ICES WKSPFIA REPORT 2012

Report of the Joint ICES/COEXIST Stakeholder Workshop: Best practice guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and other uses in the coastal zone (WKSPFIA)

19 September 2012

Bergen, Norway

ICES
CIEM

International Council for
the Exploration of the Sea

Conseil International pour
l'Exploration de la Mer

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Recommended format for purposes of citation:

Contents

Executive summary

The one day Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop: Best Practice Guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and other uses in the coastal zone, stakeholder workshop was successfully held at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR), on 19 September, parallel with the ASC 2012, in Bergen. The meeting was chaired by Torsten Schulze (Germany), David Verner-Jeffreys (UK) and Carlos Vale (Portugal). Over 30 stakeholders from a variety of sectors, including aquaculture, fisheries, coastal zone management, tourism and energy, as well as 20 members from the Coexist project and ICES representatives, met for this workshop. Stakeholder and Coexist members from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and the UK were in attendance.

The aim of workshop was to:

a) Communicate COEXIST project results and progress to stakeholders.

b) Receive stakeholder feedback on the development of best practice guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and further demands in the coastal zone.

The involvement of the stakeholders insights were considered of great interest for the final project recommendations. Ultimately, the outcome of the workshop will be to summarize the project findings into best practice guidelines. These guidelines will provide a roadmap to better integration, sustainability and synergies across the diverse activities taking place in the European coastal zone.

The COEXIST project had developed different tools that have been used to evaluate competing activities and interactions in selected European coastal areas. To ensure the robustness of these tools, they have been applied in several geographically diverse case studies, representing the conditions and combinations of activities in various European coastal areas. In the morning session, these tools were presented to the stakeholders.

In the afternoon session, the stakeholders were tasked to give feedback on the content of the best practice guidance, based on the project findings presented prior to and during the workshop, and on the design of this guidance document.

All feedback from the stakeholder were documented by facilitators on flip charts/wall paper during the discussion, typed up and edited.

At the end of this very full day of activities, all stakeholders were satisfied at having had the opportunity to contribute to the results of such a complex and demanding exercise.

1   Opening of the workshop

The workshop was opened by Dr Oivind Bergh, coordinator of the project **Coexist –** "*Interaction in European coastal waters: a roadmap to sustainable integration of aquaculture and fisheries*", and by the Chair Dr Torsten Schulze.

2   Purpose of the workshop

The aim of the Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop: "Best Practice Guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and other uses in the coastal zone" was to:

a) Communicate COEXIST project results and progress to stakeholders;

b) Receive stakeholder feedback on the development of best practice guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and further demands in the coastal zone.

The involvement of the stakeholders insights were considered of great interest for the final project recommendations. Ultimately, the outcome of the workshop will be to summarize the project findings into best practice guidelines. These guidelines provide a roadmap to better integration, sustainability and synergies across the diverse activities taking place in the European coastal zone.

3   Agenda

The workshop took place at the Institute of Marine Research in Bergen, on Wednesday, 19 September 2012 with the following agenda:

08:45 – Registration

09:00 – Welcome

09:30 – Tools and Resources

13:10 – Lunch

14:00 – Results of the previous exercise and briefing on the next

15:15 – Making the most of the best practice guidelines

17:00 – End of the workshop

4   Participants

Over 30 stakeholders from the sectors of aquaculture, fisheries, coastal zone management, tourism, energy, etc., along with 20 members from the Coexist project and ICES representatives met for the Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop (Annex I). The workshop was designed to facilitate the interactions between stakeholder inputs and the COEXIST results obtained so far.

5   Demonstration of tools

The COEXIST project has developed different tools that have been used to evaluate competing activities and interactions in selected European coastal areas. To ensure the robustness of these tools, several geographically diverse case studies representing the conditions and combinations of activities in various European coastal areas were developed.

The morning session of the workshop was devoted to demonstrations of the tools developed and implemented in the six case studies covering:

i)   *Mapping/Spatial Conflicts Analysis,* presented by Torsten Schulze. The three types of spatial conflict analysis considered in this sub-session were: mapping of activities and first analysis of potential conflicts using GIS applications, quantitative approach by calculating the "stress level", and a semi-quantitative approach which, by applying a set of rules, estimates the "conflict score" between two activities.

ii)   *Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement*, presented by Jeremy Gault. A stakeholder exercise was carried out in order to understand their opinion and engagement in a beneficial way for both the project and the future sustainability of their sector.

iii)   *Modelling Fisheries – Fishrent Scenario*, presented by Katell Hamon. In this sub-session it was shown how area closures impact the fishing of flatfish and shrimp in the Wadden Sea. The impact of factors such as spatial management and price changes on the economic performances of fishing fleets was demonstrated.

iv)   *Modelling Aquaculture – FARM,* presented by João Gomes Ferreira. It was shown how to model the growth and environmental effects of cultivation of several species, both in open water and onshore. Examples from southern and northern Europe were presented.

v)   *Suitability Maps*, presented by Narangerel Davaasuren. It was shown how maps of the distribution of several physical and chemical parameters (salinity, water temperature, bathymetry, wave height, content of chlorophyll and oxygen) may be useful to select future aquaculture activities in several maritime areas in Europe.

During this morning session, stakeholders had the opportunity to see how these tools had been applied in different case studies, and also to assess the outcomes that could be obtained when they were utilized. They were thus able to discuss the usefulness of the tools in their day-to-day work and to comment on possible improvements that might make them even more powerful.

vi) *Stakeholders' preferences*, presented by Katrine Soma. The topic was how to analyse stakeholders' preferences and incorporate them into Marine Spatial Management. This analysis was carried out by means of an interactive exercise which allowed stakeholders to test the methodology and assess the results obtained from using it.

6   Making the most of the best practice guidelines

The stakeholders were tasked to give feedback on the content of the best practice guidance according to the project findings presented prior during the workshop. The last objective was to gain input from the stakeholders on how the final outcome of the COEXIST project should be designed to meet the needs highlighted during this important workshop.

All the feedback from the stakeholders was documented by facilitators on flip charts/wall paper during the discussion, typed up, and edited by the facilitation company Dialog Matters (see Annex 2 - draft of word by word report) which also led to the facilitation process during the workshop.

At the end of this very full day of activities, all participants were satisfied at having had the opportunity to contribute to the results of such a complex and demanding exercise.

7   Progress after the workshop/Outlook

COEXIST WP5 Workshop, Hamburg, 14–15 November 2012

During the workshop the stakeholder feedback on tools and the guidance document were discussed by the work package and case study leaders of COEXIST. The tools were discussed in two steps according to the stakeholder feedback given. Step 1: Synthesis of Stakeholder Feedback. Step 2: Elaboration of tool attributes. Further, the format and content of the guidance document was discussed based on the feedback of the stakeholders. A hardcopy version and an electronic version are going to be developed.
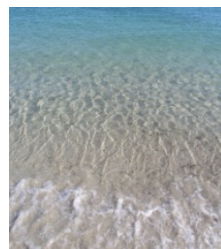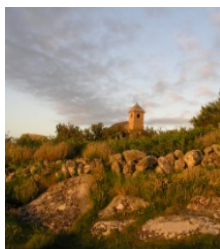
Next steps

