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Maritime Spatial Planning in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

by

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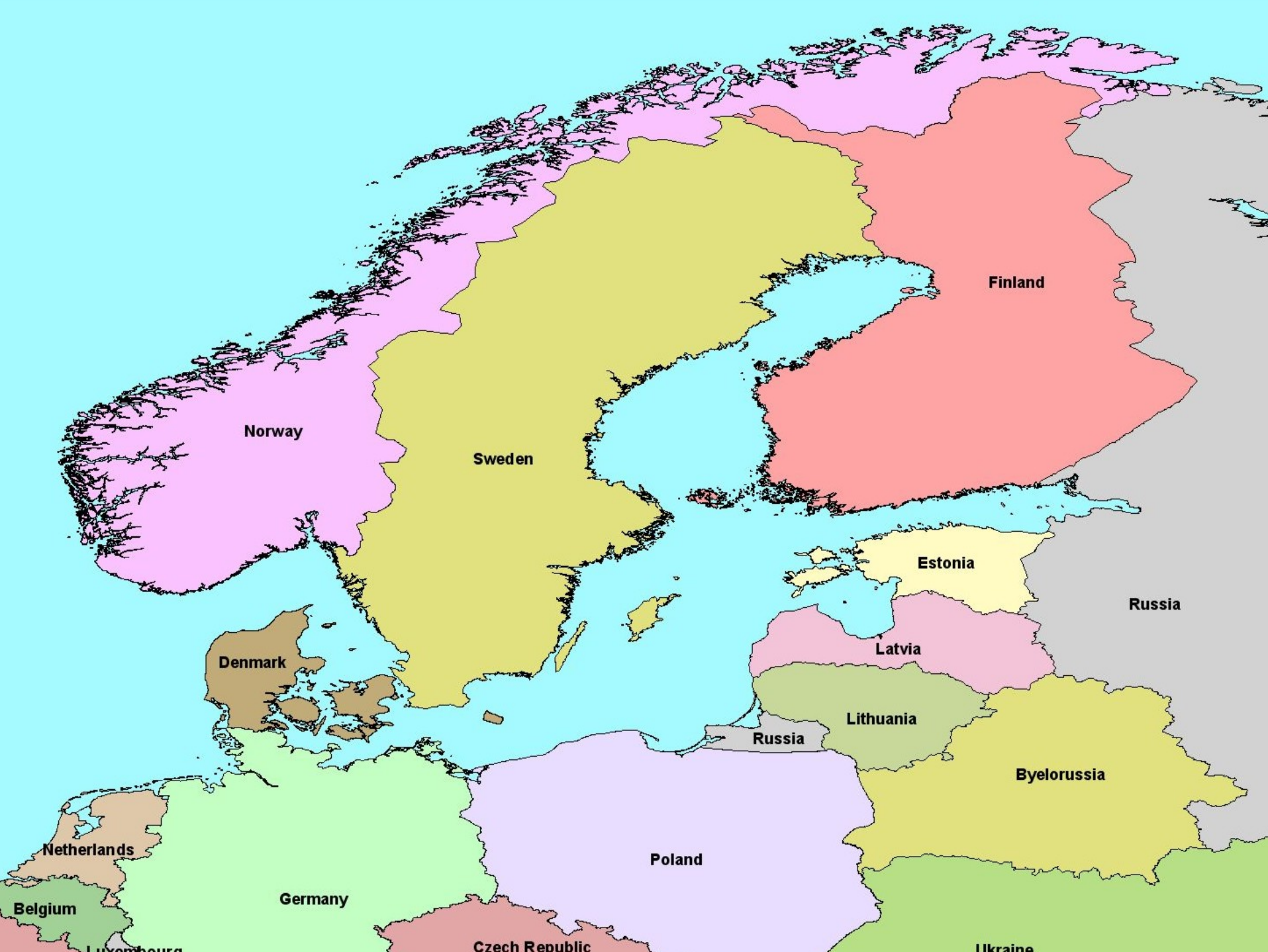
1.) Introduction

