

# Mapping Marine Governance: *it should be legally permissible and administratively achievable!*

Professor Mike Elliott and Sue Boyes  
Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies (IECS)  
The University of Hull



DEvelopment Of innovative Tools for  
understanding marine biodiversity and  
assessing good Environmental Status

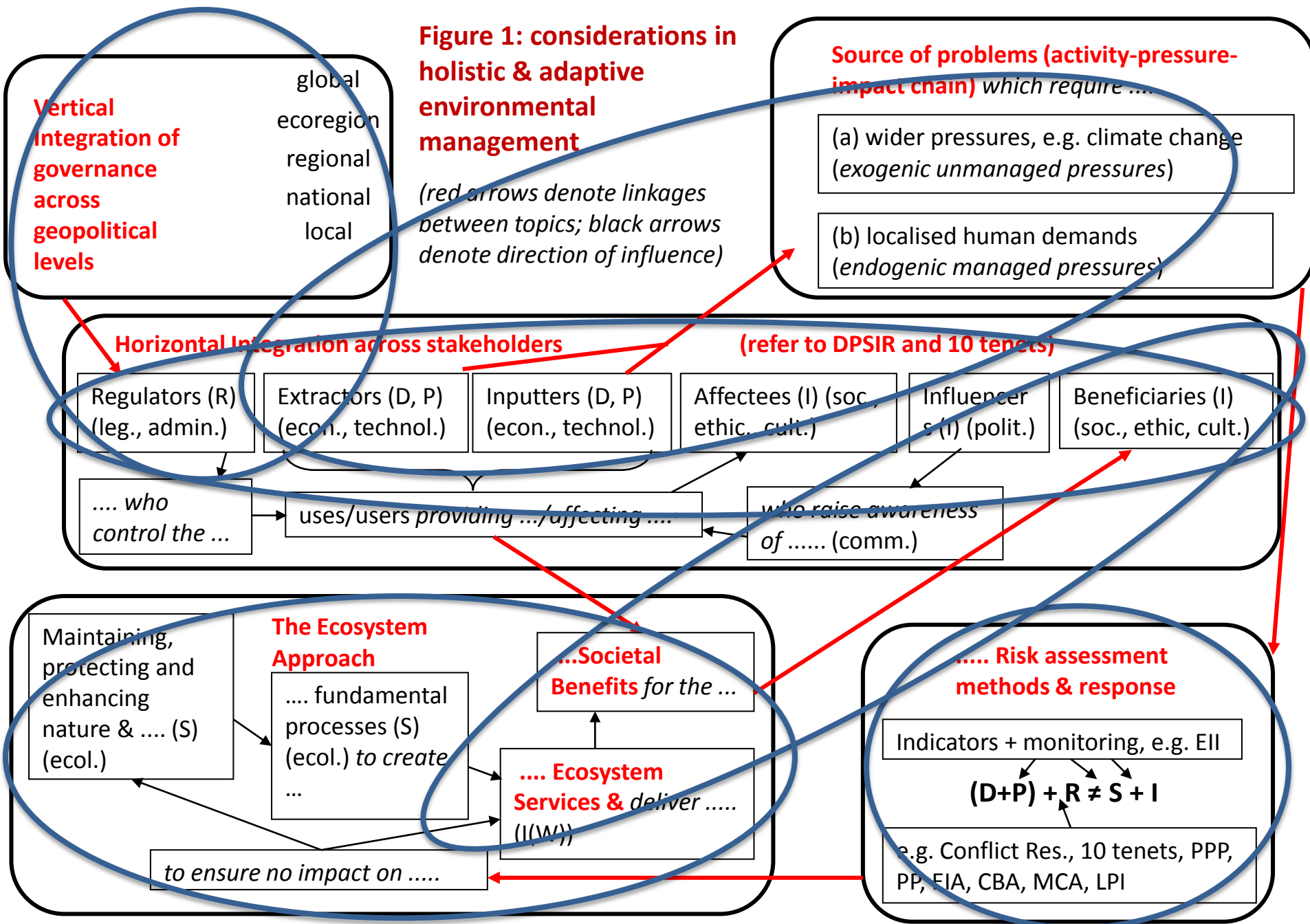




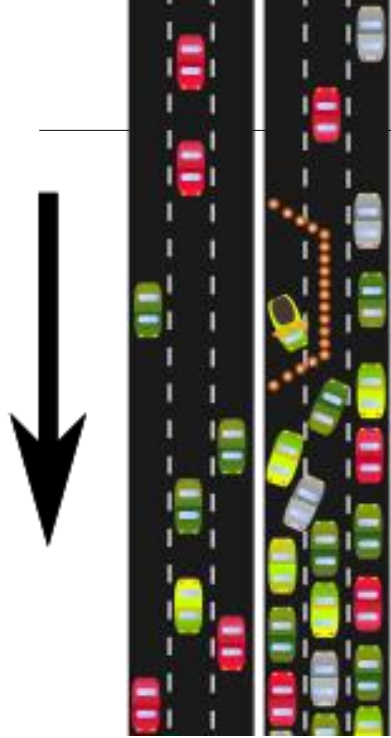
There is only one big idea in marine management: *how to maintain and protect ecological structure and functioning while at the same time allowing the system to produce ecosystem services from which we derive societal benefits.*

- Recovery/coping with historical legacy
- Endangered coastal and marine ecosystem functions
- Legal & administrative framework
- Economic prosperity and delivery of societal benefits
- Coping with climate change & moving baselines



