



# **UKOT/CD Technical Workshop I: Marine Protected Areas**

November 28-29, 2013  
Peterborough, UK

**PRE-WORKSHOP DOCUMENT**

This document is for the use of participants during the workshop, providing the agenda, background, objectives and basic information assisting in workshop discussions. Limited copies will be available at the Workshop.

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## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The UK Government recognizes the global significance of biodiversity in the UKOTs, supporting unique ecosystems and a large number of rare and threatened species. Effective conservation of biodiversity in the OTs is essential if the UK is to meet the 2020 Biodiversity Targets, as well as commitments under other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); for this reason, the UK Government is committed to combat biodiversity loss and provide assistance to the UKOTs addressing marine conservation and management.

During a recent UKOT Biodiversity Strategy Review Meeting, held at KEW, March 2013, OT government participants expressed a desire for broader based contacts with UK Government experts, particularly within DEFRA and its family of agencies. Specific issues in need to be addressed related to current or anticipated marine conservation and/or management actions were identified at this time and through subsequent consultation with OT and Crown Dependencies governments. Technical assistance, capacity building, resources, and an improved network with UK expertise were identified as critical components for progress in careful planning and implementation of necessary conservation actions.

In an attempt to address some of the areas of marine conservation/management of interest to UKOT governments, and strengthen the link between available expertise in the UK and its OTs and Crown Dependencies, a series of technical workshops was proposed by JNCC, dependent on interest and funding.

The current MPA workshop is the first of the proposed series. Based on a list of priorities given by OT and CD governments, relevant expertise was identified by JNCC and DEFRA; although the initial request by OT governments was an enhanced link with UK Government experts, expertise by NGOs was also sought out by JNCC where appropriate. Presentations are anticipated to be focused and technical, providing relevant information to OT technical officers. In order to maximise knowledge transfer, afternoons will be dedicated to small working groups, with OT participants discussing Territory-specific needs with relevant resource persons.

Working group discussions are planned as follows:

- Small working station enabling discussion between OT participant and resource person, in order to address in greater detail MPA work in the Territory; this will enable resource persons to assist OT participants in assessing current work, planning future work, and providing relevant contacts.
- Each Round Table will be no more than 1 hour duration
- OT participants will rotate after 1 hour, in order to have the opportunity to discuss various topics and exchange ideas with all resource persons.

**The overarching objective** of the workshop is to enhance the understanding of OT technical officers for the actions and next steps needed and expertise available in the UK for MPA related work. It is hoped that, if successful, it will provide a model for capacity building, information sharing and strengthening network expertise between the UK and its OTs, and among the UKOTs themselves for other conservation and management issues.

## ATTENDANCE

The workshop targets inhabited UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies which have expressed an interest in addressing specific issues related to Marine Protected Areas in their Territory. UKOT and CD technical officers actively involved in MPA work were nominated by OT governments. Resource persons were invited from a number of UK organisations based on their expertise in MPA related topics of interest identified by OT governments.

### List of Participants

Country	Name	Organisation and Position	Email
<b>UKOT PARTICIPANTS</b>			
Anguilla	Karim Hodge	Director, Department of Environment	<a href="mailto:Karim.Hodge@gov.ai">Karim.Hodge@gov.ai</a>
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# AGENDA AND TIMETABLE

Thursday November 28, 2013

**Chair:** Samia Sarkis, JNCC

**9:00** Introduction (Tony Weighell, JNCC)

**9:10** Day 1 Objectives (Samia Sarkis, JNCC)

## **Session I: Process Overview (within and beyond EEZ)**

**9:15** MOD improving environmental guidelines- Extension to UKOTs and CDs (Rod Jones, UK Ministry of Defence; Beth Hensall, JNCC)

**9:35** Maritime zones and maritime boundaries (Louise Savill, FCO)

**10:00** The Marine Protected Areas cycle: A UK perspective (Peter Chanotis, JNCC)

**10:25** MPAs beyond National Jurisdiction: Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) process- (Tina Blandford, DEFRA)

