



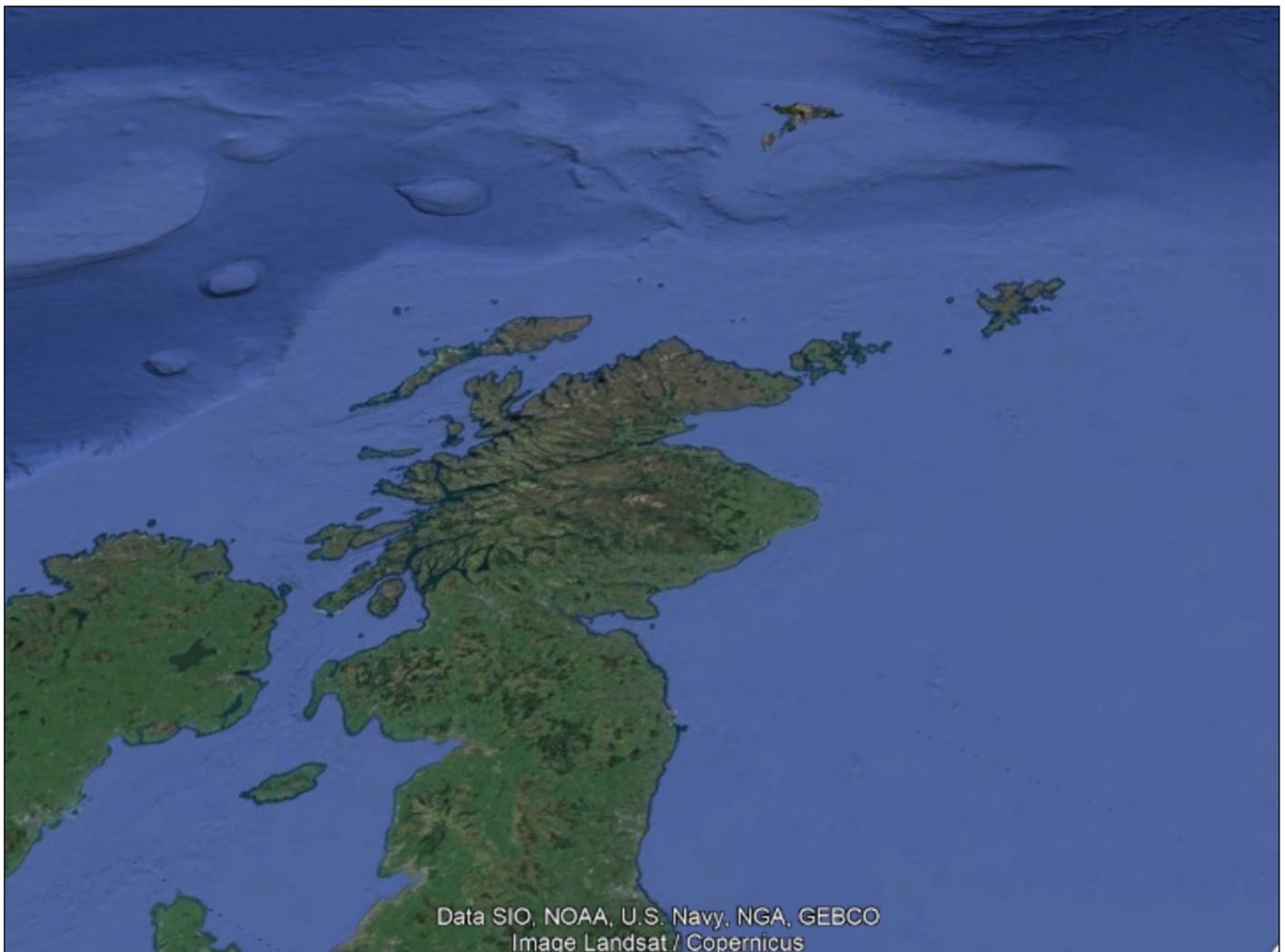
# Key Issues in Marine Governance

**MASTS MPG Workshop**

*Crieff Hydro*

27-28 September 2021

**Workshop Report**



Source: Google Earth Pro Imagery 2015 Satellite Data, Altitude 830km



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## About the MASTS Marine Planning and Governance (MPG) Forum

The MASTS MPG forum is one of 12 which exist to drive forward research collaboration by MASTS partners including Scottish universities and other organisations such as government agencies. The MPG forum is the main body involving social scientists with an interest in planning, management and regulation of the oceans, but it also has strong representation from natural and applied scientists who research sustainability in the marine environment, and key professional practitioners from marine planning partnerships and coastal partnerships. The work of the forum is achieved through regular meetings, networking, identifying research agendas, commissioning small projects, producing reports, and a biennial workshop reported here. Through these efforts the forum seeks to provide support to researchers and improve collaboration between science and policy.

<https://masts.ac.uk/research/research-forums/marine-planning-governance-forum/>

### Introduction: workshop background

This second in a series of MPG workshops aimed to broaden the topics of consideration beyond marine planning (which has been a key marine policy field over the last decade) and address key governance challenges for Scotland and internationally. It drew together three major groups of stakeholders representing:

- University researchers active in marine research from a range of disciplinary backgrounds
- Government agencies and NGOs developing marine policy
- Marine planners and coastal partnership officers implementing planning and management.

The aims of the workshop were to: develop a deeper understanding of challenging and timely marine governance issues; and create a stronger platform for collaboration in marine research between social sciences and other disciplines.

