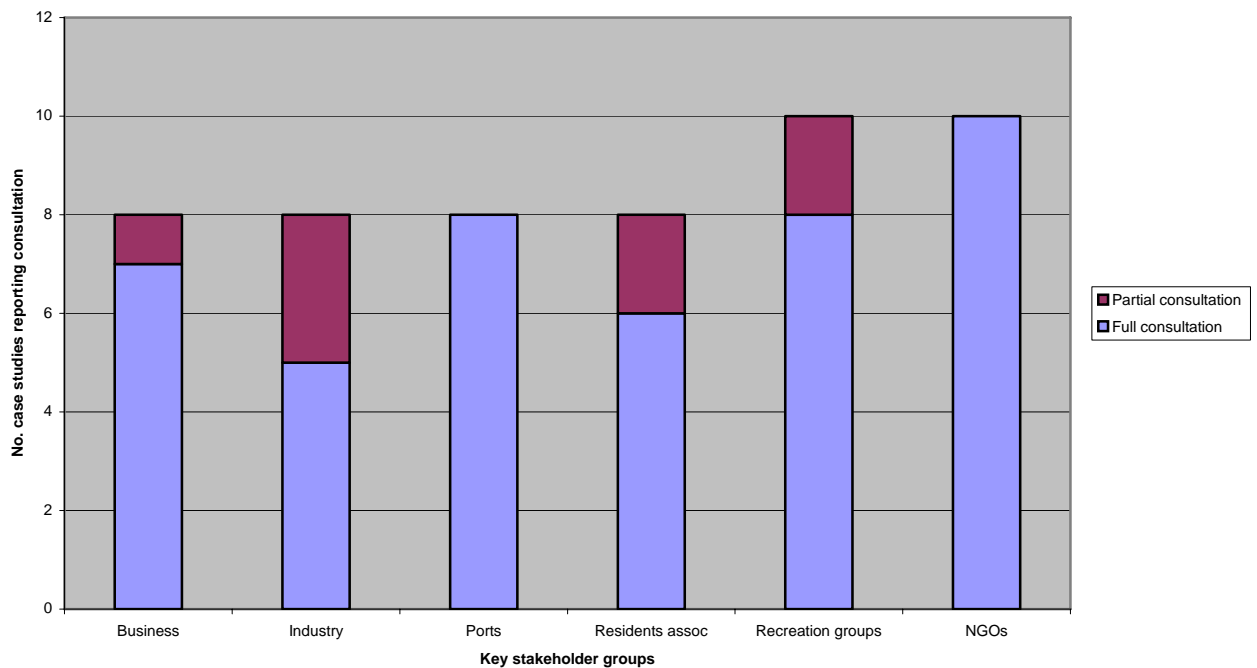
<sup>12</sup> Eight of the ICZM efforts reported high levels of public participation in the issue identification stage of ICZM development.

Partnership's newsletter 'Severn Tidings' to several thousand individuals around the estuary, and the recent introduction of an annual Severn Estuary Forum<sup>13</sup>. In all cases, except for the Colne Estuary, public participation has been facilitated by publically accessible information. Local ICZM efforts in seven of the case study areas within the UK and Ireland have also benefited from access to local knowledge and understanding. For the Severn Estuary and for the SCOT initiative in Mont Saint Michel area only limited access to such knowledge and understanding is available, although other ICZM efforts in the latter area have limited access to local knowledge and understanding.

Respondents were more or less unanimous in their views on the benefits of public participation with most highlighting increased public awareness, knowledge and understanding of coastal issues as the key positive outcomes of such involvement. The ability for ICZM to be able to address local community issues was also cited as a benefit by most of the respondents for the UK and Irish local and regional ICZM efforts. Respondents were also generally in agreement that public participation also increases public ownership of issues. This was particularly highlighted for the local and regional ICZM efforts in UK and Ireland, notably those for the Sefton, Colne Severn, North Cornwall, Western Isles and Cork areas. The book by Bogaert and Maes (2008) explores this issue further for the Belgian case. The only local ICZM initiative not to recognise the full benefit of this aspect appears to be the SCOT initiative for Mont Saint Michel. Other benefits of public participation cited by respondents include:

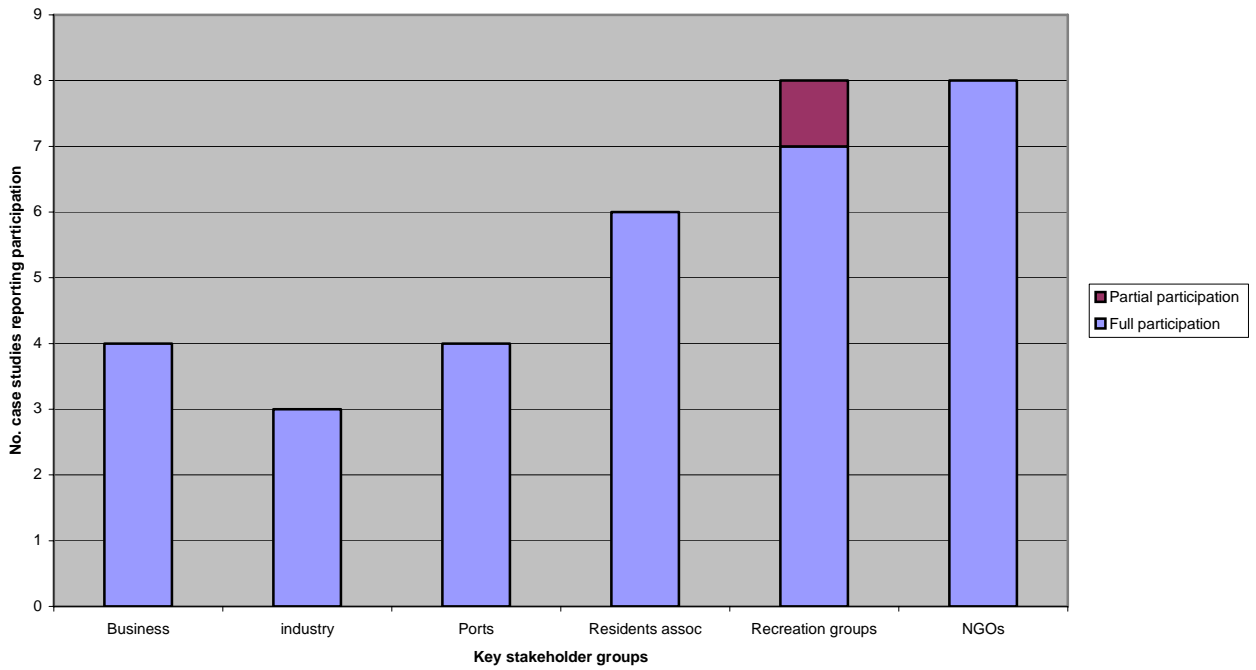
- increased local empowerment (Durham);
- gaining of credibility and authority through the use of a transparent decision-making process; and
- better decision-making (Colne)