A draft of the guidance document will be prepared by the end of 2012 and the work on the design will start thereafter.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Name	Organization	Role
Emma Bello Gomez	AquaTT	COEXIST team
Gianna Fabi	CNR-ISMAR	COEXIST team
Hans van Oostenbrugge	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Jeremy Gault	UCC	COEXIST team
Joao G. Ferreira	IMAR	COEXIST team
Jorge Ramos	IPIMAR	COEXIST team
Katell Hamon	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Katrine Soma	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Martial Laurans	Ifremer	COEXIST team
Merete Ottesen	IMR	COEXIST team
Narangerel Davaasuren	IMARES - WUR	COEXIST team
Øivind Bergh	IMR	COEXIST team
Torsten Schulze	vTI-SF	COEXIST team
Yngve Børsheim	IMR	COEXIST team
Diana Pound	Dialogue Matters	Facilitator
Kathryn Hardcastle	Dialogue Matters	Facilitator
Camille Saurel	IMAR	Facilitator
Carlos Vale	IPIMAR	Facilitator
Claus Stenberg	DTU-Aqua	Facilitator
David Verner-Jeffreys	Cefas	Facilitator
Ilaria Vielmini	AquaTT	Facilitator
Timo Makinen	RKTL	Facilitator
Nila Petralli	EU Commission	Observer
Alexandra Mystikou	University of Aberdeen	Stakeholder
Andronikos Kafas	Marine Scotland Science	Stakeholder
Bettina Kapppeler	Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)	Stakeholder
Christina Kelly	NAFC Marine Centre	Stakeholder
Euan Dunn	NSRAC - Spatial Planning Working Group	Stakeholder
Evall Taule	Hordaland fylkeskomme	Stakeholder
Fabio Massa	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM-FAO)	Stakeholder
Florian Muehlbauer	University Rostock	Stakeholder
Gianfranco Iacobone	Assonautica Ancona	Stakeholder
Giuseppe Prioli	M.A.R.E. Soc. Coop. a r.l.	Stakeholder
Ian Davies	Marine Scotland	Stakeholder
Jan Henrik Sandberg	Norwegian Fishermen's association	Stakeholder
Jesper Kyed Larsen	Vattenfall	Stakeholder
John Holmyard	Offshore Shellfish Ltd	Stakeholder
Kari Ranta-aho	Varsinais-Suomen ELY-keskus	Stakeholder
Kjell Maroni	Norwegian Seafood Research Fund (FHF)	Stakeholder

Name	Organization	Role
Lyse Alv Arne	Norges Jeger- og Fiskerforening	Stakeholder
Manuel Augusto da Paz	FORMOSA - Cooperativa de Viveiristas da Ria Formosa, C.R.L.	Stakeholder
María José Cornax	OCEANA	Stakeholder
Marta Rocha	FORMOSA - Cooperativa de Viveiristas da Ria Formosa, C.R.L.	Stakeholder
Mike Park	Scottish White Producers Association Limited	Stakeholder
Mirva Wideskog	Regional centre for business, traffic and environment (SW Finland)	Stakeholder
Monique van de Water	North Sea Foundation	Stakeholder
Per Finne	Directorate of Fisheries	Stakeholder
Philippe Le Niliot	National Marine Park fo Iroise Sea	Stakeholder
Staffan Ekwall	European Commission/ Policy Officer	Stakeholder
Waldo Broeksma	Rijkswaterstaat Noordzee	Stakeholder
Zoë Crutchfield	Mainstream Renewable Power Limited	Stakeholder

Annex 2: Workshop Outputs – Word for Word Report

Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop
19th September 2012

Workshop outputs

Word for Word Report

Workshop Facilitators	Diana Pound	dialogue matters
	Kathryn Hardcastle	dialogue matters
Collated and sorted by:	Diana Pound	dialogue matters
Outputs typed by:		AquaTT

About the workshop and this report

Purpose of the workshop

The aim of the Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop: "Best Practice Guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries, aquaculture and other uses in the coastal zone" is to define the potential contents of coastal management guidelines. The stakeholders insights will be much appreciated and considered for uptake in the final project recommendations which will lead to best practice guidelines. The workshop will discuss the detection of spatial-use conflicts, methods for monitoring and evaluating spatial management and solutions for situations where different activities are competing. Recommendations on useful tools will also be presented and discussed based on the project results. Ultimately, the outcome of the workshop will be to summarize the project findings into best practice guidelines. These guidelines will provide a roadmap to better integration, sustainability and synergies across the diverse activities taking place in the European coastal zone.

About this report

During workshops the essence of everything that is said is noted in writing on flip charts or 'post-it notes or forms. Following the workshop these are typed up, word for word, and then sorted to put similar ideas together to aid understanding. This report follows the same order as the event.

Why sort the outputs?

Conversations do not progress in a linear fashion but go off at tangents, circle back and change direction suddenly. As a result, it can be very difficult to make sense of a discussion when it is reported in the order in which it happens and important themes and ideas can be obscured. For this reason the outputs of each session are sorted and clustered.

The sorting is done by 'emergent processing' ie seeing what themes emerge rather than organising the text to a predetermined set of titles. The ideas could have been grouped differently or different titles chosen, so no weight should be attached to them.

Whereas this report serves as a record of what was discussed, and an *aide memoir* for those who took part in the workshop, the contents are inevitably quite cryptic in places so it is strongly recommended that it is not used as a means of communicating with non–participants without proper explanation.

Acronyms used in this report	Meaning
CFP	Common Fishery Policy
EMPA	European Mollusc Producers Association
FARM	Farm Aquaculture Resource Management
FEAP	Federation of European Aquaculture Producers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LAEA	Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

MSDP	Marine Spatial Planning Directive
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
P.M.	Policy-maker
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

Tools and resources

Mapping/ Spatial Conflict Analyses

What do you like about what this tool/resource?

Ease of use

– Simple tool for those with limited background
– Easily understanding
– Liked visualization
– Very early in process. Can be applied quickly and easily in early stage consultation - Value in this

Common standards

– Standardization of data definition, integration
– Common analysis framework

Understanding conflict

– Conflict scoring adds more information for undetermined level of conflicts
– Can clearly see conflicts. Identify potential problems
– Quantify impacts/conflicts/interactions
– Individual analysis possible, rather than just general

Expert opinion

– Lots of other tools/expert opinion like
– Objectivity vs. Subjectivity "expert opinion"

Weighting and scoring

– Weighting tool is useful
– Liked that the interactions were scored

And.

– Different written scenarios
– Matrix of activities not available in many other software (GRID)

Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?

General approach

Less emphasis on conflict

– Terminology could be made less conflict oriented?
– Make less conflict – oriented
– Title changed to "interactions analysis"
– Need to reduce risks of overestimating conflicts & underestimating synergies

Content

Information on fishing effort commercial and recreational

– Need to incorporate effort from vessels <15m
– Artisanal fisheries need to be better incorporated
– Better incorporation of effort from passive gear
– Need to couple vessel and activity. Overall area of interaction
– All fisheries in particular areas data from national authorities + international
– E.G. other members states fishing in other countries. Need that data
– Better access to VMS data needed
– Incorporate landing data (large vessels only tracked)
– Recreational fisheries not incorporated & need to be incorporated
– Stress level analysis should have profit/loss/economic component

Displacement effect

– Need to take into consideration displacement

Shipping and maritime traffic

– Make sure shipping/maritime information is incorporated
– Maritime traffic has potential interactions with other activities. Is it incorporated?

Illegal activities

– Need to incorporate illegal activities

Airspace interactions needed too

– Need information on conflict in air space above activities
  – Military, birds. E.g. Wind farms, seabirds interactions

Habitats

– More precision with regards habitat mapping

Summer cottages

– Make sure summer cottages are incorporated as users

Exclusive areas and multiuse areas

– Exclusive areas e.g. compliance with regulatory
– Conflicts between users allowed to use same areas

Inshore

– Needs to incorporate inshore some as well

Functionality

IT

- Use open sources GIS software as well as Arc-GIS. Replace Arc-GIS with open sources
- More interaction for those not familiar with programming language

Visuals

- Better visualization. Replace white (level 2) with yellow. Not obvious that conflict it use white as also signifies no data in other applications
- Combine with satellite picture information

Temporal and spatial scales

- Need to observe/forecast over longer time-scale than 1 year (5 min.?). Years
- Need to cover more areas than examples
- Ability to change diameter of "better zones" around activities

Updating

- Make sure info can be readily updated automatically?

What applications can you envisage?

Support decision-making

- Decision-making
- Aid to decision-making (long and short term)

Marine planning

- Socio-economic planning tool
- Marine Spatial Planning: EU requirements/directives
- Long-term planning over large and small areas
- Planning activities
- Strategy Planning
- Identify new areas for particular activities
    - E.g. where demand for new licenses for clam production. Identify new areas
- Where to reinforce activities
- Early stage consultation in Marine Plan
- Identify weaknesses and strength for long-term planning

Management

- Natura 2000 Areas Management
- Short term and long-term management

Useful for marine users

- Seismic activity
- Wind farms
- Fishing industry in planning exercises
- Inform fisher gear adoption
    - E.g. use less-invasive gear, etc
- As covered by Torsten

Monitoring

- Retrospective analysis as well
- Evaluation of success, or otherwise of planning process
- General appraisal of coastal activities
- E.g. Recalculate stress levels after time period to see if changed

Validation of data

- Dependent on level of trust – validation of data used for planning

Who are the 'end-users'?