Session 1 *Key Issues in Marine Governance*, drew on traditional academic presentations, as well as extended facilitated discussion sessions between professional practitioners and the whole cohort of researchers. Each key issue was presented by a keynote speaker and also addressed by a key respondent. The key issues showcased were:

- Future development of marine planning
- Just transition for the blue economy and social dimensions of marine and coastal governance
- Governance of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction

Session 2 *Interdisciplinary collaborations with marine social science* sought to brainstorm and discuss key obstacles and solutions for interdisciplinary research. A video output is being produced, which will act as a guide to engaging researchers who are interested in partnering with social sciences and related disciplines in the realm of oceans and coasts. Delegates also discussed how such interdisciplinary research projects can support practicable planning and management.

Session 3 *News Updates* presented updates on current marine initiatives from stakeholders around Scotland, both present and those joining remotely.

MASTS Marine Planning and Governance Co-Chairs: Tim Stojanovic and Rachel Shucksmith. 2021



## Workshop Programme

**13:00** Session: Key Issues for Marine Governance (dual delivery online)

**13:05** Workshop Welcome

**13:20** Session 1 “What does the next cycle of marine planning in Scotland need to focus on?”

Keynote speaker: Dr Lucy Greenhill, Honorary Fellow, University of St Andrews

Followed by Facilitated discussion (25mins): [Facilitator Inne Withouck]

**14:10** Session 2 “What are the potential links between Just Transition and the Blue Economy”

Keynote speaker: Prof Tavis Potts, University of Aberdeen

Key Respondent: Magnus Davidson, North Highland College, Thurso, University of Highlands and Islands

Followed by Facilitated discussion: [Facilitator Tim Stojanovic]

1500-1530 Afternoon Tea.

**15:30** Session 3 “What are the opportunities for governing Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction?”

Keynote speaker: Dr Daniela Diz, Heriot Watt

Key Respondent: Christine Gaebel, University of Edinburgh

Followed by Facilitated discussion: [Facilitator Prof Beth Scott]

**16:20** Session 4 Reflections and Updates from Professional Practitioners (Facilitator: Dr Tim Stojanovic)

Marine Planning Partnerships, Coastal Fora, Marine Analytical Unit of Marine Scotland, NatureScot, Others.

- Introductions by professional practitioners
- Progress updates on initiatives
- Identification of opportunities for collaboration

## Tuesday 28 September

**09:00** Session 5: “Interdisciplinary collaborations with marine social sciences”

Planning and design session.

**10:00-11:45** Video Recording and Content Creation

*Sustainability Science:* Beth Scott, David Patterson and Meriwether Wilson

*Social Policy:* Kay Barclay

*Political Science/Geography:* Tavis Potts

*Economics:* Reme Diaz

*Law:* Daniela Diz

*Professional Practice:* Ian Hay



## **Keynote 1: What does the next cycle of marine planning in Scotland need to focus on?**

Dr Lucy Greenhill, Howell Marine, and hon. fellow University of St Andrews.

Lucy highlighted the outputs of two workshops held by the Scottish Universities Insight Initiative project on the *Role of the Ocean in driving a transition to a resilient and inclusive future*<sup>1</sup> from January-July 2021; and her background in research on marine planning.

The National Marine Plan (and related licensing framework) is justified as there is need to manage competition for marine space, a good plan can do this by setting clear policy objectives. There are also a range of emerging, wider strategies such as the Blue Economy Strategy, Future Sea Fisheries Strategy and Just Transition which a marine plan can/should help deliver. All these factors make it likely that the Scotland's National Marine Plan (2016) will need to be refreshed.

Scotland has taken a relatively unique approach of nesting marine plans with plans at national and regional scale (Figure 1), but the fledgling planning system will need to evolve to: (1) promote better policy coherence, for example by exploring coexistence of marine sectors; (2) use the planning process to gain agreement on the way forward, not just improve plan-making; (3) recognise that net zero and no net loss of biodiversity targets involve trade-offs, and there will be losers so how might they be compensated or this transition be made possible; and (4) continue to recognise what is possible and realistic for the planning process to achieve, and what must be delivered via joining up with other policy areas.

Dr Greenhill set out some of the major challenges for a marine planning system going forward:

- The importance of the just transition policy dimension and how this will be integrated into considerations for marine sectors within the marine plan
- The forthcoming wellbeing economy bill<sup>2</sup> and opportunities to build back differently focussing on wellbeing as an outcome– how this will be delivered for the oceans.
- The role of local government, including local and bottom up led approaches- are these interacting well with regional marine plans?
- The relative lack of progress with regional marine planning in terms of roll out across Scottish marine regions, and the importance of this scale for learning and feedback from stakeholders to implement locally led governance and deliver the objectives of the national plan.
- The significance of a natural capital approach and opportunities to incorporate national capital accounting into the planning process
- The relevance of UK high level marine objectives, and the need to revisit these, to provide a guiding framework across administrative boundaries.

## **Plenary discussion on the future of marine planning**

The challenge of developing a natural capital approach for the marine environment and the timeliness of action and collaboration across disciplines on this issue.

Recognition of importance of integration across scales, but have the regional planning processes really engaged sufficiently with the local scale?

The challenge of securing funding to support the marine planning process.

The potential for a stream of funding for planning to come from levies on maritime projects and developments

The challenge of justifying finance for planning in contrast with proposals that will fund more charismatic projects such as village halls or sports teams, is the perception of planning an issue?