**Figure 16 Consultation within the ICZM process with key stakeholder groups**

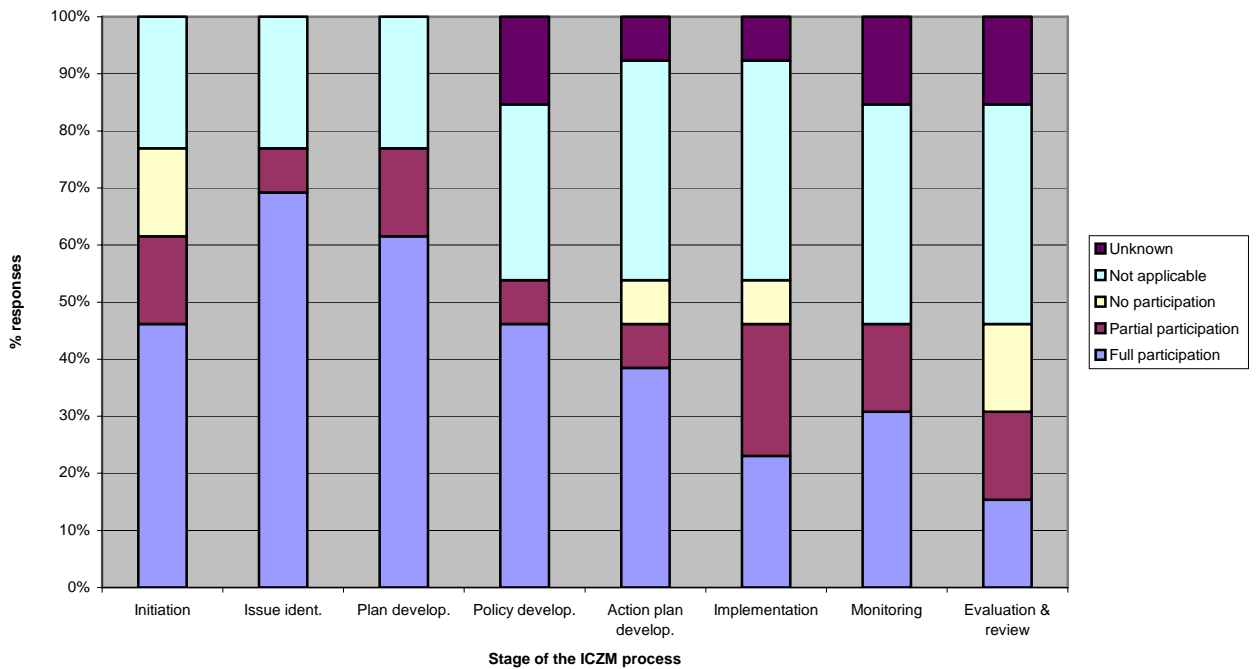


<sup>13</sup> Both the Partnership's newsletter and the Severn Estuary Forum have been supported and facilitated by the COREPOINT project and Cardiff University.

**Figure 17 Participation within the ICZM process with key stakeholder groups**



**Figure 18 Public engagement throughout the ICZM process**



Despite such clear benefits, the partners reported on a variety of factors which limit successful public engagement in the ICZM process. Particular issues included difficulties in gaining

appropriate stakeholder representation and not letting particular single-issue groups dominate the agenda. This was viewed as a limiting factor for seven of the ICZM initiatives, including most of those in the UK and Ireland. However, in the Mont Saint Michel and Severn Estuary cases, this was only viewed as a relatively minor limiting factor. Facilitation costs were highlighted as a major issue in three of the UK ICZM strategies, namely those for the Sefton coast and the Colne and Severn Estuaries. This was only a partially limiting factor for the Durham, SCOT (Mont Saint Michel) and North Cornwall plans. Issues associated with long-term funding and the relative level of funding to achieve adequate levels of public engagement are significant problems for some of the UK ICZM initiatives, but only appear to be a relatively minor issue for the other ICZM efforts. Such problems are commonly cited elsewhere in the literature (Stojanovic and Shipman, 2007) and are often thought to reflect the non-statutory and relatively weak status of ICZM (for example: McKenna and Cooper, 2006). As stated previously, all of the ICZM efforts within the Expert Couplet areas are non-statutory. In addition, lack of access to facilitation skills was also cited as an inhibiting factor for a couple of the English ICZM strategies and consultation fatigue was also highlighted as an issue for the Mont Saint Michel case study. Other ICZM initiatives within North West Europe have frequently noted this problem. Fortunately, lack of interest was not seen as a limiting factor for public engagement although maintaining adequate levels of participation throughout the entire ICZM process is clearly a potential issue.

Few negative impacts of public engagement in ICZM decision-making were cited, although several respondents commented further on the significant implication of public participation on both time and financial resources. The respondent reporting on the Northern Ireland coastal partnership referred to the redistribution of power as a potential negative impact of such participation, and the responses for the Severn Estuary Partnership and Mont Saint Michel also highlighted the impact of such involvement on the sustainability of the initiative. Several respondents also pointed out that it is important to ensure that the aims of public participation are clearly stated from the outset otherwise expectations can be falsely raised and the public then become disillusioned with the process. Conversely, the public may lose interest in the process, perceiving a lack of action as a result of the long time-frames required for ICZM development.

The results relating to public participation in spatial planning were similar to those for ICZM. However, there appeared to be greater levels of engagement with the business and industry sectors than for the ICZM initiatives although, in the context of spatial planning, this appears largely confined to consultation rather than participation. Mechanisms for involving stakeholders and the public from neighbouring regions and from regional levels were rather infrequently mentioned amongst the responses. The relevance of such participation over such wide areas is, of course, debatable. It is, however, interesting to note that higher levels of public participation occur during the early stages of spatial plan development as opposed to ICZM development, particularly during issue identification. Many responses, however, indicated partial rather than full public participation throughout the spatial plan process.

### **3.3 Evaluation of ICZM efforts in Expert Couplet areas**

Tables 4 and 5 summarise benefits from ICZM as well as some of the obstacles to its local development and the following text highlights some of the key features associated with these tables.

#### ***Achievements of ICZM efforts***

##### ***Benefits of ICZM development***

Table 4.3 highlights some of the key benefits of the ICZM initiatives identified by the respondents in the local ECN study areas. Although many respondents noted clear improvements in the quality of their coastal environment over the last decade, including improved beach and water quality, few of these improvements, unfortunately can be linked explicitly to ICZM. This is partly as a result of the

**Table 4 Benefits of ICZM to local COREPOINT ECN areas**

Attitudinal / awareness issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved public awareness and understanding of coastal issues;</li> <li>• Improved local politicians' understanding of coastal issues;</li> <li>• Improved sectoral policy-makers' understanding of multi-sectoral coastal issues;</li> <li>• Improved sectoral policy-makers' understanding of ICZM;</li> <li>• Improved local politicians' understanding of ICZM.</li> </ul>
Organisational arrangements & policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved linkages between administrative bodies;</li> <li>• Improved linkages between researchers and policy-makers;</li> <li>• Improved stakeholder and public involvement in ICZM;</li> <li>• Increased engagement of politicians in ICZM;</li> <li>• Improved sectoral coastal policy which takes account of land/sea interlinkages;</li> <li>• Improved sectoral coastal policy which takes account of cross-sectoral interlinkages.</li> </ul>
Information and data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved monitoring and information on the state of the coastal environment;</li> <li>• Increased accessibility of information on the state of the coastal environment to local policy-makers; and other stakeholders including the public.</li> </ul>

relative infancy of the ICZM initiatives as well as the lack of systems in place to make environmental assessment in an ICZM context. The 'added value' associated with ICZM, however, is clearly associated with:

- Improvements in public and policy-makers understanding and awareness of coastal issues
- Better organisational arrangements
- More integrated policy development
- Improved information provision and availability.

