



Enacting nature

Knowledge and politics in Norwegian coastal zone planning

Ann-Magnhild Solås, PhD

Norwegian Institute of Food, Fisheries and Aquaculture Research

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A governable coast?

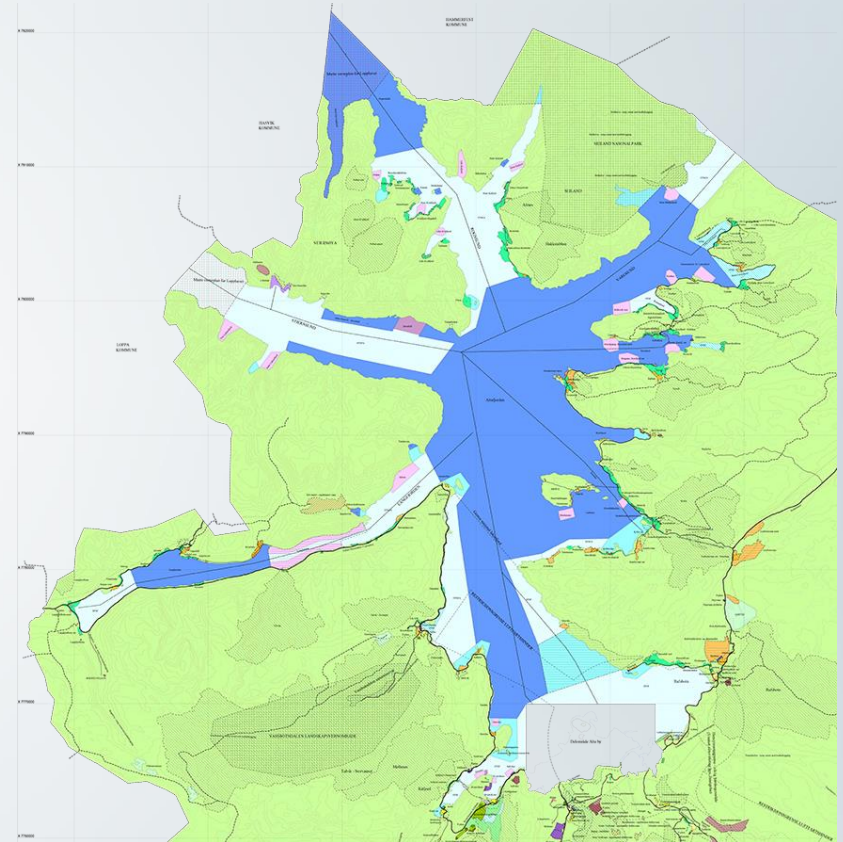


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© Alta kommune 2011

Practices



Coordination

- Establish common concepts and understandings
- Mappings of resources and use
- Collaborative planning



Inclusion

- Decision making
- Production of the final plan



Distribution

- Complex and fragmented governance structure – «power games»

Johnsen, JP, And Hersoug, B. (2014): Local empowerment through the creation of coastal space

Johnsen, JP, Hersoug, B and Solås, AM (2014): The creation of coastal space – how local ecological knowledge becomes relevant

Coordination 1: A coordinating framework

The Planning and Building Act (2008)

- *Process* requirements:
 - planning program, public announcement, participation, public hearing etc.
 - *Content* requirements:
 - Societal part and spatial part (written description and a map)
 - Spatial use categories in the coastal zone (= base lines + 1 nm):
 - Traffic
 - Transport corridors
 - Fishing
 - Aquaculture
 - Nature areas
 - Recreational areas
- Can be combined into joint areas