All

- Everyone!
- All stakeholders at all levels if technical knowledge
- Decision-makers

Authorities

- National authorities determining where activities should be located/allowed
- Government
- Planners

Resource users

- Aquaculture companies & association
- Oil and gas
- Fishing sectors
    - Introduce reality to CFP discussions

Researchers

- Academia
- Economical analysis

NGO

- NGOs

Stakeholder consultations

What do you like about what this tool/resource?

It involves key stakeholders

- You know the key actors

- The way the stakeholders were chosen was broad well thought of

It's systematic

- It is nice to see the systematic approach written
- It is a stepwise process
- It is a OK process, how to solve a key problem
- There is a problem for the systematic approach due to the scale we are looking at: Case study is ok but then consulting stakeholders is long process you need structure. Stakeholder levels are different on European scale, the systematic approach might be more complex
- The systematic approach is good but you could contract someone to do it for you

Stakeholders being heard…or not?

- It is very good to get stakeholders feedback sometime it is a "fait accompli" - it is quite rare to include the feedback from stakeholders - I am positive about that
- (It is difficult), I like that someone tries to know what I think as a stakeholder I need to be heard. So I can say: I was heard or not
    - How is this tool including people?
    - It pushes people to discussion – some stakeholders don't want to speak, but they have to say things and be heard?
    - Yes but voters, really it is the politics, what triggers people to use this tool if it is not compulsory?
    - This records people who want to speak it doesn't attract the "non-speakers"
- I don't like it because there is no weighting of people opinion (?)
    - Why should you weight it?

Shows amount of work

- How much work you need to do to
- You need to set it up at the start

Sensitive language

- Quite sensitive language towards the stakeholders

Challenges

- The different industries have different datasets
- It is not attractive

Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?

Face to face workshops

- How could you bypass the questionnaires to get to the key actors face to face in workshop
- Questionnaires are always a weak tool, because you are not there with the person

Level of influence for stakeholders needs to be clearer

- This is just giving information - engagement is different
- What is the question from this tool: Is it a consultation or an engagement?
- Consultation means you have the ability to change what is happening

It already exists

- It is a process that exists for a long time
- What would you invent a new tool when this already existed
- It is nice but not convinced that there is a need for that
- Was COEXIST developing a tool for their own purpose, goal?
- Not a clear tool

Stakeholder mapping – who represents what

- Stakeholder mapping

- Which levels of stakeholders are appropriate to this resource?
  - In individuals
  - Representative association
- Are they representing a group or themselves as individuals?
  - At the beginning of a process all stakeholders have equal says?
  - But ultimately in the reality they don't
  - Information overflow is also an issue, - associations are a solution to treat that

Spatial scales and decision levels

- Local or national dimension of the conflict → spatial dimension need to be addressed
- Stakeholder consultation in the MSP exercise – How do the fisheries engage at different level and this is different from the presentation we had
- Same line of thinking, looking for the process for the Marine Spatial Planning
- Stakeholder consultation for local is a different scale level from the COEXIST consultation for Marine Spatial Planning for research project
- The presentation for COEXIST could be close to the COEXIST issues

Managing expectations

- Management of expectation is very important
  - what can you change at the end or are you just wasting time

Helping people see the point of engagement

- Find a stimulus to attract people for that process
- Making people aware of gains
- How to attract them
- You need to secure the issue by threatening the business so they get involved
- Need engagement

Weighting what stakeholders say

- Give different stakeholders different weight in their says
    - This should be considered e.g. wind farms different weight than other
- Licensing agency need to issue licence: different organizations get different say
- hear how are the stakeholders significant in a project

Who leads

- Who leads the consultation process?

Inclusion/accessibility

- Need to be more accessible to more people
- Risk that filled up by people not specialized in the field of the stakeholder

Participatory mapping

- Map table session can be good tool in small groups

What applications can you envisage?

Adaptable for different purposes

- You could adapt to certain processes
- Planning issues, to adapt it to the planning
- Stakeholder process for pre-application
- Application in case of conflicts between stakeholders and others

Useful for gathering information for a dialogue

- Should be treated as information tool rather than decision-making tool
- It helps to inform debate
- This could be used to gather info from the stakeholder but then you want some solutions. This might come later in COEXIST?
- This is an introduction to do a survey, research consultation – But then need to solve a problem

Questionnaire needs to be part of a process with face to face engagement
- Questionnaire is useful but not sufficient → need face to face TRUST to be built
    - And also understanding.
    - Need formal way, start early in the build-up of the understanding
- At the end of the day there is a discussion needed at the level of Marine Spatial Planning
- How to manage conflicts? You need an operative mechanism

No point unless engagement has genuine influence

- Can be useless process, lot of time and effort, the problem is if the decision is taken by politician and they might change

- At the end of the day most of the decision are taken at a national level
- but at the end politics are depending on public opinion – voters

A council of stakeholders?

- Could you make this tool like, council? Make an association of stakeholder almost compulsory and legal?
- Define a proper structure to make this consultation mechanic

Need for clear goals

- During this process you need a goal. It depends on the question you want to answer
- National interest Food – energy – recreation – etc...This could give ranking.
- But relative importance will move in future
  - Things are changing...
  - Can also be in a slow motion – Process can be slow

Not convinced of its usefulness

- For governance point of view the questionnaire seems too hard, too complicated
- Could be used for social studies in academia?
  - Meaning you don't see any use of it?

Confused!

- It is not clear what is the tool:
  - Process?
  - Questionnaire?
- Application of what?
- COEXIST? The tool?

Who are the 'end-users'?

Managers – decision-makers

- Project managers
- Although a manager should already have this tool
- Decision-makers

Stakeholders

- Stakeholders are participatory users
- Stakeholders are also end-users

Marine users/interests

- Anybody who wants to set up a stakeholder process
- Environmental NGOs
- Energy sector

Not convinced…
- It will be used retrospectively to justify decisions that have been already taken
- A lot of work for little results for the industry (stakeholders)
- Impact assessment has a public hearing

FISHRENT scenario

What do you like about what this tool/resource?

Includes a lot of information

- Can fit a lot of information into the model + play with that
- Broad in approach
- Allows the incorporation of a great deal of information
- Uses a baseline of at least 3 years

Useful and needed

- Good model
- Very useful + something that's needed
- From NGO perspective – very useful tool for management + to plan management strategies
- Keen to see how this work in practice, there are some interesting possibilities

Can support informed discussion for fisheries management

- Provides an informed position for informed debate
- Currently cynicism about closures in the North Sea for mobile species so if this model can add any evidence in support of spatial closures that would be a good thing

- It's addressing the issues associated with the displacement of effort. Important for industrial development and MPA

Functionality

- Interactive online
- It's simple but potentially it's too simple (?)

Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?

Temporal component

- A temporal component in terms of
  - Distribution of species
  - prices

Ecological information

- Understand the trophic interaction within the fishery + the fleet dependency
- At habitat scale the information is currently to coarse and should be more detailed

Closure information

- Different closure types may have different impacts, would be good to incorporate that also
- Is displacement of fishing effort incorporated in closure scenarios?

Pressure testing in more complex scenario

- Pressure testing in a more complex scenario e.g. Scotland (more layers & more complexity)

Seabed type data

- Take into account that we're concentrating on trophic levels but good to incorporate seabed integrity/type data

More accessible outputs

- Could be demonstrated more simply – not so scientific
- Outputs must be simple to be accessible to non-scientists
- Outputs should be tailored to suit audience i.e. fishers should see money/profitability

Better data/information

- Could use a better range of data (currently based on stocks + landings rather than distribution + abundance data)
- Use of fishing effort rather than where the fish actually are
- More thorough surveys of fish distribution are necessary
- By using VMS data you're ignoring all the smaller inshore vessels – these should be incorporated
- Make use of all the information available such as VMS and e-logs etc landing data
  - More information would improve refinement
- Some way of incorporating international fleets

More information about how the tool works

- How are different factors weighted
- Better documentation on how it does what it does
- A declaration about the "strength" of the underlying data
- Validation of the model – demonstration that it works

Understanding of management regimes

- Each run of the model would need to have an understanding of pertinent management regimes

Social and economic information

- Including information on # of people employed – incorporate a social component
- More economic information included (commercial elements including projections for the coming year)

Sensitivity analysis

- A sensitivity analysis on the components of the model – to achieve more realistic outcomes especially for wind farms

Management tool?

