MEDIATION SKILLS

Deborah McCann Planning Consultant
BSc MRICS MRTPI Dip Arch Con
Dip LD

CEDR accredited mediator

Member of RICS Planning Mediation Group

What is Mediation?

Mediation is a dynamic, structured, interactive process where a neutral third party assists disputing parties in resolving conflict through the use of specialized communication and negotiation techniques. All participants in mediation are encouraged to actively participate in the process. Mediation is a "party-centered" process in that it is focused primarily upon the needs, rights, and interests of the parties. The mediator uses a wide variety of techniques to guide the process in a constructive direction and to help the parties find their optimal solution. A mediator is facilitative in that she/he manages the interaction between parties and facilitates open communication. Mediation is also evaluative in that the mediator analyses issues and relevant norms ("reality-testing"), while refraining from providing prescriptive advice to the parties (e.g., "You should do....").

Formal Mediation- How Does The Mediation Process Work?

There are 6 steps to a formal mediation

- 1) introductory remarks
- 2) statement of the problem by the parties
- 3) information gathering time
- 4) identification of the problems
- 5) bargaining and generating options
- 6) reaching an agreement.

The Role of the Mediator

A mediator's role is to manage the process not the outcome

A mediator is a facilitator not a arbitrator or decision maker

A mediator must be impartial

The Role of the Mediator

A mediator can empathise but not sympathise

A mediator must listen

A mediator must maintain confidentiality

The Role of the Mediator

 The mediator should encourage constructive, creative and co-operative problem solving

 The mediator should create an environment which generates options that meet the needs and interests of all parties in an effort to resolve the dispute

 Separate the people from the problem, whatever you may think of the individuals

Be robust on the issues but always respectful of individuals

 Search for and try to understand the underlying objectives, needs and concerns of others

 Remember the power of acknowledgement of others' grievances and recognition of what they feel or have felt

Look for mutual gains and common interests

 Avoid bottom line thinking - don't get stuck on one position or attitude

 Set aside difficult issues and work on others in parallel, trying to develop options

 Be prepared to make concessions and to help others to save face

Avoid making assumptions - accept that generally everyone is trying their best

Keep asking questions - what am I missing?

Keep an open mind - flexibility is vital

Remember the Big Picture

Always listen to what others are saying

 Explanation of new developments and reassurance about change

 Creating opportunities to modify plans and make concessions while saving face

Better quality of decision-making and outcomes

More constructive and creative outcomes

 Breaking deadlock or a logjam and reducing barriers to dialogue

Identification of interests rather than positions

Meaningful engagement by interested and concerned parties

 Better identification of the real issues and a narrowing of differences

Reduced time and cost in reaching effective decisions

More effective management of risks for all parties

Opportunities to be heard and to listen

Acknowledgement and recognition of concerns and fears

Greater overall understanding

Separating the issues from the people

Redressing of any perceived power imbalances

 Preserving, building or rebuilding of personal and professional relationships

 More effective communication and building of trust between various parties

 A structure which supports cooperation rather than confrontation

Bringing Mediation Skills into Planning Negotiations

Formal Mediation

Planning Negotiations

• In the workplace