

Seascapes and Marine Spatial Planning

- UK protected landscapes with coastal element – Europarc work
- Role for Seascape Character Assessment (SCA)
- Kent Downs AONB

Nick Johannsen – with thanks to Phil Dyke



Protected landscapes with coastal element – A European dimension



a European network for protected areas

C. 400 member organisations in 38 countries

Promotes protected areas, good practice and policy at a European level



A Section of Europarc covering the UK + Iceland & Ireland

70 + member organisations

Coastal & Marine work is common to both



IUCN and Seascape



- IUCN CATEGORY V LANDSCAPES / SEASCAPES
 - “an area of land, with coasts and seas as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant **AESTHETIC, ECOLOGICAL AND/OR CULTURAL VALUE**, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area”

European Landscape Convention

- “An area as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.
- ‘An area, as perceived by people, of sea, coastline and land whose character results from actions and interactions of land with sea by natural and/or human factors’

UK Protected Landscapes and the coast

- 9 of the 15 National Parks have coastline
- 25 of the 49 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have coastline
- 27 of the 40 National Scenic Areas in Scotland have coastline



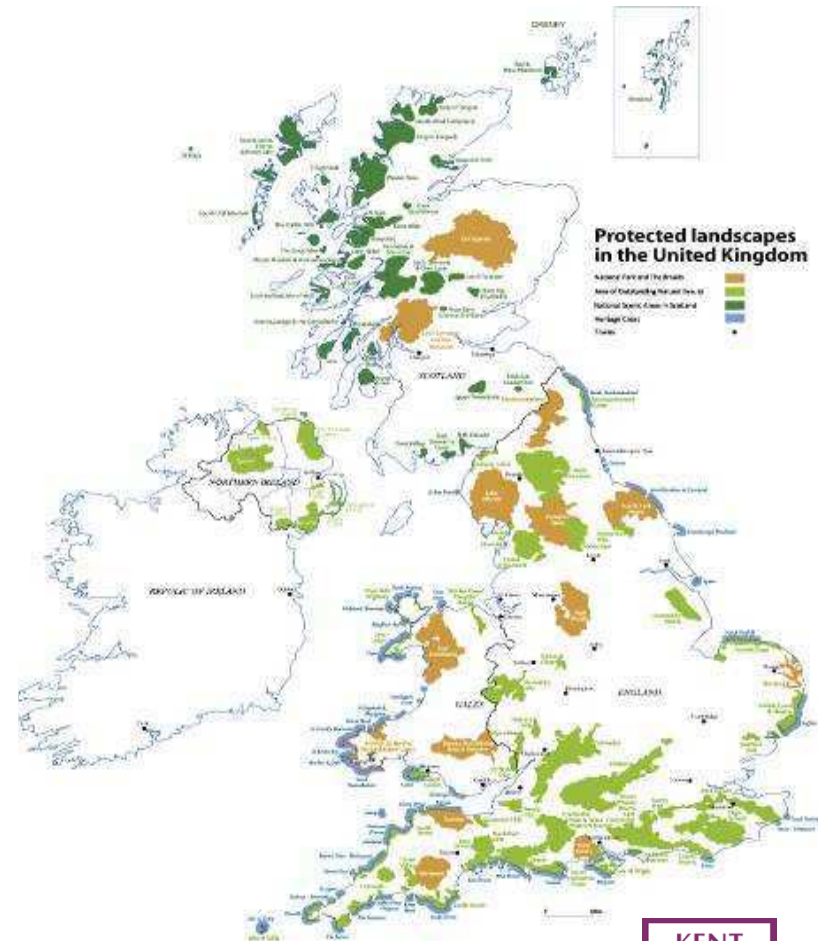
© Countryside Agency Photo: Terry Heathcote 02-7680



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Mike Williams



© Countryside Agency/Charlie Hedley 03-3747



‘SEASCAPE CHARACTER IS DERIVED FROM THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEA AND LAND

COASTAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER IS DERIVED FROM THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND AND SEA’