- Is there any opportunity to sell this as a management tool?

What applications can you envisage?

Marine developments – impact assessments

- For wind farms planning and other marine developments
- Also for impact assessments for specific developments
- Any development in the marine environment that has to account for fisheries displacement
- Could help to validate whether or not moving/displacing fishing effort actually provides an overall net benefit to operators and/or the environment

Assessment of impact at country level

- Impact assessment at government level rather than at a project level (except for massive projects)

International implications

- Potentially this tool could be used to examine international implications
  - i.e. displacement of effort to other counties waters from closures elsewhere in Europe →SEA (informing)

Decisions and planning by fishing sector

- Informing fisheries policy + legislation
- Allows the fishing sector to make more informed decisions/planning

+ debate from a more informed perspective (levels the playing field)
– Provide more solid arguments for making a proposal or defending it
– Inform the fishing industry about likely gear adaptations that may be required

Who are the 'end–users'?

– government agencies
– seafood sector (fishers, processers, retailers, etc) (inshore + off-shore)
  – (Most important as can make good use of this tool as well as providing data to populate the model
– N.G.O.s
– Energy sector (EIA perspective)
– Media
– Researchers/academia
– People who decide on the CFP

FARM (Farm Aquaculture Resourced Management)

What do you like about what this tool/resource?

User friendly?
– it is simple to use
– it requires an expertise and practice
– it is not academic

Small/low scale
– small/low scale tool

Ease of getting data
– it is easy to get the data to run the model

Adapt to different situations
– it is practical – it must be adapted case by case
– it can be applied to different geographic areas and also different types of aquaculture
– you can select the data you are interested in according to the sector you work in e.g. manager vs. scientist

Different measures
– it is really useful – you can get the profit outcomes
– it might measure the environmental impact
– it measures the environmental benefits

Precision
– it is precise and interactive

Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?

Additional/different parameters
– it needs to include changes in flood dynamics

- fish mortality should be included as parameter as well
- include microalgae
- use calendar as inputs and not number of days

Suggestions to make the interface more user friendly

- make the browser more user friendly
- add more data visualization – especially if it has to be used by farmers
- the panel you are interested in should be the only one to be displayed – to avoid confusion
- include a graph button to make the graph option more visible – especially for the fish graph-

Adapt to finfish
- adjust the model to the finfish including the relevant environmental parameters – e.g. phosphorous, nitrogen, sea lice

Monitoring sites
- to add more monitoring sites for nutrients and current within the aquaculture site

Environmental suitability and prediction
- it should specify whether a particular site is environmentally suitable for farming e.g. sensitive benthos
- it could predict nutrients – e.g. phosphorous - from the site to be used in the agriculture sector

Measure impact on benthos
- A further outcome should be included which measures the impact on the benthos

Compare with similar models
- look and compare with similar models already developed by the big fish feed companies

Logbook of scenarios
- keep a logbook of different scenarios to compare different situations

A feedback system
- to include /develop a feedback system to adjust the model when long-term real data will be available

Close containment production
- it should be also for close containment production

What applications can you envisage?

Commercial Planning
– good commercial planning tool for shellfish

Compliance
– it can be used for law compliance – e.g. in those regions with restriction to aquaculture sites close to each other's

Impact assessment and reduction
– optimizing aquaculture vs. impact
– environmental impact assessment to aquaculture

Multitrophic approach
– it is a good tool for documenting a multitrophic approach to aquaculture

Statutory decision-making
– it can be a statutory decision-making tool – precautionary approach

Training
– simulation for didactic – vocational training
– training tools for new generations in the sector

It depends on data...
– it can be a tool but depending on verification
– rapid approach for carrying capacity – if data available on a long-term scale

Who are the 'end-users'?

– Environmental authorities
– Environmental authorities should ask for the data required by the model – the aquaculture sector should adopt the model to monitoring the impact of the site from an ecological and social prospective
– Farmers
– Decision-makers
– Researchers
– NGOs might use environmental data from the model
– It might be useful for economic model on a large regional scale

Suitability maps

What do you like about what this tool/resource?

Scale
– scale not good enough
– scale too big

Simplicity?
– nice and simple
– too simplicity

Good first approach

- good for first approach
- it gives a good overall picture

End uses
- it gives the potential for fish farms
- good way to give first basic layer for aquaculture
- looks at the basis of the species biology
- good to see potential for different species
- almost a commercial tool

Quantifies
- quantify "common sense"

Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?

Habitat information
- Better understanding of the species/area + additional information (physical, nutrients, etc.)
- benthos vegetation
- food availability (shellfish food)

Legal and statutory context
- conditions and licences and integrate into model (nutrient, sea license chemical)
- the legal layer (conflict with laws, etc)

Interaction with other activities
- interactions with touristic areas
- potential for coexistence of different activities – e.g. aquaculture and windfarms–
- other activities in the area should be checked
- model should also include how activity could coexist with/within other activities

Currents
- current

Seasons
- higher time (season) resolution
- high risk of exclude species and area's
- better input data (resolution, update depend on technology)

Using averages?
- take into account variability of parameters
- not average but max and min
- average data not good to do good assessment of the potential (e.g. temperature in Baltic Sea)
- possibility for extreme events
- not average data – on higher time and spatial scale -

Local problems
- local scale problems (e.g. nutrients)
- diseases in the areas
- risk of toxic algae blooms
- danger of intro of non-native species
- environmental impacts (additional)

Nursery Grounds
- include info on nursery grounds

Social and economic information
– take into account social parameters
– include logistic availability to farm (economical)
Planning tool
– planning tool could be incorporated
Validation
– validation of model with 'real world'
Potential for wild populations
– could be used for assessment of potential for 'wild populations'

What applications can you envisage?

Aquaculture
– First assessment of suitable aquaculture sites

– Limiting the search area for aquaculture

Climate change
– Put climatic change extreme scenario's

Strategic level overview
– Tool for management at European levels – which areas have potential and possible conflicts (what are the constraints at the moment)
Value of the area
– Quantify the value of the area

Not sure
– At present scale it is difficult

– Not clear relationship with other WPs

Who are the 'end-users'?

Education

– Education purpose

Strategic level policy-makers

– High level (ministry) of management
– Government for planning
– Strategy planning
– Policy tools
Business

– Tool for business – where to go
For resource users
– If for farmers and records to be on higher scale (geo, parameters)
– Associations/industries to advise users
– Tool for FEAP+EMPA

- For aquaculture companies first assessment of potential areas
- Users/consumers can use it as a tool

Also it could be used for…..

Conflict management potential

- Conflict/potential management

Explore ideas

- Show what is possible
- Basis for future projects

Incorporating Stakeholder Preferences into marine spatial management

What do you like about the method?

Group 1 (RED; Public managers/Policy-makers)

Group 2 (DARK BLUE; Fisheries)

Group 3 (BLUE; Aquaculture)

Group 4 (GREEN; Environment and leisure)

Group 5 (YELLOW; Wind farms)

Simple, quick, easy

- Simple
- Nice balance of experience – easy to do
- Easy to understand, nice for the producers
- Quick
- Good questionnaire
- Rapid, short time to fill in

Breadth

- Gradient of responses →wide
- It was good that it was not yes or no question
- Wide range of questions
- broad overview for previews

Encourages open mindedness

- Makes you compare things you might not ordinarily compare

Get an insight to other stakeholders and issues

- Exchange of opinions
- the questionnaire helps you to think more open-minded to the other stakeholders involved in the process
- it is good to get an initial view about the stakeholders'

- sophisticated method to get real interest/views of interviewees
- Show up the differences in groups opinions clearly – illustrate how different groups rank things
- Effective method for determine personalities
- Multidisciplinary

Main issues included and quantified

- The main issues were there – the competing issues seem clear
- Relevant questions
- Quantify what was most important

Neutral/democratic

- neutral process
- Very democratic
- The results are open

Get first thoughts pre planning

- it is only a pre-phase of the planning process
- Catches first thoughts

Any challenges with the method?

