



THE ROLE OF THE REGIONS IN ICZM

Coastal Research and Policy Integration

COREPOINT – EU-INTERREG IIIB

Activity 5.10

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INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT – THE ROLE OF THE REGIONS.

Introduction

Within the COREPOINT (Coastal Policy and Research Integration) INTERREG IIIB project there has been a recognition of the importance of both the Local and National roles of ICZM but it has been recognised by some partners that the Regional role of ICZM was absent from the work proposal. It is generally accepted that ICZM should function at the local, region and national levels if it is to be successful. As noted in the Rupperecht report “..... effective coastal management happens at the regional and local level”. Thus, it is proposed to address this gap through an examination of the regional approach to ICZM in a number of areas in which the partners operate.

The interest and relevance in the role of regional ICZM was most notable in the UK partners. Thus, four areas or “regions” were selected representing Northern Ireland (NI), Wales, the NW and the NE of England. Whilst these regions were reasonably similar in spatial extent, they differed significantly in institutional arrangements and involvement in ICZM:

1. NI – this area has a recently constituted devolved administration.
2. Wales – this area represents a principality and has a devolved administration associated with the Welsh National Assembly.
3. NE - this area has had little history of regional-scale voluntary involvement in ICZM and the unelected regional government (Government Office NE) has negligible involvement in ICZM to date.
4. NW – this area has had a long history of voluntary involvement in ICZM, presently through the NW Coastal Forum which is partly supported by the unelected regional government (Government Office NW).

The study aimed to compare and contrast the approach to regional ICZM in these four areas and to transfer lessons on progress in ICZM from the North West of England and Wales to both the North East of England and Northern Ireland to inform the development of their Regional fora and to other COREPOINT partners from other areas of NW Europe. Experience in the North West of England has demonstrated the scope for this type of approach to influence national spatial policies at both a national and a regional scale and also shown the value that a regional approach can contribute to a wider discussion of issues engaging a range of stakeholders, including politicians and the public.

This work has 4 main objectives:

1. Identify from key policy documentation the aspects of ICZM to be covered in regional ICZM approaches.
2. Use a small number of case studies to determine the drivers and the level to which regional ICZM aspects, as identified from policy documents, are actually addressed.
3. From these case studies, provide a contemporary, empirical overview of what regional level ICZM initiatives focus on.
4. Assess the extent to which ongoing and practical regional level ICZM meets the identified policy framework.

Methodology

This study considers the approach and scope of regional level ICZM from case studies from the UK. The work attempts to overlay actual regional level ICZM which is taking place onto the policy framework from key documents, to identify the degree to which practical regional ICZM matches relevant policy. We have made an assumption that the core regional ICZM approach was outlined in the EU ICZM Communication (2000) on regional level ICZM; and thus we assess the studied regions to identify these aspects. It is also possible that regional ICZM is delivering other relevant ICZM policy aspects, including local or national aspects of ICZM identified in the Communication as well as other relevant policies.

A review of relevant policy documents which address the possible role of regional ICZM was made to extract the policy scope of regional ICZM. Most of the policy documents are EU publications (ICZM Demonstration Project report, ICZM Communication, ICZM Recommendation, ICZM Evaluation) but an additional document is used (Coastal Planning in NW England) to extend the potential policy envelop through a more local-regionally focused approach.

The main ICZM policy aspects drawn from these documents are detailed shown below:

Coastal planning in NW England¹

- Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.
- Long-term vision and strategy.
- Networking to encourage associated actions.
- Consider emergence of new or changes strategic issues.
- Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.
- Supporting and information base.

Lessons from the EU Demonstration Project (2000)²

- Identify legal duty of regional government departments.

EU communication (2000)³

Local level:

- Collect information.
- Develop consensus or make arbitration.
- Ensure optimal routine application of integration.
- Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.

Regional level:

- Strategic outlook.
- Coordination between local government.
- Local initiatives – in a regional context.
- Counterbalance short-term economic interests.

¹ Research into Integrated Coastal Planning in the North West Region (2000) Dept. of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.

² Lessons from the European Commission's Demonstration Programme on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) (2000).

³ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – on integrated coastal zone management: a strategy for Europe (2000). COM (2000) 547 final.

- Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.
- Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.

National level:

- Provide a legal and statutory framework.
- Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.
- National vision to promote coherent activities.

EU Recommendation (2002)⁴

- Support and involvement of relevant regional administrative bodies.

EU ICZM evaluation (2006)⁵

- Good communication between regional bodies.
- Scope for long-term funding of regional bodies for ICZM.

We used the documents identified above to produce a table of policies which is divided into EU-local, regional and national and other relevant policies. Where possible, partners collected information on each of these aspects with respect to regional-level ICZM activities in their respective regions. The collected information was a semi-qualitative scoring of how the region is achieving the policy item (following the approach used in the Rupprecht EU ICZM review; Table 1), and then textual comment providing solid evidence of the achievement in the region. The scorings and comments for each region were verified / edited by one or two “experts” practitioners from that region.

Table 1: the semi-quantitative scoring system used to assess the level to which ICZM had delivered a variety aspects of regional ICZM policy.

Score	Title	Comment
1	Yes, fully :	The aspect is fully covered by the strategy/equivalent and in place (or close to).
2	Partly fulfilled:	Essential aspects are covered by the strategy/equivalent and in place. Serious initiatives for implementation are taken or foreseen.
3	Significant gaps	Only some aspects of the aspect are covered or implementation is foreseen.
4	Not fulfilled	The aspect is not or only marginally covered.
ND	Insufficient information	Insufficient information available for assessment.

⁴ Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe (2002). 2002/413/EC.

⁵ Evaluation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe (2006). Rupprecht Consult & International Ocean Institute.

Results and conclusions

The full responses from NI, Wales, NW and NE England are presented in tables in the Appendix. From the answers it is apparent that there are noticeable differences between the studied regions. A summary table is presented below (Table 2) which provides the overall scoring for the 4 different regions; it can be seen that responses vary from 1 to 4, with a few with no available information. Whilst this data should not be used to produce a league table of regional ICZM delivery, it is noticeable that there are overall regional differences. For example, the NE scores mainly 4's and the highest score is only 3, whereas the other regions show more of a diversity of scores and also achievements in the 2 and 1 category.