*Coffee Break (10:50-11:05)*

## **Session II: Gathering Evidence**

**11:05** Gathering Evidence. I. The role of hydrography in MPA planning and opportunities (Koen van Staen, CEFAS)

**11:25** Gathering Evidence: I. Deep water surveys- A case study of Anton Dohrn Seamounts (Mike Nelson, JNCC)

**11:50** Gathering evidence: II. Use of seabird data in delineating MPAs

Ia. Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs): their inputs to EBSAs and other site-based management approaches- (Ben Lascelles, BirdLife)

Ib. Challenges of collecting and analysing seabird data for the purpose of identifying and delineating MPAs (Amanda Kuepfer, JNCC)

*Programming of afternoon discussions.*

*Lunch (12:30-13:30)*

## **13:30- Working Group Discussions (Process and Gathering Evidence)**

WG I: Process of Establishing MPAs

WG II: Deep water surveys (Gathering Evidence)

WG III: Seabird data Use/Hydrographic Data Use

WG IV: EBSA

WG V: Defining maritime boundaries

**16:45** OT participants meeting: Compiling information on other research needs for marine conservation and management in the inhabited OTs

Friday November 29, 2013

**Chair:** Samia Sarkis (JNCC)

**9:00** Day 2 Objectives (Samia Sarkis, JNCC)

**Session III: Management and Enforcement**

**9:05** Establishing management protocols (Nick Greenwood, MMO)

**9:25** Creating an ecologically coherent network: OSPAR/UK experiences (Amy Ridgeway, JNCC)  
*Gaps in network: process and case study*

**9: 50** Management: Post-implementation of MPA Case Study - scientific monitoring and enforcement – Dr. Phil Trathan or Iain Staniland (British Antarctic Survey)

**10:15** PEW ending illegal fishing project (Anthony Long, PEW)

*Coffee Break (10:35-11:00)*

**11:00** Protecting the marine environment of St Helena - from research to management-(Judith Brown, St. Helena)

**Session IV: Marine Spatial Planning**

**11:20** Mapping, geo-spatial analysis and marine planning tools ... some examples (Janette Lee, CEFAS)

**11:45** MSP and climate change (Alec Taylor, RSPB)

**12:10** An introduction to marine planning and the draft East marine plans (Joanna Stockill, MMO)

*Programming of afternoon sessions*

*Lunch (12:30-13:30)*

**13:30** The LIFE programme: What is it all about? (Richard Findon, DEFRA)

**13:50- Working Group Discussions (Management, Enforcement and Marine Spatial Planning)**

WG VI: MPA zoning and review

WG VII: Management

WG VIII: Post implementation and Enforcement

WG IX: Marine Spatial Planning: Tools

WG X: Marine Spatial Planning: Policies

**17:00** OT participants closing meeting - Submission of preliminary thoughts on themes for Life+

## **PRESENTATIONS- ABSTRACTS**

*Please note: Abstracts are given in the order they are presented.*

### **MOD improving environmental protection guidelines- Extension to UKOTs and CDs**

by **Rod Jones**

UK Ministry of Defence

Navy Command Headquarters in Portsmouth is just one part of the Ministry of Defence and is responsible for putting warships and other maritime military units to sea, ready for the tasks expected of them. My role within HQ is to advise Navy Command personnel about the possible impacts of environmental legislation on the capability of RN and RFA seagoing units but this covers a whole range of issues from procurement to operating and training , through to disposal of vessels. As part of my role providing operational advice, I have been heavily involved in setting up our Environmental Protection Guidelines (Maritime) or EPG(M) with the assistance of the UK Hydrographic Office and the UK Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies.

EPG(M) has now been available to RN Units for about 2 years and provides generic interactive advice to Commanders and planners on additional safeguards they need to take when within the vicinity of statutory designated MPA that might be sensitive to military activity. The Guidelines currently cover only waters around the UK and NCHQ and UKHO are aiming to extend coverage to all EU waters and to Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories. This requires a relatively consistent approach to the setting of MPA objectives and the identification of boundaries to ensure incorporation and effective safeguarding.

This presentation aims to inform the workshop of how EPG(M) functions within wider MOD marine environmental protection systems and the process of expansion and review currently underway as well as the type of information necessary to ensure MPA can be represented in the future.