The improvements were frequently seen to be associated with the outward communication and partnership working approach taken by many of the ICZM efforts, engaging with a wide range of stakeholders including the public and politicians. Given the timing of the questionnaire survey, mid-way through the COREPOINT Project, the contribution of COREPOINT was particularly clear, notably in relation to stakeholder involvement and information management. However, despite these improvements, respondents were keen to point out the need for further improvement.

*Barriers to effective coastal management*

Table 4.2 highlights the main obstacles experienced by the respondents as inadequate short-term funding and the associated short-termism of decision-makers and politicians, exacerbated by short electoral periods. Many of these barriers are commonly cited issues for ICZM efforts across the globe (for example, Sorensen, 2002; Stojanovic and Shipman, 2007). Limited awareness of the ICZM process and its potential value is another significant obstacle to full stakeholder engagement. However, some respondents warned over the difficulties and costs involved in gaining successful stakeholder and public engagement in the ICZM process so that expectations are not falsely raised and no one particular single-issue group dominates the agenda. The lack of a legal national framework for ICZM development along with the low status of ICZM associated with its non-statutory nature were also cited as significant issues hampering ICZM development at local levels for many of the respondents.

**Table 5 Key obstacles to ICZM development at local COREPOINT ECN locations**

<b>Legal, policy and institutional issues</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low status of European ICZM policy (a Recommendation rather than a Directive) hampering ICZM development at national, regional and local levels;</li> <li>• Lack of specific national legislation related to ICZM;</li> <li>• Need for a national co-ordinating programmes to focus ICZM efforts &amp; provide support;</li> <li>• Some weak linkages with external administrative bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource issues</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and short-term funding of ICZM;</li> <li>• Limited staff resources;</li> <li>• Limited professional development of some ICZM staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness and attitudinal issues</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short-term horizons of decision-makers and politicians;</li> <li>• 'Silo' (sectoral) mentality of most stakeholders;</li> <li>• Limited awareness of coastal management and its potential benefits by opinion leaders.</li> </ul>
<b>Other issues</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-time scales for ICZM development caused by the need to achieve consensus;</li> <li>• The relatively low and peripheral status of ICZM.</li> </ul>



## **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 General evaluation of questionnaire survey responses**

Table 6 summarises the main findings of the COREPOINT Partners Questionnaire Survey, providing a general overview of the extent to which each principle is being adhered to within the ICZM initiatives associated with the COREPOINT ECN study areas. Qualitative judgements based on an informed review of the responses rather than statistically generated scores provided the information for the greyscale shading system used in column two of the table.

The table indicates some of the key strengths and weaknesses of the local ICZM initiatives in being able to deliver the principles. In summary, and not surprisingly given the local and bottom-up nature of many of the ICZM initiatives, those principles which were better addressed were those which related to local specificity and the support and involvement of stakeholders. In contrast, those principles providing the greatest challenge are those which promote the broad holistic approach, long-term approach and adaptive management, as previously noted in much of the literature (for example: Scottish Executive, 2002).

Despite the heterogeneity of the case studies, there was a remarkable similarity between the responses from all the case studies involved in the COREPOINT partners' survey. Interestingly and possibly not surprisingly, the ICZM initiatives which have been in existence for the longest time, notably some of those in the UK, tended to score most highly in relation to most of the Principles, possibly as a result of the maturing of these initiatives. There were also clear synergies between the research findings and those reported within the existing literature, which are explored in more detail in the supporting report relating to the COREPOINT Partner Questionnaire Survey (COREPOINT: Ballinger, 2008). For example, the results relating to some of the key weaknesses associated with the delivery of the Principles, notably the poor land-sea interaction and the resource constraints of ICZM programmes, are commonly cited as issues within the wider literature.

A comparison of the COREPOINT survey findings with those of the Rupprecht review (Rupprecht Consult, 2006) revealed some interesting comparisons and differences, which are discussed in detail in the supporting report (COREPOINT: Ballinger, 2008). In brief, there is most coherence between the responses for those Principles relating to local specificity and stakeholder involvement, possibly as a result of the relatively simple means of evaluating adherence to these particular Principles. The two surveys, however, found very different levels of adherence to the Principles of holism and working with natural processes. This may be explained by the contrasting types of information used to assess adherence to these Principles, but may also be a result of the different levels of focus of the two studies: the Rupprecht review was particularly interested in national compliance, whereas COREPOINT was more focused on local implementation. The difficulties associated with the varying availability of information and the subjective impressions of regional sea and national evaluators, is also recognized in the former review (Rupprecht Consult, 2006).

**Table 6 Summary of ICZM efforts and their adherence to the EC Principles of ICZM**

Principle	Evaluation <sup>14</sup>	Strengths of local ICZM initiatives	Weaknesses of local ICZM initiatives	Further comments
<b>Broad holistic approach</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all ICZM initiatives reviewed include sustainable development as a key aim</li> <li>most initiatives address a wide range of topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bias towards certain topics within some initiatives<sup>15</sup></li> <li>focus towards environmental rather than socio-economic and cultural issues</li> <li>most do not consider regional context sufficiently</li> <li>limited consideration of land-sea interactions</li> <li>limited consideration of cross-boundary impacts and issues</li> <li>variable consideration of policies from other planning processes</li> <li>very poor recognition of ICZM within local spatial planning documents in many areas</li> </ul>	
<b>Long-term perspective</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few areas have undertaken or even yet considered ICZM plan / programme review.</li> <li>poor or limited availability of long-term data sets for ICZM planning</li> <li>paucity of data and information on sectoral trends for ICZM development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lack of local ICZM plans and programmes in some areas and relative infancy of the plans and programmes elsewhere makes evaluation of this aspect difficult.</li> <li>The short-term nature of ICZM initiatives and their funding negate against adherence to this Principle.</li> </ul>
<b>Local specificity</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all initiatives attempt to consider local coastal characteristics and impacts.</li> <li>most have mechanisms enabling involvement of local administrative bodies and stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>variable and generally only partial access and use of local information in ICZM plan/ programme process</li> <li>gaps in access to and use of local information relating to coastal communities.</li> <li>attempts to acquire local knowledge and facilitate participation are frequently inadequate</li> </ul>	
<b>Working with natural processes</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aims of programmes closely aligned to natural resource management</li> <li>focus on natural resource management likely to lead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less focus on natural process-related topics</li> <li>relative paucity of long-term and medium-term information on both natural physical processes and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resource management focus may lead to false perceptions</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Darker shades of grey indicate greater adherence to Principle

<sup>15</sup> Although tPage: 34

his can be explained by (1) the limited importance of topics in certain areas (2) the need for a programme to focus in order to achieve outputs