In terms of delivering the regional aspects of ICZM as identified in the EU ICZM Communication (2000) there is again considerable variety between the regions. It is noticeable that the "strategic outlook" is firmly endorsed in Wales and NI, this has been through the setting of policy objectives by the respective regional administrations. This is not the case in NE and NW, thus making regional level ratification of strategy complicated. In one aspect, "counterbalance short-term economic interests", none of the regions shows any progress to achieving that particular policy. In the textual comments alongside this policy, it is stated that there is no mechanism (Wales and NI) or no power to achieve this (NW). It is suggested if this aspect of regional ICZM is to be suitably addressed that some mechanism needs to be created to allow this aspect to be delivered, possibly through the local / district council planning process.

Table 2. Summary table of the scorings from the regional reviews of the 4 UK regions (1 = fulfilled, 4 = not covered, ND = no data).

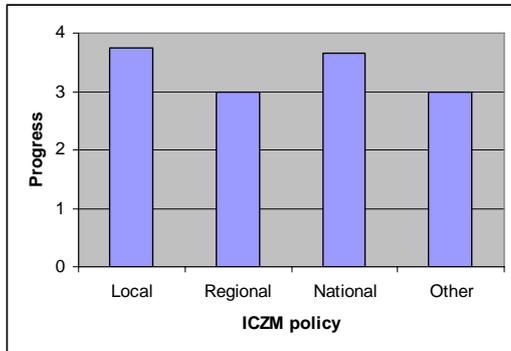
	Policy item	NI	Wales	NE	NW
EU-local	Collect information.	3	2	4	ND
	Develop consensus or make arbitration.	4	3	4	ND
	Ensure optimal routine application of integration.	4	ND	4	ND
	Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.	4	2	3	ND
EU - regional	Strategic outlook.	2	1	4	3
	Coordination between local government.	4	3	3	3
	Local initiatives – in a regional context.	ND	3	4	ND
	Counterbalance short-term economic interests.	4	4	4	4
	Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.	2	3	4	4
	Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.	2	2	4	3
	Legal duty of regional government departments defined.	ND	1	3	ND

	Support and involvement of relevant regional administrative bodies.	3	2	4	2/3
	Good communication between regional bodies.	ND	2	3	2
	Scope for long-term funding of regional bodies for ICZM.	4	3	4	3
EU - national	Provide a legal and statutory framework.	4	4	4	ND
	Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.	4	4	4	ND
	National vision to promote coherent activities.	3	3	4	ND
Other	Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.	ND	3	ND	2
	Long-term vision and strategy.	2	1	4	2
	Networking to encourage associated actions.	4	2	4	2
	Consider emergence of new of changes strategic issues.	3	2	4	2
	Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.	3	2	4	3
	Supporting and information base.	3	3	4	3

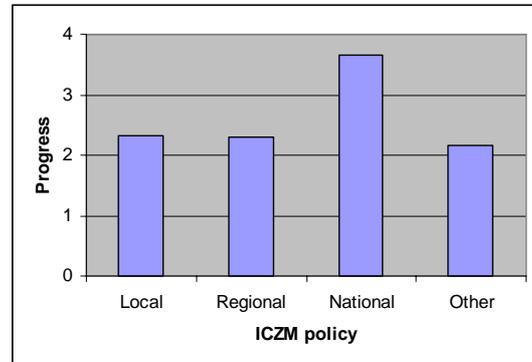
Comparing the regional level ICZM policy and the other policies (local, national and other), it can be seen that in most cases these other aspects are addressed to a similar level to the regional level ICZM policies sensu the EU Communication (Fig 1). In fact, it is only in the NE region in which regional ICZM has addressed more regional level policy issues than other issues (local, national and other); in the other regions other policy areas are more addressed by regional ICZM than regional policy. Regional level ICZM in 3 of the 4 studied regions is thus addressing more aspects of ICZM than identified in the EU Communication.

Fig. 1. Summary graphs of the level of progress of types of ICZM (local, regional, national and other) in the 4 studied regions of the UK.

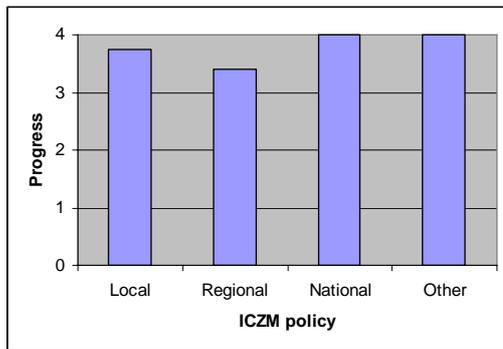
a) Northern Ireland



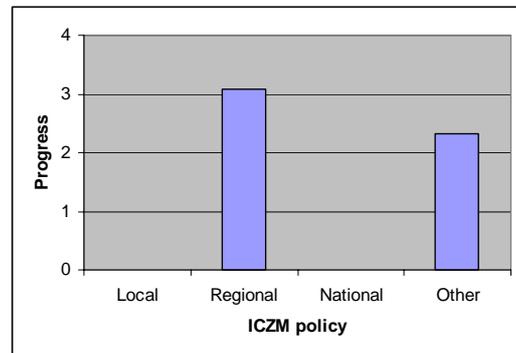
b) Wales



c) North East England



d) North West England (no data for local and national aspects).



In conclusion these results suggest that:

1. There is considerable variety between the studied regions in the degree to which ICZM has progressed; this may in part be due to the governance structure of the region.
2. So aspects which regional ICZM should address, as identified in the EU Communication, have not been addressed; this may be due to a lack of mechanism for addressing such an issue.
3. Regional ICZM has actually delivered more aspects of ICZM than outlined in the EU Communication; though this varies between regions.