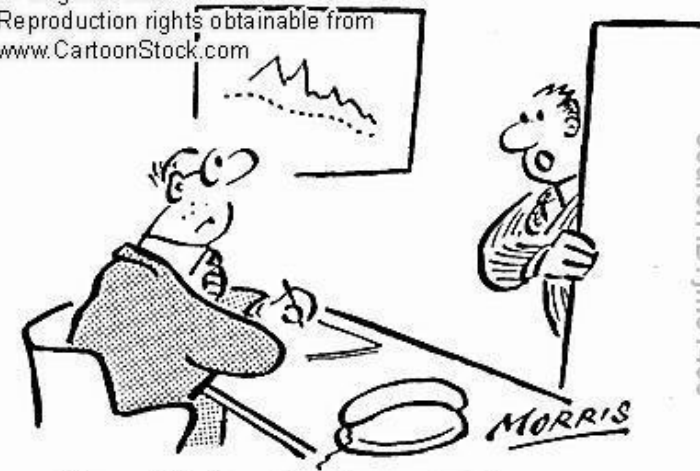


## Impediments: 'Bottlenecks, Showstoppers & Trainwrecks':



© Original Artist

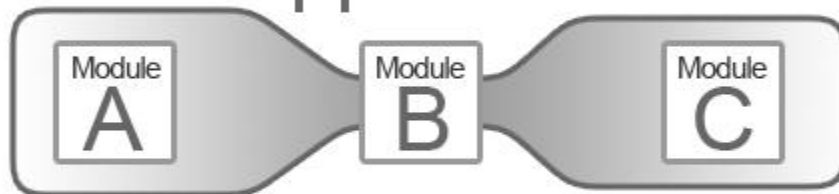
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"A word to the wise, Harry. At this morning's meeting you were referred to as 'the bottleneck'."

search ID: jmo1433

## Application



Optimizing features in module "A" or "C" will not produce a change in the performance of the application until the performance problems in module "B" are addressed.





**To be successful, management measures or responses to changes resulting from human activities should be:**

- Ecologically sustainable
- Technologically feasible
- Economically viable
- Socially desirable/tolerable
- Legally permissible
- Administratively achievable
- Politically expedient
- Ethically defensible (morally correct)
- Culturally inclusive
- Effectively communicable

