Session 4 3 minute presentations

CF2020

Coastal Typologies

Dr Tim Stojanovic, Leader *Marine and Coastal Environment Research Team*, University of St Andrews

- Coastal typologies= classify settlements based on their socio-demographic characteristics
 - e.g. age, household composition, employment status, deprivation, health, car ownership, diversity.
- This helps us understand the needs of coastal populations and places.
- How this could be used in practice:
 - Planner- are we involving a range of communities in consultations?
 - Developer- where can this development bring social benefits?
 - Marine policy- what are the social impacts of policies on adjacent communities?

Duffy, P. D., and T. A. Stojanovic (2018) The Potential for Assemblage Thinking in Population Geography: Assembling Population, Space and Place. *Population, Space and Place* 24(3). http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.2097 See sections 4-5 of this paper for details and maps of the typology. The rest of the paper is a rather more theoretical discussion which might interest academic geographers or demographers.

Marine Management Organisation (MMO) (2011) Coastal typologies: detailed method and outputs. A report by Roger Tym and partners, & OCSI.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/312722/se_typologies.pdf

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) Ltd Development (2015) Development of a Coastal Community Typology for Wales. https://gov.wales/development-coastal-community-typology



149 Scottish Coastal 'localities' within 2km shoreline.

> Peripheral Fishing and Port Towns

e.g. Pittenweem, Oban, Lerwick

Industrial Roots

e.g. East Wemyss, Rosyth, Invergordon

> Linked Later Life Localities

e.g. St Cyrus, Gourock, North Queensferry

Coastal localities SHETLAND by cluster group SCOTLAND Population size Peripheral fishing & port towns Historic university town ENGLAND inked later life localities

View the data at: Marine Scotland MAPs NMPi https://marinescotland.atk insgeospatial.com/nmpi/