Appendix A. Responses on regional ICZM from Northern Ireland

	Policy item	Score (1-4, ND)	Comment
EU-local	Collect information.	3	There is no regional approach to integrated data collation. There are data collection initiatives underway or completed e.g. Irish sea Pilot, Marine Irish Digital Atlas, and attempts have been made to embed the data into a common platform (Mosaic).
	Develop consensus or make arbitration.	4	There is no regional strategy or approach to this.
	Ensure optimal routine application of integration.	4	There is no regional strategy or approach to this, although it is implicitly addressed within the NI-ICZM strategy (2006).
	Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.	4	There is no regional approach to this – although there are various initiatives which do include citizens and users at a local scale e.g. CLAMS.
EU - regional	Strategic outlook.	2	The NI-ICZM strategy identifies a clear strategy for the coast, although it is a non-statutory approach.
	Coordination between local government.	4	At this stage there does not appear to be local government co-ordination in relation to ICZM; possibly due to the non-statutory nature of the EU Recommendation.
	Local initiatives – in a regional context.		There is no evidence of this taking place.
	Counterbalance short-term economic interests.	4	There is no mechanism for this for local decision making. However, involvement of industrial interests is proposed within the ICZM Implementation Group which may have impact this issue in the future.
	Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.	2	The NI-ICZM strategy proposes a coordinated approach to ICZM and delivering other EU / National law – the extent to which this strategy is implemented remains to be determined.
	Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.	2	There is a strong association and evidence of joint working between NI and the Irish Republic. A North South Ministerial Council has been in operation for 8 years and includes subject heading of aquaculture and the marine sector. This has been translated into action on cross-border management of Loughs, a Cross Border Aquaculture Initiative (CBAIT) as well as EU-funded initiatives (SEUPB). Cross-border working in a range of areas is identified in the NI-ICZM strategy.

	Legal duty of regional government departments defined.	ND	The role of regional government in NI wrt ICZM is not defined.
	Support and involvement of relevant regional administrative bodies.	3	The NI-ICZM strategy clearly identifies the regional bodies which are relevant to the implementation of ICZM. The extend to which the regional bodies are active in their commitment to ICZM remains to be determined.
	Good communication between regional bodies.	ND	
	Scope for long-term funding of regional bodies for ICZM.	4	There is presently no structure for longer term funding of regional bodies. The NI-ICZM strategy identifies a structure of two inter-linked bodies which oversea ICZM implementation, whoever this has no long-term funding stream.
EU - national	Provide a legal and statutory framework.	4	At present there is no overarching coastal zone for legislation for NI or the UK as a whole. The NI approach has taken a non-statutory stance.
	Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.	4	The NI ICZM approach is not targeted at promoting co-operation to enhance cooperation between relevant UK national administrations.
	National vision to promote coherent activities.	3	NI was included in the UK-ICZM stocktake, and thus forms part of the national vision of the UK. However, the NI-ICZM strategy emphasizes a NI vision.
Other	Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.	ND	Probably not – e.g. house planning regulations?
	Long-term vision and strategy.	2	The NI region has a 20 year strategy as outlined in the NI-ICZM strategy.
	Networking to encourage associated actions.	4	Increased collaborative working is promoted by the NI-ICZM strategy, however, it does not explicitly identify networking as a target activity.
	Consider emergence of new of changes strategic issues.	3	The proposed structure for implementation of ICZM would be adequate to meet emerging issues on the coast.
	Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.	3	The NI-ICZM strategy proposes an evaluation schema based on sustainability indices which could measure the benefits of the ICZM approach.
	Supporting and information base.	3	There are existing regional approaches to data collation through a number of initiatives (e.g. Quercus) – however, there is not overall coherent strategy of structure for collation and storage of data at a regional scale.

Appendix B. Responses on regional ICZM from Wales

	Policy item	Score (1-4, ND)	Comment
EU-local	Collect information.	2	<p>There is no all-Wales approach to integrated data collation for the entire coastal zone.</p> <p>JNCC coastal atlas Like the other regions of the UK, the JNCC regional atlases (now dated) cover the entire Welsh coast. However, the split of the Welsh coast into three volumes is not ideal.</p> <p>Marine data initiatives However, there have been various marine data collection initiatives underway or completed (e.g. Irish Sea Pilot, Southern Irish Study) which have included sections of the Welsh coast.</p> <p>Compliance with legislative requirements At a Principality level, public bodies collect and collate local information to comply with various legislative requirements (notably, the Bathing Waters' Directive; the Water Framework Directive etc.)</p> <p>Sectoral surveys Many individual sectors periodically undertake specific coastal surveys, collecting site specific and local information. These include surveys by public bodies e.g. the Countryside Council for Wales' intertidal survey & Cadw's coastal survey of archaeological site; as well as the National Trust and others. The Environment Agency's (National Rivers Authority previously) discontinued catchment/local environment agency plans were a valuable source of local information related to coastal catchments.</p> <p>Given that 70% of the Welsh coastline is covered by nature conservation designations, there is considerable local data collection for the various designated sites (heritage coasts, national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty etc.), which is overseen at the Welsh level by CCW.</p>