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.scottishinsight.ac.uk/Programmes/UNGlobalGoals/RoleoftheOcean.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/towards-robust-resilient-wellbeing-economy-scotland-report-written-submissions-advisory-group-economic-recovery/>

The role of State of the Environment Assessments done as part of the regional planning process, and their attempts to include a range of information which is relevant to the just transition dimension, as well as environmental and ecological trends

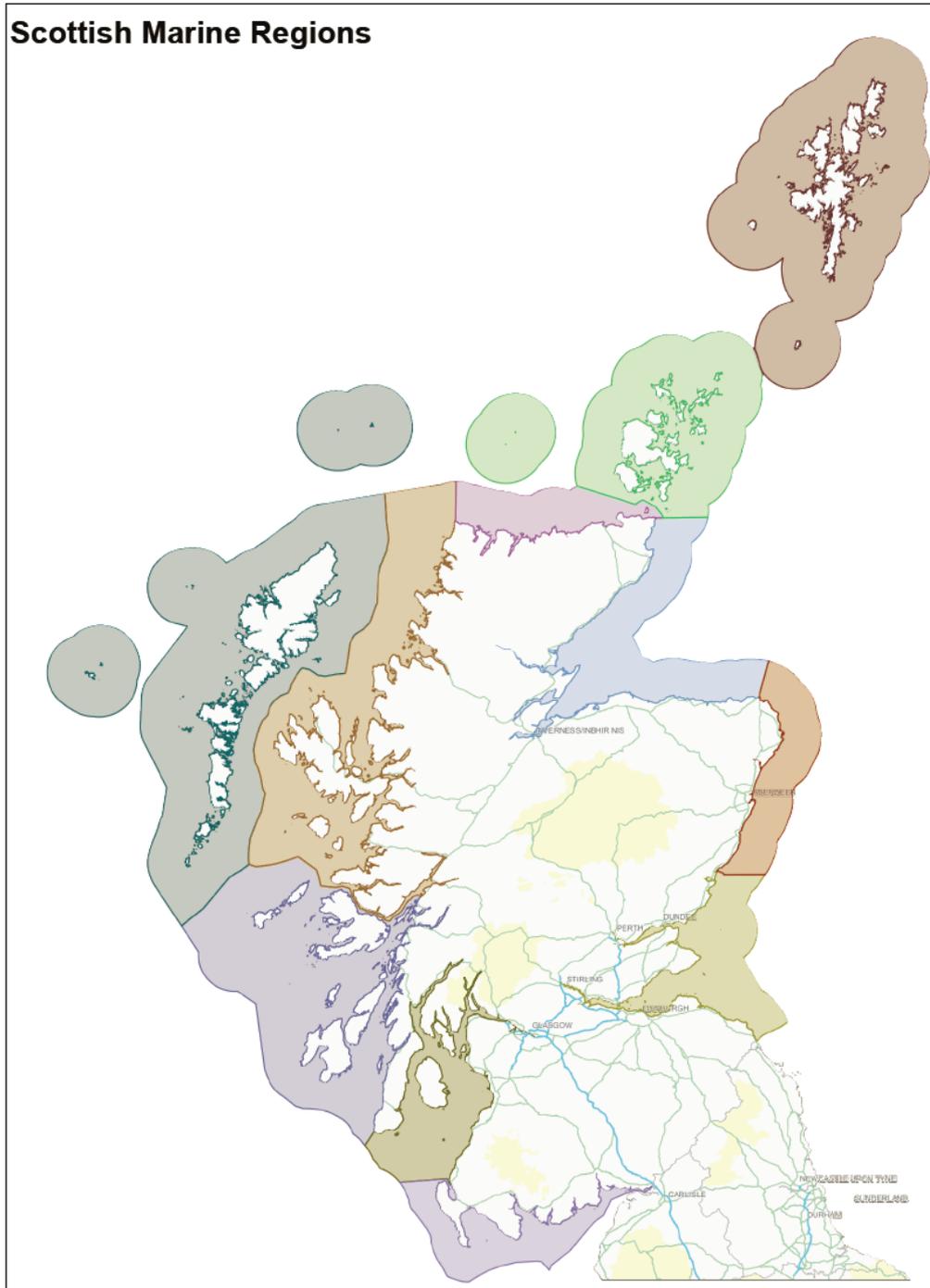


Figure 1 Eleven Scottish Marine Regions

## Keynote 2 Just Transition for a Blue Economy

Prof Tavis Potts, University of Aberdeen

Tavis introduced the Just Transition framework, highlighted in Scotland by the recent development of ministerial post on this topic. He summarized the ‘transition’ aspect as the vision for moving from an extractive to regenerative economy (Figure 2), providing examples of how this is relevant for policy areas such as energy, with significant implications for the offshore renewables and oil & gas sectors. The related issue of social justice concerns how communities benefit from such developments, with distributional (who benefits?), recognition (who gets to decide?) and procedural aspects (do people get a chance to contribute?) dimensions (Figure 3).

The Blue Economy is a major policy area with a Scottish Blue Economy Action Plan. Using examples of the energy sector, Prof Potts highlighted the significance of the ‘Net Zero by 2050’ target. This is projected to require a global target of 26 000GW of renewable energy by 2050, contributing to 88% of total energy<sup>3</sup> supply,. The UK is well set as a global leader in offshore marine renewables but present offshore wind production is only contributing about 1.2% of this renewables mix and therefore we are set to see massive expansion. Meanwhile, the human dimensions of such a transition include workforce training and employment, community ownership, and genuine inclusion in decision-making. Examples in N.E. Scotland and Argyll were highlighted concerning the scale of transition from oil & gas to renewables employment, and support for local industries to contribute to the supply chain.

A key question in the social dimension is about whether benefits will be distributed more evenly? For example more jobs does not equal justice, it also depends on what type of jobs, where they will be located and who has access to and stands to gain from this employment.