Principle	Evaluation <sup>14</sup>	Strengths of local ICZM initiatives	Weaknesses of local ICZM initiatives	Further comments
		<p>to strong coherence with this Principle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>information available for ICZM development on natural physical processes</li> <li>efforts were partially able to account for their impact on the evolution and dynamics of natural coastal processes, the natural limits of the coastal environment and the natural variability of habitats and species</li> </ul>	<p>natural variability of habitats and species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less information available for ICZM development on natural variability of habitats and species</li> <li>few ICZM initiatives have links with catchment and shoreline management</li> </ul>	<p>of ICZM as being too environmental.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for further linkages to develop between ICZM and river basin /catchment planning under the Water Framework Directive</li> </ul>
<b>Adaptive management</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICZM efforts appear to be sufficiently flexible to respond to emerging issues. All initiatives recognise the uncertainties and limitations of their information base and are attempting to fill information gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>little consideration of monitoring and review of the ICZM efforts</li> <li>some significant information gaps impede this approach</li> <li>relatively poor levels of information and use and accessibility at most of the stages of ICZM development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>response may reflect relatively early stage of development of ICZM initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Combination of instruments</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>most use a range of instruments to implement ICZM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inadequate procedures available to identify the most appropriate sets of tools and to ensure consistency between tools.</li> </ul>	
<b>Support and involvement of all stakeholders</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>most state stakeholder engagement as an overarching aim</li> <li>wide range of sectors represented from the local area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inadequate engagement with neighbouring administrations impeding a strategic and coherent regional approach.</li> <li>more stakeholders involved in the early phases, particularly in programme initiation and issue identification</li> </ul>	
<b>Participatory approach</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reasonable levels of consultation with many different types of stakeholders.</li> <li><i>good levels of consultation occur with recreation groups and NGOs.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>levels of active participation generally significantly lower for all the sectors</li> <li>industry and the business sector appear particularly poorly engaged in ICZM</li> <li>??</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public participation is generally much higher during the early stages of ICZM development, particularly during issue identification. long-term nature of ICZM may cause difficulties maintaining high participation levels</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Evaluation of questionnaire survey as a means of testing principles

The questionnaire has enabled a brief evaluation of ICZM efforts at a variety of geographical scales, which is particularly interesting and relevant in the context of development and implementation of many of the ICZM principles. However, the study has also revealed some challenges associated with the assessment of local ICZM efforts against the ICZM Principles. These included difficulties associated with the:

- Varying backgrounds<sup>16</sup> of the COREPOINT questionnaire respondents
- Difficulties associated with gauging adherence to certain Principles, as some are open to more interpretation and some wider in scope than others;
- Varying levels of 'interpretation' required to unpack each of the Principles<sup>17</sup> in order to assess Principle compliance resulting in possibly 'selective' interpretation
- The need to appreciate and understand how Principles should be interpreted and applied in different local situations, recognising there is no one-size-fits-all solution;
- Focus on assessment of individual Principles in isolation rather than the balance among all of them including consideration of linkages between Principles<sup>18</sup>

With respect to the first and second points, the interpretation of principles which was agreed by a sub-set of COREPOINT partners (Figure 1: Section 2) was possibly not equally well understood by all the partners and others answering the survey. Despite considerable discussion of the key elements of each principle, some of the 'interpretations' and criteria listed in Figure 1 require further debate and refinement. With respect to the latter point, it is suggested that focusing on the evaluation of individual Principles rather than the 'package' of Principles, could falsely indicate better overall compliance to ICZM. It is suggested that there needs to be a balance between the adoption of the Principles as any one Principle, taken to excess, might undermine adherence to others<sup>19</sup>. Indeed McKenna *et al.* (in press) go so far as to suggest that this lack of 'integration' between principles may give rise to selective interpretations which can be moulded to support almost any policy or action. For the COREPOINT survey, it is suggested that some principles are probably more important than others in assuring sustainable development of our coasts. For example, unless an ICZM programme complies with natural processes, it will not be sustainable. This is significant for some of the COREPOINT local areas where this particular Principle was not well adhered to. In contrast, over adherence to the principle of 'local specificity,' may undermine the more strategic, long-term approach required of ICZM especially where the ICZM efforts are conducted in a national policy 'vacuum' as is the case for many of the COREPOINT case studies (Stojanovic and Shipman, 2007). With a lack of legal standing to ICZM in Europe, there is little to suggest that this situation is likely to change in the near future. Given the relative importance of some of the principles there is clearly a need to consider the prioritisation of the principles as suggested by McKenna *et al.* (*op. cit.*). Finally, there may also be questions regarding the representativeness of COREPOINT case studies, as, indeed most of these may be considered better practice examples, where there is a higher level of interest and engagement in ICZM than elsewhere in North West Europe.

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<sup>16</sup> Including the contrasting disciplines, training and ICZM experiences of the COREPOINT partners, which although all respondents were considered 'experts' may have led to contrasting interpretations of some of the key questions.

<sup>17</sup> Some of the Principles, it is suggested, are wider in scope and require more concise and precise definition.

<sup>18</sup> For example, those Principles related to participation and stakeholder involvement

<sup>19</sup> For example, if an ICZM programme scores highly on stakeholder involvement, as a result of excessive effort in this area, but does not work with natural processes, this would be unsustainable in most situations.

## 5 OVERALL CONCLUSION

This report has provided a summary of the results of a survey of the COREPOINT project partners' views and experiences related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). In particular, it focuses on the way in which the EC principles of ICZM (2002/413/EC) are being addressed across the region at local levels. This final section summarises the key findings of the partner survey before providing a brief evaluation of the contribution of the COREPOINT partner survey approach to ICZM evaluation. It concludes with a set of recommendations for further evaluation of the ICZM principles including refinement of the COREPOINT partner survey.

### ***COREPOINT partner survey results***

The COREPOINT partner survey has shown rather **mixed compliance** with the EC ICZM principles at local levels, although it indicates some **promising results** related to the principles of local specificity and stakeholder engagement. However, adherence to a subset of principles is no guarantee of ultimate ICZM success; indeed, over emphasis in relation to some (and particularly these two) principles may undermine overall sustainability. In contrast, those principles providing the **greatest challenge are those which promote the broad holistic approach, long-term approach and adaptive management**. Associated with these particular principles, the results reveal concern over:

- the apparent bias of some of the ICZM initiatives towards certain sectors even though the geography of the case study areas dictates that a wider range of sectors should be involved
- the limited consideration of land-sea interactions within ICZM initiatives
- some significant information gaps associated with sectoral trends and long-term processes
- some severe resource (finance and staff) issues
- a general lack of consideration of monitoring and review of ICZM programmes

### ***COREPOINT partner survey contribution***

The COREPOINT partner **survey was relatively successful** in demonstrating the possibility of gaining a better understanding of local adherence to ICZM principles, based on a **structured, clearly designed survey** utilising 'expert' interpretation. It also tapped into a substantive evidence base and provided an insight into operational aspects of the ICZM Principles of Best Practice in a practical, local context. This provided useful lessons for the COREPOINT partnership and the future development of local ICZM initiatives and associated Expert Couplets. The results have wider relevance to the coasts of North West Europe. As such, the findings should feed into European guidance which is needed to clarify the principles and explain their operationalisation (COM (2007) 308 final). As part of the COREPOINT project the survey results have already been successfully linked to the EC ICZM Progress Indicator (COREPOINT: Pickaver and Ferriera, 2008).

### ***Recommendations for further ICZM evaluation***

***It is suggested that the COREPOINT approach to the assessment of local adherence to the EC ICZM principles should be developed. The approach should be refined to provide a standard procedure which can be used by local stakeholders to interpret and understand the principles more clearly and precisely within a local context.***

However, despite the relative success of the COREPOINT partner survey, there are still some limitations and aspects which require further attention in order to apply and evaluate the ICZM principles more rigorously.

