

Coastal Futures Conference 2025 The Path to 2030

London & online 29 & 30 January 2025



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Coastal **Futures** 2025

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in Ocean and Coastal Futures





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Welcome

Dr Natasha Bradshaw, OCF Director

Ocean and Coastal Futures





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Dr David Tudor, OCF Director

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The Path to 2030

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Line to a constitution of the second

ALBIN.













- United Nations members created 17 Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030.
- OSPAR's North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy 2030 sets objectives to tackle ocean challenges.
- The UK government has a target to reach 50GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030.
- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target to conserve at least 30% of the world's ocean by 2030 ("30x30").
- Under the Paris climate agreement, the UK to reduce emissions by 68% by 2030 compared with 1990.
- The EU's 'Nature Restoration Law' restoration for at least 20% of the EU's sea areas by 2030.



Ocean







COASTAL FUTURES Ethnic Diversity in t rine and Coastal Sector MOHDBE April 202



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OCEAN JUSTICE SERIES

"My careers advisor said you can't be a marine biologist, that's a pipedream. It's like wanting to be an actress..."

OceanJusticeand Social Mobility webinar

5 February 2025 12.00-13.15 Online



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Ocean and Coastal **Futures**

Convening, forging connections and spreading knowledge



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OCF Jobs

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Marine restoration webinar series

Seascapes

11 February 2025 12.00-13.30 Online





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Routemap







seafish

Environmental **SOTEAG** Monitoring



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Emma Hardy MP Minister for Water and Flooding

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Opening Address

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Keynote

Michelle Willis Acting CEO of the Marine Management Organisation

Ocean and Coastal Futures





Marine Management Organisation



Our transformation challenges to hit for 2030

Michelle Willis, Acting CEO Coastal Futures 2025

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MMO in the headlines

anisation lished four s in recent is a look at issues impacting astry; another, d from independent looks at reasons why hermen and fishing ties are all too often still engage with the MMO st of issues, from REM to and MPAs to RWGs. e thought hard about how hould respond. A quick of the initial titles and imaries, which were in jargon t we could barely understand, ggested that we would be ghly critical. That many times cternal consultants were paid om MMO budgets to supply this rgon only fueled the flames.

The MMO had to engage fishermen in a way we had not done before to write the first MMO Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) in 2022. MMO staff who are not fisheries officers started to engage directly with the industry such more. During this process, ot more MMO people heard ectly from the fishermen what challenges and issues This was a new way of fisheries management. a very busy time when eople wanted to talk to

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are or publications a purpose. If only the milar look at itself

By ANDY READ

Dig a little deeper, though, both into the reports and the subsequent reaction of the MMO itself, and the situation changes. Many of these documents were intended for internal consumption, written in the technical language used by many

reports.

Entitled 'Fisher Engagement Capacity Needs', the main 41page report is also available as a two-page summary. The MMO commissioned independent consultant group ICF to look in detail at how it could 'engage a behavioral approach to encourage the fishing industry to better engage with the MMO'.

To its credit, and in spite of major efforts by many individual officers to improve relations with the industry, the MMO has accepted that more needs to be

Unfortunately, due to stakeholder fatigue, many of the stakeholders that were asked to be involved with interviews did not participate in the study. However, the literature carried out within the review provided a clear understanding of the barriers that fishers face in communicating and engaging with government – MMO report

Why these MMO reports, and why now?

this brings problems ossible benefits for ving to engage a ith the hope that derstand the nt issues, and alled The e road

By AISLING LANNIN MMO head of evidence

and evaluation

was studying fish. I spent time on trawlers, potters and seiners, sometimes for a day and sometimes for a week at a time.

It is important for everyone in fisheries management to understand what fishing is like how the tides and the weather and the fish on the ground and the markets affect the job and the work in a way that is totally different to other jobs. Not everyone knows that.

But to do our job now at the MMO we need to know what it is like - and how to do engagement that works for fishermen. We worked on the recently published reports in 2023 to inform ourselves, and to be critical of what works or not, so we could use that to improve our work. We brought in an outside organisation to give us an independent view of we were working.

doing and talking about in our work. We hope fishermen have noticed a change in how we are doing things.

