

Applying MSP to New Zealand's Seas

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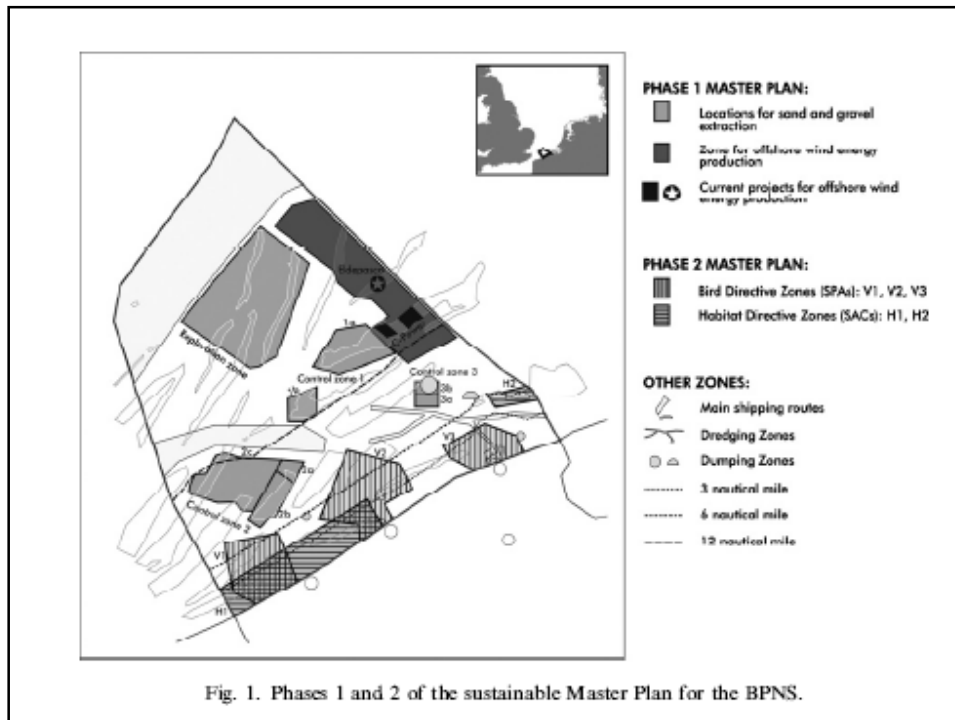
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Argument

- MSP is a tool.
- The effectiveness of which is dependent on the form of environmental management it is used to implement, eg eco-system based planning and ICM
- International examples rely on activities-based MSP
- In contrast New Zealand practices effects-based MSPmanagement and continues to be a world leader
- There are ways in which MSP could be improved in New Zealand
- The Hauraki Gulf would be a suitable place to pilot an improved MSP



NZ Marine Spatial Planning History

- Town & Country Planning Act
 - Regional Planning Schemes (eg Southland)
 - Maritime Planning Schemes (e.g., Waitemata Hbr)
- Fisheries Management Act
 - Fisheries Management Plans
- Resource Management Act
 - Regional coastal plans

UNESCO view of MSP

- a public process of analyzing and **allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities** in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process.
 - NB No particular purpose: unleash city competitiveness? Sustainable development? Sustainable management? MPA identification?

What goes Where

USA MSP

- how the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes are sustainably used and protected
- Comprehensive, Adaptive, Integrated, Ecosystem-based, Transparent
- Spatial planning process,
 - based on sound science,
 - for analyzing current and anticipated uses of areas
- **Not so obviously 'What Goes Where'**

MSP Method Nutshell

- Science based evidence using GIS
 - Get someone to pay a heap of money to map everything
 - Produce maps of cumulative effects
- Do some Marine Use Capability (MUC) mapping and add constraints (Compatibilities)
- Zone, site and constrain activities based on current knowledge of their standard/typical activities and effects

Effects based planning under the Resource Management Act

- Focus is on effects
- Allows for future innovations and discoveries
- Incentivises innovation and internalising externalities – polluter pays principle
- Instead of **“what goes where”** it is more:
“What is incompatible with sustainability?”
or
“That should NOT go there”

Integrated Coastal Management

- horizontal spatial boundaries (eg., land/sea, council/council),
- vertical institutional boundaries (e.g., local, regional, national),
- temporal dynamics (e.g. short and long term changes operating independently or interactively) and
- spatial scales (bay, catchment, ocean).