These include:

- Difficulties associated with gauging adherence to certain principles, as some are open to more interpretation and some wider in scope than others.
  - ***This suggests a need for clearer, more precise explanations (definitions) of principles***
- The need to appreciate and understand how principles should be interpreted and applied in different local situations, recognising there is no one-size-fits-all solution

- ***This suggests the need to clarify and resolve issues associated with the application of the approach within different geographical contexts***
- Issues associated with assessing adherence to individual principles in isolation.
  - ***This suggests the need to determine methods to evaluate the whole 'principle package' and ways to obtain a sustainable 'balance' between principles and their adoption***

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Local case study profile COREPOINT Partner survey

##### **Goal**

*This survey has been designed to provide an overview of the way in which the ICZM principles are being addressed across North West Europe through analysis of the experience in the COREPOINT local expert couplet study areas. In particular, it is designed to provide background information (evidence) to inform the development of the COREPOINT discussion document on ICZM in North West Europe.*

##### **Aims of Survey**

- *To provide a COREPOINT Partners' assessment of ICZM and related activity within the local case studies*
- *To assess the implementation of the ICZM principles within local case studies*
- *To highlight issues associated with the ICZM principles and their delivery*
- *To inform respondent survey sample*

##### **Guidelines for the completion of the questionnaire survey**

###### *Question topics:*

The questionnaire requests information related to your background and interests in ICZM (Section 1) and the general characteristics of your local case study area (Section 2) as well as your assessment of any specific ICZM (Section 3) and spatial planning (Section 4) efforts. Finally, the questionnaire asks for your overall evaluation of coastal management efforts in general in the area (Section 5). A detailed contents list is provided on the following page.

###### *Question types:*

The questionnaire is a mixture of various types of questions. There are a large number of short answer questions, many of which require a Yes / No type of response. Some of these are formatted into tables to allow similar questions to be grouped together. In addition, there are a range of open questions where your additional comments would be most welcome. In particular, general comments related to how you think ICZM is progressing in your case study area as a whole, with or without a specific ICZM plan/programme (Section 5) will be most useful.

###### *Question responses:*

It is vital that you try to give as full a response to the questions as can, but do not be afraid of the 'don't know' or 'not applicable' categories. These responses are as valid as the others and in some sections these may make up the majority of your responses; indeed, as a COREPOINT project it is important for us to know where there are gaps in our knowledge and understanding of the delivery of ICZM principles.

###### *Who should complete the questionnaire?*

COREPOINT partners. Where there are both academic and practitioners as partners working in the same geographical area they should try to complete the questionnaire together (e.g. Cardiff University and Severn Estuary Partnership).

###### *Which local case areas?*

COREPOINT partners should complete a questionnaire for at least ONE local case study area in which they are working as an Expert Couplet as part of the COREPOINT project. Where partners are working on more than one COREPOINT case study area, they may complete multiple questionnaires, one for each case study, if they so wish!

###### *Which plans and programmes?*

If there is more than one ICZM plan or programme within your local case study area please complete a separate Section 3 for each plan / programme. Similarly, if there is more than one spatial plan (terrestrial/marine) for your local case study area, please complete a separate Section 4 for each plan / programme.

###### *How long should it take?*

As COREPOINT partners the information you provide is essential for our joint discussion document. It is advised that that you should allocate about *two hours* to complete the questionnaire. If you are producing a joint submission then you may need to take longer.

###### *Further queries?*

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me ([BallingerRC@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:BallingerRC@cardiff.ac.uk)).



**Key to responses**

Y Yes  
N No  
P Partial  
NA Not applicable

## Contents

1. Respondent(s)
2. Coastal profile
3. **ICZM plan / programme: detailed assessment**
  - 3.1 **Key features of the ICZM plan / programme**
  - 3.2 Stakeholder involvement
  - 3.3 **Information aspects of the ICZM plan / programme**
  - 3.4 **General considerations in ICZM plan / programme development**
4. **Spatial planning: detailed assessment**
  - 4.1 **Key features of the spatial plan**
  - 4.2 Stakeholder involvement
  - 4.3 **Information aspects of the spatial plan**
  - 4.4 **General considerations in spatial plan development**
- 5 Overall assessment of coastal management practice

# 1. Respondent(s) profile

*This section provides an overview of the characteristics of the COREPOINT respondent(s) including their role and relationship with coastal practitioners.*

## 1.1 Name of respondent(s):

## 1.2 Institution(s):

## 1.3 Please indicate the type of institution(s) represented [check the relevant box(es) in the table below]:

Description	Click to check
Academic Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Authority Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other type of Partner (Please specify)	

## 1.4 Further information:

*Please provide a brief resume of your role and relationship with coastal practitioners within your chosen study area in the space provided below:*

## 2. Coastal profile

*This section provides an overview of the characteristics of the local study area, including an overview of the main coastal issues.*

### 2.1 Coastal location:

--

### 2.2 Coastal natural characteristics

*Highlight the main natural characteristics of the coast by checking the relevant boxes in the table below:*

Description	Major characteristic	Minor characteristic	Not present
Open rocky, high cliffed coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open, low lying coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estuary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Embayment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indented coastline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Offshore islands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Salt marsh	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tidal flats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dune systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandy beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shingle beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other ( <i>Please specify</i> ):			

### 2.3 Coastal socio-economic characteristics

*Tick the description of your coast which best describes this stretch of coast in the relevant box below:*

Description	Check
Entirely urban	<input type="checkbox"/>
Largely urban with some rural stretches	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small towns with some rural stretches	<input type="checkbox"/>
Largely rural with some villages	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entirely rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other ( <i>Please specify</i> ):	

### 2.4 Main sectors and activities

*Highlight the main sectors and activities along this stretch of coast by ticking the relevant boxes in the table below:*

Description	Major activity	Minor activity	No activity
Commercial fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral resource development (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral resource development (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy generation (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy generation (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other major transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature conservation sites (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature conservation sites (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heritage sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste management (e.g. landfills; sewage treatment) facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Description</i>	<i>Major activity</i>	<i>Minor activity</i>	<i>No activity</i>
Hard coastal defences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other ( <i>Please specify</i> )			

## 2.5 Management issues

Highlight the main coastal issues for the stretch of coast.

*Tick the relevant boxes in the table below and add further explanation, as appropriate:*

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Check</i>	<i>Additional comment / explanation</i>
Human activities (e.g. urbanisation; industrialisation; tourism; agriculture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unsustainable forcings (e.g. urban industrial wastes; shoreline development; intensive agriculture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Impact responses (e.g. pollution; flooding; depletion of resources)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other ( <i>Please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## 2.6 Further information

In the space provided below, briefly describe any additional characterises relating to this stretch of coast which are relevant to this survey

### 3. ICZM plan / programme: detailed assessment

*This section provides a detailed evaluation of any ICZM management plan or programme in the coastal area. The questions are designed to measure the interpretation and implementation of the ICZM Principles within this plan / programme.*

#### 3.1 Key features of the ICZM plan or programme

**3.1.1 Is there an existing ICZM plan / programme or one being developed for all or part of this stretch of coast?**

Y or  N

*If Yes, please continue<sup>20</sup> - If No, please go to Section 4*

**3.1.2 Please state the name of the ICZM plan / programme below:**

**3.1.3 Please state the geographical area(s) covered by this plan / programme:**

**3.1.4 Please state the dates when the ICZM plan / programme was**

(i) initiated:

(ii) reviewed (if  appropriate)

#### 3.1.5 Status of the ICZM plan /programme

*Tick the box below which best represents the status of the plan/ programme*

Legal status	Check
Statutory programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-statutory programme	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 3.1.6 Stage of development of the ICZM plan / programme.

*Tick the relevant boxes in the table below.*

Stage of plan / programme development:	Current stage	Stages completed or being considered
Programme initiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme / plan development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme / plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>20</sup> If there is more than one ICZM plan / programme for your stretch of coast please copy this section (Section 3) and provide a response for EACH ICZM plan / programme.