Coordination 2: Planning practices in Alta

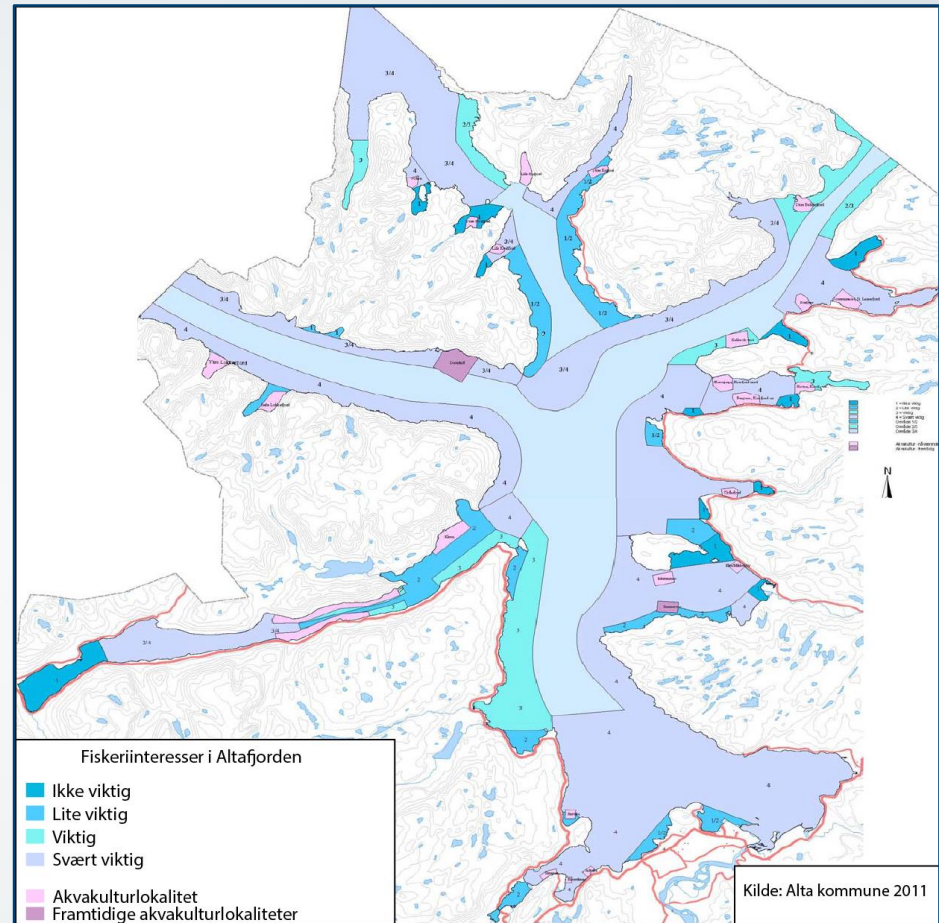
- Collaborative planning:

- Working groups,
- Open meetings
- Public hearings
- Informal contact

- Mappings

- Local fishing maps produced 1999-2000
- Official resource maps (data bases)








E.g. Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries (fishing grounds, spawning grounds etc.)



The coastal zone working group:

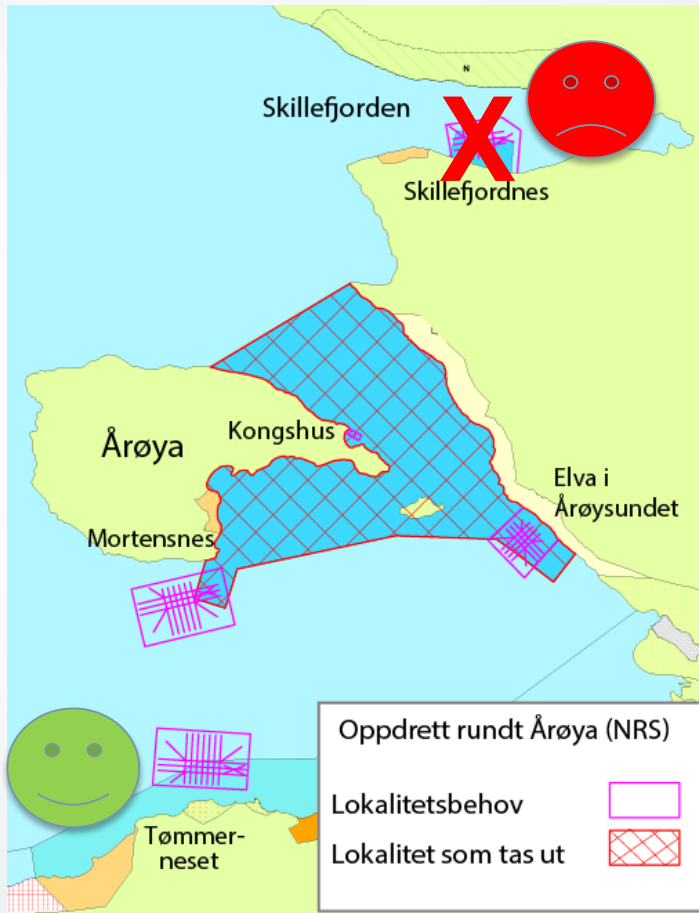
Stakeholder conflict resolution

Organisation/Industry	Number
Municipality of Alta	4
Directorate of Fisheries	2
The Coastal Administration	1
Fish farmers	1
Fishers	2

Spatial use category	Result
Nature areas	
Recreation	
Traffic	
Transport corridors	
Combined areas	
Fishing	
Aquaculture	



Inclusion



An unexpected objection

«Based on the considerations in this letter, the Sámi Parliament object to the proposed spatial plan (...) The planning documents does not state how and to which degree Alta intend to secure the material basis for Sami culture, commerce and social life (...).»