*Management tools  
needed to cover all of  
these!*

Marine Pollution Bulletin 74 (2013) 1–5



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

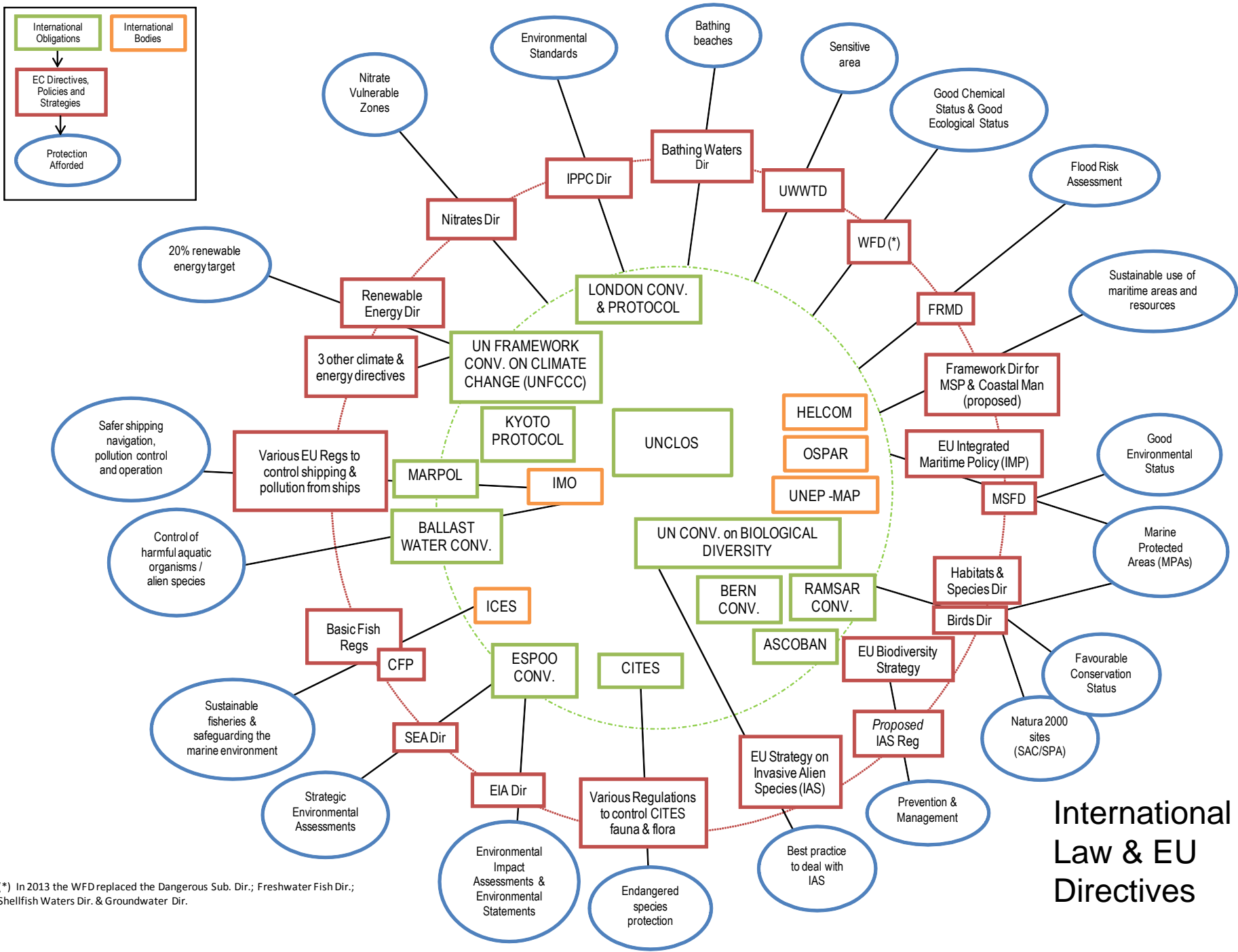
Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul)