### **Maritime Zones and Maritime Boundaries**

by **Louise Savill**<sup>1</sup> and **Alan Evans**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Foreign & Commonwealth Office

<sup>2</sup>National Oceanography Centre

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) all coastal States have a right to a 12M (nautical mile) Territorial Sea, a 24M Contiguous Zone, a 200M Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf beyond 200M. The extent of each maritime zone depends greatly on each State's geographic location and influences from neighbouring States. The United Kingdom has 17 Overseas Territories, with a combined marine area of 6,000,000 sq km within 200M, and a further potential of 1,800,000 sq km in areas of continental shelf beyond 200M, compared to 18,300 sq km of land area. Defining the extent of each maritime zone starts with the establishment of a baseline. Baselines come in one of three forms; normal baselines (which follow the low water line), straight baselines (which joint promontory points along the coast) and archipelagic baselines (used only by

Archipelagic States). For those Territories with no impeding maritime zones from neighbouring states the generation of the 12M, 24M and 200M zones is a relatively simple geodetic calculation. And where the appropriate conditions are present the generation of continental shelf beyond 200M can be undertaken. However for those Territories with adjacent and/or opposite neighbouring states with impeding maritime zones there is a need to establish delimitation lines. Establishing the location of delimitation lines, and thus defining a State's maritime zones, has significant impact in providing the basemap for maritime and marine governance, which includes the potential to generate revenue as well as maintaining a healthy marine environment. This presentation will draw on jurisprudence and methods recognised in International Law which highlight the complexities the UK and her Overseas Territories must address in establishing accurate maritime zones.

## **The Marine Protected Areas cycle: A UK perspective**

by **Peter Chaniotis**

Marine Protected Areas Advisor,  
JNCC

The process of MPA identification, designation and evaluation will be illustrated with examples from the MPA Projects taking place across the UK. I will start with setting the scene for the legislative context behind MPA designation in the UK, followed by a review of the MPA cycle and some specific mention of quality assurance processes and the development of standard protocols.

The key messages from this presentation are as follows:

- Take stock of what is already adequately protected in your waters so that MPAs compliment rather than duplicate existing protection
- Appreciate that MPAs are only one of the tools available for conserving the natural environment and may not be suitable for all features
- The development of guidelines or selection criteria at the start of the process and sharing these with all those involved in critical
- Get all your evidence (biological, physical and socio-economic) into standardised formats
- Identify who the stakeholders are and begin engagement with them from the outset. It is important to ensure they are involved at strategic points throughout the process, but to make it clear what their role is in decision making

## **MPAs Beyond National Jurisdiction: Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) process**

by **Tina Blandford**

Marine Biodiversity Team,  
Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

The UK Government supports the principle of designating MPAs in international waters. Specifically, we supported the call in 2010 by governments of the States party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to strive for MPA and other area based mechanisms covering 10% of our oceans by

2020. The 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to CBD in its Decision on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (CBD X/29) sets out the process for identifying EBSAs based upon the scientific criteria previously adopted by CBD COP9. In particular, this decision looked to States, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fishery Management Organisations to organise workshops with the objective of identifying EBSAs. Workshops have been held in specific regions over the past two years. The aim of these workshops is to identify and describe marine areas in the high seas that fulfill the scientific criteria. A candidate EBSA may qualify on the basis of one or more of the criteria, and the boundaries of the EBSA need not be defined with exact precision. The identification and submission of EBSAs places no responsibility on States, Regional Seas Conventions or Regional Fishery Management Organisations to take any further action but they are a useful information tool for improved decision making on marine issues.

## **The role of hydrography in MPA planning and opportunities**

by **Koen Van Staen**

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)

Hydrography is broadly defined as "the measurement and description of the features of the sea and coastal areas for the primary purpose of navigation and all other marine purposes and activities". Hydrographic data plays a key role in the implementation of marine protected areas in the United Kingdom. The data are able to identify and visualise the different physical marine habitats. The data may help to identify sensitive areas or those associated with features of conservation interest. A few examples will be provided of how these data are used as part of MPA implementation work and resolving stakeholder issues.