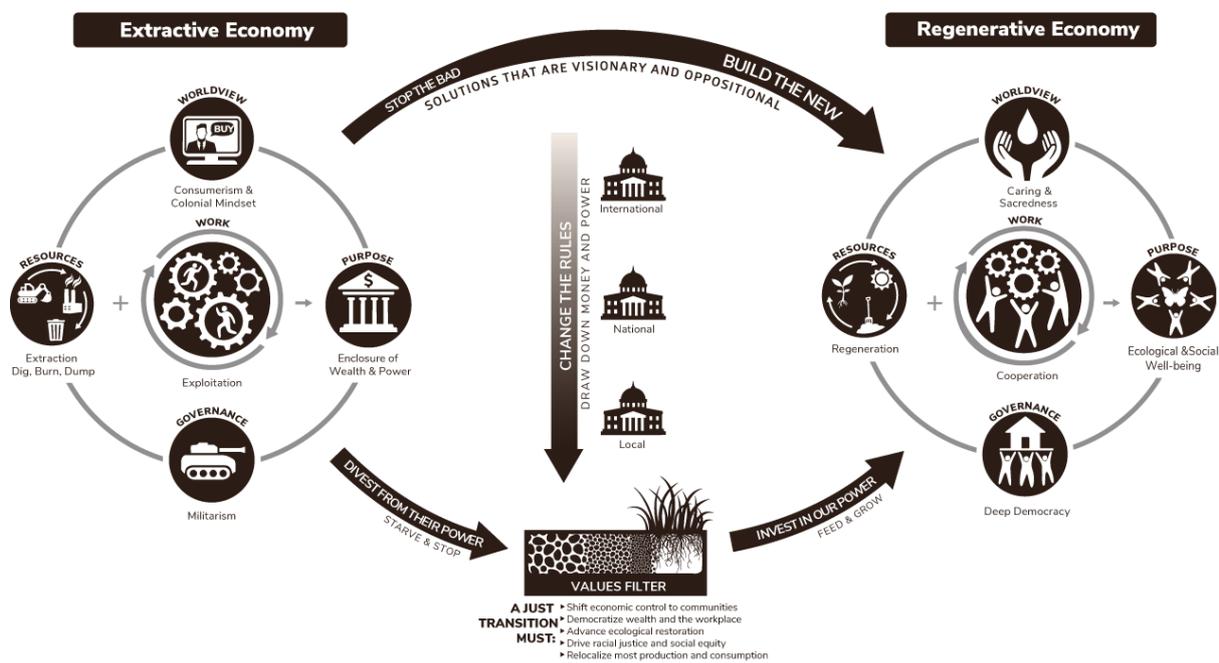


Figure 2 Just transition diagram from Climate Justice Alliance (<https://climatejusticealliance.org/just-transition/>):

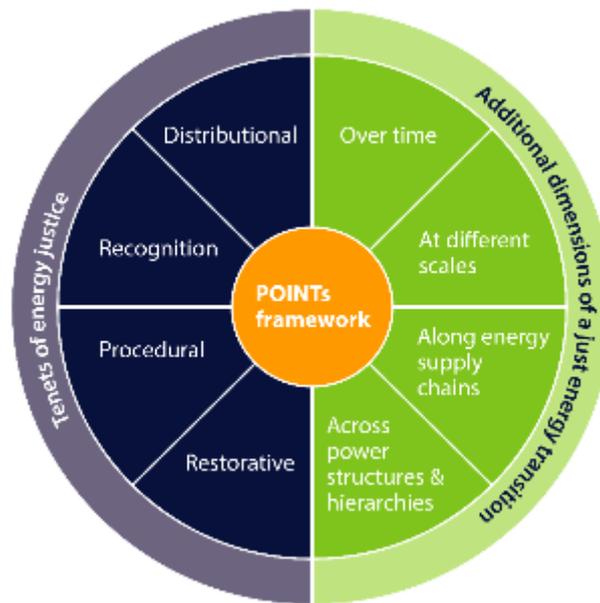


Figure 3 POINTS framework (Bray and Ford, 2021): <https://doi.org/10.17868/76421>

## Keynote Response Just Transition for a Blue Economy

Magnus Davidson, North Highland College UHI

Magnus' response highlighted potential positives for communities through renewable energy development in response to the climate crisis, especially given the renewables resources in NW Europe. He described interactions between marine sectors, and potential developments in the offshore service industry, illustrating this with examples of Coastal Community Revitalisation in Wick Harbour since the decline of the Herring industry. This illustrated the opportunities to regenerate harbours in deprived regions, increasing finance and employment. This in turn will support a just transition especially if jobs can be tied to a region. There is potential to transition employment from Oil&Gas as a declining sector if well planned. The key questions are how the process can be inclusive and the debate about which mix of sectors will be incentivised going forward.

## Plenary Discussion on Just Transition for A Blue Economy

How can the scope of 'coastal' communities be best defined as we consider how benefits from new developments could accrue to settlements?

How can the conflicts and disagreements about what constitutes a just transition be managed? e.g. different definitions of transition.

Is there a link between circular economy and energy transition?

The need to consider how the major development of renewable infrastructure to decarbonise the energy system will give rise to unintended conflicts, such as reduction of space or displacement of effort in fisheries and aquaculture.



### **Keynote 3 What are the opportunities for governing Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction?”**

Assoc. Prof Daniela Diz, Heriot Watt University

Daniela started by outlining the significant legal framework provided by the UN Law of the Sea Convention 1982 (UNCLOS) and how this settlement established a global commons in the oceans, the ‘Area beyond national jurisdiction’, beyond 200 nautical miles or in some cases up to 350nm from coastal states baselines. UNCLOS contains a number of implementing agreements such as those on Deep sea resources and Straddling Fish Stocks. Some issues such as access to deep sea mining resources are politically contentious.