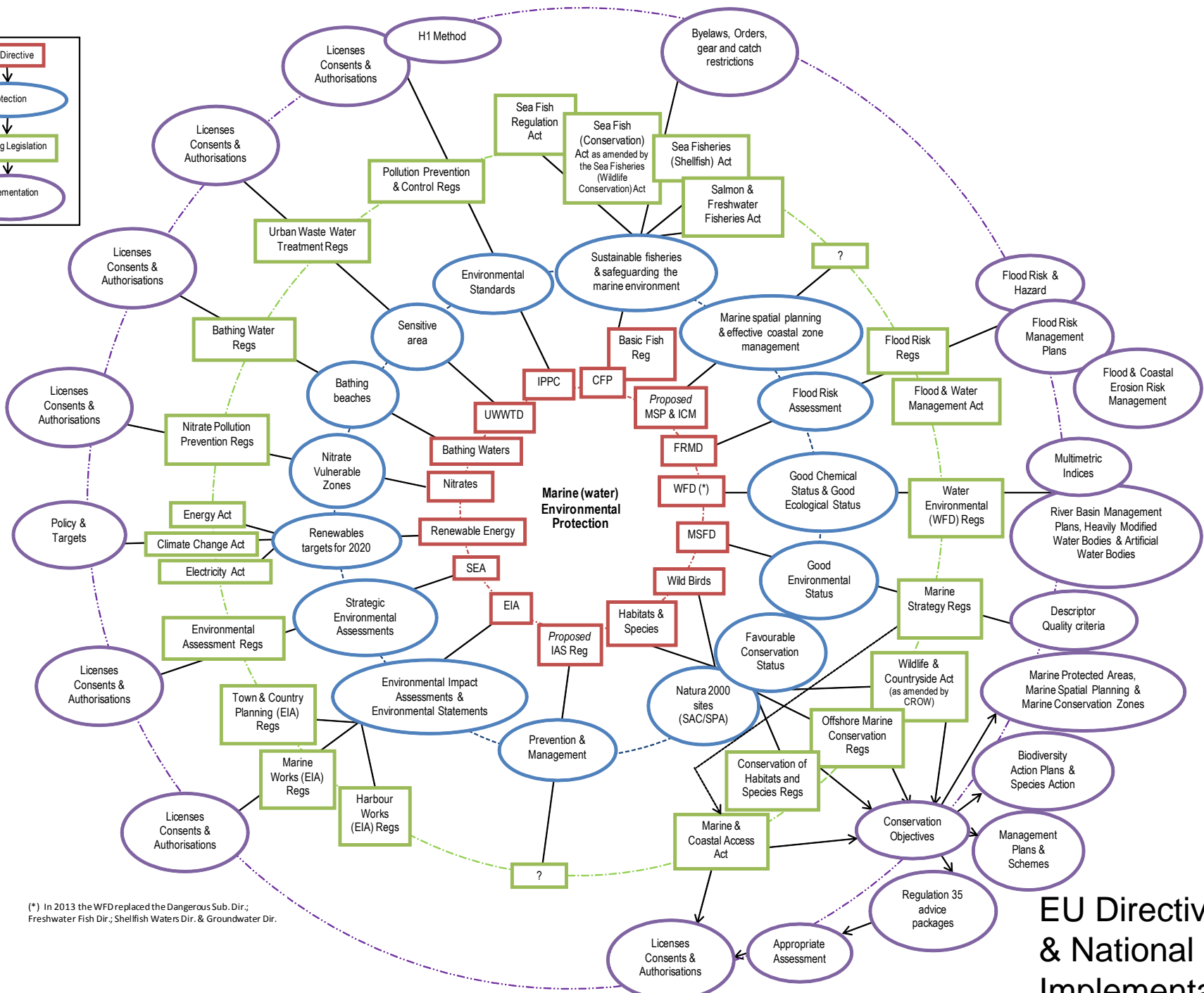
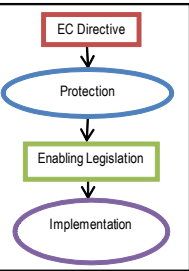