The definition of hydrography illustrates how the data are not just valuable for navigation, but are of benefit to many marine stakeholders. Considering the costs of the surveys, there are benefits to bring different stakeholders together and pool resources. "Collect once, use many times" is a statement that is often used in this context these surveys in a cost effective manner with widest possible benefits. The UK Hydrographic Office, the responsible charting authority for many Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, has identified the need to bring many charts around these areas up to modern standards. Improved charts often means improved access and potential increase in revenue. Considering the need to bring charts up to modern standards, there is an opportunity to work together those interested in navigational safety and marine protected areas, amongst others, to ensure surveys meet multiple needs. Joined up survey activity can rapidly lead to increased knowledge about marine habitats and assist in the implementation of marine protected areas.

## **Deep water surveys- A case study of Anton Dohrn Seamounts**

by **Mike Nelson**

Offshore Seabed Survey Ecologist

JNCC

In the summer of 2009, JNCC commissioned an offshore survey, aboard Marin Mätteknik AB's *M/V Franklin*, of two areas that were under investigation as potential Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for reef habitat under Annex I of the EC Habitats Directive: Anton Dohrn Seamount and East Rockall Bank in the North East Atlantic. Anton Dohrn Seamount

is a former volcano located in the central Rockall Trough and is approximately 1800m high from the deepest point of the surrounding bathymetric moat (around 2330m below sea level) to the crest of the feature. The East Rockall Bank area of search has water depths of between 2175m and 190m. Both sites lie >150km West of the St Kilda archipelago.

The key objectives of the survey were to acquire high quality acoustic and biological data to enable the distribution, extent and biological characterisation of reef communities fitting the definition of reef under the EC Habitats Directive. On Anton Dohrn, the acquisition of over 2 15km of multibeam echosounder data and 10 camera transects was achieved. Whilst on East Rockall Bank, 692 line kilometres of multibeam echosounder and 168 line kilometres of sides can sonar data were acquired and 17 camera transects were completed.

This presentation uses the month long Anton Dohrn/East Rockall bank survey as a case study for the collection of benthic data from the deep sea and discusses some of the technical challenges JNCC faced while surveying these areas.

## **Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs): their inputs to EBSAs and other site-based management approaches**

by **Ben Lascelles**

Senior Marine Officer,  
BirdLife International

Important Bird Areas (IBAs) have formed a cornerstone of terrestrial site-based conservation approaches for over 30 years. Since 2006 this approach has been extended to capture key areas in the marine environment. Identifying marine IBAs has required the compilation of extensive datasets, the development of new analysis techniques to define boundaries at sea and rigorous testing to ensure methods are applicable across a taxonomically varied group of over 350 species of seabird worldwide.

BirdLife Partners in over 40 countries have engaged in marine IBA projects, and contributed to the launch in 2012 of the 1<sup>st</sup> global inventory of marine IBAs (published as an electronic atlas <http://maps.birdlife.org/marineIBAs/default.html>). The inventory includes over 3300 sites in over 140 countries, territories and on the high seas. The sites have been shared with a range of marine decision making processes, in particular the EU Bird's Directive and the CBD EBSA process. The development of the inventory has relied heavily on data contributions by the seabird scientific community. A critical part of this has been the development of the Tracking Ocean Wanderers database ([www.seabirdtracking.org](http://www.seabirdtracking.org)) which now holds 2 million tracking data points for 65 species of seabird, making it the largest tracking database in existence.

This talk will present the e-atlas and associated tracking database; discuss how the results have been communicated to various relevant marine policy mechanisms (such as the EU Bird's Directive and Nairobi Convention); and provide an example of how the data was used to have initial discussions about developing an EBSA proposal for waters around Tristan de Cuhna.