Risk of bias depending on who fills it in

- Possibilities to weight answers dependent on sample needs to be taken into account
- Possibilities of bias if interviewers not carefully selected
- Possibility of biased outcomes – e.g. over-representations by a partial sector may result in biased outcomes
- Need to be very aware of potential biased
- Results will be susceptible to the size of the sample group + also the make-up of the groups
- Results could be easily biased

Misses bigger picture

- Does not address "bigger picture" issues
- Does not take into account large issues/constraints
- Only chooses between sector interests
- Are all the potential contrasting issues represented in the questionnaire? – because by picking specific contrasting issues you could influence the result

Misses detail

- Does not pick up the detail in the decision-making process

Too simplistic

- Too simple
- Simplistic in the way it is put together and applied
- It is a blunt tool

Could be influenced by how people understand the language

- Not everyone understands the question in the same way – from a sec-

tor/background prospective
- Could be easily misunderstood due to the way individuals respond to language

Will answer differently dependent on the role you are in

- How do you distinguish between roles – different roles different answers
- It is important to specify if the questionnaire is filled in from a personal prospective or from that of the organization you are representing

Risk of biased questionnaire

- The questionnaire might impact/affect/suggest the answers – that is a bias for most questionnaires
- If two issues are complementary, if you score "0", how is it taken into account in the final result
- Could the result be influenced by the choice of contrasting issues
  - this is about the weighting
- Gut feeling: I am not sure about the results
- You should be very aware of the question asked if you want a relevant result

Limited use for spatial planning – or could undermine

- Could undermine the marine spatial planning
- Limited use for spatial planning (need more detail of individual spatial allocation)
- No ability to express preferences in economic vs. environmental considerations
- For planners that are often not neutral

Unclear comparisons

- Concern that comparison between biodiversity/conservation & fish stock was not a clear distinction
- Not all the issues were competing
- some questions present two aspects of the same problem while others are more clearly stated and the difference easier to detect

Focus on the plan not the measures

- Should have been the effectiveness of the plan not the measures

Other comments

- More time to present the whole package would be helpful

- Stakeholders have been taken into account when formulating of the objectives (so they not need to be at the late stage)

Feedback of key points from the discussion

Group 1 (Public managers/Policy-makers)

Potential bias – needs to be controlled for

- Possibility of biased outcomes

- Relative proportions/numbers of different kinds of stakeholders in the overall survey is crucial to overall outcome – weighting needed if there are biases in proportion

Like design/methodology

- Sound method, forces you to choose → reliable impression of opinions
- Diversified view of stakeholders thinking
- A good, find grained survey but only gives a direction of travel (= brush; for planners)

Limitations: not broad enough comparisons

- Only choices within categories (e.g. economics) but not between categories (e.g. biodiversity vs. profitable enterprises)
- No comparison/scoring between more general objectives (economic/social/environmental)
- Important that planning exercise takes economic, social and environmental aspects information account and balance them and not just one of them
- The level of planning is a challenge – regional – national or local?

No title

- Stakeholders participation in MSP is rather about involvement of stakeholders in the actual planning process rather than surveying problems on objectives of the planning process

Group 2 (Fisheries)

Simple, rapid binary view of stakeholders

- Challenges: offer a perception of "stakeholders view" of pairs of hypothesis
- Think in a "binary system" by confronting to hypothesis (like about the method)
- Rapid, clear and simple for target group

Method question: scoring, contrast, weight contrast

- How can one be sure that all relevant conflicting issues are taking into the questionnaire from the start (i.e. could the result be influence by the person who design the question?)
- How to "score" if you think both issues are important?
- You should be very aware of the questions asked, if you want a relevant result. Should the issue be contrasting or not? (some are complementary)

Too simple: reliability of results/outputs

- It is too simple to be seen as credible

- Reliability of outputs maybe is not granted

- It is too simple to be seen as credible

- Does the approach provide enough information to provide reliable outputs?

Group 3 (Aquaculture)

Quick, balanced method

- Quick and effective
- Very balanced method
- Like: democratic approach

More understanding of method requires

- More time to present the whole package (and module) would be helpful
- More time to present the whole package would be helpful

Demonstrate differences between groups

- Show up the differences in groups opinion clearly
- Exchange of opinion
- Shows up the differences in group opinions clearly – illustrate ranking

Limits of the results

- Results will be susceptible to size and make up of sample group

- Needs deeper analysis through interview with participants
- Challenge: the way individuals respond
- Does not pick up the detail
- Easily miss-understood

Too much information for the same theme

- Too much information for the same theme

Group 4 (Environment and leisure)

Personal opinion vs. organization opinion

- Opinion of an individual or representation of an Organization/sector?
- If you want an opinion from an Organization (e.g. local environmental centre) you have to be sure you don't ask only one person

Influence of the questionnaire

- The questionnaire may impact/affect the answers
- Some questions tend to orient the answer or to influence it
- The way the questionnaire is formulated might impact the answers

Open-minded

- The questionnaire helps you to think more open-minded to the other stakeholders in the process
- The questionnaire helps you to think more open-minded to the other stakeholders involved in the process

The way the questions are formulated

- Be sure that people really understand the question
- Questions not enough integrated source of confusions
- Some questions show 2 similar aspects so the selection is almost impossible

Group 5 (Wind farms)

Order of things!

- Stakeholders views aims etc should be taken into account by the planning authority when formulating plan objectives/targets
- Stakeholders should be incorporated at the formulation of the objectives and not assessing against the targets of the plan
- Timing of questionnaires: should be when setting objectives

Assessment

- Assessment of effectiveness of plans or measures should not rely on subjective views of stakeholders but should be objectives comparisons against the plan objectives or targets

Who are you!

- Perspective to be applied not fully clear
- Need to be clear whether the questionnaire is to be responded to us: an individual or a company or an agency, etc. Different roles = different answers

No title

- Would to use this approach with several possible opinions (-4 to +4)
- Don't understand the "effectiveness of objectives" motion

Information to support policy-makers

How can this type of information assist policy-makers finding a way forward?

Likes:

Helps managers develop their understanding of the sectors

– Comfort to managers that their understanding of their sectors is accurate?
– Guide to policy-makers on accuracy of pre-conceptions they may hold
– Have an idea on stakeholders preferences
– Good because it allows consideration of all uses

Shows where conversations are needed

– Shows where there may be scope for conversations
– Can be used to identify problems and their solutions

Visualize different scenarios

– Visualize different scenarios in different maps

Supports the need for marine spatial planning

– Good idea + useful to use this tool to push for marine spatial planning

Dislikes/challenges

Scale issues

– Information doesn't take into account "local issues"
– The scale has to be clear before going to decisions
– It is easier at a local level to accept this type of information

Information is too simplified and not transparent enough

– This information is not transparent enough
– These are limited and too simplified information to be able to make decision

Misses key information

– Misses science information (ecological, spatial info)
– Can't not stand for itself
– Information simply informs the decision-making
– What other/new information will be brought to bear

Restricted scenarios

- If only restricted to 4 scenarios, maybe 4 is not enough (map information) maybe the method

Graph format and information not clear

- The format of the graphs does not allow to compare the results between the different stakeholders in an easy way
- Within this information the management part is not clear

Need for stakeholder process

- This information only an analysis, not a stakeholder consultation
- Policy-makers have to design the stakeholder process

Other comments.

- Depends at which level of policy I am working (the more remote the decision-making from the area, the easier it is to make the decision)
- As P.M. you can feel how your different sectors perceive your management measures
- Assuming measurable objectives in place

What is most useful and relevant?

Maps but need to use another projection

- The maps
- The way the map is presented is misleading to the policy-maker because of the projection used
  - Here it is Mercator
  - Need some LAEA type projection

Data

- From data provided: economic objectives most important

Effect table - but need better format

- Effect table

- The effect table is very useful but the presentation might not be the best
  - And if different aspects are weighted?
  - This table is not clear, there is no legend

Understanding different perspectives

- It is good to know different perspective from the stakeholders
- Makes popular belief tangible (i.e. responses are unlikely to be a shock)

Managing expectations

- Management of expectations

Linkages

- Every activity is connected interlinked between each other
- It links data and policy

Open process reduces corruption

– An open planning process reduces the opportunity for corruption (although you can always choose who to ask!)

Planning

– You can think ahead
  – problem solving
  – quantify problem
– Relevant to general policy-making but only partial for planning

Stakeholder influence or not?

– That people (stakeholders) think they are having influence in the decision-making (?)

What is not relevant?