Editorial

The 10-tenets for integrated, successful and sustainable marine management



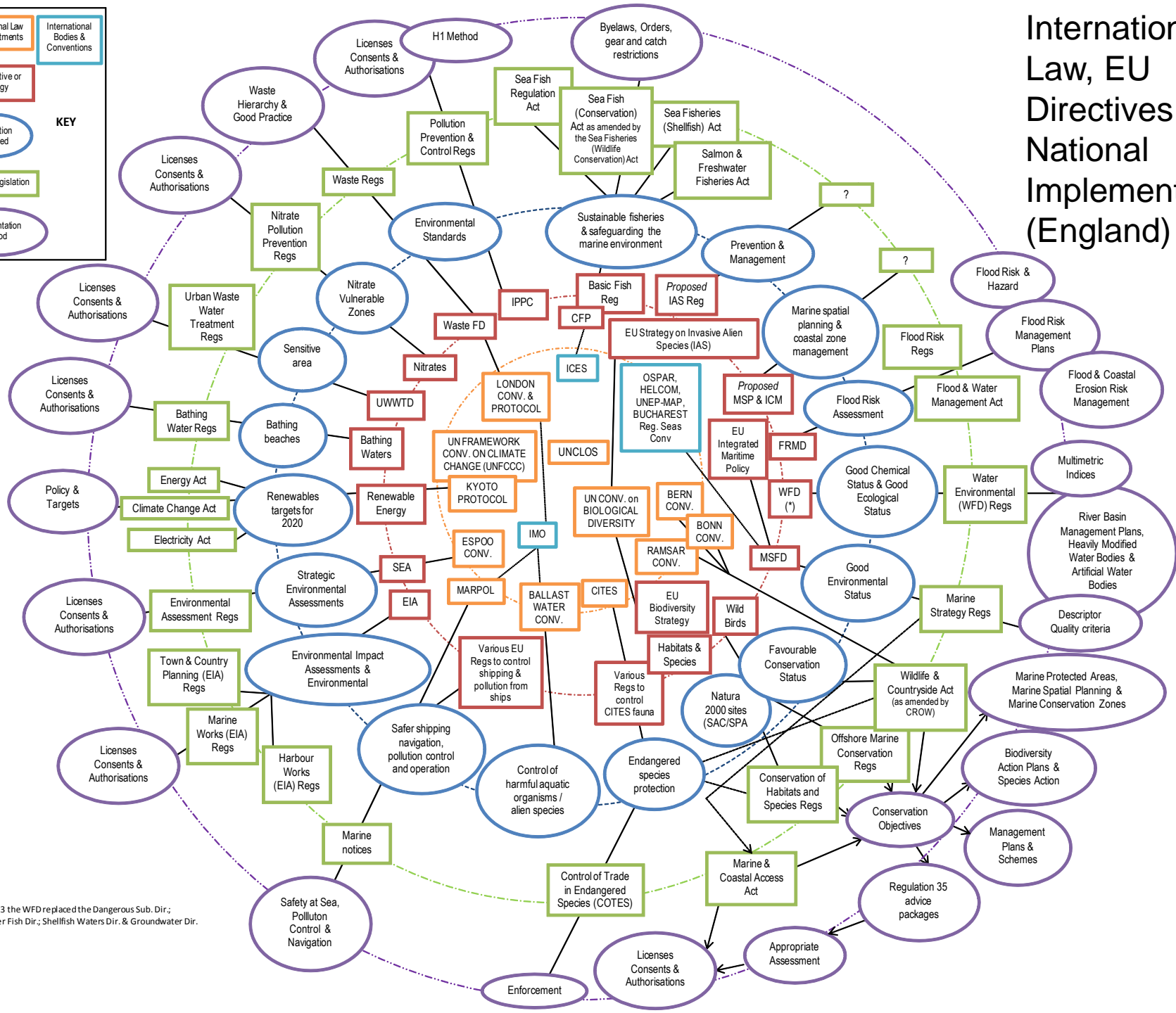
(\*) In 2013 the WFD replaced the Dangerous Sub. Dir.; Freshwater Fish Dir.; Shellfish Waters Dir. & Groundwater Dir.