Activities- v. Effects – Based Planning

- Activities-based – defined by activity name
 - Marine aquaculture
 - Dredging
 - Ports
 - Marina
- Effects – based – defined by nature of effect of activity
 - No deterioration in water quality
 - No obstruction of movement of vessels
 - No net loss or disturbance of sediments

Evidence-based Planning under RMA

- Already done
- Much information held already
- Need GIS-based system to collate and make publicly usable existing data collected for resource consents and plan changes
 - Includes social and biophysical data
 - Improved monitoring and accountability
- NABIS useful, but insufficient

Marine & Coastal Area Act

A Departure from Evidence Based Planning?

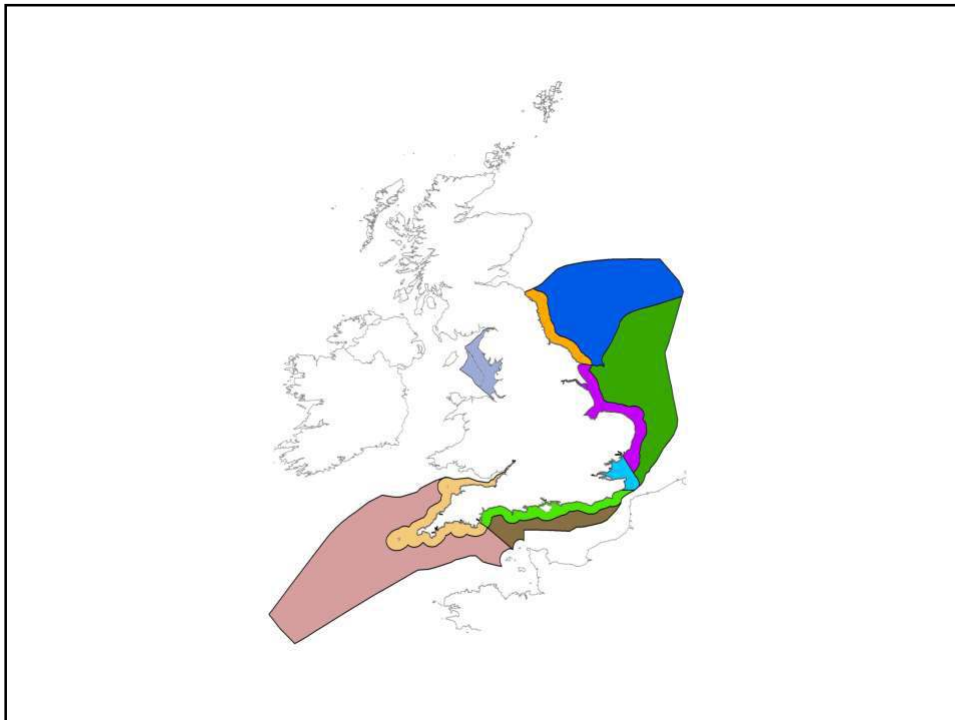
Customary Marine Title



Iwi
planning
documents



Regional
Plans

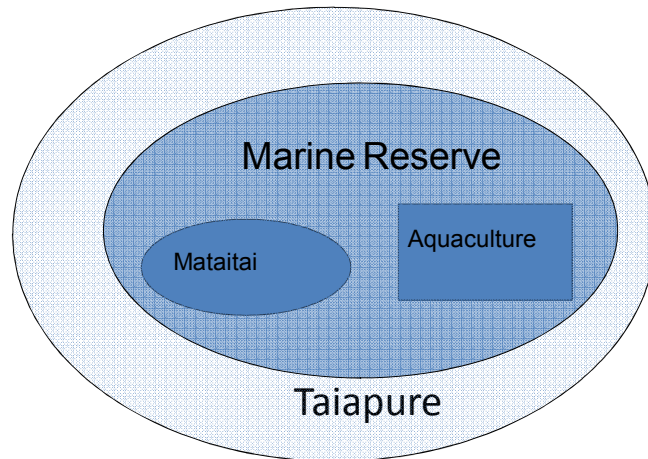


Areas of NZ that could be improved

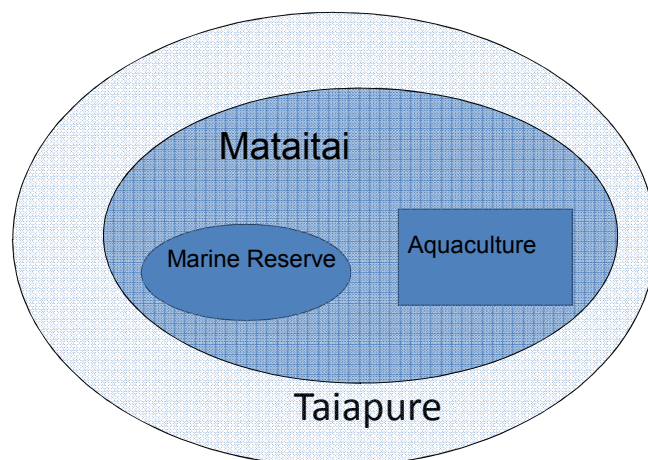
- Integrating fisheries management with other users of the marine environment
- Extending beyond the 12nm mile limit to the continental shelf and at least 200nm EEZ
- Addressing competition for the same marine space
- Resolving transboundary issues
- Identifying potential MPA

Will MSP Achieve this?

Integrating between legislation:
Reserve surrounds Maitaitai



Integrating between legislation :
Maitaitai surrounds Reserve

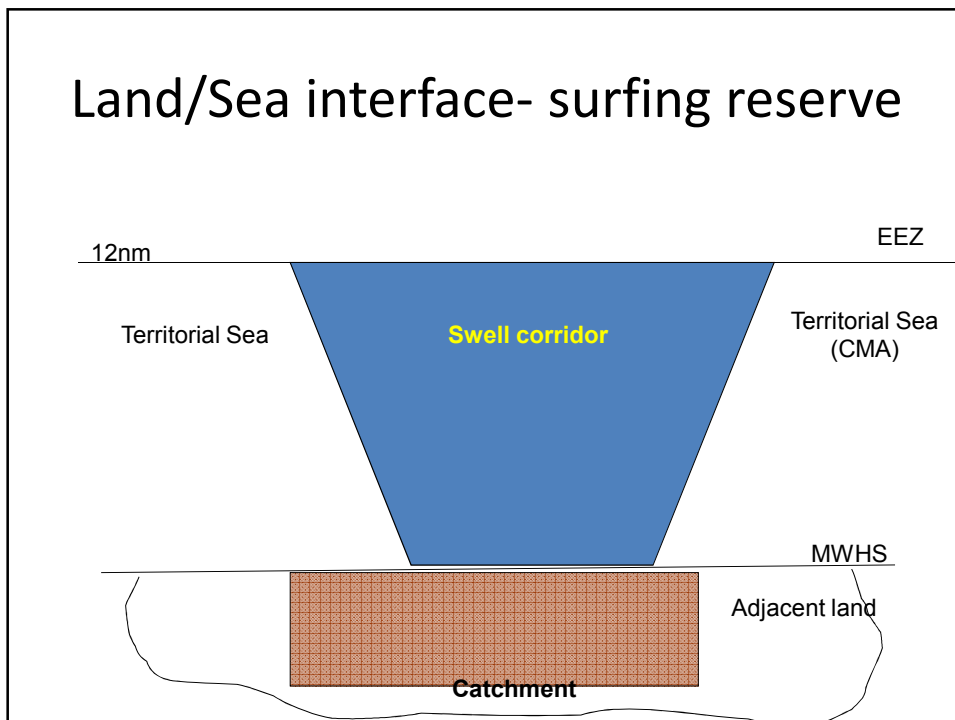
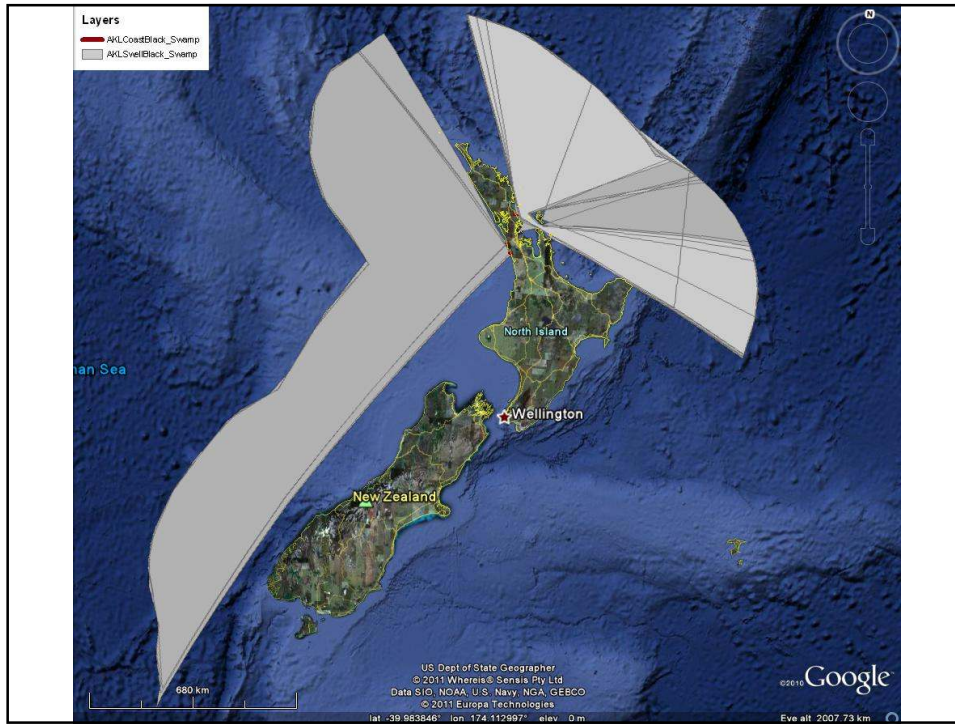