A process has been started to establish a new comprehensive regime for Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction. Central to this is a United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 69/292 (2015) to setup a legally binding instrument under UNCLOS, using preparatory committee to agree the form this should take. Prof Diz highlighted the key components which are being developed including debates about: Area Based Management tools (especially marine protected areas (MPAs) but also other measures); the capacity building and science which should support identification and monitoring phases for such tools (see Figure 4); and the role of Environmental Impact Assessment to mitigate the effects of deep sea development.

Prof Diz also highlighted the key governance challenges in this space- (1) how an ecosystem approach can be implemented in the absence of global institutions; (2) the development of Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Measures for Area Based Conservation- how these should be designated and managed, and; (3) the importance of international collaboration between nation states and other bodies in agreeing and implementing new measures.

### **Keynote Response on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction**

Christine Gaebel, University of Edinburgh

Christine’s response highlighted three major governance considerations in the implementation of a new regime for biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction:

- Accounting for sea basin scale connectivity of marine systems (Figure 5). This will provide the logic for making links across national jurisdictions, and is required to implement a truly ecosystem-based and integrated approach.
- Need to account for climate impacts on the deep seas. This will require measures for ‘ecosystem resilience’ of MPAs beyond national jurisdiction.
- Improving the science- policy interface at the global scale. Translating the needs of decision-makers into findings which also draw on other kinds of knowledge from local communities.

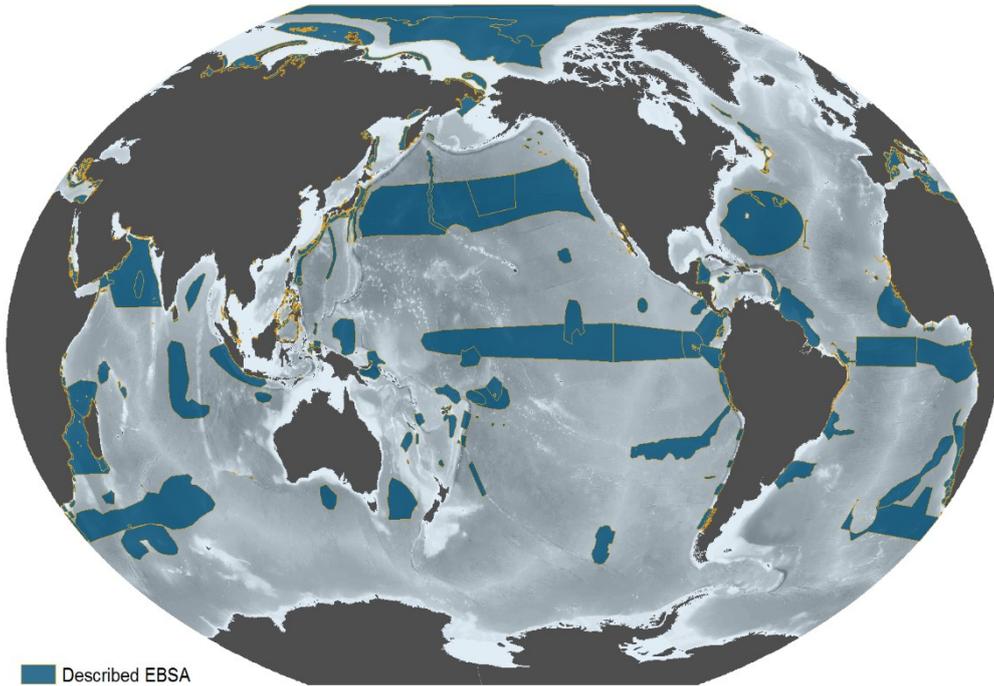
### **Plenary Discussion on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction**

A key question in the governance arrangements is what bodies or organisations will have responsibility for implementing any new arrangement arising from UN negotiations? Daniela suggested that the main drivers in implementation at the moment are the Conference of the Parties (CoP) and the Scientific Committee, but once it is agreed there might be some arrangement similar to Flag States to regulate and enforce, as is done for the Fish Stocks Agreement.

Should the management [of a protected area] be done by the CoP or passed to existing bodies to work within targets and objectives set down by the CoP? There could then be an obligation to report back to the CoP. There is an analogue for this when the UNGA required Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) to report on progress on vulnerable marine ecosystems protections. [J.Luger]

Should the international bodies be party to the international legally binding instrument (ILBI)?

Given the vast areas involved, Christine suggested that technology will have a key role to play in monitoring the environment.



Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University (2017)

Figure 4 Described Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (source: P.Halpin)

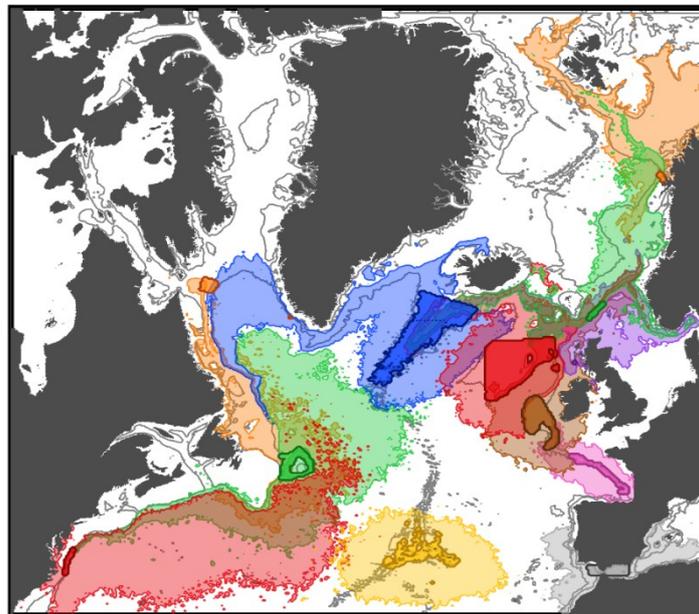


Figure 5 Larval Dispersal potential over 6 months in the Atlantic [Spreading extent of the densest 95% of modelled particles at an age of 185 days] Gary *et al* (2020) Scientific reports <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-67503-7>