Since the Fisheries Act, there has been a commitment to work with the industry much more closely on management, so this is a long-term change.

But it will take time to be as good as it can be, and probably with ups and downs along the way, because that is generally how things go.

When something is going to take time, then having things written down helps! One thing about fishing is the diversity there's so much of it! That makes fishing really interesting, but also hard to keep pace with. But there are some basic truths that should be known. It is part of our job, and we need to make sure that we are up to speed.

The Regional Fisheries Groups were set up for fishermen and managers to have one place to engage, to try to make it easier for everyone. But to make that work well, we have to understand the





Who are we?







What we've achieved











What we're up against

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Keeping ourselves in check

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The way ahead

























Let's work together



Marine Management Organisation



Thank you

Michelle Willis, Acting CEO Coastal Futures 2025

...ambitious for our seas and coasts





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Session One Land-Sea Interactions How do we improve the quality of place-based decision-making?

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Chair Aisling Lannin, Head of Evidence, Marine Management Organisation









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Session One Land-Sea Interactions

M – What's the Story: Back to the Future?

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Rhona Fairgrieve **Atkins**Réalis

Ocean and Coastal Futures



IC(Z)M – What's the Story: Back to the Future?

Rhona Fairgrieve, Associate

29 January 2025





Back in the day...



Cardiff University, Maritime Studies 1992/3

- 3 Estuaries Initiative ICZM projects
- 2 maritime industry sectors in-house Environment roles
- Public sector roles Coastal Manager; national stakeholder engagement; development of primary legislation (UK); negotiation of EU MSP Directive; implementation of marine planning
- Implementation of marine licensing and consenting regimes







20

EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive 2014 & MSP Challenge

Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan 1994

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

MSP Challenge #MSPglobal edition

Policy timeline

- 1992 Habitats Directive and House of **Commons Select Committee on the** Environment (ICZM)
- 1993 1st Coastal Partnerships (UK)
- 1996 EU ICZM Demonstration Programme; Scottish Coastal Forum formed
- 2000 EU ICZM Recommendation: national strategies
- 2004 SCF's Strategy for Scotland's Coast & Inshore Waters
- 2005 'Seas: the Opportunity' <u>Scottish Govt</u>. Strategy for coasts & seas
- 2005/08 Reviews of what is needed around the UK ("marine planning")

- (both UK & Scotland)
- 2009 UK Marine & Coastal Access Act
- 2010 Marine (Scotland) Act
- 2011/13 EU MSP & ICM proposals
- required by 31/3/21
 - 2014 English East Region Inshore/Offshore Marine Plans
 - 2015 Scottish National Marine Plan •
 - 2019 Wales National Marine Plan •
- 2015/20 EU MSP Demonstration Projects lacksquare
- 2016 Brexit & aftermath
- Coastal Futures conferences: new generations & ulletnew challenges

2008 – development of legislative proposals

2014 – EU MSP Directive: national MSP Plans

Estuaries Initiative

"The value placed on estuaries [by the Nature Conservancy Council] was not matched by the views of the public."

- Estuaries Review (Davidson et al, 1991) considered on-going degradation of English estuaries; encourage Government to adopt a new approach to estuary management, based on sustainable use.
- House of Commons Select Committee Report on Coastal, Zone Protection and Planning, 1992 – introduced the concept of coastal zone management to a more mainstream audience
- English Nature's Campaign for a Living Coast, 1992 included the Estuaries Initiative to raise awareness and move from uncoordinated development to a more sustainable approach.
- Introduced now familiar terminology:
 - Estuary management
 - Estuary Management Partnerships
 - Estuary management process
 - Steering Groups and Management Groups
 - Stakeholders



c.2010 Scottish Coastal Forum slide

- It is in the Marine (Scotland) Act but...
 - Difficult to define
 - Means different things to different people
 - Mixed history
- Marine planning has been more recent current focus
- Integrated coastal & marine planning & management should be aim

Integrated coastal & marine ICZM – planning & Voluntary Marine management & ad hoc (spatial) planning



LSI in MSP

The ICM principles are:

- 1. Take a broad overall perspective
- 2. Take a long-term perspective
- 3. Use adaptive management
- 4. Retain local specificity
- 5. Work with natural processes and respect the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- 6. Involve all parties concerned in the management process
- 7. Gain support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies
- 8. Use a combination of instruments designed to facilitate coherence between sectoral policy objectives and coherence between planning and management at the regional and local level

Relationship between MSP Directive and Land/Sea Interactions (LSI)

- coast.
- States to take account of LSI.