Loses win/win discussions

– We are losing "win-win" or consultation process
– There is not enough about stakeholders perception

Not relevant for planning

– Potentially the entire output as there is a large amount of relevant information already available (low priority information potentially)
– In situation where pressures are similar there would be little value in utilizing this tool (may not provide any new information)
– Not relevant to planning process

– Researcher's info is not relevant. Replace public manage with exist-ing policies & obligations

Improve the way it is presented

– Everything is relevant but not presented in a good way
  – Visual
  – Legend

Too short

– Short amount of information, too short

Setting out the relationship between user groups

– Setting out the relationship between the various user group

And.

– Remove the personal

What else would you need?

Reasons for doing MSP

- Why MSP? Because there are development objectives

Clear objectives

- Major concern that objectives are too vague
- Essential to have quantifiable objective at the start
- Separate Planning function
  - setting of policy objectives
  - State clearly potential conflicts + synergies
  - Way to reduce/remove if done properly

A way to adapt to change

- Changing objectives
- Need to account for new activities/priorities
- It's fixed in time
- Only "snapshot" of preferences at one point in time
- Need flexibility to respond to change
- Weights may change
- Need idea as to how perception may change with time
  (+) national objectives + time frame. The future needs and trends that we need to consider
- Perceptions of future activities

Defined environmental status/standards

- Need to maintain environmental status & quantifier/defined

Economic and ecosystem services information

- Each sectors contribution to GDP to understand the contribution and determine the national interest
- Reference to the ecosystem service

Include all sectors and knowledge types

- Tourism and nautical leisure sector is missing – the presence of facilities
- Shipping sector is missing – other relevant marine/maritime activities
- Asking more objective sources to contribute. i.e. scientific input to the decision-making (including renewable energy, biodiversity, etc)
- Science information

Stakeholder process

- Need a real stakeholder consultation during the decision-making process
- The method should be adapted to the existing stakeholder process

Stakeholder discussions need to be supported by good information

- Views taken into account only?
- Take a decision only on stakeholder perception is not sufficient. Need information on socio-economic and environmental indicators

Information on key drivers, priorities and legal obligations

- The policy governance background is the overall objective which is not presented
- Understand drivers Public Health, environment health, food security
- In "real world" policy-making is driven by legal obligation + high level socio-economic requirements rather than stakeholder views
- Needs to account for over-riding interests
- Legal obligations you need to fulfil in different maritime domain
- Information about the lobbying power of each various user group

Basis of data

- More information on sample number/size
- What is the source of this information?
- Need more mapping of activities

Colocation/commonality/synergies

- Clear information about co-location of uses
- Defining areas of commonality
- State clearly potential synergies

Improve presentation of data

- Use % instead of km2 to get relative area used in a map
  - not instead, but in support
- There are no yes or no questions in the survey, does there need to be? Might be helpful to sum up after determining the relevant position
- How do people understand the language? e.g. "high living qualities" means different things to a fisher + a policy-makers (and others)

Following the group discussion provide your own view.

How can the information assist policy-makers finding a way forward?	What is most useful and relevant?	What is not relevant?	What else would you need?
– Different scenarios visualization – Have an idea on stakeholders preferences	– The maps and the stakeholders opinion	– Everything is relevant but not enough	– More information on sample number/size and about the effect tool (legend). Policy info
– A very general sense, giving some general impression on attitudes of stakeholder groups, some scenarios, etc	– See 1 (percentages)	–	– Glossary, explanation of Terms/Abbreviations used includes what is meant using "management areas" vs. areas of certain activities. – Clear definition of scenario – not clear, no clear definition of areas and the information behind them! – Source of information! – Information about future needs/trends/developments to be taken into account information on who the stakeholders are/how many etc representing what/whom
– Help you to implement a regulation in a better way towards the different stakeholders (strategic)	– Maps – but remember to choose projection (not Mercator) wisely	– For it to more relevant we need better presentation	– Sample size. – % ? area
– The information provided is not sufficient	– The maps are the most useful	– The perception in the graphics must be more clear and transparent	– The additional information require a list of sustainable indicators considering the economic/social and environmental issues and relevant data
– Maps – provide a clear realistic approach. Very good tool for decision-making. – Effect table – gives a clear idea about key stakeholders to be consulted or who deserve a special effort	– The maps	–	– More technical information is needed – An overview of the legal obligations and legally binding objectives you as State representative, have to full fill (N2000 and Marine Strategy Framework Directive) and legally binding therefore not an option – Objective management targets
– Without clear quantified objectives, the information is useless	– Provides evidence of sectoral views – Indicates how to engage with different sectors to develop revised position	–	–
– The information can only assist policy-makers	–	–	–

– Once the end objectives are agreed and prioritized the objectives must come first and the information then provide a guide to prioritization			
– Gives a framework to work from	– This information shows quite clearly the main-conflicts areas	– The maps are not easily understood as they are now – need better graphics solutions perhaps combined with satellite photos, etc	– Would need more clear limits, numbers, targets both in the short and long-terms
– Not sure really whether it adds anything to what is common sense/obvious	– Giving everybody (?) a chance to have their voice heard	– Avoiding industries to weigh importance of bio-diversity and water quality, i.e. issues they don't have a reasonable chance of providing informal answers on	– I think it is aiming for something that is not possible really
– Policy-makers have to listen to small groups too – The policy-makers have to be really open-minded to have some use of this!	– Most useful in to get the information/ opinion from all groups/ coastal users	– It is not relevant to compare some questions – like "high live quality" because it means so different things to different people	– If I really had to use the answers in decision-making I should like to know who have been asked the questions in the organization...
– If doesn't add much to the debate	– Boring in mind the answer above "not much"	– "almost all of it"	– To inform output on policy you need to huge breadth of information inputs studies – on: – Issues of displacement: – Economic – Social – Natural interest balances
– New, not exported information will open eyes for unsure decision-making in broader view	– Open planning process reduces corruption	– To find information that already exists or doesn't have any contribution to the decision process	– A final question – "for or against"? → in each issues – A time-scale for the implementation of the planning should be given in forwards
– Cannot stand for itself, this is the beginning to a long end. – It is a good starting point.	– Understand the hot spot problems. You can see where do you have	– Not relevant to the planning process "per sei", but it is relevant	– Need a real stakeholder's consultation process. Like I said before it is not a tool that speaks just for itself. It needs more but it is a good starting point. You need

	− the big problems		then to contemplate other information before making the decision
−	− Every activity is connected/ interlinked between each other	−	− Shipping sector is missing – other relevant marine/maritime activities
− Policy-makers can be helped by info	− Use of evidence-based data − Good balance cost/ effectiveness	− Ideological positions	− Shipping activity, tourism and yachting in the area, presence of ports and marinas
− Prioritizing objectives − Linking data and policies	− The effect table is useful to see how even very general objectives can impact other sectors. It will be interesting at a more detailed objective level	− Mostly all relevant, however feel that priority scenes are very stereotypical. Some sectors are seen to be more pro-development than others	− Need for spatial data - give a more realistic overview of potential conflict between marine users. No data on fishing, shipping, aquaculture on maps, etc
− Probably limited. Ok if the decision has already been taken to treat the 3 objectives (economic, environmental, social) equally, but in most cases these will already have been / should be priority objectives	− I like the breakdown of the social – cultural – objective. I think it is the most comprehensive	− "Competitiveness" is not clear – don't you simply mean "profitability"?	− Conserving healthy ecosystems is clear but there should be a sub-objective to conserve ecosystem goods and services (this will become increasingly more important with climate change). Also the concept of restoring degraded ecosystems needs to be brought to the attention of policy-makers, otherwise they may always focus on just conserving the status quo (which could be quite dysfunctional, e.g. fishermen have little concept of or buy-in for the Dogger Bank being a degraded ecosystem)
− It is a good overview	− Links if data and policy	−	− Other activities (shipping)
− Providing an overview of how different sectors feel policies will affect their industries (is it just a feeling or is there evidence?)	− Will depend upon the policy being considered	−	− Information on other sectors
− As a baseline/ inventory for stakeholders positions	− To define/ identify possible conflicts and anticipate solutions. Indicates where it is wise to put energy in.	−	− A real participative stakeholder process between the baseline of opinions and decision-making. Tip: don't try to derive a stakeholder approach from the method, but fit the method in existing stakeholder process methodologies
− This is an analysis and can be used for the true stakeholders consultation process that leads	− Useful the insight on stakeholders thoughts and quantified analysis	− It is not a stakeholder process but a starting point for such a process	− Scientific information − A stakeholder process up to the decision-making level − Good maps + the right scaling of the area you make a