2.) Sea borders and sea uses

3.) Maritime Spatial Planning

4.) Territorial Impact Assessment for off shore projects

5.) Conclusions



Norway

Sweden

Finland

Denmark

Estonia

Russia

Latvia

Lithuania

Russia

Byelorussia

Poland

Germany

Netherlands

Belgium

Luxembourg

Czech Republic

Ukraine



KOPENHAGEN

MALMÖ

D Ä N E M A R K

O S T S E E

KIEL

Stralsund

ROSTOCK

Greifswald

LÜBECK

Wismar

Schwerin

Neubrandenburg

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Parchim

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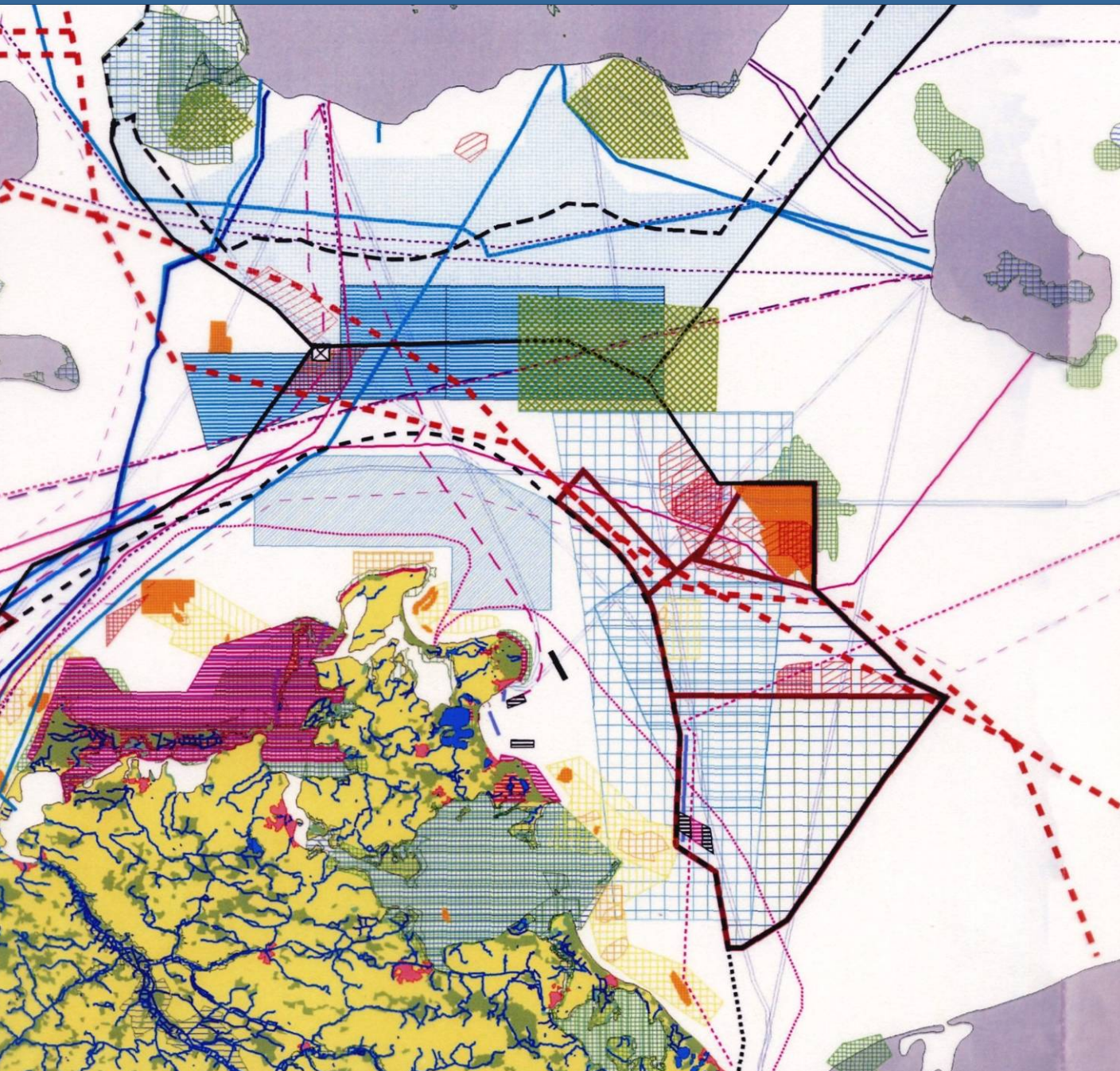
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Uses in the Baltic Sea