The role of ICM in delivering LSI

- regions.

Understanding and accommodating LSI is critical to the successful delivery of MSP and cohesive management at the

• The MSP Directive (2014/89/EU) specifically requires Member

Management of the land-sea interface has been promoted at a European level through ICM/ICZM as a process for the management of the coast using an integrated approach, regarding all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainability.

• The tools developed by ICM are important in the identification, assessment and management of LSI to ensure the economic, social and environmental sustainability of Europe's coastal

Summary

Flexible planning across boundaries

Sustainable economic development

Data requirements

Securing clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse marine & coastal environments, managed to meet the long-term needs of nature & people

Environmental sustainability

- outcomes
- Land/Sea Interactions need to be effectively addressed
- Foundations were laid over 30 years ago but not followed through or had investment maintained
- We **don't** need to reinvent things: we need to recycle appropriate elements and apply them to current circumstances and situations
- Us old folks are worth listening to!

Consistency of regimes

Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) needs Integrated Coastal (Zone) Management (ICZM) to deliver its best



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Session One Land-Sea Interactions

<u>The Pathway to Transformative</u> Change

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Diana Pound Dialogue Matters

Ocean and Coastal Futures





The Pathway to Transformative Change **Diana Pound CEnv FCIEEM**

Dialogue Matters Itd

Specialists in designing, facilitating training and advising on co-operative decision making in policy and practice

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Evidence base



Research examples:

- NE research (previous and current) and the Scottish Government, EU MSP current
- In total ~80 case examples analysed
- Part of international research teams

Participation practice:

- 27 years of pioneering, learning, doing
- 150 projects at all scales: local to global
- Includes complex and conflicted
- Landscapes, sea, rivers, protected areas, climate change, farming, species
- 28 countries so far (Europe, Central Asia, India, Africa, Middle East, Caribbean and South America)
- Worked across cultures, sectors, levels of education and status



Marine and fisheries experience – examples :



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- Ocean Energy,
- National:
 - ReMeMaRe
 - Co-management of fisheries (MMO)
 - Low Carbon fishing (Cefas for Defra)
 - Fisher's views of regulators (Defra)
- infrastructure



International: OSPAR, ACCOBAMS, Jeddah, EU MSP, EU

Regional/local: MPA, MCZ, Coastal change and adaptation,

TRANFORMATIVE CHANGE?

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Transformative Change



- A fundamen things.
- Designed to changes
- Takes shifts in paradigms, goals, values, & ways of working
- We need to transform the way we collaborate and make decisions - to result in transformative outcomes



- A fundamental change in the way we do
 - Designed to bring positive system level

Decision making that is:



- Integrative
- Adaptative
- Multiple perspectives
- Inclusive
- Just
- Smart
- Imaginative
- Collaborative
- Multi actor
- Enables social learning
- Win/win ethos



Follows principle of procedural justice

SHARE POWER

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A story of two halves:

Summit to Sea

- Rewilding project
- Environmentalists made decisions in advance on area and vision
- Engage and consult to persuade others
- Massive push back
- Farmers feared collapse of their way life and communities
- Project collapsed









Tir Canol (Middle Ground)

- Two years of co-design 'designing with not for'
- Sheep farmers heavily involved
- Humility, listening, learning together, self-reflection
- No fixed goals
- What works will emerge from process of experimentation & learning together

POWER WITH

Benefits of sharing power in decision making



- Representation and power shared in decision making
- The quality of the decision-making processes

- which leads to better outcomes.