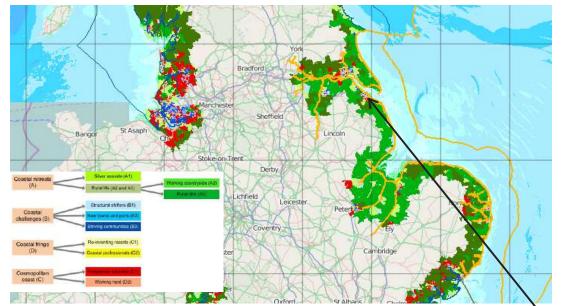
Military Families

e.g. Garelochhead, Leuchars



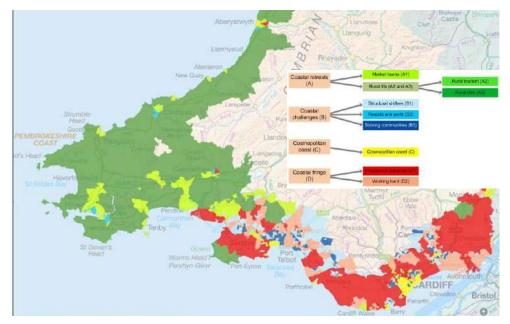
e.g. St Andrews





MMO 2011 by Tym





Welsh Government 2015 by OCSI

Race Bank 573MW Windfarm, commitment to East Coast Hub, Grimsby

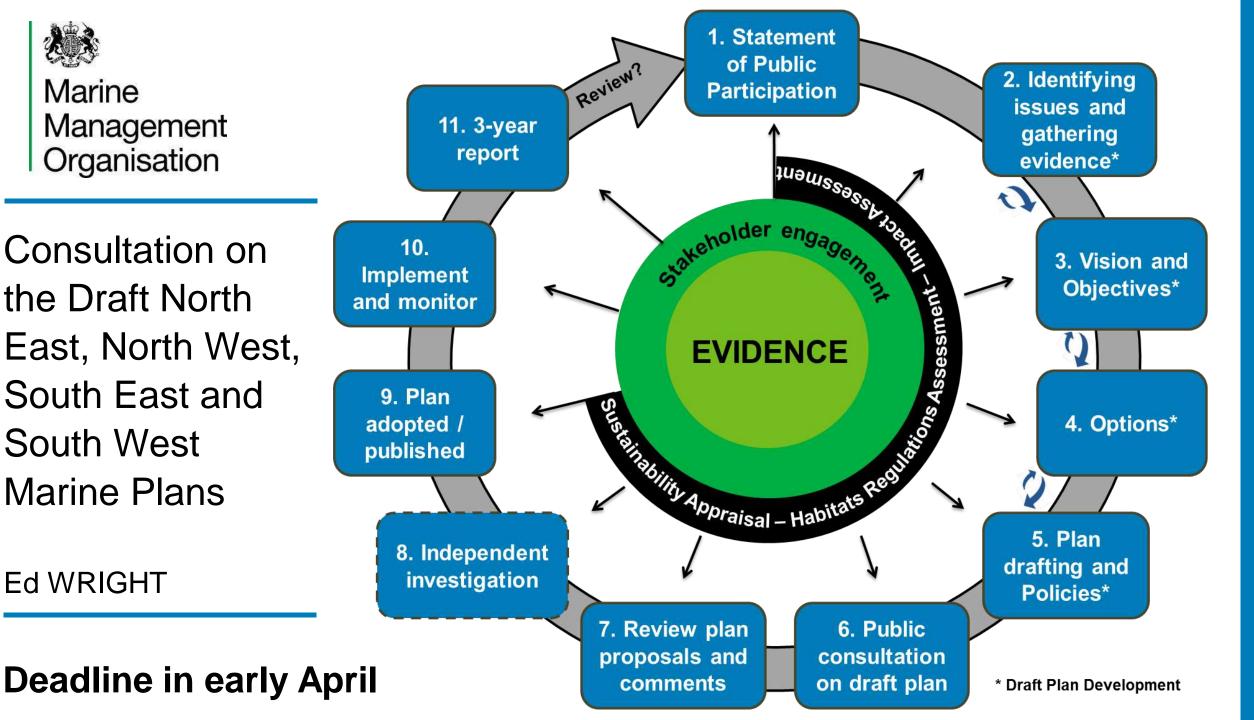
Dynamic typology draws on census data from 2001-2011 to understand change.

Marine Scotland 2019 by Duffy & Stojanovic



Consultation on the Draft North East, North West, South East and South West Marine Plans

Ed WRIGHT





- Implementation training underway
- Second 3 year report on the East Marine Plans – by April 2020
- Focus on:
 - Context
 - Process
 - Outcome
- Surveys in 2020
- First 3 year report on the South Marine Plans due in 2021

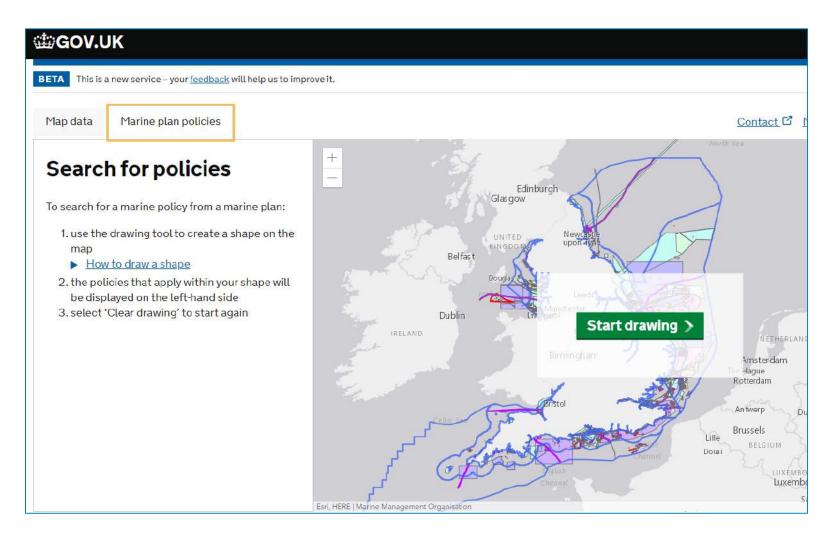
Implementation and Monitoring





- Replaces 'Marine Information System'
- Enables users to view and interact with English marine plan policies
- Allows users to spatially identify policies relevant to a search area