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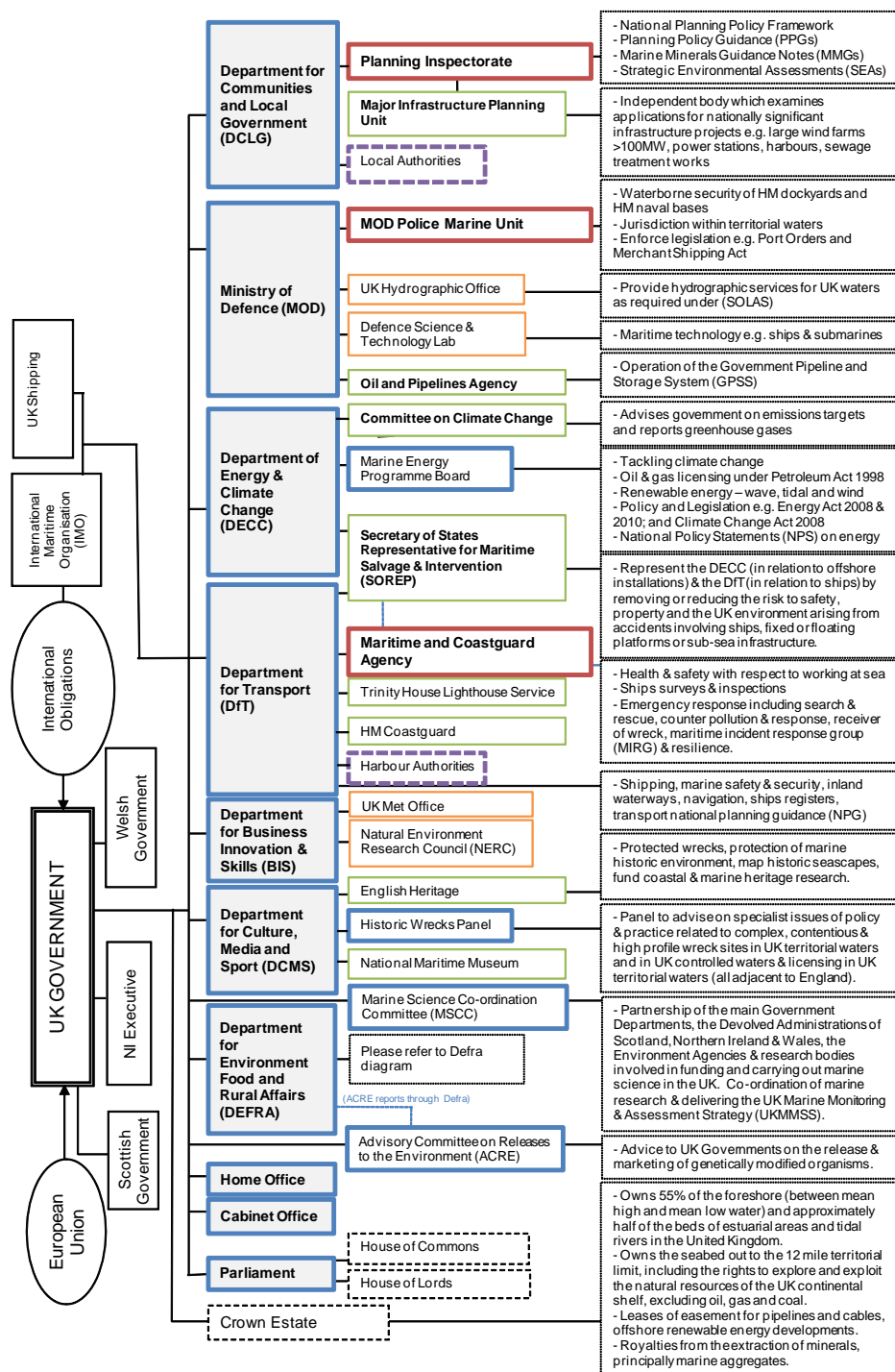
**EU Directives & National Implementation**

# International Law, EU Directives & National Implementat (England)



(\*) In 2013 the WFD replaced the Dangerous Sub. Dir.; Freshwater Fish Dir.; Shellfish Waters Dir. & Groundwater Dir.





Administratively achievable?

Government departments with responsibilities for the marine environment (England)

## KEY

Ministerial Depts

Executive Agencies

Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies

Trading Fund Agency

Advisory Committees

Local Government Bodies

## Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Make policy and legislation, and working with others to deliver policies in areas such as:

- the natural environment, biodiversity, plants and animals
- sustainable development and the green economy
- food, farming and fisheries
- animal health and welfare
- environmental protection and pollution control
- rural communities and issues.