Uses in the Baltic Sea

Boundaries

- Continental Shelf/EEZ
- — Territorial Waters/12 nm Zone
- International Boundary

Maritime Features

- Traffic Separation Scheme
- ▨ Restricted Area
- ▩ Anchoring Area

Platforms

- Unclassified (In Use)
- Unclassified (Approved)
- Petroleum Platform (In Use)
- Natural Gas Platform (In Use)
- Measurement Platform (Planned)
- Measurement Platform (Approved)
- Measurement Platform (In Use)
- Compression Platform (In Use)

Pipelines

- Natural Gas (In Use)
- - Natural Gas (Planned)
- Hydrocarbons (In Use)

Data Cables

- In Service
- - Planned
- - Out Of Service
- - Unknown

High Voltage Cables

- In Service
- - Approved
- · - - Planned

Offshore Windfarms

- In Use
- ▨ Approved
- ▩ Planned

Dumping Grounds

- Dregded Material (In Use)
- ▲ Ammunition (Out Of Use)
- ▨ Dregded Material (In Use)
- ▩ Dregded Material (Out Of Use)
- ▨ Ammunition (Out Of Use)

Military Practice Areas

- ▨ Torpedo Exercise
- ▨ Submarine Exercise
- ▨ Firing Exercise
- ▨ Mine Hunting Exercise
- ▨ Air Force Exercise
- ▨ Restricted Area
- ▨ Unclassified

Mariculture

- Culture Area

Nature Conservation

- Natura2000 SPA
- Natura2000 SAC

Preferred Areas

- ▨ Offshore Wind Energy

Sediment Extraction

- In Use
- ▨ Project Approval Procedure
- ▨ Planned

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Maritime spatial planning in Germany **Responsibilities**

Spatial planning in the territorial sea is the responsibility of the German federal coastal states.

Spatial planning in the EEZ is the responsibility of the Federal Government.

In the EEZ, spatial planning will be carried out within the framework of international maritime law.

Legal impact of specifications in spatial plans:

- **1. Spatial planning objectives**
= **Strictly binding on project approval procedures**
- **2. Spatial planning principles**
= **Have to be taken into account when weighing interests during project approval procedures**

In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, spatial planning has not only a recommendatory but also a legally binding control character.