Collect information Contd.		<p>Coastal defence: It should be noted that the Minister's (Jane Davidson's) speech at CoastNET conference, Cardiff (July, 07) noted that WAG, with local authority partners, is seeking to develop current monitoring programmes by establishing a new national monitoring centre for Wales. It is envisaged that this will focus on coastal defence monitoring requirements and may be similar to the Channel Coast Observatory. The information collection for the first generation of shoreline management plans in Wales resulted in complete data coverage of the Welsh coast. However, there are issues associated with the accessibility of both the source material for these plans as well as the plans themselves.</p> <p>Consultancy projects Various consultancy projects which have been undertaken for both public bodies (including CCW) and non-government organisations (e.g. WWF (Cymru) have collected useful local, site information on various coastal issues and topics. These include the study by MACE 'A review of coastal and maritime initiatives and pressures' (2005) and the more recent study by the Welsh Enterprise Unit (Univ. of Glamorgan) valuing the marine and coastal environment of Wales (2006).</p> <p>INTERREG projects The Irish Sea INTERREG IIIA region and associated funding has provided an opportunity to collect coastal and marine information across the region. There have been a wide variety of projects, including many in the marine/coastal and pollution science areas as well as a smaller number on coastal management. These include the COCONET (Coastal Communities Network) project which collected local information on community-based management. There is an issue that this region does not cover the entire Welsh coast (extending from the Great Orme's Head to Gower)</p> <p>All-Wales voluntary local surveys Within Wales the voluntary sector coordinates local various beach surveys under initiatives such as Coast Care (partially supported by INTERREG) and the Green Sea Partnership (partnership of voluntary, public and private bodies concerned with coastal water quality/tourism etc.)</p> <p>Indicators The identification of indicators under the Welsh 'Sustainable Development Scheme and associated Action Plan (<i>Starting to Live Differently</i>, 2004) as well as under the <i>Environment Strategy for Wales</i> (2006) provides a framework for some specific local information collection. The latter strategy includes flood and coastal erosion risk indicators. The strategy notes that coastal zone indicators to be reviewed in the context of the Marine Bill</p> <p>Information on ICZM development. The Wales ICZM strategy (<i>Making the Most of the Welsh coast</i>, 2007) clearly expresses the need to monitor ICZM development, making a commitment to ICZM Strategy review and associated evaluation and monitoring.</p>
Develop consensus or make arbitration.	3	<p>There is no all-Wales strategy or approach to this. However, the Wales Coastal and Maritime Partnership (WCMP) does produce joint responses to various consultations. Given the broad membership of WCMP (public, private and voluntary sectors including business and industry, environment, local government, academia and coastal partnerships) and the fact that most members represent local initiatives/'constituences', there is some implicit 'consensus' being developed in certain, current/topical areas (e.g. climate change; marine planning; coastal tourism; fisheries etc.)</p>
Ensure optimal routine application of integration.		<p>This is partially and to some extent implicitly addressed in the Wales ICZM Strategy. There are various all-Wales, non-coastal efforts to try to ensure integration between policy areas at the strategic level.</p>

	Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.	2	<p>There are various community-based initiatives along the Welsh coast. However, the integration of these groups to obtain an all-Wales review is rarely achieved.</p> <p>Community involvement in Nature Conservation site management</p> <p>There is some coordination / blending at the Welsh level through CCW involvement, guidance and training between approaches to AONBs and Heritage Coasts; as well as for mSACs.</p> <p>All Wales Networks</p> <p><i>WCMP</i></p> <p>Both the Severn Estuary Partnership and the Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum, as the two main coastal partnership-type initiatives in Wales sit on the WCMP. This provides some networking and 'regional perspective' on this type of activity.</p> <p><i>Arfordir</i></p> <p>The Arfordir local authority coastal network includes local authority officers as well coastal partnership officers in its membership. In the past, when it was an active network (not merely an email distribution list) it provided useful opportunities to get a Welsh view of bottom-up coastal management initiatives through its twice yearly meetings, site visits and conferences.</p> <p><i>Green Sea Partnership</i></p> <p>An informal partnership of over 40 bodies (coastal local authorities plus other organisations including National Trust, CCW, Wildlife Trusts, Welsh Water Dwr Cymru, Environment Agency, Surfers Against Sewage) which provides an overview of rural beach management and local community involvement in its Green Coast scheme.</p> <p>INTERREG Project Coordination</p> <p><i>COCONET</i></p> <p>The INTERREG IIIa Project COCONET (Coastal Communities Network) provided the opportunity for networking at a regional level between the various bottom-up initiatives within the Irish Sea INTERREG IIIA area in Wales for a couple of years.</p> <p><i>COASTCARE</i></p> <p>Similarly, the Coast Care groups have benefitted from INTERREG IIIa funding to network groups and to provide all Wales guidance and support.</p>

EU - all-Wales	Strategic outlook	<p>I</p> <p>Wales ICZM strategy <i>Making the Most of the Welsh Coast</i> (WAG, 2007) The Wales ICZM strategy (2007) identifies a clear strategy for the coast, although it is non-statutory. The Environment Strategy for Wales (2006) also provides a clear framework for coastal environmental management and planning, particularly related to nature conservation, pollution and coastal hazards.</p> <p>Other Welsh strategies: It should be noted that all strategies (including the ICZM one) have/are being produced within the context of the overarching Welsh strategy 'Wales: a better country. A strategic agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG, 2003).</p> <p>There are also various all-Wales level strategies and plans in place for many sectors, some of which have a distinct coastal focus. These include ones for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism (<i>Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy</i>, WAG, 2007 - draft, <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism watersport activities (<i>Catching the wave</i>, WAG, 2004) <input type="checkbox"/> Cruise Wales Action Plan under development (under Cruise Wales Partnership (2004) involving WAG and partners <input type="checkbox"/> Green Sea Development Strategy – see above – for rural beach management <input type="checkbox"/> Land use planning (Wales Spatial Plan; also all-Wales guidance on local development planning through Planning Guidance Wales and the accompanying Technical Advice Notes (TAN) – including TAN14 on <i>Coastal Planning</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries (A <i>Wales Fisheries Strategy</i> is under development by WAG and partners and will cover aquaculture, commercial sea fisheries, and inland and recreational fisheries) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change (<i>Responding to our changing climate</i>, WAG Consultation, 2007) <p><i>Review of Welsh strategies</i> It is envisaged that when other all-Wales strategies and plans are reviewed, including the Wales Spatial Plan (People, Places, Futures, WAG, 2004), attempts will be made to ensure that these are harmonised / coherent with the ICZM strategy.</p> <p>Welsh Agencies' Consultations and Strategies There is strategic policy (and associated guidance) developed for the all-Wales government agencies. e.g. coastal access consultation by CCW (2007)</p> <p>Sub-regional strategies The sub-regional approach to shoreline management (through SMPs) is also relevant in providing a strategic overview of coastal processes and coastal defence options within the context of sediment cells.</p> <p>Under the Wales Spatial Plan, sub-regional strategies are produced, which provide the context for local development planning etc..</p>
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<p>Coordination between local government.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Wales Coastal and Maritime Partnership (WCMP) There are several Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) representatives on WCMP, which provide a local government perspective to this network. Between them, these representatives cover various local government interests in coastal matters, including coastal defence, land use planning and landscape protection/access/national park aspects.</p> <p>WLGA The WLGA, compared with its English counterpart, has shown relatively little interest in ICZM, per se.. It did not, for example, responde to the Welsh ICZM Strategy. However, a seminar was held in 2006 to discuss the Marine Bill and other coastal issues. At this seminar, where presentations included ones on ICZM and the role of WCMP, the role of local government in coastal issues, there was strong support for WLGA to take a more proactive role.</p> <p>Arfordir The role and demise of this network has been referred to above (under bottom-up initiatives). There is currently considerable interest from CCW in reinvigorating this network.</p> <p>ICZM INTERREG IIIA Project A local government-led (Carmarthen: David Poulter) INTERREG IIIA project attempted to provide networking opportunities for local governments within the INTERREG IIIA area (see note re. this above) and organised a number of workshops and conferences, including one jointly with the COCONET project.</p> <p>Other, non-ICZM coordination between local government This is generally issue-orientated and driven by common local level needs. The Green Sea Partnership (referred to above) is particularly noteworthy.</p> <p>The Welsh branches of professional institutes (e.g. Welsh RTPI, Welsh ICE etc.) provide further networking opportunities and support for professional officers working in many areas of coastal management. Other associations, such as the Association of County Ecologists (?), provide similar services.</p>
<p>Local initiatives – in a regional context.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>There are various local initiatives being undertaken within an all Wales context and all-Wales guidance and support.</p> <p>ICZM There are few 'true' ICZM local initiatives along the Welsh coast (only Severn Estuary Partnership; Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum). These cover a very small proportion of the Welsh coast. Various, previous ICZM-type initiatives (e.g. Dee Estuary Strategy; Cardigan Bay Forum; Teifi Estuary Management group) have now ceased, largely as a result of limited funding/resources. Even for the existing (remaining) ICZM initiatives, the Wales ICZM strategy only provides a very general all-Wales context. Further more specific context is really required.</p> <p>Sectoral coastal, local initiatives There is an all-Wales context for nature conservation/landscape protection designated sites through CCW. Many of these are attempting to take a more integrated and holistic approach and to involve stakeholders in their management activities and planning process. The Green Sea Partnership and other all-Wales partnerships provide a regional context for issue-related local initiatives.</p>
<p>Counterbalance short-term economic interests.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>There is no mechanism for this for local decision making. However, it should be noted that the Assembly has a duty towards sustainable development. Local government (under the Local Government Act 2000) has a duty towards the long term, well being' of communities (including social, economic and environmental). Local authorities are supposed to produce relevant indicators to measure their progress in this context (for England and Wales).</p>

Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.	3	The Wales ICZM strategy proposes a coordinated approach to ICZM and the delivering of other law (including European law). To inform this, WAG/WCMP commissioned the 2006 MACE report (A review of coastal and maritime initiatives and pressures) (partly) to assess the extent to which there were synergies and potential linkages between such legislation.
Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.	2	<p>Irish Sea There is a forum (name?) which links Wales and Ireland on marine/coastal matters which WAG and the Irish Government are involved in.</p> <p>ICZM collaboration: The need for cross-border working is recognised within both the Wales Spatial Plan and the ICZM strategy.</p> <p>At a local level, the Severn Estuary Partnership, provides some collaboration opportunities between the Welsh/South West England.</p> <p>Sectoral collaboration: The SPA/SAC sites for the Severn and Dee also result in necessary collaboration between Relevant and Competent Authorities.</p> <p>The cell-based approach to shoreline management ensures too that there is some collaboration on coastal defence matters across the English/Welsh borders both for NE and SE Wales.</p>
Legal duty of all-Wales government departments defined.	1	<p>Welsh Assembly The <i>Government of Wales Act 2006</i> now defines the powers and competencies of the Welsh Assembly Government and the National Assembly of Wales. It provides a clear legal separation between the Welsh Assembly Government and the National Assembly for Wales.</p> <p>Government departmental duties Duties within the individual divisions/departments within WAG are reasonably defined, although they are periodically 'restructured'. The duties of the external government agencies are more clearly defined – by statute.</p> <p>Within WAG, ICZM responsibility falls within the Marine Division under the Minister for Sustainability and Rural Development. This ministerial portfolio has been widened to include energy, giving the Minister responsibility for climate change, sustainable development, environment, agriculture, energy and planning.</p> <p>Other public bodies However, given the wide range of aspects which need to be considered within ICZM, other divisions and indeed other public bodies (e.g. CCW, EA) have other legally defined duties of relevance. The extent to which there is integration between all these constituent parts is more the issue.</p> <p>Marine Bill New duties will be imposed on WAG / other agencies as a result of this. These may be significant for ICZM development.</p>
Support and involvement of relevant all-Wales administrative bodies.	2	<p>WCMP WCMP has a membership of 28 organisations from public, private and voluntary sectors. A wide range of sectors are represented including business and industry, environment, local government, academia and coastal partnerships. Meetings (3/year) are well attended by members. Support and interest in the preparation of WCMP documents, including responses to consultations, is also generally good. Note: WCMP aims to provide co-ordinated advice to WAG on sustainable development issues affecting the coasts and seas of Wales.</p> <p>The Wales ICZM strategy The Wales ICZM strategy identifies the bodies which are relevant to the implementation of ICZM. The extent to which these bodies are active in their commitment to ICZM remains to be determined.</p>