### Food & Environment Research Agency (FERA)

- Plant health.

### Animal Health & Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA)

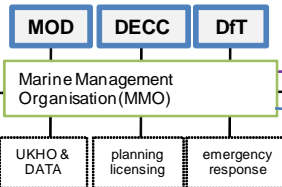
- Managing disease, Endangered species (CITES), Wildlife Inspectorate.

### Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)

- Climate change impacts & adaptation; marine planning & environmental licensing; sustainable fisheries management; fish and shellfish health & hygiene; data collection

### Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)

- Informs policy development at national level; Provides support for implementation of European & international laws e.g. Marine Strategy Framework Dir; Identifying, monitoring & advising on UK's offshore marine nature conservation; Establishing Marine Protected Areas; Advice to offshore industries; Support nature conservation in the UK's 14 Overseas Territories and three Crown Dependencies; Survey & monitoring.



- Marine planning (carry out planning and licensing functions for English waters; develop a series of marine plans covering the English marine area); Fisheries (days at sea for cod and sole recovery zones, dispensations, monitoring and enforcement, quotas, statistics & vessels licenses); Protecting the environment (Marine pollution, nature conservation & wildlife licences); Marine regulation and licensing (marine licensing, harbour orders, Sec 36 of Electricity Act (>1MW to 100MW), public register and supporting legislation); Offshore Renewable Energy Licensing Group (ORELG) established to overcome any issues arising from the licensing and permitting processes associated with the deployment of offshore wind and wave and tidal renewable energy.

### Natural England

- Biodiversity (reducing its decline & licensing protected species across England); Landscape (designating national parks and AONB); Management (NNRs and notifying SSSIs); Responsibility (MCZs, EMSs, SSSIs, Ramsar sites and the network of MPAs); Advising government & industry on marine conservation and seascape issues in England's territorial waters (from the coast out to 12 nautical miles offshore); Advice on Marine sea fisheries, marine renewable energy, regulation & licensing and spatial planning.

### Environment Agency

(all have statutory seats on the IFCAs)

- Climate change; Waste and recycling; Flood risk (rivers and sea); Bathing water quality; Coastal erosion risk; Water, air and land emissions (Environmental Permitting Regs); Water quality (inc coasts and estuaries); Fishing licences; Wildlife & conservation; Regulation, advice & guidance for business & industry; Implementation of EU Directives WFD, MSFD & FRMD.

### Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authorities (IFCAs)

- Managing fisheries & enforcing fisheries legislation (voluntary agreements, codes of conducts, byelaws and other regulations out to 6nm); Research (stock assessments, fisheries impact research, environmental monitoring and habitat mapping); Liaising with fishermen & anglers; Consulting on marine development work and attending meetings on marine spatial planning and marine conservation zones.

### Sea Fish Industry Authority

- Information (support for industry's business decisions); Safety at sea; Protecting the environment at sea & on land; Regulation (understanding, interpreting & responding to legislation for industry); Supporting quality & efficiency standards; Consumer support.

### Science Advisory Council

- Provide Defra with expert & independent advice on science policy & strategy.

## Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

### KEY

#### Ministerial Depts

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#### Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies

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#### Advisory Committees

#### Local Government Bodies

- What tools/pieces of legislation have we missed?
  - Have we correctly interpreted the links between the various articles?
  - Are there any areas of the marine environment where we still require new legislation?
  - Given that many designations (e.g. GEnS, GEcS, FCS) overlap and conflict, are the different regimes coherent?
  - Is our interpretation of the present marine governance structure in England accurate?
  - Has the creation of the MMO simplified the English marine governance or are there still conflicting responsibilities?
-

Contact:

[S.J.Boyes@hull.ac.uk](mailto:S.J.Boyes@hull.ac.uk)

[Mike.Elliott@hull.ac.uk](mailto:Mike.Elliott@hull.ac.uk)

*Many thanks in  
advance for any  
comments!*

**DEVOTES**



DEvelopment Of innovative Tools for  
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Interreg North Sea Region