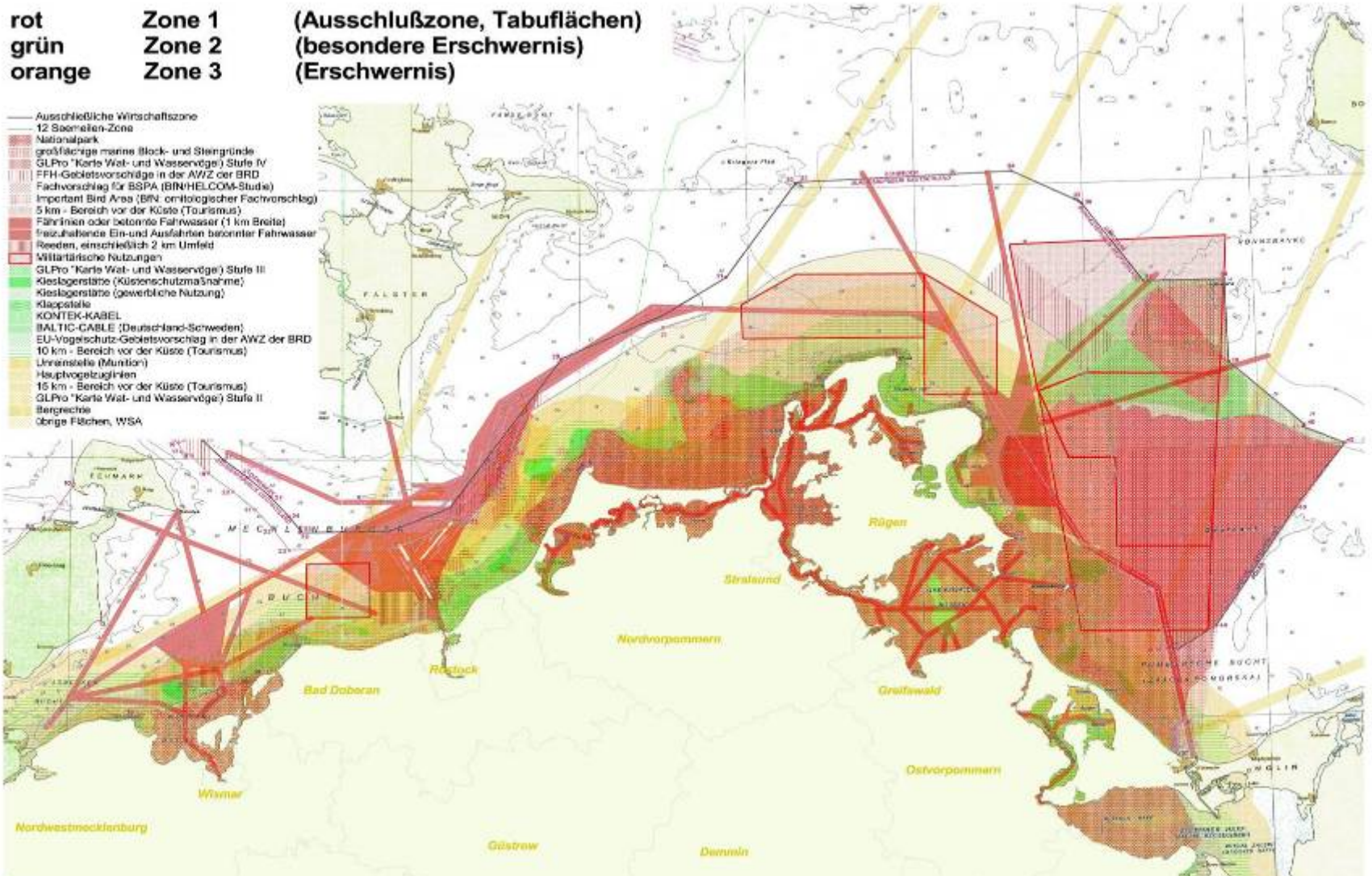
offshore wind energy plant - different uses

Offshore uses	taboo	special difficulties	simple difficulties
1) nature protection	FFH etc. NLP	special birds	other birds
2) coastal protection sand deposit		X	
3) mining-laws		X	
4) dumping		X	
5) World-War-II heritages			X
6) shipping	buoyed shiplines, roads		other navigable sea
7) tourism	up 5km from shoreline	up 10km from shoreline	up 15km from shoreline
8) military restrictions	X		
9) mains, leads, lines		X	