	Good communication between all-Wales bodies.	2	<p>WCMP WCMP facilitates the exchange of information and dissemination of good practice through its regular meetings and website. However, it should be noted that through WCMP there is good communication between 'representatives' of relevant Welsh bodies. The extent to which such communication is disseminated within individual organisations, however, is not always clear.</p> <p>Other communication There are other fora and partnerships (e.g. Green Sea Partnership) as well as personal level communication (note, relatively 'small' and 'insular' size/approach)</p>
	Scope for long-term funding of all-Wales bodies for ICZM.	3	<p>WCMP Currently, there is commitment from key WCMP members to provide funding support for WCMP, including a full-time Partnership Officer. Given the large amount of activity surrounding the development of the Marine Bill and other marine-related policy both within the UK and Europe, there is a clear need for such a partnership in Wales.</p> <p>ICZM Strategy development There appears to be no funding specifically dedicated to the implementation of the Wales ICZM Strategy – a major flaw.</p>
EU – national	Provide a legal and statutory framework.	4	Currently, ICZM is NON-statutory in Wales, and, even with the Marine Bill, is likely to remain so. However, there are opportunities to incorporate / cross reference the policies within the ICZM strategy into a revised (statutory) Wales Spatial Plan. There are also opportunities for the ICZM strategy to inform other statutory processes and plans at more local levels.
	Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.	4	<p>Wales ICZM The Wales ICZM approach does not promote cooperation between relevant UK national administrations.</p> <p>WAG officials inputted into the UK-ICZM stocktake and the submission from the UK on the UK's ICZM strategy. Previously, Assembly (and prior to that Welsh Office) staff would attend the Cross-Department Special Group on coastal issues (which DoE/DEFRA chair).</p> <p>Agency coordination across devolved administrations As the Environment Agency covers both England and Wales and, for some activities (notably preparing River Basin Management Plans under the Water Framework Directive) is organised on a catchment basis, there is considerable cooperation of EA</p> <p>There is some cooperation between the constituent nature conservation agencies within the UK and from JNCC involvement.</p> <p>General Concordat However, there is a UK Concordat which governs coordination between the devolved administrations on all matters.</p>
	National vision to promote coherent activities.	3	<p>Wales was included in the UK-ICZM stocktake and within the overarching ICZM UK strategy which Defra submitted to Europe. Consequently, Wales ICZM is a part of the national vision of the UK. However, the Wales ICZM strategy has a Welsh focus.</p> <p>There is continued discussion between Defra and the devolved administrations over the development of the Marine Bill and its associated planning and institutional structures.</p>

Other	Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.	3	<p>WCMP WCMP facilitates the formulation of coordinated policy relating to the coast. Its stated aim is to provide co-ordinated advice to the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) on sustainable development issues affecting the coasts and seas of Wales. It does this through formal responses to consultations as well as through informal discussion.</p> <p>Wales Spatial Plan The Wales Spatial Plan attempts to provide the spatial dimension to all other all-Wales strategies and plans and, as such, provides some sort of coordination between these various efforts. Wide stakeholder involvement of many sectors in addition to planning personnel in the WSP and the sub-regional spatial plan development facilitates integration.</p> <p>Full Consultation and participation culture Through extensive consultation at the Welsh level there are attempts to harmonise policy between the various sectoral plans and strategies.</p>
	Long-term vision and strategy.	1	<p>ICZM The Welsh ICZM strategy provides a vision and strategy for ICZM development in the Principality. There is a statement in the ICZM strategy that it will be reviewed periodically (2010).</p> <p>Marine and coastal environment 'That our marine environment will be valued by all, understood and respected for what it contains and provides. Our seas will be clean, support vibrant communities and healthy functioning ecosystems that are biologically diverse, productive and resilient, while being sensitively used and responsibly managed' (Environment Strategy for Wales, (2006)</p> <p>Coastal sectoral visions Some other sectors have complimentary visions in their 'coastal' strategies. e.g. within the Coastal Tourism Strategy the vision is: 'An integrated year round coastal tourism industry, based on an outstanding natural environment and a quality tourism product that meets and exceeds visitor expectations, whilst bringing economic, social and environmental benefits to coastal communities.'</p>
	Networking to encourage associated actions.	2	<p>ICZM Strategy Increased collaborative working is promoted by Welsh ICZM strategy.</p> <p>WCMP Networking of key stakeholders (and networking of representatives of other networks – e.g. Chair of Arfordir; representation from the Green Sea Partnership etc.) is encouraged through regular meetings of the Partnership. In addition, periodic all-Wales conferences are held on various ICZM-related issues.</p> <p>Other networks Note reference to other all-Wales networks (including Arfordir and Green Sea Partnership) in above sections.</p>
	Consider emergence of new of changes strategic issues.	2	<p>WCMP New and emerging strategic issues are considered in meetings and co-ordinated responses are made to relevant consultations (see list above).</p> <p>ICZM strategy This is probably flexible enough to encompass new issues and it is intended that this will be revised frequently so that new issues can be incorporated in strategy revisions.</p>

	Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.	2	<p>ICZM Strategy The strategy includes an evaluation scheme and refers to the need to use associated indices.</p> <p>Other all-Wales initiatives & strategies Most of these include monitoring and evaluation procedures and the development and use of associated indices (see note above)</p>
	Supporting and information base.	3	<p>As noted in above, there is no one information base for ICZM development. Instead, there are various Welsh data collection initiatives, but most of these are sectorally based (e.g. for coastal defence, nature conservation, heritage etc. purposes) or project-driven.</p> <p>Offshore supporting information base In addition to the one-off marine information system development projects noted above, the Strategic Environmental Assessment process of specific offshore sectors has resulted in considerable information being collected at the 'regional' scale.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be a supporting information base for the development of Marine Spatial Planning once this is brought in with any future Marine Bill.</p>

Appendix C. Responses on regional ICZM from North East England

	Policy item	Score (1-4, ND)	Comment
EU-local	Collect information.	4	Local information is collected in the region e.g. by EA for WFD requirements etc. However, there is no regional approach of central database of local information and few approaches to integrate information; some sectoral regional information is collated e.g. by One North East wrt tourism.
	Develop consensus or make arbitration.	4	No regional approach to this.
	Ensure optimal routine application of integration.	4	No regional approach to this.
	Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.	3	There are a number of community groups which are active in management of the coast. However, integration of these groups to obtain a regional review (i.e. move away from a local perspective) is not carried out, although some blending of different groups is achieved at a scale between local and regional through various initiatives such as AONB and Heritage Coast designations.
EU - regional	Strategic outlook.	4	There is no existing regional strategic outlook which tracks onto ICZM. Regional level strategies are in place for a number of sectoral aspects, e.g. tourism (One North East), land use planning (Regional Development Plan) and near-regional approach to shoreline management (SMP's). The integration of these aspects with the ICZM philosophy is not carried out on a regional basis. An NE ICZM stocktake, published in 2006, tried to bring these aspects together, however, to date it is not ratified or implemented.