**3.1.7 If the plan / programme has considered or has undertaken a plan / programme review what is the time period of the review?**

Years

### 3.1.8 Aims of the ICZM plan / programme

Check the stated aims of the ICZM plan / programme in the table below.

<i>Aim</i>	<i>Check all that apply</i>
Sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental enhancement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural hazard management <sup>21</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban regeneration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Revitalisation of rural communities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wide stakeholder involvement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others ( <i>Please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3.1.9 Topics covered by the ICZM plan / programme

Tick all the topics which covered by the ICZM plan / programme in the relevant boxes below.

Rank the sectors / topics which get most coverage in the ICZM plan / programme 1 – 5 (with 1 being the sector receiving the most coverage)

<i>Sectors / topics</i>	<i>Check all that apply</i>	<i>Rank (1-5)</i>
Economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mineral resource development	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Energy generation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ports	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other transport / infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Commercial fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation (other)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Terrestrial Spatial planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Marine spatial planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Land use (development) planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Catchment planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shoreline management planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Education & awareness programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Interpretation programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pollution control	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Water resource	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coastal defence (shoreline management)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nature conservation (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nature conservation (other)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Landscape protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Historic Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please add comments in the space below.

Take into consideration whether or not the ICZM plan / programme addresses the coastal issues addressed in Section 2; whether it is adequately resourced; whether its revision period is appropriate to the scale of the issues under consideration.

<sup>21</sup> Including coastal erosion, flooding, impacts of climate change etc.



## 3.2 Stakeholder involvement

### ➤ Involvement of administrative bodies

#### 3.2.1. Sectors involved in the ICZM plan / programme

Check appropriate responses in the table below

Economic development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Water supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Mineral resource development (land)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Commercial fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Mineral resource development (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Energy generation (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Energy generation (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Transport / infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Pollution control	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Spatial planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land use (development) planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Sea use planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal defence (shoreline management)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Other (Please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

#### 3.2.2 Are there are mechanisms (e.g. working groups; coastal forums) in place to co-ordinate the support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies in the ICZM plan / programme?

	Check appropriate responses	Types of mechanisms
At local levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
At regional levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
In neighbouring administrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Summarise the type of mechanisms being used in the right-hand column in the above table, as appropriate.

#### 3.2.3 Do you consider that there has been / is appropriate involvement of administrative bodies during the following stages of the plan / programme development?

During:	(Circle appropriate responses below)	Comments, where appropriate
Plan / programme initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan / programme development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan / programme implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Plan / programme monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan / programme evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

**3.2.4 Do you consider that the COREPOINT project has improved linkages between administrative bodies for the ICZM plan / programme development?**

Y / N / P / NA / Don't know

If Yes or Partial, please explain:

Please add further comments in the space below related to the adequacy of the involvement of administrative bodies in the coastal plan / programme. Take into consideration examples of good practice, major gaps in the bodies involved, and barriers to the effective involvement of other relevant administrative bodies.

➤ *Wider participation*

**3.2.5 Are there mechanisms (e.g. working groups; coastal forums; coastal surgeries) in place to co-ordinate the involvement of the wider stakeholders and the public in the ICZM plan / programme?**

	(Check appropriate responses)	Types of mechanisms
At local levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
At regional levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
In neighbouring administrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Summarise the type of mechanisms being used in the right-hand column in the above table, as appropriate.

**3.2.6 Involvement of wider stakeholders and the public in the ICZM plan / programme**

Highlight the types of stakeholders which are involved in the ICZM plan/programme in the table below. Provide a brief explanation of the TYPES of involvement<sup>22</sup> in the right-hand column.

Groups of stakeholders	Check appropriate responses below	Types of involvement
Business/commercial bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Ports	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Residents' representatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Recreation groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment

<sup>22</sup> Types of involvement range from consultation to more active participation which can influence decision-making.

**3.2.7 Is public participation in the ICZM plan / programme facilitated by the provision of publicly accessible relevant information?**

Y / N / P / NA / Don't know

**3.2.8 Are there checks in place to ensure that participation in the ICZM plan / programme does not compromise sustainability, ethical concerns or practical legality:**

Y / N / P / NA / Don't know

**3.2.9 In your experience, when are the public engaged in the decision-making process?**

During:	<i>Check appropriate responses below</i>
Plan / programme initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**3.2.10 What do you consider are recognised benefits arising from public participation in the ICZM plan /programme?**

	<i>Check appropriate responses below</i>
Increased public awareness of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Increased public knowledge of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Increased public understanding of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Increased public ownership of local issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Increased harnessing of local knowledge base	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Increased inclusion of local community issues in plan/programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Other ( <i>please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion

**3.2.11 What are the limiting factors to successful public engagement in the decision making process?**

	<i>Check appropriate responses below</i>
Facilitation costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Access to facilitation skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Achievement of appropriate stakeholder representation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Available timeframe for decision making process	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Lack of interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Consultation fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Other ( <i>please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion

**3.2.12 What do you consider as the negative impacts (if any) of public engagement in the decision making process?**

	<i>Check appropriate responses below</i>
Redistribution of power	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Impact on time resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Impact on financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Impact on human resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Sustaining the initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Other ( <i>please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion

**3.2.13 Do you consider that the COREPOINT project has improved public participation for the ICZM plan /programme?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

*If Yes or Partial, please explain:*

--

Please add further comments in the space below.

Take into consideration the appropriateness and adequacy of wider stakeholder and public involvement in the ICZM plan / programme. In particular, consider examples of good practice, significant gaps in representation, negative impacts of wider public participation and capacity-building required to facilitate stakeholder and public engagement.

--

### 3.3 Information aspects of the ICZM plan / programme

#### 3.3.1 Does the ICZM plan / programme have access to and use information related to:

Natural processes	<i>Check most appropriate response</i>
Local natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Regional scale natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Long-term (>50 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Natural variability of habitats & species	
Local natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Regional variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Long-term (>50 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal sectors & development	
Local development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
regional scale development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Long-term (>50 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal communities	
Economic characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Social characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cultural characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Environmental hazards and risk	
Coastal erosion risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal flooding risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Vulnerability of coastal assets to environmental hazards	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Other characteristics ( <i>please specify</i> ):	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

#### 3.3.2 Are there procedures in place to ensure that appropriate data and information on environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects are available at the following stages of ICZM plan / programme development?