## **Challenges of collecting and analysing seabird data for the purpose of identifying and delineating MPAs**

by **Amanda Kuepfer** and **Julie Black**,  
Seabird & Cetaceans Team,  
JNCC

There is a clear and urgent need to establish MPAs for marine conservation. As top predators and recognised indicator species in the marine environment, seabirds can be key focal points for MPAs, as well as being acknowledged as a useful tool to identify and delineate candidate MPAs and to monitor the effectiveness of established MPAs more generally. However, obtaining and analysing seabird data bears many challenges; seabirds are highly mobile, showing often far-ranging and temporally-variable dispersals across a dynamic oceanic habitat. There is no single catch-all method that can be applied and the various approaches each present their own advantages and drawbacks. This presentation aims to provide a short review of the key challenges associated with the main methodologies used for collecting and analysing density and distribution data of seabirds for the purpose of identifying and delineating candidate MPAs.

### **Establishing management protocols**

by **Nick Greenwood**  
Marine Environment Manager, Marine Conservation and Enforcement Team,  
Marine Management Organisation

Establishing and enforcing effective management protocols is essential to fully realise the benefits of marine protected areas (MPAs) and to ensure that they do not remain “paper parks”. The MMO, alongside other organisations, principally the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities, is responsible for managing most human activities in MPAs in English territorial waters.

Management tools differ for different activities. Fishing and recreational activities are managed through byelaws, whereas marine licensable works (for example coastal development, navigational or capital dredging etc) are managed through licence conditions. Enforcement of fisheries measures in the UK relies on a range of tools, including conventional tools such as surface and aerial surveillance, and more novel tools such as high vessel monitoring systems and remote sensing technology.

### **Creating an ecologically coherent network: OSPAR/UK experiences**

by **Amy Ridgeway** and **Jon Davies**  
Marine Protected Sites Team  
JNCC

Contracting Parties to the Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR) committed to nominating Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to make a proportionate contribution towards the goal of an ecologically coherent network of well-managed MPAs in the OSPAR area by 2015. The UK Government and the Devolved Administrations (in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) are

working towards a network of MPAs in the UK seas that will fulfil national, European and international commitments. Each administration is responsible for MPAs within that part of the UK seas under their jurisdiction. They have each taken forward projects to identify MPAs to meet their respective policy commitments and also make an appropriate contribution to the UK's international commitments.

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) provides scientific advice to the UK Government and Devolved Administrations (Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) on marine conservation at the UK scale. JNCC is involved in the projects throughout the UK identifying MPAs that will contribute towards the network in UK waters. This paper will outline the progress made by the UK towards achieving its MPA network, and demonstrate how each of the different projects customised the network design principles provided by the OSPAR Commission, to meet both their own policy needs and enabling their MPAs to contribute to commitments at the wider UK and international scale.

An important issue is how to determine whether the MPAs in the UK are making an adequate contribution towards an ecologically coherent network at different geographic scales. JNCC propose that network assessment uses biogeographic units but is also designed to respect the different administrative areas of UK waters. Working with the OSPAR Commission and the French MPA Agency, JNCC have been developing methodologies for assessing whether MPA networks are ecologically coherent. In 2013 JNCC started to look at applying these methodologies to the evolving network within the UK.

The paper will present our progress, the challenges encountered and describe the lessons learned that have wider relevance to MPA practitioners around the globe. To conclude the paper will provide a perspective on the appropriate way forwards for assessing the progress of the UK's MPAs towards an ecologically coherent network.

## **Management: Post-implementation of MPA Case Study - scientific monitoring and enforcement**

by **Phil Trathan** and **Iain Staniland**  
British Antarctic Survey

The Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) recently established an MPA including a number of no-take areas within the Maritime Zone of the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSIMZ). These waters are amongst the most productive in the Southern Ocean, supporting a great diversity and abundance of wildlife. This productivity has also meant that the area has long been attractive for the commercial harvesting.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is a UK Overseas Territory; however the islands also lie within the area managed by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), so harvest assessments are carried out within a multilateral, international context. The UK, through the GSGSSI, implements all CCAMLR Conservation Measures applicable to South Georgia waters and in some cases imposes lower fishery quotas and more stringent regulations in order to ensure the sustainable and rational exploitation of marine resources; this includes the designation of the South Georgia MPA.