## Marine and Coastal News and Updates September 2021

<b>Beth Scott</b>	
SUPERGEN	EPSRC Offshore renewables hub linking together academia, industry, policy and public stakeholders, inspire innovation and maximise societal value in offshore wind, wave and tidal energy. <a href="https://supergen-ore.net/">https://supergen-ore.net/</a>
Ørsted Collaboration	Project exploring the links between offshore renewables development and fish migration
ECOWind	£7m NERC research programme to address gaps in understanding of how marine ecosystems will respond to the planned large scale expansion of UK offshore wind <a href="https://nerc.ukri.org/research/funded/programmes/ecological-consequences-of-offshore-wind-ecowind/">https://nerc.ukri.org/research/funded/programmes/ecological-consequences-of-offshore-wind-ecowind/</a>
<b>Christine Gaebel</b>	
i-Atlantic Project	Multidisciplinary research programme seeking to assess the health of deep-sea and open-ocean ecosystems across the full span of the Atlantic Ocean <a href="https://www.iatlantic.eu/">https://www.iatlantic.eu/</a>
Doctoral research	The research investigates the science-policy interface of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction and aims to provide insight into operationalising evidence-based management of deep and open ocean ecosystems. Utilising a social science approach including network analysis and investigation of the science-policy process. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christine-Gaebel-2">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christine-Gaebel-2</a>
<b>Daniela Diz</b>	
WWF project on Biodiversity Beyond Jurisdiction	This project focused on the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC), held under the auspices of the United Nations, to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) which is expected to conclude its negotiations in 2022. The project addressed crucial issues related to area-based management tools (ABMTs), which are either absent in the draft BBNJ Agreement text, or not sufficiently addressed, namely: criteria for identification of potential marine protected areas (MPAs) sites; MPA establishment process based on designation by value, management by threats; ecological connectivity; the potential for inclusion of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and consideration of how they can contribute to the work of the BBNJ Conference of the Parties (COP), especially in facilitating enhanced cooperation; the need to integrate biogeographical classification into the text of the Agreement; and the Agreement's relationship with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
WWF project on Blue Forests	Providing the turn-key to help protect and restore vital coastal and marine ecosystems project: As a follow up to a previous project and report on the need for integrated approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of blue carbon ecosystems (Diz et al 2021 - <a href="https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/blueprint_for_a_living_planet_final_june_2021_spr_eads.pdf">https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/blueprint_for_a_living_planet_final_june_2021_spr_eads.pdf</a> ), the ongoing Blue Forests project focuses on the mitigation potential of coastal blue forest ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes, seaweed and seagrass beds as natural carbon sinks – storing and sequestering atmospheric 'blue' carbon and that are also essential for climate change adaptation, through coastal protection and provide food security benefits for vulnerable and often impoverished coastal communities.
SFC-GCRF project on biodiversity in marine and coastal management	Project led by Heriot-Watt University, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, and Planeta Oceano on mainstreaming biodiversity into the Paracas Bay area in Peru: The Paracas Bay Area (PBA) is a coastal area of great importance for biodiversity where multiple economic activities and livelihoods that depend on natural capital coexist. This inter-disciplinary project counted with the support of the Ministry of Environment in Peru, the Paracas Municipality, and a wide range of stakeholders. As part of the project, we (i) assessed opportunities and gaps to ensure the integration of biodiversity into decision-making processes in the PBA and; and based on the assessment, (ii) proposed critical steps to be taken to further the process of biodiversity mainstreaming in the PBA. Key recommendations focuses on steps to strengthen integrated marine and coastal management.
<b>East Grampian</b>	<b>(Report from Ian Hay)</b>



<b>Coastal Partnership</b>	
State of the Seas Project	SEaCor is Collaborative project between partnerships East Grampian Coastal Partnership, The Forth Estuary Forum, Tay Estuary Forum, and Moray Firth Partnership. The 2 year project will collate data and information for a systematic state of the seas report which will support delivery of future Regional Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) [Project officer Anna Lamaj] <a href="https://www.egcp.scot/seacor">https://www.egcp.scot/seacor</a>
July 2021 Partnership Newsletter	For an overview of local level actions supported and facilitated by the EGCP see the partnership e-newsletter <a href="https://www.egcp.scot/e-newsletter">https://www.egcp.scot/e-newsletter</a>
<b>Inne Withouck</b>	
Doctoral Project	PhD Research focuses on the consideration of existing users of the marine space (such as fisheries) during the planning of renewable energy developments, and how they are included with data as well as through engagement processes.. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Inne-Withouck">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Inne-Withouck</a>
<b>Orkney Island Council</b>	<b>(Report from Shona Turnbull)</b>
Orkney Regional Marine Plan	Current work in marine planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegated functions to Orkney Islands Council, as sole delegate, from 27 Nov 2020</li> <li>• Orkney Marine Planning Advisory Group (AG) set up Feb 2021; first meeting held 18<sup>th</sup> Mar; AG Terms of Reference finalized May; second meeting 9 Jun.</li> <li>• SEA screening, draft ICIA, CRWIA &amp; EqIA prepared Mar – May 2021</li> <li>• Draft Statement of Public Participation to MS for approval 21 May 2021</li> <li>• Vision, aims, objectives final draft Aug 2021</li> </ul> Future work planned work (proposed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fed 21-Oct 22 Preparation; Nov22 -Apr 23 Approval, May 23 Draft plan documents; May-Jul23 Consultation; Aug-Oct23 Amendments; Nov 23-Mar 24 Approval; Apr 23 Final plan followed by independent investigation, if required</li> </ul>
Wider considerations in marine planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalizing alignment document to ensure scope of Plan fits with NMP, NPF3/4, OLDP, ORSS, etc, then circulated to Advisory Group</li> <li>• Sensitivity and significance heatmapping of constraints to growth sectors methodology being developed</li> <li>• Scoping out policy areas and identifying spatial requirements</li> <li>• Introductory section of draft Plan ready for circulation to AG for comment in Oct</li> <li>• Seeking input from various stakeholders</li> <li>• Coastal and Marine Recreation Survey about to be circulated</li> <li>• Keen to meet with other RMPs i.e. Shetland, Clyde, Western Isles to help build good practice as very limited other opportunities for CPD among practitioners at any level i.e. national/international.</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Analytical Unit of Marine Scotland/ Scottish government</b>	A team of 4 social scientists and economists delivering applied research to support Scottish Government in marine policy.
Kay Barclay	Current work includes socio-economic impact assessment of offshore renewables. Generating wider evidence on impacts of development on coastal communities. Preparation of guidance on principles of Social Impact Assessment, including approaches to participatory engagement and deliberative methods