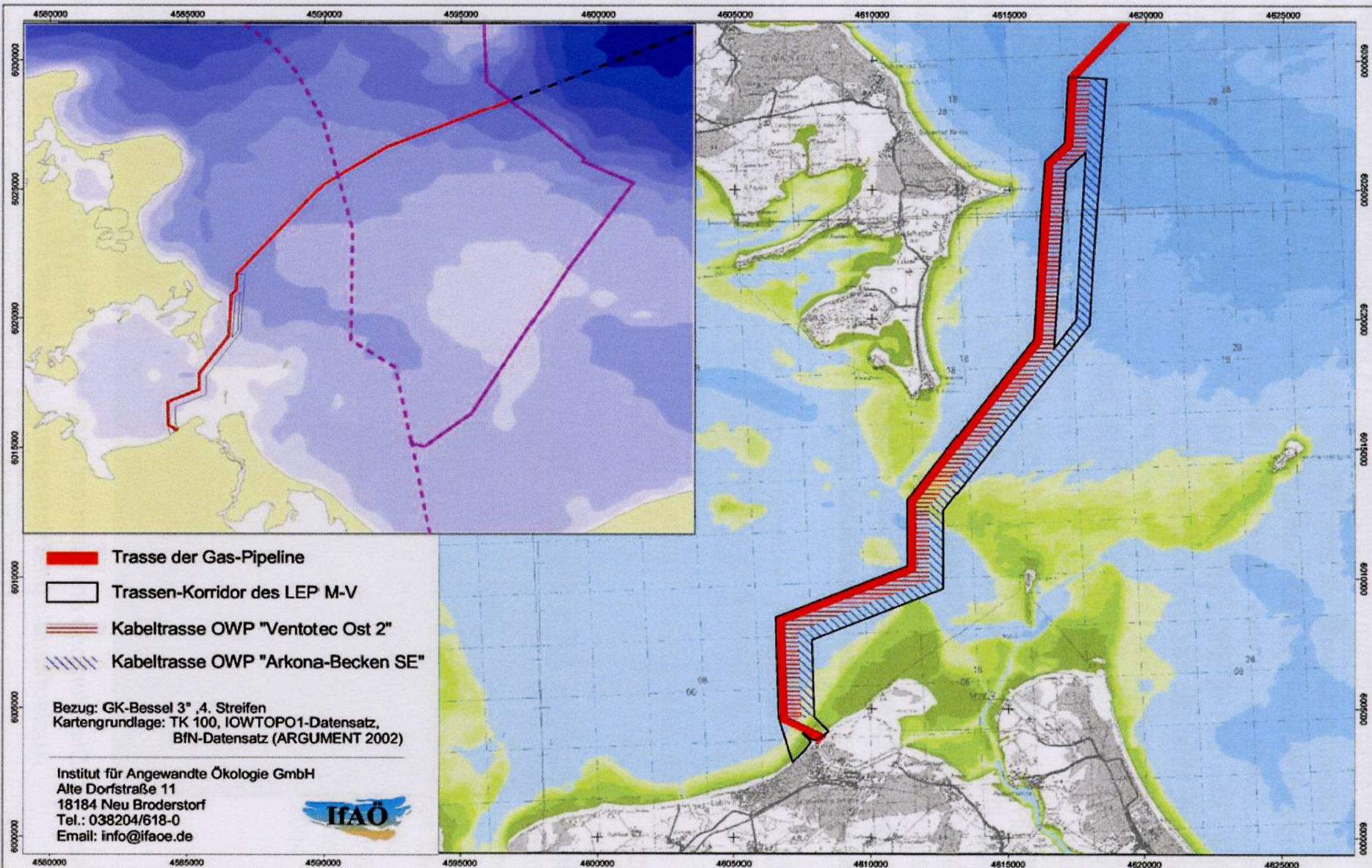
Selection criteria for off shore windfarms in MV

rot Zone 1 (Ausschlußzone, Tabuflächen)
 grün Zone 2 (besondere Erschwernis)
 orange Zone 3 (Erschwernis)

- Ausschließliche Wirtschaftszone
- 12 Seemeilen-Zone
- Nationalpark
- großflächige marine Block- und Steingründe
- GLPro "Karte Wat- und Wasservögel" Stufe IV
- FFH-Gebietsvorschlag in der AWZ der BRD
- Fachvorschlag für BSFA (BINHEL.COM-Studie)
- Important Bird Area (IBA) ornithologischer Fachvorschlag
- 5 km - Bereich vor der Küste (Tourismus)
- Fährlinien oder betonte Fahrwasser (1 km Breite)
- freizuhaltende Ein- und Ausfahrten betonter Fahrwasser
- Reeden, einschließlich 2 km Umfeld
- Militärische Nutzungen
- GLPro "Karte Wat- und Wasservögel" Stufe III
- Kieslagerstätte (Küstenschutzmaßnahme)
- Kieslagerstätte (gewerbliche Nutzung)
- Klappsteile
- KONTAK-KABEL
- BALTIC-CABLE (Deutschland-Schweden)
- EU-Vogelschutz-Gebietsvorschlag in der AWZ der BRD
- 10 km - Bereich vor der Küste (Tourismus)
- Unruhestelle (Munition)
- Hauptvogelzuglinien
- 15 km - Bereich vor der Küste (Tourismus)
- GLPro "Karte Wat- und Wasservögel" Stufe II
- Bergrechte
- obere Flächen, WSA