Stage of plan / programme development:	<i>(Check most appropriate response)</i>
Plan / programme initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Plan / programme evaluation and review

Y /  N  P /  NA  Don't know

**3.3.3 Does the ICZM plan / programme have access to?**

<i>Types of data and information</i>	<i>(Check most appropriate response)</i>
Accurate and sufficiently detailed information to support a local approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Local (indigenous) knowledge, understanding and participation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Data/information from previous policy development and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Policies from other relevant planning documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion

**3.3.4 Does the ICZM plan / programme recognise the uncertainties associated with information related to future coastal trends?**

Y /  N  P /  NA  Don't know

**3.3.5 Does the plan / programme recognise other limitations of its information base and attempt to address information gaps?**

Y /  N  P /  NA  Don't know

**3.3.6 Do you consider that the COREPOINT project has improved the evidence base of the ICZM plan / programme?**

Y /  N  P /  NA  Don't know

*If Yes or Partial, please explain:*

*Please add any further comments in the space provided below:*

*Take into consideration the adequacy of the knowledge and information base for the ICZM plan / programme development , including the flexibility of the ICZM plan / programme to be able to adapt to new knowledge, gaps in the knowledge/information base and mechanisms facilitating a good knowledge base, and barriers to the achievement of this.*

### 3.4 General considerations in ICZM plan / programme development

#### 3.4.1 When identifying suitable issues for management does / has the ICZM plan / programme:

	Check most appropriate responses	Comments, as appropriate
Responded to issues on an ad hoc basis	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Used a structured process to identify issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Reflected local community concerns	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

#### 3.4.2 Indicate the extent to which the ICZM plan / programme considers the following environmental, socio-economic and cultural characteristics and impacts.

environmental characteristics & impacts	(Check the most appropriate responses)
Local environmental characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Regional environmental impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land/sea environmental interlinkages	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) environmental issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The evolution and dynamics of natural physical coastal processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The natural limits (e.g. Carrying / assimilative capacity) of the coastal environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Socio-economic characteristics & impacts	
Local socio-economic characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Wider socio-economic impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The evolution and dynamics of coastal sectors and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-sectoral issues and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land/sea socio-economic interlinkages (e.g. Land-based economic benefits of offshore usage)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) socio-economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) socio-economic issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cultural <sup>23</sup> characteristics and impacts	
Local cultural characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Wider cultural impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) cultural impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) cultural issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

#### 3.4.3 Are there procedures in place to consider environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts at the following stages of the ICZM plan / programme development:

During:	Check appropriate responses below
Plan / programme initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan / programme evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

<sup>23</sup> Cultural impacts include impacts on language, ethnic communities etc.



**3.4.4 Indicate the extent to which the ICZM plan / programme considers policies in other relevant planning documents in its development.**

*Rank the policy areas which receive the greatest consideration 1 -5 (where 1 signifies the policy area considered most).*

<i>Policy areas</i>	<i>Check the most appropriate responses</i>	<i>Rank (1-5)</i>
Marine spatial planning policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Terrestrial spatial planning policies (at regional level)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Local development plan (land use) policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Shoreline management plan policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Conservation management policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Catchment / river basin management policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Sectoral policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

**3.4.5 Do you consider that the COREPOINT project has improved the consideration of impacts and other planning policies in the ICZM plan / programme?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

*If Yes or Partial, please explain:*

*Please add further comments in the space provided below.*

*Take into consideration the adequacy of arrangements in place to consider a wide range of relevant impacts in the ICZM plan / programme process and development, evidence of good practice, procedures and mechanisms facilitating the consideration of an appropriate range of impacts and any significant gaps in impacts considered.*

**3.4.6 Is a range of approaches & tools (e.g. policies; taxes, EIA etc.) used to implement the ICZM plan? policy?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

**3.4.7 Is there a procedure to identify the most suitable set of tools ('tool kit') to implement policy / plan?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

**3.4.8 Is there a procedure to ensure consistency and compatibility amongst tools used to implement the ICZM plan / programme?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

**Overall evaluation of the ICZM plan / programme**

*Please add further comments in the space provided below.*



## 4. Spatial planning: detailed assessment

*This section provides a detailed evaluation of spatial planning efforts in the coastal area.*

### 4.1 Key features of the spatial plan

4.1.1 Is there an existing spatial plan / programme<sup>24</sup> or one being developed for all or part of this stretch of coast?

Y /  N

*If Yes, please continue<sup>25</sup>, If No, please go to Section 5*

4.1.2 Is this response relating to:

	Check	Provide details / name of plan, as appropriate
A specific plan / programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	
A composite of a range of plans / programmes <sup>26</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4.1.3 a) Indicate the type of spatial plan / programme below:

	Click the most appropriate description(s).
A plan / programme focusing on physical/ land use / territorial planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
A plan / programme focusing on marine planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
A plan / programme coordinating the spatial dimension of sectoral policies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other( <i>please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/>

**b) Please add further details describing the plan and its planning structure in the space provided below:**

4.1.4 Indicate the main geographical focus of the spatial plan:

	Click the most appropriate description(s).
Offshore	<input type="checkbox"/>
Terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/>
National	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other( <i>please specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>24</sup> In this context, spatial planning refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the future distribution of activities in space. It includes action to influence spatial structure by managing territorial development and coordinating the spatial impacts of sectoral policies. In practice, the term can be used:

- Generically, to describe all physical/ territorial planning systems
- Specifically, to describe a method of coordinating the spatial dimension of sectoral policies

<sup>25</sup> Please select the plan(s) you consider to be the most relevant/significant plan(s) at the local level. Provide a composite view of plans if appropriate (e.g. plans operating under a common planning framework may have common characteristics). However, where there is more than one spatial plan for your stretch of coast and you consider each plan requires a separate analysis, copy this section (Section 3) and provide a response for EACH plan.

<sup>26</sup> For the purposes of the rest of this section, the term plan / programme refers to your composite response for the plan / programme type.

**4.1.5 Please state the geographical area(s) covered by the plan:**

--

**4.1.6 Please state the dates when the spatial plan was**

(i) initiated:

(ii) reviewed (if  appropriate)

**4.1.7 Status of the spatial plan**

*Tick the box below which best represents the status of the plan*

Legal status	Check
Statutory	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-statutory	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4.1.8 Stage of development of the spatial plan.**

*Check the relevant boxes in the table below.*

Stage of plan development:	Current stage	Stages completed or being considered
Plan initiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4.1.9 Aims of the spatial plan**

*Tick the stated aims of the spatial plan in the table below.*

	Check all that apply	Explain, as appropriate
Sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Protection of natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Environmental enhancement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Urban regeneration	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Revitalisation of rural communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others(Please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**4.1.10 Topics covered by the spatial plan**

*Check all the sectors and topics covered by the spatial plan in the relevant boxes below.*

*Rank the sectors / topics which get most coverage in the spatial plan 1 – 5 (1 = the sector receiving the most coverage)*

Sectors:	Check all that apply	Rank (1-5)	Other topics:	Check all that apply	Rank (1-5)
Economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pollution control	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mineral resource development	<input type="checkbox"/>		Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Energy generation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ports	<input type="checkbox"/>		Coastal defence	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other transport / infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Commercial fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>		Landscape protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>		Historic Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>		Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>		Land use	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>		ICZM	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other (Please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	

*Please add comments in the space below.*

*Take into consideration whether or not the spatial plan addresses the key coastal issues addressed in Section 2, if the plan adequately resourced and if the revision period for the plan is appropriate to the scale of the issues under consideration.*

## 4.2 Stakeholder involvement

### ➤ Involvement of administrative bodies

#### 4.2.1 Sectors involved in the development of the spatial plan

Check the appropriate responses in the table below

Economic development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Water supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Mineral resource development (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Commercial fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Mineral resource development (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Energy generation (onshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Energy generation (offshore)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Transport / infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Pollution control	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land use (development) planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Sea use planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal defence (shoreline management)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	ICZM	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Nature conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Other <i>please specify:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

#### 4.2.2 Are there are mechanisms (e.g. working groups; coastal forums) in place to co-ordinate the support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies in the spatial plan development?

	Check appropriate responses	Types of mechanisms
At local levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
At regional levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
In neighbouring administrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Summarise the type of mechanisms being used in the right-hand column in the above table, as appropriate.

