Key themes and thinking

Common themes:
1) Purpose/usefulness of 5 Cs
2) Most appropriate and impactful/useful application of a 5 C approach (e.g. level of application)
3) How to apply it - Complexity - practicality- applicability (simplify but not oversimplify)
4) Scale and context specification
5) Information/data - unification, comparability, valuing and weighing
6) Outside information and other expertise required

Sector specific:

- Fishing
- Offshore Wind
- Aggregates

Purpose/usefulness of 5 C's

Can see it working commercially - business making decisions or TCE - struggle from a planning/regulatory viewpoint. So many variables, and ways of interpreting. Time frames - temporal - marine plan should be 50-100 year horizon (e.g. minerals) Issues constant
Group 1

Benefits of 5c - more around options, and bringing in social, human elements more to the forefront
Group 1

Are 5 capitals truly integrated and taken into consideration?
Group 1

Gvt policy does kind of 'interfere' with direction of travel (from market based perspective) enabling policy framework - is kind of happening, and with housing. Policy does get involved with the market.
Group 1

Businesses already make these decisions - how do we use existing processes?
Group 1

do you need to integrate everything?
Group 1

Discussions around trade offs live and happening all the time - not on a five year decision making cycle - be more useful for broader SEA/SA process that needs to underpin GES
Group 1

Old system done well or new system done badly? what is the added value of 5 C's

Challenges

Environmental headroom with protected sites - max opportunities for renewable roll out - no consideration for knock on effects wither within area or those outside impacted by displacement. being addressed secorally/policy - whole heap of other consequences. System - regulatory or planning - not geared up to respond to them
Group 1

Not too complex, but also not complex enough
Group 2

We need all 5 capitals working together to deliver benefits to society

Policy - how gvt forms policy changes - delivering one aim - e.g. more wind. Enabling elements don't figure, and consequences from them. Approach works when thinking holistically - but we are just looking for 'winners' rather than integration
Group 1

Broader disconnect between mp - doesn't plan for fisheries
Group 1

Paucity of data and inequality across 5Cs

The system will be optimised differently depending on Gov aspirations

Benefits

5Cs allows us to describe different sectors using the same language, this is a key benefit

Most appropriate/impactful level of application

Applied at different scales

Prioritisation vs optimisation - can move towards best use of space for all priorities

Would it be applied at planning and then at licensing stage?

OK to not apply all capitals if appropriate

Develop framework for bringing evidence together - what, how brought together, and presented to s/h
Group 1

Local plans have not tried to mesh them together?

Timeframe - still don't quite know plan for the next - appetite that it is worth looking into

MP need to start makign decision about what you can't do. otherwise will be made centrally - 5C will help to show the decisions around why you can't do something. Which will enable MP to be more meaningful.
Group 1

Vision for whole UK piece is fundamental starting point. No policy statement for all SUDG - gap for vision for Blue Economy.
Group 1

Challenges - need to start off with set of scenarios - easy for large industries - very hard for fisheries without it becoming political and personal. Scenarios = reality.
Do you need agreed vision and objectives with each sector before you start applying a 5C approach? Where does fisheries fit in? No overall vision for fisheries.
Group 1

MP can't ignore gvt targets/policy - mp provides different **options** around those targets.

Need to remember here is also a difference between planning/managing the resource and planning/managing the activity
Group 1

How far do we want the 5Cs approach to go in terms of making trade off decisions in marine planning?- there can be numerous knock on effects/trade offs between sectors and capitals
Group 3

Use of examples would really help the process - what can be learnt from other applications of 5 capitals approach outside of the marine environment?
Group 2

Stakeholders should be making the decisions - define and weight for each context - plenty of social science techniques to use
Group 1

Weighting important. Timeframe for decision making. Accelerated decision making - do we have enough time to get into this level of detail?
Group 1

Application of 5 C's - complexity/simplification

Take a few examples, few sectors don't jump straight in.
Group 1

Scale important - contextual

Where do you draw the line around the system you're considering? (space, time, sector/topic)

Cables - issue of protecting them for fishing damage - cable limited env. impact, but mattressing has larger one - circular argument. Does 5 C help?
Group 1

Building block process - start with one sector, build up asset register, then begin process of trade-offs. Can't ignore we have clear targets.
Group 1

Can we do it quickly in a simply way without all the data being ready/available?

Do we look per sector or per capital?

Ways of application

Decision trees with limiting factors

'Dashboard' for each marine plan to quickly view and estimate capitals

CC against current capacity/use to determine over- or under-utilisation

Is a hierarchical approach useful? Start with the most limiting capacity, poss NC. Narrow the scope.
Group 3

Need to understand the difference between current capacity and carrying capacity

Marine Planning needs to incorporate place-based policy targets from the top-down to granular scale

Trade-offs/interactions

Trade-off between flexibility and spatial policies - will have to move to more spatially expressed policies - easy to do for some sectors, not others - so 5C could bring social/human capitals to this more robustly.
Fisheries political issue as well.
Group 1

'Winners'

'Losers'

Resource availability

Carrying capacity/limiting factors

LFs...likely underpins CC

Thinking about carrying capacity, the capacity of the environment is what really matters

Financial capital - cost is what the market can generate.

There are major social capital limiting factors to consider

What are the environmental limits/constraints for the area of interest?

Information/data - sources, valuing, weighting

Any decision needs to be justified - moving to monetary units can make it harder and less transparent. To be done well - massive undertaking to put monetary values on - not a proponent for CBA - too reductive.
Group 1

Just looking at financial value of activities and compare - only be doing offshore renewables - other sectors just don't have same value - that's where weighting is really important to 'level' up. Thematic policy making - tensions arising from this.
Group 1

Never have all the info we need - so what is the mimimum we can accept and take to s/h to underpin decision making
Group 1

Weighting - critical to make sure all sectors given a seat at the table regarding of monetary value

levels of certainty at different levels of decision making, need to be comfortable with increasing uncertainty at increasing strategic scale

Data of different forms

Data quality and interoperability important

Could estimate relative importance to one another

Start with baselines

Using the right metrics/value to understand trade-offs **across** sectors and compare broadly is key

The same info needs to be included for each sector!

Resource available

The benefit of using £ for value is that people understand this and it's the same scale - a comparable scale is key

Need to map out a full description of how to measure each capital at the outset so that gaps are made clear - otherwise the capital metrics change over time
Group 3

Assets

employment figures

Other information required

Developer apetite

Bring Social Scientists into it to determine SC or HC limits

Impact on each capital

Need to work in a more participatory way along with crunching evidence - this could involve weighting of capital priorities