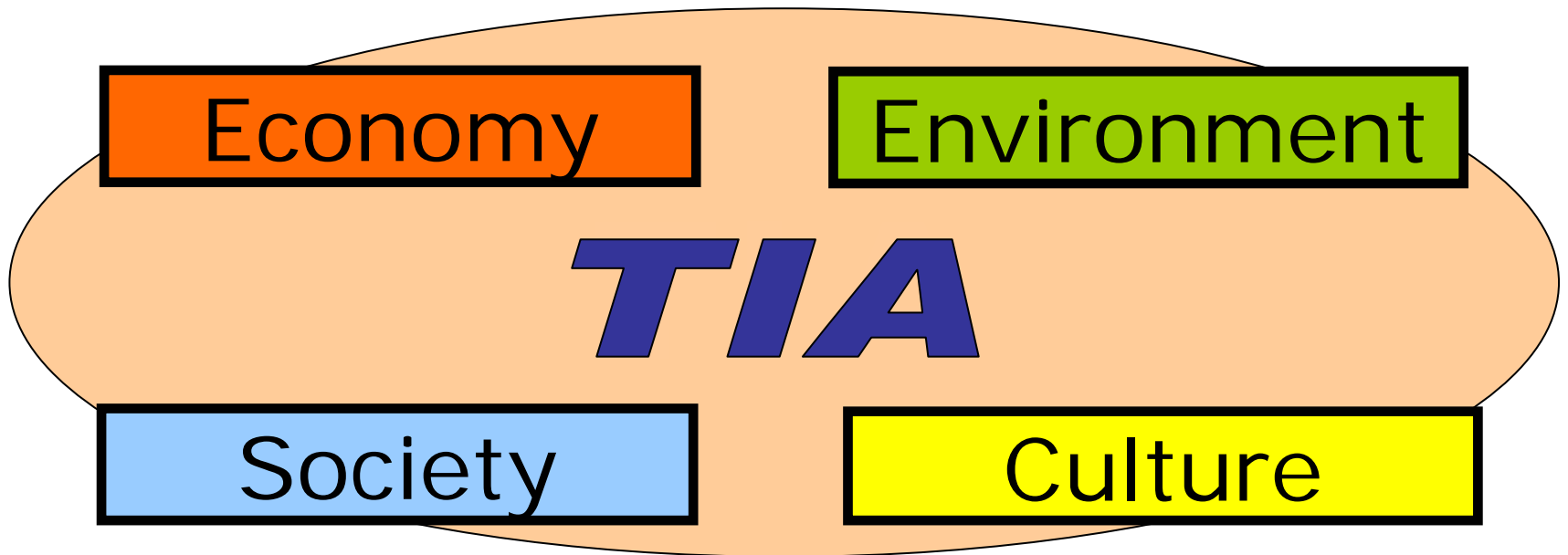


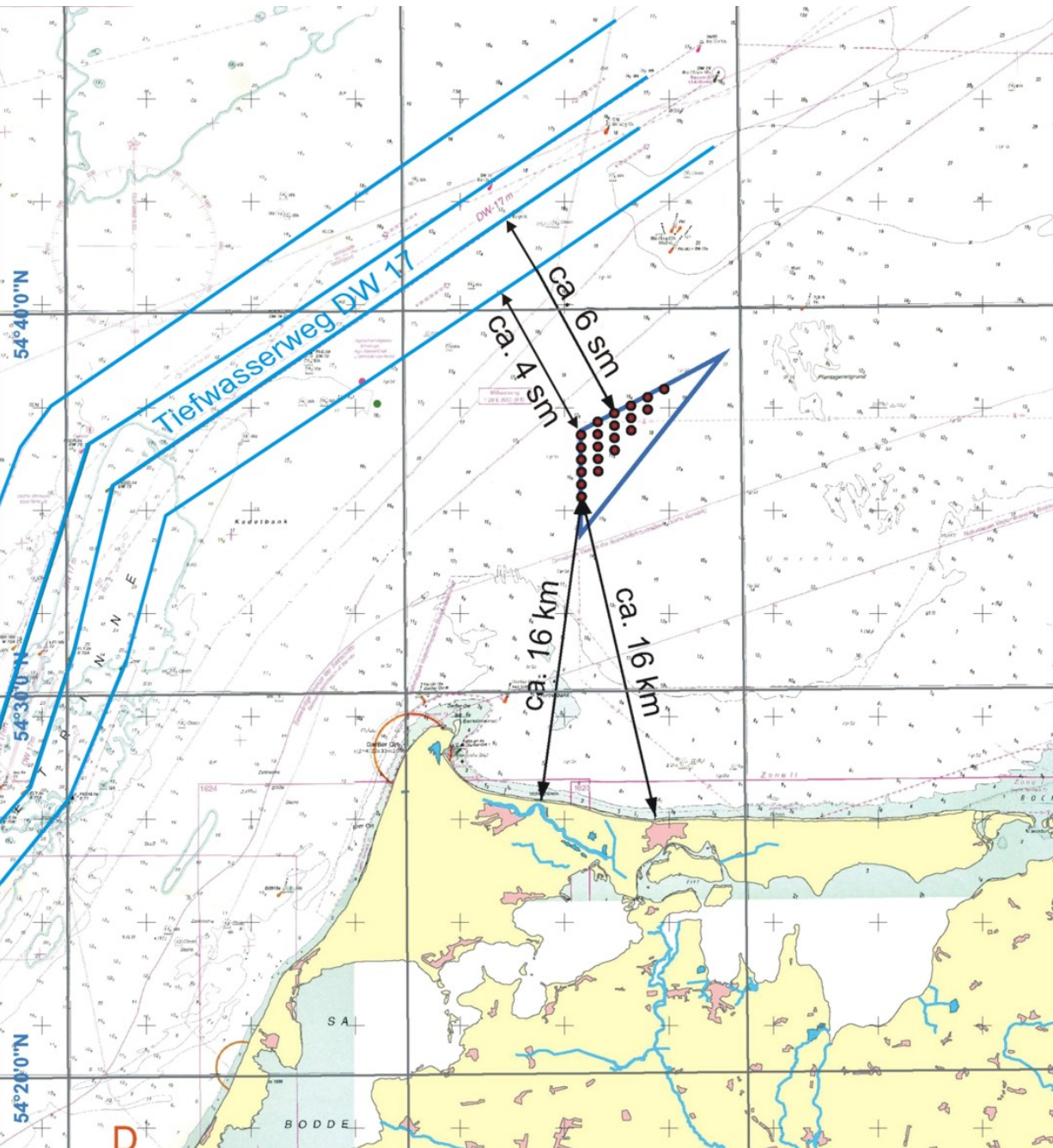
Detail: pipeline corridor



Which issues are checked in TIA?

In principle: All relevant issues!





Example Windfarm Baltic 1

Main issues :

- Collision risk
- nature protection
- tourism

**Blick auf den Offshore-Windpark BALTIC I (19 x 2 MW; 2 x 5 MW)
von Dornbusch/Hiddensee, Leuchtturm (N54°35'42" E13°06'49")**



Impact on tourism: spoiled horizon ?

What are the benefits of TIA ?

- 1) **managing conflicts**
by early participation of target groups
- 2) **minimizing negative impacts and costs**
by optimizing the choice for location / routing / technical planning
- 3) **ensuring planning reliability**
by giving early and reliable information about realisation chances
- 4) **shortening the whole planning process**
by pre-checking crucial points
- 5) **securing spatial planning objectives**
by the duty to take TIA results into account in the following process
- 6) **supporting local administrations**
in case of large-scale investments

Conclusion

Spatial planning is an indispensable instrument for coordinating activities at sea and in the coastal regions and for sustainable resource management in these areas.