Enacting nature
Knowledge and politics in Norwegian coastal zone planning

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A governable coast?
 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

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<td>Directorate of Fisheries</td>
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<td>The Coastal Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish farmers</td>
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<td>Fishers</td>
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<th>Spatial use category</th>
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<td>Nature areas</td>
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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.

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Photo: Norwegian Seafood Council, Jean Gaumy
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