Management of the MPA is achieved through a combination of general monitoring and focussed studies. Monitoring efforts are a combination of land based predator studies recording demographic parameters such as breeding success, population counts, offspring mass etc, and ship based work such as ground-fish surveys or acoustic transects to determine krill biomass. Focussed studies are aimed at answering questions to improve management provisions; these often build upon monitoring work e.g. tracking studies of marine predators, quantifying trophic interactions, modelling climate impacts on krill etc.

Fishing licenses provide income to the GSGSSI in order to provide support for fisheries research and the enforcement of conservation measures. Fishing vessels are inspected prior to their commencing fishing and daily positions and catches are reported during the fishing season, while regular protection patrols are undertaken by a dedicated surveillance vessel.

## **PEW Ending Illegal Fishing Project**

by **Anthony Long**  
PEW

With the goal of dramatically reducing illegal fishing around the world, this past year Pew launched a campaign that employs a range of strategies, including implementation of International Maritime Organization number requirements for fishing vessels, mandatory tracking of fishing vessels, ratification of the UN Port State Measures agreement, launching a new INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme (Project SCALE), and supporting a Southeast African partnership to crack down on illegal fishing in the Indian Ocean. This session will provide information on this initiative and discuss strategies for the use of technologies and information sharing to best deal with the monitoring and enforcement of the maritime domain.

## **Protecting the marine environment of St Helena - from research to management**

by **Judith Brown**  
Darwin Marine Biodiversity and Mapping Project Manager  
Environmental Management Division  
Environment and Natural Resources Directorate  
St Helena Government

Currently accessible only by ship, the isolation of the volcanic island of St Helena offers protection to its marine environment. With the construction of an international airport, due to open in the next two years, tourism will provide a vital source of income to the local population, however it will also increase pressures on the natural resources of the island. Sportsfishing, dive tourism, whale shark and cetacean tourism as well as increased commercial fisheries both offshore for tuna and inshore for crayfish and grouper are likely to increase with growing numbers of visitors and an increased drive for the island to become self-sufficient. Currently there are limited preservation measures in place and it is vital to implement policies and marine management strategies to ensure protection of the rich biodiversity. A Darwin funded marine biodiversity and mapping project, presently underway, is gathering data on species, habitats and resource use both from historical information and

new surveys. As well as many new records for St Helena, so far eight new species have been discovered and 142 island wide surveys conducted which will provide both spatial and seasonal data on species abundance. Long term research projects are providing the baseline data on seabirds and cetaceans, including a tracking project and a public based marine sightings scheme. This information will all be integral in making management decisions and will form the basis of the Marine Management Plan for St Helena.

## **Mapping, geo-spatial analysis and marine planning tools ... some examples**

by **Dr Janette Lee**

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)

Evidence of use of marine areas may be contained in diverse data sets, many of which have a spatial component. Interrogation of data and visualisation of results from analysis is strengthened by the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), enabling managers and policy makers to understand and demonstrate to others the meanings and interactions in the data. This presentation seeks to illustrate the potential of GIS as a tool to support marine planning and management and to prompt discussion on associated data requirements. A suite of GIS-based tools, driven by spatial data, are presented to illustrate some relevant functionality. These tools have been developed by Cefas and provide utility in support of marine planning. The selected tools show: how value can be added to data; how data can be analysed to explore spatial interactions; and how routine and repetitive procedures can be simplified or automated.

Four tools of different levels of complexity are included. The first tool illustrates how point data describing fishing vessel location can be processed to give indicative information on fishing activity (behaviour) and in the delineation of core fishing grounds. The next tool demonstrates identification of an area of planning interest and an exploration of potential conflicts between new uses and existing activities. The third example shows how a potential pressure layer can be derived from a set of selected activities to indicate areas where impact management may be required. The final tool illustrates a multi-stage process to facilitate cumulative pressure and impact assessment supporting policy discussion and decision modelling.

The presentation concludes with a demonstration of some of the GIS functionality available to support the sharing and communication of information. Examples will show how data and analytical results can be communicated to stakeholders using a variety of easily understood output formats and visualisation techniques.

## **MSP and Climate Change**

by **Alec Taylor**

RSPB

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is increasingly recognised as an important tool for countries to manage the use of their marine and coastal space. As part of this, it should set out a path for meeting a long-term vision, which includes promoting action to reduce the impacts of climate change. By 2025,

up to half of the world's Exclusive Economic Zones (national jurisdictions) could be covered by some sort of marine spatial plan.