Reed 2008, Reed et al 2018, Newig et al 2016, Newig et al 2018, Newig et al 2019, Newig et al 2023



The benefits claimed for involving others, depends on:

- Power shared through good practice, results in better outputs in terms of 'ambition, agreement and stringency'

BENEFITS OF DELIBERATIVE PARTICIPATION

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Benefits increase with power shared

	Social capi	ital	Knowl share	edge d	Decisi better inform	ons ed
Share decision making with other interests	Мо	st	N	lost	٨	Nost
	1		4		4	
Engagement	Lea	st	Lea	st	Leo	ast





Reduce risk of causing social and psychological shock and trauma



- Connection to place is part of our identity
- Imposed change experienced as trauma
- Solastalgia, (emotional or existential distress, pain, suffering and grief caused by change to your environment)



Multiple knowledges provide a holistic view...





You can:

- Avoid the risks of narrow and linear thinking
- Work on solutions in ways you can see more of the wider system
- Avoid negative and unintended results for others
- Avoid short term benefit at long term cost

Enables Systems Thinking



Causal Diagram – Mara River

- Focus on the system not the parts
- Look at how the system behaves and **functions**
- Look for causal links and how they function:
 - Vicious (things get worse and worse) Virtuous (things get better and better) Stabilising (stops things from getting

 - worse)
 - Stagnating (stops things from getting better)



BUT.... the Legitimacy Paradox



Marine governance research shows:

Participatory Governance = Legitimacy & trust in the governance (Fudge 2018)

People are more willing to accept outcomes that are not their own first preference if they think the process has been legitimate. (Dietz et al. 2008)



But also....

WHAT WORKS THEN?

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Procedural Justice



- Transparent and just decision making
- Representation in the decision group to plan change (45 to 60 people)
- Balanced inclusion for legitimacy and to integrate knowledge systems
- Unbiased neutral design & facilitation
- Process of deliberative & principled negotiation (seeking win/wins and building on what is agreed about)
- Organisation, stakeholders, communities work together as equals to: Share knowledge and understanding
- Agree priorities.
- Resolve differences
- Co-produce ideas
- Agree governance
- Implement change



Adapted from: Ruano-Chamorro C., et al (2022) Advancing procedural justice in conservation. Conservation Letters.

Foster conditions for participation success:

Likelihood of delivering beneficial outcomes

Challenging	Context	
Ad hoc procedures and process	Design	
Ad hoc representation	Participants	
Top down	Power	
Poorly matched to spatial scales	Scalar Fit	
Late involvement	Temporal fit	Early
Hierarchical	Underpinning governance	

Adapted from Reed. M., et al (2018). A theory of participation: What makes Stakeholder and Public engagement in environmental management work? Restoration Ecology

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Ethos of Regenerative Governance



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Wide range of perspectives and types of people

> Long term thinking and adaptive

Share power: co design (not decide and direct)

Pound. D et al. 2024

Co-production: co-design, co-create, co-delivery, co benefits beware linguistic drift



Working together as equals to share resources, power and responsibility to both plan <u>and</u> implement change.... and share and enjoy the benefits



(D. Pound, 2016)

To find out more



To hear about our:

- Participation and Partnerships that Catalyse Action: our next online conf: 25 Feb
- Next Best Practice Training
- Governance and justice research report
- The Plumbline (our AI powered tool to enable real time health check on your partnership and participation – in development)
- The role of AI in participation article in prep
- General resource update





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Applying a Natural Capital <u>Approach from Source to Sea</u>

Roger Proudfoot, Environment Agency

Ocean and Coastal Futures



Applying a Natural Capital Approach from Source to Sea: Blackwater and Colne Case Study

X

Mike Nelson Estuaries & Coast Senior Adviser Environment Agency





Why do we need to take a Natural Capital approach from Source to Sea?





Our water environment is single system

- it includes the land area that is drained by a river system, lakes and tributaries, connected aquifers and downstream recipients including estuaries, coastlines and near-shore waters, the adjoining sea and continental shelf as well as the open ocean.

BUT the way we manage it is not!

There is a **disconnect** in the monitoring, reporting, regulating and funding between freshwater and estuaries, coasts and the sea.

AND management is approached from singular priorities.
Why do we need to take a Natural Capital approach from Source to Sea?