Explore Marine Plans









Promoting biodiversity on marine artificial structures



Building the evidence for marine planning

Ally J. Evans, Pippa J. Moore, Louise B. Firth, the Ecostructure Team & others



www.ecostructureproject.eu













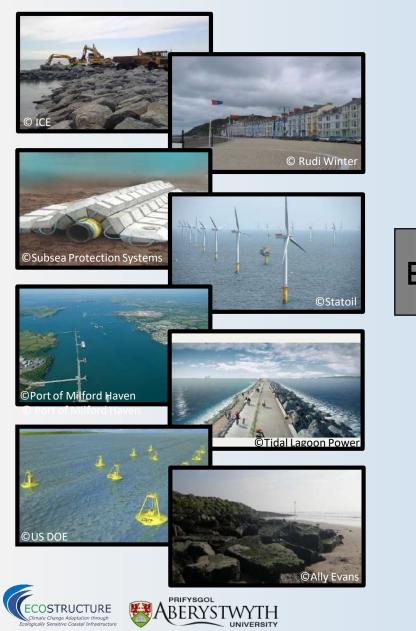


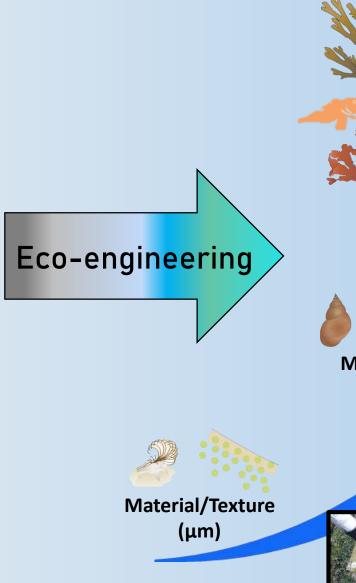


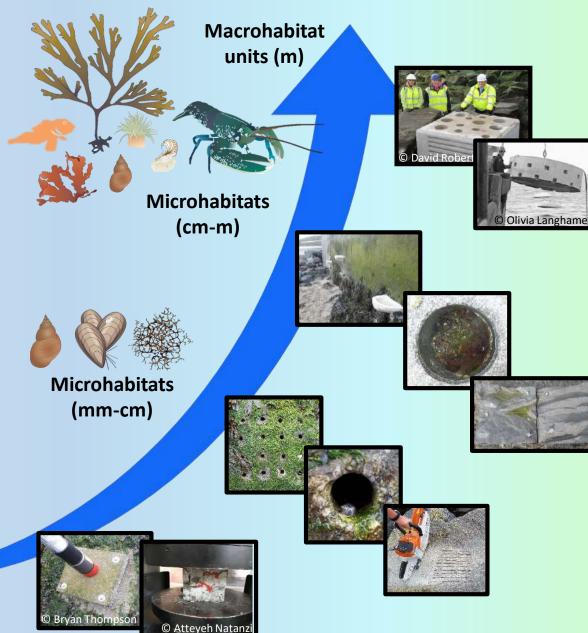


From Ocean Sprawl...