#### 4.2.3 Do you consider that there has been / is appropriate involvement of administrative bodies during the following stages of the plan development?

During:	Check appropriate responses below
Plan initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Please add comments in the space below related to the adequacy of the involvement of administrative bodies in the spatial plan. Take into consideration examples of good practice, major gaps in the bodies involved and particular barriers to the effective involvement of other relevant administrative bodies.

➤ *Wider participation*

**4.2.4 Are there mechanisms (e.g. working groups; coastal forums; coastal surgeries) in place to co-ordinate the involvement of the wider stakeholders and the public in the development of the spatial plan?**

	Check appropriate responses	Types of mechanisms
At local levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
At regional levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
In neighbouring administrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Summarise the type of mechanisms being used in the right-hand column in the above table, as appropriate.

**4.2.5 Involvement of wider stakeholders and the public in the development of the spatial plan**

Highlight the types of stakeholders which are involved in the spatial plan in the table below. Provide a brief explanation of the types of involvement<sup>27</sup> in the right-hand column.

Groups of stakeholders	Check appropriate responses below	Types of involvement
Business/commercial bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Ports	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Residents' representatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Recreation groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment
Other (Please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N / <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA / <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input type="checkbox"/> Comment

**4.2.6 Do you consider that there has been / is appropriate involvement of stakeholder groups during the following stages of the spatial plan development?**

During:	Check appropriate responses below
Plan initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

<sup>27</sup> Types of involvement range from consultation to more active participation which can influence decision-making.

Plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**4.2.7 Is public participation in the spatial plan facilitated by the provision of publicly accessible relevant information?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

**4.2.8 Are there checks in place to ensure that participation in the spatial plan development does not compromise sustainability, ethical concerns or practical legality:**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

Please add comments in the space below.

Take into account the adequacy of wider stakeholder and public involvement in the spatial plan, including examples of good practice, gaps in representation and negative impacts of wider public participation.

**4.3 Information aspects of the ICZM plan / programme**

**4.3.1 Does the spatial planning have access to and use information related to the following:**

Natural processes	Check the most appropriate responses
Local local natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Regional scale natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
long-term (>50 yrs) natural processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Natural variability of habitats & species	
Local natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
regional variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
long-term (>50 yrs) natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal sectors & development	
Local development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
regional scale development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Short-term (< 5 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
medium-term (5 – 50 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
long-term (>50 yrs) development of coastal sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal communities	
Economic characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Social characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cultural characteristics of local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Environmental hazards and risk	
Coastal erosion risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Coastal flooding risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Vulnerability of coastal assets to environmental hazards	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Other characteristics (please specify)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know



	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
--	--

**4.3.2 Are there procedures in place to ensure that appropriate data and information on environmental, socio-economic and cultural aspects is available at the following stages of the spatial plan development?**

Stage of plan development:	Check appropriate responses below	Add comments, as appropriate
Plan initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Plan evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

**4.3.3 Does the spatial plan have access to?**

	Check appropriate responses below
Accurate and sufficiently detailed information to support a local approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Local (indigenous) knowledge, understanding and participation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Data/information from previous policy development and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion
Policies from other relevant planning documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> No opinion

**4.3.4 Does the plan recognise the uncertainties associated with information related to future coastal trends?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

**4.3.5 Does the plan recognise other limitations of its information and attempt to address information gaps?**

Y / N P / NA Don't know

Please add any further comments in the space provided below:

Take into consideration the adequacy of the knowledge and information base for the spatial plan development as well as mechanisms facilitating a good knowledge base and barriers to this..

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**4.4 General considerations in spatial plan development**

**4.4.1 When identifying suitable issues for management, does / has the spatial plan / planning process:**

	Check most appropriate responses
Responded to issues on an ad hoc basis	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Used a structured process to identify issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Reflected local community concerns	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**4.4.2 Indicate the extent to which the spatial plan / planning process considers the following environmental, socio-economic and cultural characteristics and impacts.**

<b>Environmental characteristics &amp; impacts</b>	<i>Check the most appropriate responses</i>
Local environmental characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Regional environmental impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land/sea environmental interlinkages	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) environmental issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The evolution and dynamics of natural physical coastal processes	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The natural limits (e.g. carrying / assimilative capacity) of coastal environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The natural variability of habitats and species	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<b>Socio-economic characteristics &amp; impacts</b>	
Local socio-economic characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Wider socio-economic impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
The evolution and dynamics of coastal sectors and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-sectoral issues and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Land/sea socio-economic interlinkages (e.g. Land-based economic benefits of offshore usage)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) socio-economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) socio-economic issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<b>Cultural<sup>28</sup> characteristics and impacts</b>	
Local cultural characteristics and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Wider cultural impacts of issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) cultural impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Cross-boundary (between neighbouring administrations) cultural issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**4.4.3 Are there procedures in place to consider environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts at the following stages of the spatial plan development?**

<b>During:</b>	<i>Check appropriate responses below</i>
Plan initiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Issue identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Policy development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Action plan development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Plan evaluation and review	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Other – <i>Please specify:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**4.4.4 Indicate the extent to which the spatial plan / planning process considers policies in other relevant planning documents in its development.**

*Rank the policy areas which receive the greatest consideration 1 -5 (where 1 signifies the policy area considered most).*

<b>Policy areas</b>	<i>Check the most appropriate responses</i>	<i>Rank (1 – 5)</i>
Other spatial planning policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
ICZM policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Local development plan (land use) policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

<sup>28</sup> Cultural impacts include impacts on language, ethnic communities etc.

Shoreline management plan policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Conservation management policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Catchment / river basin management policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
Sectoral policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y / <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> P / <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

*Please add further comments in the space provided below.*

*Take into consideration the adequacy of arrangements to consider a wide range of relevant impacts in the spatial plan process and development, including evidence of good practice, procedures and mechanisms facilitating the consideration of an appropriate range of impacts, and any significant gaps in impacts considered.*

## 5. Overall assessment of coastal management practice

*This section provides an opportunity for respondent(s) to reflect on the effectiveness of local coastal management efforts.*

### 5.1 Highlight the main achievements in the way in which your local coast is managed below

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### 5.2 Indicate which of the following are barriers to better coastal management and planning.

*Check relevant boxes, provide a brief explanation / comment to explain your response, as appropriate and rank the main barriers 1 -5 (where 1 is the biggest barrier to better coastal management and planning) .*

Potential barrier	Check	Addition comment / explanation	Rank (1-5)
<b>Attitudinal / awareness issues</b>			
Lack of awareness of coastal zone issues	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Issues are of insufficient magnitude to force coastal management onto the agenda	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Opinion leaders are not aware of coastal management and its potential benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Short-term horizons of decision-makers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Organisational arrangements</b>			
Internal organisational arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Links with external administrative bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Links with other stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Legislation and policy</b>			
National legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
European policy	<input type="checkbox"/>		
National policy (nonstatutory)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Regional policy	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Local policy	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>ICZM</b>			
Lack of ICZM programme	<input type="checkbox"/>		
ICZM status	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Resource issues</b>			
Staffing	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Other issues (Please specify below):</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 5.3 Outline possible ways in which these barriers could be overcome in the space below:

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### 5.4 Please make any other comments relating to the management of your local coast in the space below:

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Many thanks!

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