A natural capital approach: Saltmarsh





Non-monetary value is also important

Value

- Carbon trading
- Avoided costs of flooding
- Cost of water treatment
- NHS savings

Economic data

Blackwater & Colne case study





~60% is agricultural land but it is rich in natural assets.



Strong partnership - including The University of Essex, Essex County Council, eNGOs, water companies and farm clusters.



Pressures from a growing urban population and limited water supply.

Carbon net zero targets and one of the first Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)



Blackwater and Colne case study: Sense of Place

H. Wildfowling, on I. Fingringhoe wildlife visitor my own with my Colchester dog, at dusk and centre. Fabulous 1225 dawn, mainly place to interact BREENSTEAD В xden watching the world with the wildlife HYTHE and wild places of go by but possibly IRUB END the Blackwater / harvesting a duck. Colne marshes Otherwise Easthorpe Wivenhoe watching and D Alresford listening the birds, especially the coastal dawn chorus. High HBrightlingsea Layer Marney nature Tiptree connectivity. G Tolleshunt Mers reat Braxted Knights G. Working with farmers and wildflowers to West Mersea improve resident Tolleshunt duck nest success D Arcv Α on the Blackwater Tollesbury and Colne. Goldhanger bridge F. Maldon oyster farm the only one doing С Heybridge F River Blackwates tressel oyster farming -Bradwell-r sea where rock oysters are St Lawrence the key crop. Which C. Bradwell on brings challenges - as Sea chapel of St it's a non-native species. But it is a key Peter's - wild, quiet, close to resource for nature, winter employment family walks. throughout the

estuaries

A. Tollesbury Wick Nature Reserve and the main Blackwater Estuary for its saltmarsh and coastal grazing habitats plus the wildlife it supports. Highly designated estuary.



Great Bentley

Frating

rington

B. Cymbeline Meadows on the River Colne, Not just a nice section of river upstream from our abstraction but shows partnership working to help protect the water quality.



D. Wivenhoe. | love the tranquillity of the estuary at sunset or sunrise.

Little Clacton

Clad

Jaywick

St. Osyth Point Clear



E. Mersey Island recreation, day trips out, connection to the coast and local livelihoods (love the local and fresh oysters)

What we are doing





EA NCEA S2S data, evidence, indicators & metrics

Understanding the seascape

University of Essex have been developing a detailed NC baseline for the sea part of our S2S project.

Improving understanding of:

- the relationship between asset quantity, quality, location, and connectivity and the provision of ecosystem services.
- the upstream pressures impacting this area.

Prioritise habitat restoration for maximum ecological and economic benefits.









Image, Terry Joyce

S2S Systems mapping



Step 1: Scoping and sub-system maps Step 2: Review sub-system maps



Step 5: Validation workshop





Step 3: Integration workshop

Step 4: Planning diagram

Blackwater & Colne case study: Integrated Appraisal



Water quality first

Management will focus on improving water quality



Biodiversity first

Interventions will prioritise maximising natural assets from S2S

Combined S2S Option

Interventions will focus on maximising the benefits across all priority ecosystem services from S2S

Combined Option - excluding estuaries & coasts Interventions will be applied in the catchment only - not the estuarine and coastal waters - to highlight the additional value a S2S approach brings



The Integrated Appraisal options will apply Nature Based Solutions (NbS) as interventions to manage the S2S area for different priority ecosystems services, while recognising that multiple benefits will be realised.



We will use a combination of qualitative and quantitative evidence to understand the multiple benefits each option provides.





Coastal erosion and flood risk first Reduce the risk of coastal erosion and flooding

Source to Sea aims



- Understand assets, how improving them boosts ecosystem services, and the value of these benefits.
- Identify key pressures and opportunities to reduce or eliminate them.

Use the outputs from UoE, the SM and the IA to build business cases and secure collaborative funding for implementing on-the-ground interventions.



Wider application Apply framework in another S2S area

- Assess the effectiveness of the S2S approach in the Blackwater & Colne.
- Plan the development of tools to improve usability for S2S.
- Select a new S2S site to test the approach's robustness.

Develop a proven method to apply the NC approach from S2S in a new location, incorporating lessons learned, and ensure it can be implemented in-house using existing data and NC/NCEA tools.