	Coordination between local government.	3	In the NE there are some examples of co-ordination between local governments. One example is the “Jet ski” recreation group made up of LA officers from the whole NE region and allied parties (e.g. police, rangers) to manage jet ski’s in a regional way as it was found that just forcing jet skiers to move into the next LA area was not reducing the problems – it has led to setting out of dedicated jet ski areas. Another example is the NE Environment Forum which meets regularly to discuss a range of issues, including ICZM at a regional scale. It should be noted however, that these approaches are generally issue-orientated and driven by common local level needs of the LA’s / agencies. ICZM is considered more as a general perspective rather than a tool for problem solving in the NE region.
	Local initiatives – in a regional context.	4	None – expect possibly within the tourism sector.
	Counterbalance short-term economic interests.	4	None
	Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.	4	None – beyond statutory agency obligations.
	Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.	4	Minimal and project based – mainly on local, rather than regional, issues, e.g. waterside development through INTERREG.
	Legal duty of regional government departments defined.	3	It would appear that legal duties of government departments / agencies are defined e.g in terms of flooding, WFD and coastal defense (EA), protected site management (NE) etc. However, integration between these aspects appears to be minimal, with the focus on statutory agencies being on fulfilling their obligations.
	Support and involvement of relevant regional administrative bodies.	4	With little non-sectoral regional policy bringing the regional together there is little evidence of a supporting regional consortium.
	Good communication between regional bodies.	3	There is some communication between regional bodies, both on a personal and an organisational level. Groups, such as the NE Environment Forum (made up mainly of administrative body representatives) are in existence and they aid communication between organisations; however, this organisation does not have a specific mandate or channel to policy review procedures.
	Scope for long-term funding of regional bodies for ICZM.	4	There is no regional approach to this, through bids at a regional level have been developed to target a specific bid (e.g. 4shores).
EU	Provide a legal and statutory framework.	4	There is no regionally derived policy or statutory framework for ICZM.

	Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.	4	There is no regional approach to this.
	National vision to promote coherent activities.	4	The regional is not active in shaping a national vision, and does not work together to lobby.
Other	Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.	ND	
	Long-term vision and strategy.	4	There is no longer terms vision and strategy, though this may in part change with the development of SMP's.
	Networking to encourage associated actions.	4	There is no regional networking initiative.
	Consider emergence of new of changes strategic issues.	4	This is done on a ad hoc basis often related to emerging issues.
	Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.	4	This is rarely done, beyond within project monitoring (e.g. spend, delivering key objectives).
	Supporting and information base.	4	This does not exist on a regional context.

Appendix D. Responses on regional ICZM from North West England

	Policy item	Score (1-4, ND)	Comment
EU-local	Collect information.		
	Develop consensus or make arbitration.		
	Ensure optimal routine application of integration.		
	Bottom-up initiatives involving citizens and users of the coast.		
		3	
EU - regional	Strategic outlook.	3	Whilst we have a strategic view it is not statutory and could be considered to lack authority for this reason but this lack of statutory status also allows a much more visionary view to be considered.
	Coordination between local government.	3	<p>The North West Coastal Trail is an ambitious long-term plan to create a coastal route, multi-user and suitable for access for all, between Chester and Carlisle. Both a Feasibility Study and an Implementation Framework have been produced and we have raised funds from a variety of sources, including Natural Economy Northwest, to provide an officer to move the Trail from a concept to delivery. The potential of the North West Coastal Trail is recognised within both the The North West Plan (submitted draft Regional Spatial Strategy; policy EM4 on Regional Parks) and the Regional Economic Strategy, within the Quality of Life section, where action 116 on regional parks includes creation and management of the North West Coastal Trail.</p> <p>Other examples of co-ordination would be the beach management group.</p>
	Local initiatives – in a regional context.		

	Counterbalance short-term economic interests.	4	Not within our powers.
	Coordinated application of EU legalization and law.	4	We can give limited advice but have no powers beyond this.
	Collaboration with actors in neighboring countries.	3	There is collaboration with initiatives emerging based on a regional seas approach and some sectorial cross-boundary working such as that related to coastal defence but this could improve. Improvement to a great extent will depend on funding and the likely funding source is European grant aid under something such as Interreg.
	Legal duty of regional government departments defined.	nd	
	Support and involvement of relevant regional administrative bodies.	2/3	Good in parts, most are involved but the support could be better such as funding. The secretariat is funded by a regional body and they provide funding for specific projects where it ties into their objectives such as work on the Natural Economy strand. There is regular involvement in networking events.
	Good communication between regional bodies.	2	See above.
	Scope for long-term funding of regional bodies for ICZM.	3	Funding tends to be for specific initiatives and the forum itself does not have long term funding in place.
EU - national	Provide a legal and statutory framework.		
	Co-operation and involvement of sectoral branches of administration.		
	National vision to promote coherent activities.		