to decision-making	– It misses the win/win situation, you thrive for in true stakeholders processes	in marine spatial planning	marine spatial plan for!
– Only to a limited extent but only relevant to the early phase of the planning exercise. Real stakeholders consultation rules phase during decision-making process	– Gives a broad overview of the most common views in the prep phase	– Making a survey of this nature is one thing (which is only looking at definitions of objectives), involving stakeholders in the planning process to solve spatial conflicts is another	– Spatial data of the area concerned (scientific information) – Future projections of coming activities (expert projections for wind parks, etc.)
– As background for stakeholder consultation process this is relevant, but not as tool for running a true involving stakeholders process	–	– Too much conflict focused. Loses the win/win potential!	– Advice: Try not to reinvent the wheel, better try to adapt, incorporate the tools/models from COEXIST into existing stakeholder involving / consultation processes being used in Europe towards prioritizing / planning for the future
– Place plans into spatial context (maps) – Inform about the public beliefs (evaluation results)	– Maps + effect table	– The information is too short to find something being too relevant. I would like to see more!	– National objectives – Sources of information – Legal obligations – Time frames – Socio-economic study

Making the most of the Best Practice Guide

What would you want from a best practice guide?

Useful and meets needs

- Driven by needs of those undertaking MSP
- Clearly define who the end-user the guide is designed for
- To be useful
- Help users understand processes in term of MSP

Living document

- Living document
- To have updated examples and best practices (every year/two years)
- Open under constant review, can take on board
- Needs to be refreshed/improved
- Information about data themselves, with update of the guide with time to be up to date regularly
- Feedback mechanism put into place to allow updates/changes to be incorporated (ideally belong lifetime of project)

Transferable

- It should be a transferable to other countries/realities (OSPAR, Helsinki Convention)

Adaptable

- Tools presented should be made available and adaptable to local circumstances

Translated into different languages

- Language issue, English is a good start but should be for all countries

Do's and don'ts

- Dos and DONTs in clear short sentences
- Do's and don'ts – a clear overview of what these are
- Guide gives you info about what is important to keep in mind some key points that you should not forget

Standardize the process

- All parties are using same process
- Prioritize steps
- "how you do it" step by step

Clear and succinct

- Clear and succinct guidance

Available for all

- Available for all → Internet
- Make tools accessible for planners.

Glossary

- A glossary – reference glossary based on sound background information

Builds on and references other info but doesn't copy

- There is already a lot of info out there on MSP (ref <24> to follow up the list)
- References to other possibilities (tools) than just those COEXIST are developing i.e. the whole tool box
- Not copying existing guidance documents on MSP (problem of COEXIST and EU-projects generally, how far the output will be useful for the MSP in general)

Transparency

- Transparent including definition of transparency. Explicit detail what this would mean

Available soon

- Needs to come out timely/quickly

Leaves a legacy

- Legacy, not finish with project

What content would be most helpful to you/your sector?

Good governance

- Good governance process
- Make sure good practice does not conflict with existing statutory process
  - E.g. planning act. In UK. Have to undertake certain activities. Need to make sure compliant

Relevant at different management levels

- Explain how you can influence at different levels
- Not addressed to EU- Commission but to national/regional/local authorities
- For local & national decision-makers and stakeholders
  - See the marine spatial planning from different managing level

EU
|
National authorities
|
Regional

Sets out and simplifies statutory context

- A legal background (or legislation)
- Synthesis of governance information from project included in plan
- Indication of hierarchy of obligation (legal)
- Should take account of local unities Governance/regulations/in different member states

- Simplification of relevant obligations for development in marine environment
- Explanation of Directives + legislative framework for MSP
  - EU framework
  - And other OSPAR, H0.
- ELCOM, Barcelona, locations
- This is particularly relevant with forthcoming MSDP
- A list of authorities – per each country – that are involved in the marine spatial planning
- These should include all activities and European areas

How to influence at different levels

- Ideally influence at a variety of different levels
- Should provide diagrams of influences so can determine where to apply pressures questioning to elicit change where required
- Level of entry should be taken into account/set out clearly

Case examples

- Inspiring examples – successful projects
- Examples from all the countries including the smallest ones in the project
- Good maps of the case examples to visualize conflicts
- Case study with various methods → to see the applications of methods
- Some examples, case studies, practical solutions from the real world

Guidance on good practice stakeholder process

- Information on how to design a good stakeholder process

Include airspace

- Include airspace above the surface
  - E.g. wind farms & bird issues

Evaluation and monitoring

- Information on enforcement, control and evaluation of management measures – how do you evaluate your MSP – indicators of success

Guidance on Interactions

- Guidance on assessing activities interactions
- A Best Practice that helps assess impact of one sector on the others and vice versa + what sort of information should seek to carry out such assessment

Information about habitats

- Need a representation of habitats (missing from every map seen today) to link habitats to locations of human activities

Fisheries - how to find and include fishery information

- Advice how to get access and how to deal with spatial data on fisheries and aquaculture
- Possible roles of ICES access to comprehensive catch data

- Fishery policy assessment → advice what is feasible
- How to make sure that fisheries are taken into account in the planning process

Interactive Map

- Visual, interactive maps
- A map in which industries are more likely to be involved in these multifunctional areas – aquaculture + wind farm -
- see also Q3
- A map with all the areas where the multifunctional areas are specified/represented (1)

Robust data and tools

- Limitations of tools made explicit
- Data entered should be subjected to some level of scrutiny
  - E.g. fisheries data rigorous but some other types can be subjective
- Harmonization of datasets to make them exchangeable
- Ways to validate modelling and clarity on the confidence levels of the COEXIST tools
- Limitations of evidence base highlighted
- Guidelines of standard method to gather data → format
- Tools that I can put in numbers + test + model outputs (environment) + projects e.g. aquaculture, fishing on the Finish coast

Ways to monitor progress

- Want clear feedback about the process, clear in the guide –
- To have some metrics, way to measure if you reached your targets
- Did it work or not?
- Did you find a solution or not?
- And then, what is the solution?

Information about what comes next

- Information about what comes next – e.g. will it be revised?

What style (e.g. formal or informal, diagrams, cartoons, theory only or success stories?)

What do you want to suggest about the structure, layout, format, length and design?

(These two questions have been amalgamated together because of how different groups answered the questions)

End-users

Need clarity about end-users

– What is the end-user/target/audience for this guide?
  – Should there be different guides for planners or decision-makers?
  – Or do you have section in the guide for different stakeholders?
  – E.g. aquaculture
  – E.g. fisheries, etc ...
– Depends to whom addressed

– "boring" for planners but Other than planners are not going to use it

Information for stakeholders

– What is important for the stakeholder is to see clearly the objectives of the project and guide and see if they are reached
– Also how they can they be involved
– First layer of common sense then way of going deeper

Structure
  Clarity

– Clear, clear, clear – no over structure
– That the document has a very clear purpose – aim + scope
  Structured so you can go deeper

– Flowchart that make process/content easy to understand
– 10 pages glossy EXEC summary + larger information on website
  Q&A

– Would like both a set of questions to get to the subject/method and then a set of answers
  Length

– Not too long – no more than 50 pages
– Not too thick – less than 100 maybe 80 pages
– Make it as long as necessary
  Summaries within and independently

– A short introduction per each session
– Description of the whole planning system in an introductory chapter (?)
– A, B, C summary at the beginning of the document
– Short paper summary + website for other info
  Independent chapters

– Independent chapters
Style
  Accessible and appealing

– Highly visible that helps dissemination process – at different scale and local administrations as well
– Good layout
– Layered approach

– Include cartoons from Euan

Languages

– Information available in all European languages (click on flag)

Engaging

– A good designer – who knows about style and appeal
– Written and edited by a professional writer (not scientists) so has good readability

Stories and examples

– Short story
– Mix of practical examples, detailed guidance
– Boxes that help understand with examples
– A specific page on the website with link to the specific case studies

Photos

– Photos describing the sectors/case studies that can be downloaded and used when preserving the case studies

Video and other media

– A video presenting the main aspects of the Best Practice Guide – to introduce the different section → help to understand what information I need – time saving
– Use YouTube, movies/videos
– Include interviews with stakeholders
– Pictures, videos, downloadable maps = not only text

Maps, data and references

    Maps

– Maps
– Importance of the scale of the maps to integrate conflicts of activities and interactions between different uses using units, etc

    Data
– Raw data linked to GIS where possible?
– Raw data should be able to be inspected/corrected?
– Giving advices on the type of datasets to use for maps

Well explained and referenced diagrams

– Diagrams + numbers these are based on + ref/background to the diagram

Well referenced

– Good references + links
– List of contacts to ask more
– Info annexed
– Information about where to get the information that is in the guide

Dissemination

    Dissemination strategy

– Dissemination strategy that lives on after end of the project

- What is the plan for release
- Press release, media, how to advertise this information?
- What is the promotion strategy? For the project & guide
- Resource to publicize/market guide to users

- A gadget (bottle of scotch!) with it

Not sure what this means.