...To Blue-Green Infrastructure

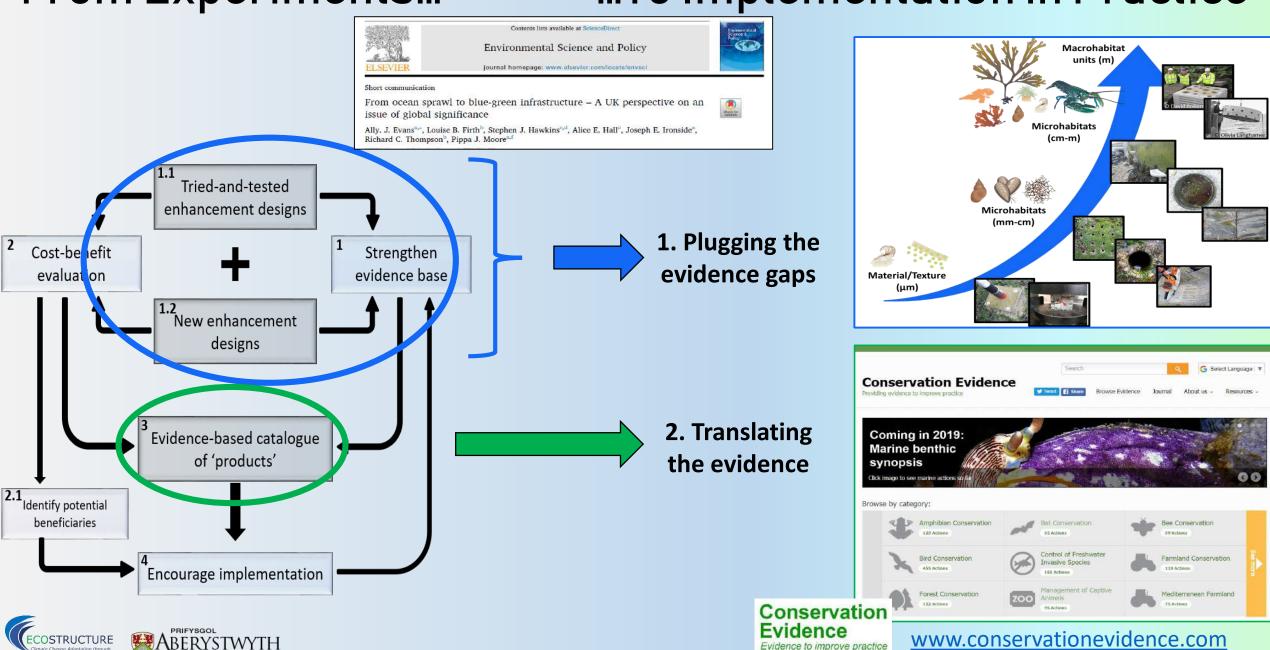






From Experiments...

...To Implementation in Practice





Marine Ecosystem Services Optimisation Model: using Bayesian Belief Networks to evaluate the impacts of pressures on flows of services



Marine Natural Capital team



Vicky Morgan, Paul Ivory & Jed Nicholson

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MESO tool

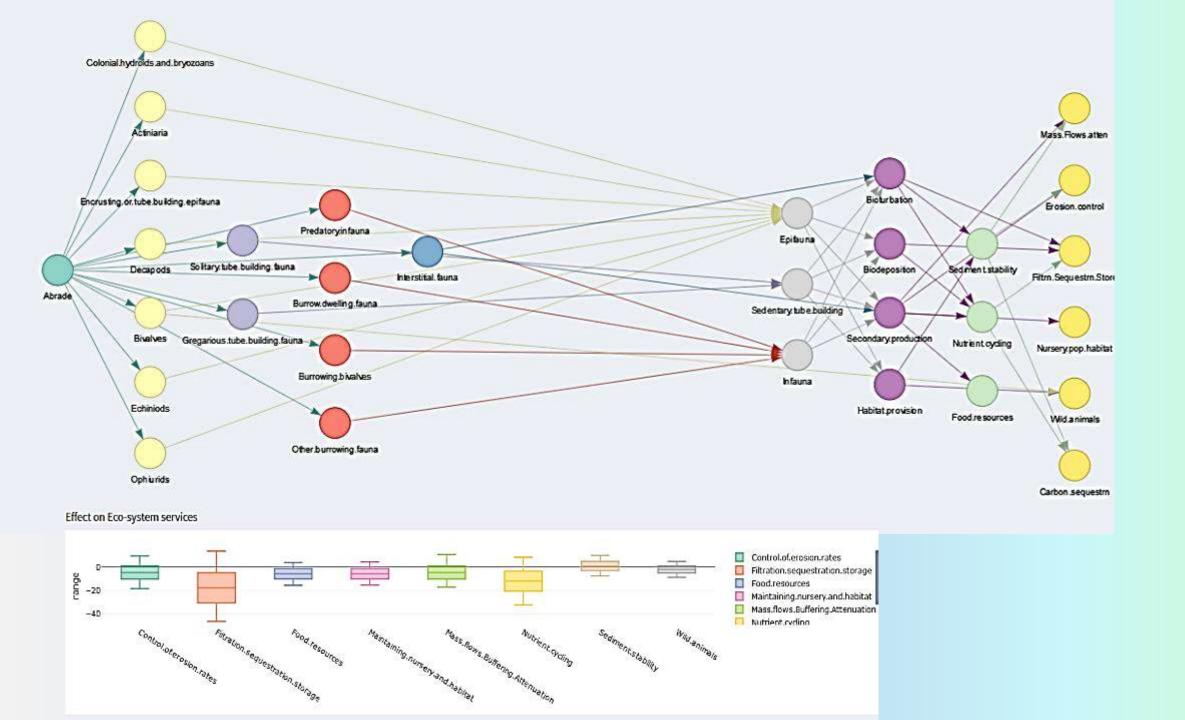
Why?

 can help businesses, managers and regulators evaluate environmental impacts

How does it work?