The Sami Parliament in a letter to the municipality of Alta



Distribution of responsibilities

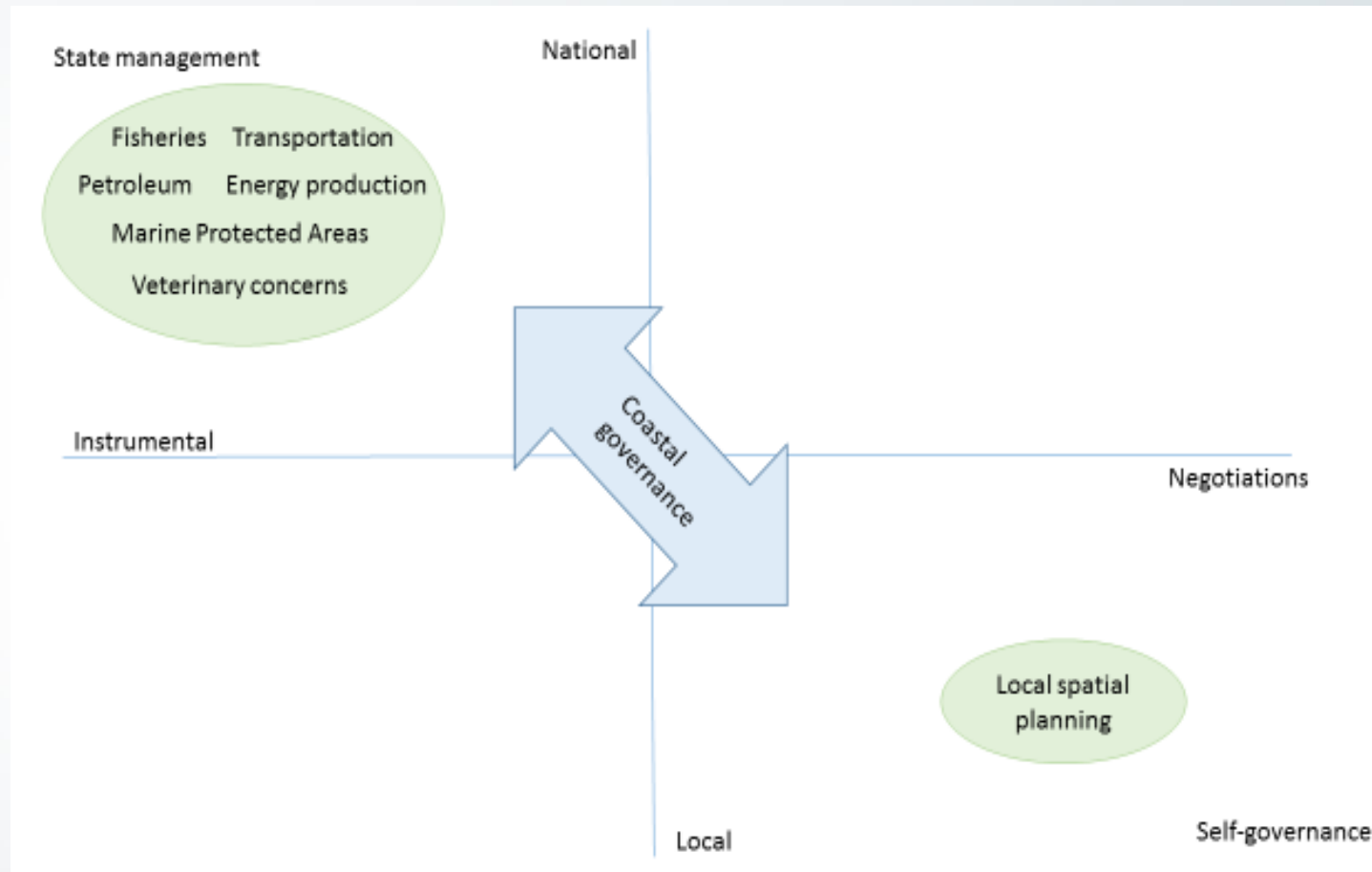
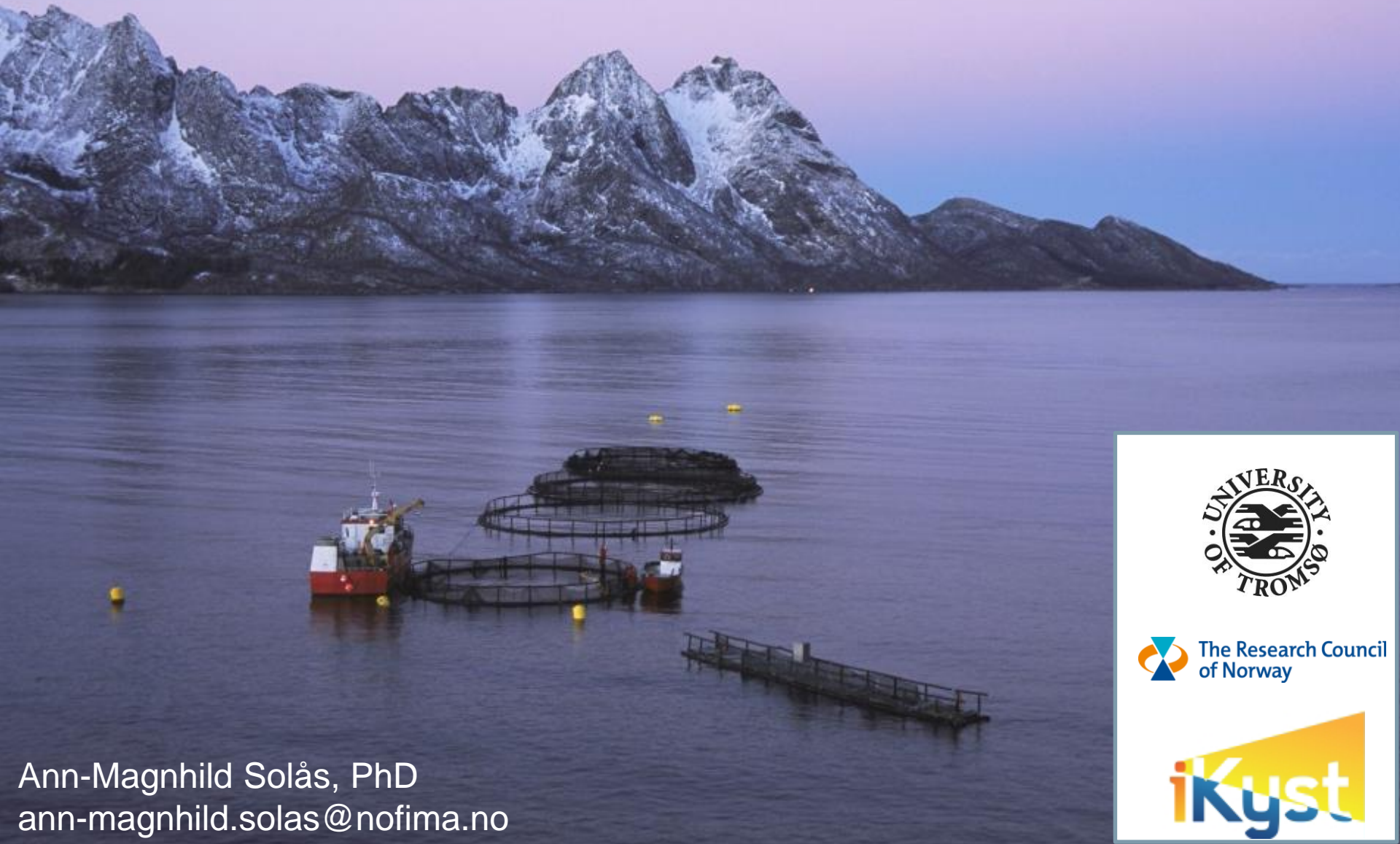


Figure: Otto Andreassen, Nofima

Conclusions

- Process matters
 - Stakeholder participation counteracted missing layers in maps
 - Public hearings produced other enactments
 - Citizens were able to take part in constructing their own coastal zone
 - Legitimacy

Thank you for your attention.



The logos for the University of Tromsø, The Research Council of Norway, and iKyst are displayed in a white box on the right side of the slide.



Ann-Magnhild Solås, PhD
ann-magnhild.solas@nofima.no

Photo: Norwegian Seafood Council, Jean Gaumy

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