Integrated planning and all relevant stakeholders.	2	<p>The North West Coastal Forum is well-placed to provide a regional and strategic input into policy formation; indeed as England's only regional coastal forum we have a unique position which has been recognised at national level. We have a strong history of effective engagement with policy-makers and of seeking to influence policy formation (participation in the Marine Spatial Planning Pilot, acting as the coastal 'Expert Group' to advise on initial policy drafting for Regional Spatial Strategy, providing input through workshops and both informal and formal consultation , for example providing responses to the Wales National ICZM Strategy, the Marine Bill Consultation and Defra's EU Marine Strategy consultation.</p> <p>We seek to influence the decision-making process within the region, primarily by raising awareness of the complex nature of interactions within the coastal zone. We do this by holding theme-based seminars and conferences, by working with task-based sub-groups and by targetted information to coastal stakeholders. An example from 2005 was the seminar for North West Planners and Coastal Engineers: Sustainable Planning in the Coastal Zone. This event was organised in collaboration with the Coastal Groups in the North West (SMP groups) and the RTP1 with the aim of flagging up the multiplicity of issues to be considered when development planning on the coast.</p> <p>Policy EM4 of submitted draft Regional Spatial Strategy and action 116 in the Regional Economic Strategy both deal with Regional Parks. The North West coast is an area of search for both existing and new regional parks and this recognises the potential of the coast to be an economic asset and as a recreational and natural resource. The coast has a mix of existing and emerging Regional Parks, with Mersey Waterfront being strongly established, Ribble Estuary gaining momentum and other proposals such as Morecambe Bay Regional Park still in the early development phases.</p> <p>Key evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North West Coastal Forum submitted a consultation response to the Marine Bill consultation in June 2006 • North West Coastal Forum acted as 'Expert Group' for initial drafting of coastal policies for Regional Spatial Strategy • Two-way dialogue established with MSPP, with RCPO and other Management Board members actively engaged in Marine Spatial Planning Pilot workshops and Advisory Group meetings • MSPP project leader gave a presentation on the MSPP to the North West Coastal Forum's 'Sustainable Planning in the Coastal Zone' conference in September 2005 (Defra had agreed to present National ICZM Strategy Progress too but unfortunately unable to attend) <p>RCPO gave a presentation on RSS coastal policies to the MSPP Advisory Group workshop in September 2005</p>
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<p>Long-term vision and strategy.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>'Making the Most of the North West's Coast'</p> <p>The North West Coastal Forum has a vision for a sustainable future for the North West coast. Summed up by the above phrase, this vision includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Well-integrated planning and management of the coastal zone » The economic potential of the NW coast achieved in ways which safeguard, enhance, restore and sustainably use our natural and cultural assets » A high quality natural and built coastal environment able to adapt to climate and other change » Improved recreational opportunities and visitor experience » Improved well being of coastal communities » Raised appreciation of the coast, its value and its needs <p>Our work helps to further the North West Regional Assembly's sustainable development objectives and contributes to the delivery of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Regional Economic Strategy.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>Our Aim:</i></p> <p><i>To promote and deliver integrated coastal zone management in the North West to secure the long-term sustainability of the region's coast</i></p> </div> <p>A review of the Forum's role, aim and objectives in 2005 reinforced ICZM as the key raison d'être of the North West Coastal Forum and indicated that a baseline review of the current state of play</p> <p>was necessary to provide a benchmark against which to measure future progress. A survey of Management Board member organisations was carried out, using questions derived from the original DETR funded research, and a later study A Comparative Review of Coastal Partnerships in North West England⁶, together with the EU ICZM progress indicators and some supplementary questions specifically relating to the work of the</p>
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<p>Networking to encourage associated actions.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The North West Coastal Forum is made up of otherwise independent bodies which have agreed to co-operate to achieve a common goal: to make the most of the North West's coast. In order to achieve this we have created a structure within which to operate, the North West Coastal Forum, which is established as a partnership with a jointly agreed vision, underpinned by 6 outcomes (see Chapter 1), a set of Working Principles (see Appendix C) ,and a Business Plan incorporating a Programme of Work (see Appendix A).</p> <p>The benefit of this approach is that it integrates a wide variety of organisations with either responsibility for some aspect of managing the coast or an interest in the sustainable management of the coast. Bringing the representatives of these organisations together facilitates a shared understanding of respective concerns and objectives and allows some key principles and concerns to be identified. A prioritised programme of work can then be developed which enables issues to be dealt with in a holistic and sustainable manner.</p> <p>Networking and Communication Meetings</p> <p>These are meetings, at least twice per annum, of a wider network of coastal stakeholders to facilitate communication, networking, promotion of good practice, information sharing and wider debate. The meetings take a variety of formats, for example, workshops, seminars and study tours. The meetings are open to all those with an interest in the specific topic being discussed.</p> <p>Biennial Conference</p> <p>This is a full conference to which all those with an interest in integrated coastal zone management in the North West are invited.</p> <p>The 2006 regional coastal conference - <i>In the Zone: integrated coastal management in North West England</i> – was a great success, and featured keynote speeches from Richard Leafe, Regional Director Natural England and Karen Morgan from the Marine and Coastal Policy Unit at Defra. There was an associated full day field trip to the Cumbrian coast. We are also jointly, with NWRA, organising a seminar on the recent Regional Parks research.</p> <p>We also continue to participate in opportunities for information exchange such as CoPraNet. CoPraNet has provided many opportunities for North West-based coastal practitioners to attend a series of international conferences, including 2 held here in the North West and jointly organised by Sefton Borough Council and the North West Coastal Forum, workshops and study visits and, via the web-based database, will continue to provide a forum for exchange of best practice information. We led the work on erosion and the web-based beach management guide, co-ordinated the Sefton pilot of the</p>
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	Consider emergence of new of changes strategic issues.	2	New issues are consider and co-ordinated responses made on consultations of relevance to the forum.
	Monitoring effectiveness of initiatives.	3	<p>A review of the Forum's role, aim and objectives in 2005 reinforced ICZM as the key raison d'être of the North West Coastal Forum and indicated that a baseline review of the current state of play was necessary to provide a benchmark against which to measure future progress. A survey of Management Board member organisations was carried out, using questions derived from the original DETR funded research, and a later study A Comparative Review of Coastal Partnerships in North West England⁷, together with the EU ICZM progress indicators and some supplementary questions specifically relating to the work of the NWCF. The results are being summarised in a report, to be produced during 2006, which will provide both the Forum and the NW Region with an overview of regional progress towards delivering ICZM, highlighting examples of good practice and also identifying key gaps and so helping to steer the direction of future North West Coastal Forum activity. The role of the North West Coastal Forum and an action plan are clearly set out in our business plan.</p>
	Supporting and information base.	3	<p>Working with the membership of PISCES, we have commissioned research to produce an evaluated project portfolio - Making the Most of the North West Coast - and recommendations to deliver an exciting coast-wide programme of works to protect and enhance the North West's exceptional natural coastal habitat, covering conservation and landscape management, access, interpretation, education and training. The aim is to harness the skills and enthusiasm of local communities, volunteers, public and private sector bodies and generate a new awareness of the value of the NW's coastal environment, by delivering environmental improvement projects with strong socio-economic outcomes in line with the objectives of Natural Economy Northwest.</p>