Strategic Integrate into the development of Future Water Framework

• Use insights and tools from the S2S work and other NC catchment projects to create a framework that addresses a variety of strategic challenges.

Identify opportunities to embed the NC S2S approach into the Future Water Framework for more holistic management of the water environment.

Timeline, challenges, next steps



Challenges so far

- Existing tools
 - use broad habitat quantity not quality;
 - limited marine evidence and data.
- Limited evidence of the effectiveness of Nature. **Based Solutions.**
- Limited evidence of impact of upstream interventions on downstream assets without specialist modelling.

- Use the evidence and learning from the S2S work to inform future plans for water management.
- - Publish;
 - Communicate;
 - Embed.



Next steps

- Continue to take further steps towards
 - achieving the aims (previous slide):

Big thank yous to....







ser Proudfoot

Blackwater & Colne partnership group

Thank you! Mike.Nelson@environment-agency.gov.uk



Some of the Blackwater & Colne partnership at Abbott's Hill Farm marshes (Essex Wildlife Trust HQ), Sept 2024

The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review 2021



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Session One Land-Sea Interactions <u>Systems thinking in practice – Use of</u> participatory system mapping in stakeholder engagement to better understand land-sea interactions

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Brendan Bromwich, Mott MacDonald

Ocean and Coastal Futures





Systems thinking in practice: Participatory system mapping in stakeholder engagement to better understand land-sea interactions

Coastal Futures Conference 2025 29 January 2025

Brendan Bromwich MEng PhD C.WEM





Participatory System Mapping

Maps are causal models of a system, represented by a network of factors and their causal relations.

Barbrook-Johnson and Penn (2022) System mapping: how to build and use causal models of systems

So what does this look like in practice?

Example projects

- Defra Systems analysis for water resources
- Ouse Washes Water Level Management Plan
- London Integrated Water Management Strategy
- Understanding the Wye
- Changing coasts East Riding
- Blackwater and Colne Source to Sea



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs





Systems Analysis for Water Resources

The 25 Year Environment Plan makes a paradigm dvit towards a many holidal, integrated and systemic approach to the natural environment in England. The plan sets out a electric to the natural environment to be "imposed and managed more as a cystem" (Delta, 2018). Similarly, references to cystems and system operation feature many broadly in thinking, ansurd recard water recorder and contenents, (e.g. Here 2020). Basence et al 2010, Oher 2016;

This report furthers the debate on water and environmental systems in these ways, firstly, by provising two exergises of what catchinect systems are – the type of index and connections that make up a catchinect system in two contracting catchinects, secondly, by demanstrating a methodology by which catchinect systems, can be napped and analysis; and thirdly, by discussing how the mapping nethodology could be assistive implemented elementers.

At the project inception meeting the scope of the project was distributed as: "analysis of water and environmental systems within the geography of the catchment that considers wider social and environmental drivers and multiple coertspong revels of governance".

The methodology used in the project was Perticipatory Systems. Mapping (PSM), which is an approach chosen where complex cause mapping based on stawholdsr engagement is needed rather than the use of quantifiable data. The focus is on stakeholders exponency their catchment in their own terms. The neetbod involves creating systems impounder the guidence of facilitators experienced in the mapping process. The maps are then analysed with numerical methods and with the creation of sub-maps that facilitators on causelity around points of interest in the catchment system.

For the main report and the systems maps please wild introl sciencements doting growth and search for WT15521.



Legend

- Positive
- Negative
- Complex
- Urban planning and infrastructure \bigcirc
- Coastal communities
- \bigcirc Agriculture and rural land use
- \bigcirc Freshwater systems
- Estuaries
- Flooding and coastal processes \bigcirc
- Marine \bigcirc
- \bigcirc Climate hazard

Coastal processes





Mott MacDonald

Blackwater and Colne Sub-system map: Agriculture and rural land use

Legend

•	Drivers
	Pressures
	Responses
	Socioeconomic assets
	Natural assets
ightarrow	Benefits
	Positive correlation link
	Negative correlation link
	Complex correlation link
	Monitoring link
	Indicator