Reme Diaz	Development of evidence to support Natural Capital/Ecosystem services approach, essential for supporting policy areas such as Blue Economy, Just Transition and Marine Protected Area designation and management. Future opportunities for collaboration with MAU.
<b>MASTS</b>	<b>(Report from David Paterson)</b>
UKRI SMMR Programme	Funded by the UK strategic priorities fund this £12m Sustainable Management of UK Marine Resources programme, aims to bring together marine scientists, policy makers, industry representatives, wider stakeholders and the public to build a strong marine research community and, ultimately, bridge the gap between science and policy. It has also six major interdisciplinary research projects <a href="https://www.smmr.org.uk/">https://www.smmr.org.uk/</a>
SMMR Net	Development of a new network to support marine interdisciplinary research in the UK. <a href="https://www.smmr.org.uk/network/">https://www.smmr.org.uk/network/</a> . Register to be part of the network and find out more.
Doctoral Training Programme	A new UKRI doctoral training centre will be awarded designed to train PhD students in interdisciplinary research for the marine environment- to be announced soon.
<b>NatureScot</b>	<b>(Report from Sinead Sheridan)</b>
The Scottish Marine Environmental Enhancement Fund (SMEEF)	The aim of SMEEF is to encourage users of the marine environment to invest in its long-term health and sustainability through voluntary contributions to the fund. It is not a Scottish Government fund and contributions will be derived from donors on a voluntary basis. SMEEF is founded by a partnership between public bodies (Marine Scotland, Crown Estate Scotland and NatureScot), NGOs (RSPB Scotland and the Scottish Wildlife Trust) and the Offshore Wind Energy industry. Once fully established, grants will be awarded, using a set of criteria, to projects that deliver enhancement of the marine and coastal environment or to do targeted research to enhance the evidence base for restoration and enhancement activities.
Restoration & Enhancement Projects	<p>Linked to SMEEF, NatureScot has been progressing the development of guidance for projects around the restoration and enhancement of specific habitats and species, such as coastal sand dunes and seagrass.</p> <p>Now a dedicated Marine Enhancement Adviser in post, to provide advice and expertise on enhancement and restoration casework.</p> <p>The NatureScot approach to enhancement initiatives is that they should set clear, realistic goals from the outset. There should be clear evidence that the actions taken are necessary and appropriate. NatureScot has a responsibility to ensure that our advice is based on the best available evidence and that projects are carried out according to best practice, and taking into account wider issues such as biosecurity. Consideration should be given to the marine environment, priority marine features and the wider spectrum of protected features in the Scottish MPA network.</p>
Natural Capital	Following on from the publication of a feasibility study for a marine natural capital index in 2019, NatureScot has been coordinating with partner organisations such as Marine Scotland and Crown Estate Scotland to expand collaboration to progress establishing a natural capital approach for the marine and coastal environment. A graduate placement is now also in post, this role is considering how to apply a natural capital approach in Scotland, looking at examples and lessons learned elsewhere.
FEAST	The Feature Activity Sensitivity Tool, is a web-based application <a href="http://www.marine.scotland.gov.uk/FEAST/Index.aspx">www.marine.scotland.gov.uk/FEAST/Index.aspx</a> which allows users (such as developers, planners and people working in marine industries) to examine the sensitivity of marine features to pressures arising from human activities. Work is ongoing to update and improve the tool and incorporate features including: mobile species, marine birds and fish species of conservation importance.
MarPAMM	Work is progressing with the two regional projects looking at producing MPA plans for the Argyll Marine Region and the Seas of the Outer Hebrides (see link below). These projects