This presentation will take a brief look at:

- How MSP can contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change in the short and long term.
- How climate change is addressed in some existing marine spatial plans.
- Some of the evidence the RSPB is using to link climate change to seabird behaviour.
- The need for MSP to support a network of marine protected areas (MPAs) for climate change reasons

In the face of long-term climate change, marine ecosystems must be as robust and resilient as possible. For the natural environment, the most effective means of providing this resilience is an effective network of MPAs, including areas providing vital ecosystem services from fisheries to flood protection.

In the short term, MSP must consider the importance of areas for birds when allocating space for development, and support the identification and designation of protected areas. The most vulnerable areas in the coastal zone should also be identified. In the longer-term, plans must provide policy direction for activities to show how they have minimised their own contribution to climate change as a condition of granting development, as well as involving civil society to take action themselves.

## **An introduction to marine planning and the draft East marine plans**

by **Joanna Stockill**

Marine Management Organisation

Marine planning aims to ensure a sustainable future for our coastal and offshore waters through managing and balancing the activities, resources and assets of our marine environment. The Marine Management Organisation was established in 2009, and is responsible for preparing marine plans for English waters. This includes working with stakeholders and developing the evidence base to support delivery and to allow integration of current and future activities into the plan. England is one of the first countries in the world to plan across all marine activities. It is hoped that the reduced costs and increased certainty provided by marine planning will create greater development opportunity and lead to economic, social and environmental benefits.

The first draft marine plans for the East Inshore and Offshore areas have just been through formal consultation. The presentation will provide an overview of the English marine planning process, explaining the key legislative drivers, the benefits of marine planning and the approach taken to develop the first draft marine plans, including key stages of delivery. The presentation will then look in more detail at the draft East marine plans, to explain the 'look and feel' of the plans and to provide a summary of the draft plan objectives and policies.

## **The LIFE programme: what is it all about?**

by **Richard Findon**

DEFRA

The presentation will provide a summary of the anticipated scope of the new programme for the environment funded by the EU known as LIFE, which now includes scope for limited access by OCTs. Although the regulation has yet to be finally agreed and the details of the priorities are due to be confirmed in January, the talk will describe the likely wide range of environmental topic areas as well those in the new climate change subtheme. It will outline the different types of project, the likely timescale for applications, support for applicants, and some of the key eligibility requirements. It will also highlight the competitive nature of the programme and the need to invest time developing high quality projects to be successful. It will conclude with a few prospective thoughts about projects that may be relevant to OTs.

## **APPENDIX I – Working Groups Terms of Reference**

Each afternoon approximately 5 working group stations will be set up, each one assigned a topic presented on the day. Resource persons for each will be present at each station to exchange information with OT participants on Territory-specific initiatives. No more than one hour will be spent at each station.

### **UKOT participants**

1. **Prior to attending the workshop-** Identify specific concerns, questions, issues you may have in your Territory in relation to presentation topics. This could be done in consultation with colleagues in your Territory.
2. **Following presentations,** there will be a planning session for the afternoon; as OT participants will have to rotate working station, please prioritise your questions in order to allow enough time for all participants. You do not have to go to each working station, if the topic is not a priority for your Territory at this time.
3. Please take the opportunity to obtain as much technical information possible, and develop a plan of action for next steps needed to move forward in your Territory.
4. Feedback at the end of the workshop would be welcomed.

### **Resource persons**

1. Please have available at the workshop as much technical information as possible on your topic, including links to recent publications, contact emails of colleagues who may be of assistance in the future, ongoing work which may serve as a model to Territories or techniques which may be adapted, etc.
2. A final workshop report will be sent to heads of departments of all OT governments, as well as to workshop participants. For this, an information fact sheet on your area of work with links and contacts (as given to participants in previous point) would be valuable. Please submit this for incorporation in final report before the end of the day.
3. OTs are at different levels of MPA work; please be ready to provide them with level of technical expertise required once they describe their case to you.