Blackwater and Colne



Mott MacDonald



Mott MacDonald

Blackwater and Colne Hotspot map: Coastal realignment



Legend

- Drivers
- Pressures
- Responses
- Socioeconomic assets
- Natural assets 0
- Benefits
- Positive correlation link
- Negative correlation link
- Complex correlation link
- Monitoring link
 - Indicator

Mott MacDonald

Coastal processes



Photo: environment agency / Bill Blake

HERLEAGT

Ouse Washes WLMP First view filter



Mott MacDonald

Ouse Washes WLMP *Filter:* Delph @ 1.65mAOD Summer flow



Mott MacDonald



Changing Coasts East Riding



Mott MacDonald

2noto: environment agency / Bill Blake

Changing coasts East Riding Filtered for first view



Legend

- Community and social
- Infrastructure and services
- Natural and historic environment and landscape
- Economic impacts and processes
- Business and tourism
- Coastal processes and geomorphology
- Climate change impacts
- **♦** Ecosystem services
- Positive [mirrored] correlation link
- —— Negative [inverse] correlation link
- Complex [uncertain/inconsistent] correlation link

Natural and historic environment Economy

Coastal communities





Changing coasts East Riding Filter: socio-economic metrics

Legend

- Community and social
- Infrastructure and services
- Natural and historic environment and landscape
- Economic impacts and processes
- Business and tourism
- Coastal processes and geomorphology
- Climate change impacts
- **♦** Ecosystem services
- Metric
 - Metric link [indicates a data requirement or relationship]



Natural and historic environment



Subregional Integrated Water Management Strategy East London





Photo: The London Climate Resilience Review

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From: Implementing a systemic approach to water management: piloting a novel multi-level collaborative integrated water management framework in east London

Converging analysis, modelling, and planning while building a culture of collaborative action: a systems thinking approach to integrated water management



Conceptual analysis & data

> Integrated modelling

Integrated planning

Blackwater and Colne: planning diagram





Blackwater and Colne: planning diagram



Legend Policy driver Intervention categories Systems change Outcomes Benefits

- Water companies
- Local authorities
- Community groups
- Environment Agency
- eNGOs
- Land owners and farmers
- Government

Blackwater and Colne: planning diagram

Essex Water Plan





Blackwater and Colne: planning diagram

Essex Water Plan + Local Nature Recovery Strategy







Photo: Wye Catchment Partnership

Understanding the Wye





Legend

- Metric WSIMOD
- Metric TBC Measured results
- Metric TBC Planning documents
- Metric TBC Publicly available data
- Metric TBC WSIMOD
- O System feature

เขอน เขลงออกเลเน



er 2B: Manure and Fertiliser Reduction



3D: Soil Health Improvement



ner C Cor magni

C Combination - lower magnitude

Mean Soluble Reactive Phosphorus

Show as

Mean

P5

P95

Legend Fail 1.00 Poor 0.25 Moderate Good 0.12 High 0.05


Advantages of using Participatory System Mapping

How do we improve the quality of place-based decision-making?

A valid wide-angle lens on a complex multi-stakeholder problem that:

- allows better targeting of detailed analysis
- *it creates a genuine representation of diverse perspectives*

It's a people process as well as an analytical process:

- a "co-learning" process people understand each other and the constraints they work with
- *it starts a process of cultural change towards collaborative working*

It's an engagement process:

- minority voices get a fair representation
- *it creates an audit trail that shows how people have been consulted*
- *it's an assurance process that you're covering all angles*

Some use cases: coordinated planning, blended funding, Monitoring and evaluation, climate resilience, interdependencies and responsibilities, policy and planning coherence

We really couldn't have asked for better.

We are consistently being asked by colleagues in DEFRA, DfT, Boroughs and other infrastructure owners if we can share this excellent project.