- Aggregates species into functional groups
- Links pressures and flows of services
- Reveals relative magnitude of impacts on ecosystem services
- Based on literature review & Bayesian belief model

Who? Marine Biological Association and AVS Developments for JNCC



Coastal

Futures 2020



MMO1172 Evaluation of MPA Management Measures



Interview with stakeholders for needs assessment of UK MPAs



- Opinions of interviewees differed notably
- Literature review to support results from interviews
- Interviewees identified:
 - Successful management measures
 - Gaps in the management toolbox



Consultancy







Fisheries

Governance

Following points fed into Part 2

- Most hard-to-manage
 - Habitats and species benthic reefs, ephemeral and mobile features
 - Section of fishing fleet inshore, mobile gear
- Global examples of successful measures (and local ones too!)







MarineSpace Ltd http

https://www.marinespace.co.uk/



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MMO1172 Evaluation of MPA Management Measures

#Coastal Futures20



Global case studies of MPA/fishery management and evaluation





Global case studies



focussed on identified interactions of importance

	Benthic reefs	Mobile species	Ephemera / dynamic features
Towed gear	3	3	3
Static gear	3	3	None found







Applicability criteria

Each scored 1, 2 or 3, then summed to generate applicability potential of case study



High (17-21)



Moderate (12-16)



Low (7-11)





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MMO1172 Evaluation of MPA Management Measures



to identify **global examples** of successful **fishery management** measures in **MPAs** that could be applied in a **UK context**, with a particular focus on measures to protect **benthic**, **ephemeral** and **mobile** species



Based on Interviews with Stakeholders and Global Case Studies

12 key recommendations were made for English fisheries management

Use of technologies like REM and high-res VMS

MarineSpace Ltd

- Changes to ways of working including MSP and increasing industry engagement
- Improving information on fishing, bycatch, feature location etc.
- Combination of spatial and non-spatial measures e.g. technical controls, observer programmes and measures to reduce ghost fishing

Many of these already being considered – report strengthens ongoing work











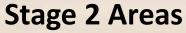
The Project UK FIPs

Stage 1

- North Sea plaice & lemon sole
 - Demersal trawl
 - Beam trawl
 - Seine
- Channel scallops
 - Dredge
- Western Channel monkfish
 - Demersal trawl
 - Beam trawl
 - Gill net
- South West crab & lobster
 - Pot

Stage 2

- Scallops
 - Dredge
- Nephrops
 - Creel/pot
 - Trawl



- North Sea
- West of Scotland
- Irish Sea





















































WIND FARMS AND OYSTER RESTORATION

- Oyster beds once covered 20% of the North Sea
- Opportunity for positive contribution with increasing number of wind farms
- Suitable location for survival, growth and reproduction of native oysters (Smaal et al. 2015, 2017)
- 2018 Oyster cages installed in Van Oord wind farm (Dutch North Sea)



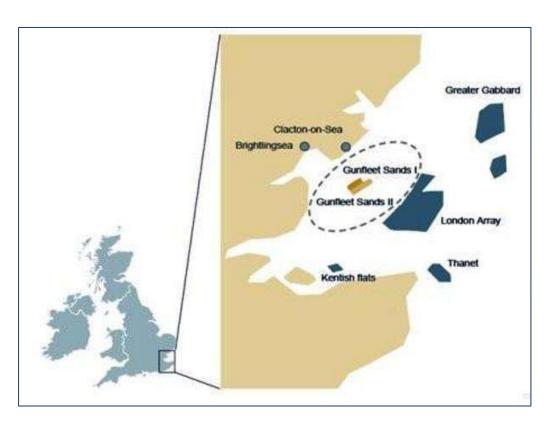


Dutch North Sea – oyster reef restoration pilot trials



GUNFLEET SANDS WIND FARM, ESSEX

- Partnership with Ørsted and the Essex Native Oyster Restoration Initiative
- Sand bank, 7km offshore of Clacton-on-Sea
- Feasibility and pilot study
- Opportunity house breeding oysters within wind farm to seed inshore sanctuary sites





WHAT QUESTIONS ARE WE TRYING TO ANSWER?

- Can the Gunfleet Sands wind farm make a significant contribution to ENORI restoration efforts as larval sources/broodstock sites?
- Can this model be rolled out to other wind farms around the UK to aid inshore restoration of oysters?
- What are the requirements for oysters within UK inshore wind farms? What do they need to survive and reproduce?
- What are the best methods for housing oysters at wind farms?





Coastal Futures 2020

Review and Future Trends

Welcome to the conference

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