	look to build a shared vision for the MPA management of the Regions and to work with stakeholders to develop effective management strategies and a greater understanding of the environmental, economic and social impacts of MPA management.
<b>ScotLINK</b>	<b>(Report by Fanny Royanez)</b> Coalition of nature conservation NGOs in Scotland with Marine LINK group
Ocean Recovery Plan 2030	Responding to major reports by IPCC, UN and IPBES, as well as Environmental Status of sea areas, seeks to outline an approach beyond business as usual for improving the health of oceans, with a range of initiatives related to (1) legally binding targets for recovery (2) fisheries reform (3) innovative financing measures, and (4) effective MPA management <a href="https://www.scotlink.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/OceanRecoveryPlan_spreads-1.pdf">https://www.scotlink.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/OceanRecoveryPlan_spreads-1.pdf</a>
Stronger MPA network	Save Scottish Seas campaign coalition of NGOs seeking to further better management and increased effectiveness of Marine Protected Area network. <a href="http://www.savescottishseas.org/">http://www.savescottishseas.org/</a>
<b>Seas of the Outer Hebrides</b>	<b>(Report from Charline Main)</b>
SEASOH (part of MarPAMM)	Project underway until September 2022 working with communities to consider effective marine protected area management for people and nature. <a href="https://www.mpa-management.eu/?page_id=892">https://www.mpa-management.eu/?page_id=892</a> key goals to: i) Develop a vision for what communities want for the marine environment (working with creative practitioners) ii) Make recommendations on how to improve decision making around MPAs involving communities (using a CASE STUDY approach with focus groups); iii) Raise awareness about MPAs and gather locally told stories about the sea to publish at an online Storymap <a href="https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/c10f5c28962e40888c99f43f232efdfa">https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/c10f5c28962e40888c99f43f232efdfa</a>
<b>Solway Firth Partnership</b>	<b>Report from Georgina Reid</b>
SMILE Project	Solway Marine Information Learning and Environment project, an update of the Solway State of the Firth report 1996 considering significance developments since that time and proposed marine planning efforts, including summary report and online output. <a href="https://www.solwayfirthpartnership.co.uk/planning/smile-project/">https://www.solwayfirthpartnership.co.uk/planning/smile-project/</a> includes photo and video resources, supported by public engagement events.
Tidelines Newsletter	Update on local initiatives supported and facilitated by SFP in e-newsletter <a href="https://www.solwayfirthpartnership.co.uk/community/tidelines-and-other-publications/">https://www.solwayfirthpartnership.co.uk/community/tidelines-and-other-publications/</a>
<b>Simone Reigel</b>	
Doctoral Research	PhD project focussing on the role of potential Scottish saltmarshes in blue carbon. An interdisciplinary study including an environmental economics choice experiment which has generated interesting recent evidence about public preferences for future saltmarsh management. <a href="https://risweb.st-andrews.ac.uk/portal/en/persons/simone-riegel(87bc95a2-dd70-470e-998f-5ab2681d7cb6).html">https://risweb.st-andrews.ac.uk/portal/en/persons/simone-riegel(87bc95a2-dd70-470e-998f-5ab2681d7cb6).html</a>
<b>Tavis Potts</b>	
Centre for Energy Transition	A range of projects considering the social dimensions of marine planning, and social impacts of marine renewable energy development around the themes of just transition, net zero, natural capital and ecosystem services, including work with the deprived communities in Aberdeen and political dimensions of marine development <a href="https://www.abdn.ac.uk/energy/">https://www.abdn.ac.uk/energy/</a> and <a href="https://www.abdn.ac.uk/geosciences/people/profiles/tavis.potts">https://www.abdn.ac.uk/geosciences/people/profiles/tavis.potts</a>
<b>Tim Stojanovic</b>	



Co-Opt NERC-ESRC SMMR Project	An SMMR project considering response to climate impacts in the coastal zone and the potential for green infrastructure/nature-based solutions. Tim's contribution focussing on the social acceptance of nature-based solutions. <a href="https://www.smmr.org.uk/funded-projects/co-benefit-solutions-for-resilient-coasts-co-opt/">https://www.smmr.org.uk/funded-projects/co-benefit-solutions-for-resilient-coasts-co-opt/</a>
Pro-environmental livelihoods and Marine Protected Area Governance (GCRF project)	Completion of 3 year project 2018-2021 focussing on MPAs in sub-Saharan African in partnership with conservation NGOs and other partners. Has developed and tested a 'governance baseline approach' which allows a partnership of organisations involved in MPA governance to engage communities and generate learning amongst partners. <a href="https://mace.wp.st-andrews.ac.uk/posts/">https://mace.wp.st-andrews.ac.uk/posts/</a>
Comparative analysis of Marine Spatial Planning	Now that many EU nations are due to complete their Maritime Spatial Plans in 2021, potential for research collaboration across a wider group to conduct some comparative analysis? Interested in collaboration partners.



## Delegate List

Name	Institution
Beth Scott	University of Aberdeen (MASTS-Renewables)
Christine Gaebel	University of Edinburgh
Daniela Diz	Heriot Watt University
David Patterson	Director of MASTS (University of St Andrews)
Fanny Royanez	Scottish Environment Link
Hannah Ladd-Jones	University of St Andrews
Ian Hay	East Grampian Coastal Partnership
Inne Withouck	UHI Shetland
Kay Barclay	Marine Analytical Unit
Lucy Greenhill	Hon Fellow University of St Andrews
Meriwether Wilson	University of Edinburgh
Reme Diaz	Marine Analytical Unit
Simone Riegel	University of St Andrews
Tavis Potts	University of Aberdeen
Tim Stojanovic	University of St Andrews

## Online Delegates

Amy McQueen	Marine Analytical Unit
Charlie Main	(Seas of the Outer Hebrides Project Officer) University of the Highlands and Islands
Clair McFarlan	Solway Firth Partnership
Emily Hague	Heriot Watt University
Georgina Reid	Solway Firth Partnership
Isla Macarthur	Planning, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
James Green	Orkney Council/Marine Planning Partnership
James Luger	University of St Andrews
Magnus Davidson	North Highland College UHI
Neda Trifonova	University of Aberdeen
Rachel Shucksmith	UHI Shetland and Shetland Marine Planning Partnership
Shona Turnbull	Orkney Council/Marine Planning Partnership
Sinead Sheridan	NatureScot

## Addendum

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