Transport for London



Thank you





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Coastal Futures Conference 2025 The Path to 2030



London & online 29 & 30 January 2025

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Exploring the challenges, opportunities and barriers to local <u>decision-making in the context of</u> <u>marine planning</u>

Coastal Futures Conference 2025 The Path to 2030

Sidonie Kenward, Marine Management Organisation

London & online 29 & 30 January 2025







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Session One

Land-Sea Interactions

Ocean and Coastal Futures





Marine Management Organisation



Exploring the barriers, opportunities and challenges to local decision-making in the context of marine planning

Sidonie Kenward Senior Marine Planner







- The journey so far
- Project scope
- Barriers, challenges and opportunities
- Potential pilot options
- Findings
- What's next

...ambitious for our seas and coasts





Exploring the challenges opportunities and barriers to local decision making in the context of marine planning

(MMO1375)

The journey so far

aine 🏶



The journey so far

Marine Management Organisation



All Marine Plans published by 2021 = Job Done?!





Project scope

arine 🏶

Management Organisation

- Local people play an important role in driving change to the environment \bullet
- What could more locally-focused, or 'nested' marine plans offer to society, the environment and the economy? \bullet
- What are the barriers, opportunities and challenges? \bullet



Delivering marine planning at a local level

• How can we better engage local people in the marine planning process to ensure marine plans reflect their needs and wants a local level

Statutory vs non statutory

• Pros and cons to both

Engagement

 Effective engagement and co-development is key and needs to address power imbalances and the marginalisation of the needs, interests, and priorities on a local level.

Evidence

 Local decision-making requires development of evidence which informs a better understanding of issues at the local scale

Resourcing and funding

• Funding and resources are key challenges, and local projects rely on longterm staff and funding particularly as building working relationships takes time and can be hindered by high staff turnover

Capacity building needs

 Communication of processes ('process literacy') is an essential part of the capacity building needed to support this work

Potential pilot options

Nested full marine plan at local authority scale	Integrating exis
 + Clear and simple approach + Opportunities for terrestrial and marine integration + Relatable scale + Enable natural capital approaches to be fully considered and integrated from the start 	 + More accellocal project + LNRS potestructure + Learnings considering
 Longer to develop methods and establish the pilot Greater level of commitment and resources to ensure delivery and roll out to other areas New process adding more layers of governance 	 Marine ex Challengin Bespoke a out challen

...ambitious for our seas and coasts

sting projects and programmes with partners as a focal point

- eptable if working with existing ects
- entially offers a robust governance
- from two LNRS pilots developed of the wider marine area
- tensions are voluntary ng to work across multiple projects approach will make a national rollnging



- A natural evolution for marine planning
- Developing a local approach is an increasingly strong ambition across many policy areas and jurisdictions
- Effective engagement and collaboration have a critical role in the delivery of equitable outcomes
- Continued internal support, and funding, required
- Not a straightforward process and there are many considerations.
- This scoping project has informed our understanding of these considerations and demonstrates how the process of evolving marine planning through the development of a pilot



• Pre-pilot stage

Marine

- To consider in more detail
 - What are the legal implications?
 - How would local plans integrate with other plans and planning?
 - How would we best work with existing groups to deliver the plans?
- What success needs:
 - a significant pilot that will deliver over multiple years
 - a thorough evaluation of the pilot









Marine Management Organisation



Thank you for listening

Sidonie Kenward Senior Marine Planner











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Session One Panel Debate

Land-Sea Interactions How do we improve the quality of place-based decisionmaking?

Chair: Aisling Lannin, Head of Evidence, Marine Management Organisation

Rhona Fairgrieve, AtkinsRéalis Diana Pound, Dialogue Matters Roger Proudfoot, Environment Agency Brendan Bromwich, Mott MacDonald Sidonie Kenward, Marine Management Organisation Ness Smith, Howell Marine Consulting Amy Pryor, Coastal Partnerships Network







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Ocean and Coastal Futures





Session One Posters

Sunley Room

2. Amelia Araujo: A Methodology to Predict the Impact of a Marine Structure on Longshore Dynamics and Shoreline Evolution 5. Kizzy Beaumont: Mechanisms for Transformative Governance

15. Briony McDonagh: Coast-R Network+ and the Resilience Coastal Communities and Seas Programme 17. Marta Meschini: Co-Creation for strengthening locally led coastal management: advancing equitable solutions to coastal risk







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()cean

Ocean and Coastal Futures







Refreshments 12:20 - 13:30

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