NZCPS policies requiring maps

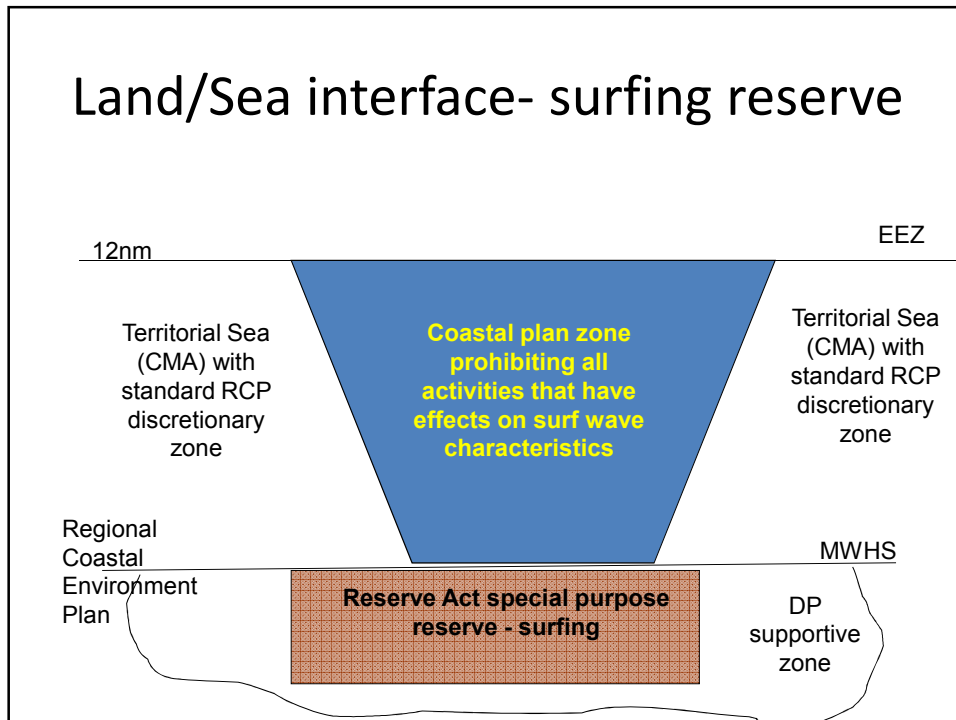
- Maori heritage, historic heritage
- Natural features, landscapes, character
- Biodiversity
- Aquaculture
- Ports
- Strategic planning
- Activities in the CMA
- Activities in the Coastal Environment
- Vehicles on beaches

NZCPS policies (Surf breaks)

- Protect the surf breaks of national significance listed in the NZCPS by ensuring that activities in the coastal environment do not adversely affect the surf breaks and avoiding adverse effects of other activities on access to, and use and enjoyment of the surf breaks
 - NB ASR initial work on swell corridors



Land/Sea interface- surfing reserve



Conclusion

- RMA & NZCPS 2010 already requires much of what MSP is supposed to offer
- MSP is a tool
- There is some potential to improve our past practice, but it will require:
 - Changed legislation
 - To include continental shelf or 200nm
 - To include fisheries
 - Significant funding –for data and expertise
- Auckland Spatial Plan and a Hauraki Gulf special geographic area offers a useful pilot