- MSP for damage?

How would you want it provided? (e.g.: website, hard copy, down loadable doc?)

Electronic and paper

- Provide electronic files + paper guide
- Interactive product on the web
- Hard copy 10 pages summary glossy + website
- All format ideally

Paper guide + electronic files with maps (CD; DVD; key USB)
- Different formats
  - Hard copy
  - Electronic
  - Brochure summarizing main aspects
  - But not in the same package
- Limited print version for those who prefer to access that way

PDF

- Pdf or hard copy
- Downloadable boring document
- pdf version downloadable - Interactive pdf – hypertext-
- Hyperlink document where the information are interlinked and easy to look for when references
- To find information easily. E.g. Ctrl + F function

Electronic

- Internet
- Webpage tools, adaptable
  - E.g. for different mapping or conflict managing for win-win-results
  - Switch:
  - For planners → boring staff
  - For others → entertaining

Tools and data available

- Tools availability

- Raw data in CD format for those that need to access it or download from website

Short-term Actions following the workshop

WHO	WHAT	WHEN
Coexist	Type up outputs	3 weeks
Dialogue matters	Sort out + cluster similar parts	2 weeks
Coexist	Send outputs	5 weeks

Parking Place

- Stakeholders should have been incorporated in the formulation of the objectives
- Therefore the assessment of the effectiveness should be an objective comparison against the target of the plan
- Need to revised regulations derived in for new time that have a different relevance/importance. E.g. EU Habitats Directive → new activities
- Problems with sharing VMS data between countries etc

- Paper? Testing/validating? For the fish rent model. Have these being done? Or are they planned?
- Would have been better to set all five tools this morning!

- Is there a shared diagnostic by the various ranges of stakeholders regarding the state of the resources and environment?
- Info from projects should have a live beyond the COEXIST project

- Is there money from Coexist project to translate the best practice guide?

Annex 1: List of Attendees

Name	Organization	Role
Emma Bello Gomez	AquaTT	COEXIST team
Gianna Fabi	CNR-ISMAR	COEXIST team
Hans van Oostenbrugge	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Jeremy Gault	UCC	COEXIST team
Joao G. Ferreira	IMAR	COEXIST team
Jorge Ramos	IPIMAR	COEXIST team
Katell Hamon	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Katrine Soma	LEI - WUR	COEXIST team
Martial Laurans	Ifremer	COEXIST team
Merete Ottesen	IMR	COEXIST team
Narangerel Davaasuren	IMARES - WUR	COEXIST team
Øivind Bergh	IMR	COEXIST team
Torsten Schulze	vTI-SF	COEXIST team
Yngve Børsheim	IMR	COEXIST team
		Facilitators
Diana Pound	Dialogue Matters	Facilitator
Kathryn Hardcastle	Dialogue Matters	Facilitator
Camille Saurel	IMAR	Facilitator
Carlos Vale	IPIMAR	
Claus Stenberg	DTU-Aqua	Facilitator
David Verner-Jeffreys	Cefas	Facilitator
Ilaria Vielmini	AquaTT	Facilitator
Timo Makinen	RKTL	Facilitator
		Observer
Nila Petralli	EU Commission	Observer
		Stakeholders
Alexandra Mystikou	University of Aberdeen	Stakeholder
Andronikos Kafas	Marine Scotland Science	Stakeholder
Bettina Kapppeler	Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH)	Stakeholder
Christina Kelly	NAFC Marine Centre	Stakeholder
Euan Dunn	NSRAC - Spatial Planning Working Group	Stakeholder
Evall Taule	Hordaland fylkeskomme	Stakeholder
Fabio Massa	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM-FAO)	Stakeholder
Florian Muehlbauer	University Rostock	Stakeholder
Gianfranco Iacobone	Assonautica Ancona	Stakeholder
Giuseppe Prioli	M.A.R.E. Soc. Coop. a r.l.	Stakeholder
Ian Davies	Marine Scotland	Stakeholder
Jan Henrik Sandberg	Norwegian Fishermen's association	Stakeholder
Jesper Kyed Larsen	Vattenfall	Stakeholder

Name	Organization	Role
John Holmyard	Offshore Shellfish Ltd	Stakeholder
Kari Ranta-aho	Varsinais-Suomen ELY-keskus	Stakeholder
Kjell Maroni	Norwegian Seafood Research Fund (FHF)	Stakeholder
Lyse Alv Arne	Norges Jeger- og Fiskerforening	Stakeholder
Manuel Augusto da Paz	FORMOSA - Cooperativa de Viveiristas da Ria Formosa, C.R.L.	Stakeholder
María José Cornax	OCEANA	Stakeholder
Marta Rocha	FORMOSA - Cooperativa de Viveiristas da Ria Formosa, C.R.L.	Stakeholder
Mike Park	Scottish White Producers Association Limited	Stakeholder
Mirva Wideskog	Regional centre for business, traffic and environment (SW Finland)	Stakeholder
Monique van de Water	North Sea Foundation	Stakeholder
Per Finne	Directorate of Fisheries	Stakeholder
Philippe Le Niliot	National Marine Park fo Iroise Sea	Stakeholder
Staffan Ekwall	European Commission/ Policy Officer	Stakeholder
Waldo Broeksma	Rijkswaterstaat Noordzee	Stakeholder
Zoë Crutchfield	Mainstream Renewable Power Limited	Stakeholder

Annex 2: Agenda

Joint ICES/COEXIST Workshop

Best Practice Guidelines for spatial planning to integrate fisheries,

aquaculture and other uses in the coastal zone

19 September 2012

8:45	**Registration**		
9:00	**Welcome**		COEXIST
	Setting the scene		COEXIST
	Facilitators introduction and briefing	Diana Pound	Dialogue Matters

1. Tools and resources – select 3 of the 5 following demonstrations:

1. Mapping/ Spatial Conflict Analyses	Torsten Schulze (vTI)
2. Stakeholder consultations	Mike Fitzpatrick (UCC)
3. FISHRENT scenario	Heleen Bartelings/Katell Hamon (LEI-WUR)
4. FARM	Joao G. Ferreira (IMAR)
5. Suitability maps	Narangerel Davaasuren (IMARES-WUR)

Provide comments in answer to the following questions:
- What do you like about what this tool/resource?
- Any further refinements or enhancements that could make it even better?
- What applications can you envisage?
- Who are the 'end-users'?

11:50	**Tea and Coffee**		
12:05	**2. Incorporating Stakeholder Preferences into marine spatial management** - demonstration number 6		
	Briefing on the exercise	**Katrine Soma**	**LEI-WUR**

Exercise and questionnaire
Discuss
- What do you like about the method?

- Any challenges with the method?

13:10 -	**Lunch**

14:00	**Results of the previous exercise Katrine Soma LEI-WUR and briefing on the next**

Discuss

- How can this type of information assist policy-makers finding a way forward?
- What is most useful and relevant?
- What is not relevant
- What else would you need?

Following the group discussion provide your own view

15:00	**Tea and coffee**

15:15	**3. Making the most of the Best Practice Guide**

Briefing on the current ideas for
the guide
Content:

- What would you want from a best practice guide?
- What content would be most helpful to you/your sector?
- What style (e.g. formal or informal, diagrams, cartoons, theory only or success stories?)

Format:

- How would you want it provided? (e.g.: website, hard copy, down loadable doc?)
- What do you want to suggest about the structure, layout, format, length and design?

Fishing activities

What happens next

17:00	**Finish**