Phil Dyke



© Countryside Agency - Photographer F Gibson 02-1572



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Mike Williams



©Countryside Agency/Charlie Hedley 03-4522



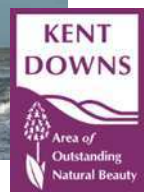
© Countryside Agency - 04-190



© Countryside Agency Photo: Terry Heathcote 02-7875

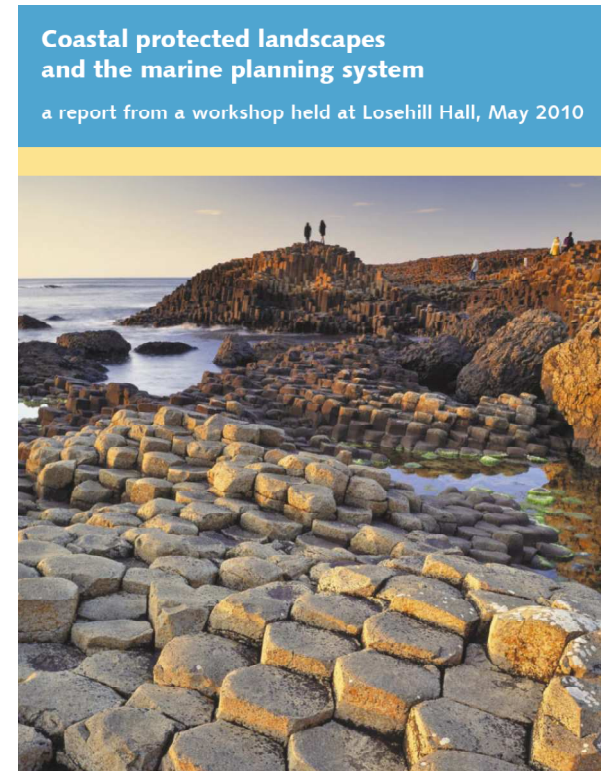


Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



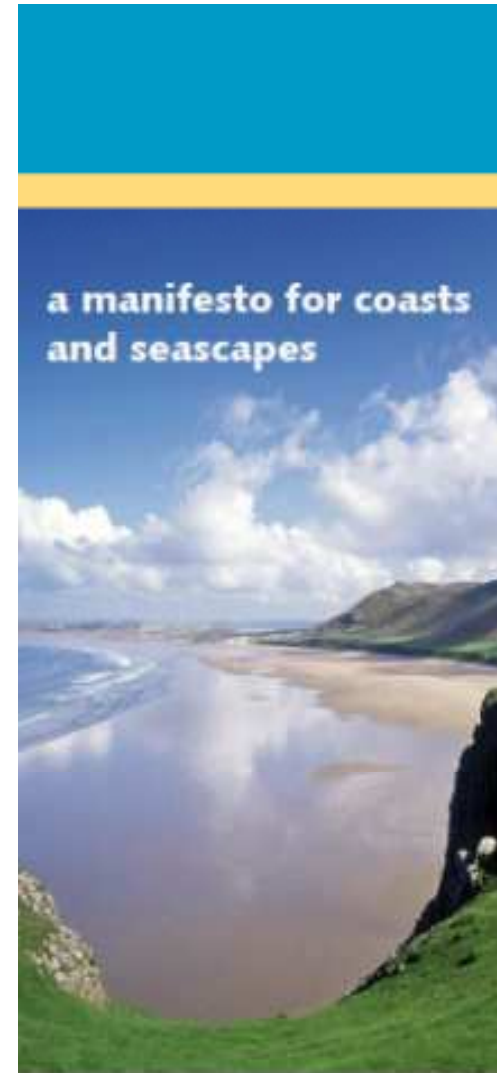
Coastal Protected Landscapes and Marine Planning

- A rationale for linking land and sea in terms of protected area management for bio-diversity and landscape
- Case Studies of current and emerging good practice
- Specific recommendations for actions for key actors



A Manifesto for Coasts and Seascapes

- Coastal landscapes and seascapes are valued by people and promote health and well being and yet are increasingly under pressure
- Seascapes are more than just a view – making an important contribution to the economy and culture of coastal communities
- Development of Marine planning is a unique opportunity to address the future of seascapes and coastal protected landscapes
- **We need to promote seascapes as a key resource within the marine and coastal environment, identify their character and special qualities, identify those that are of national importance and find a mechanism to protect them through the marine planning process**



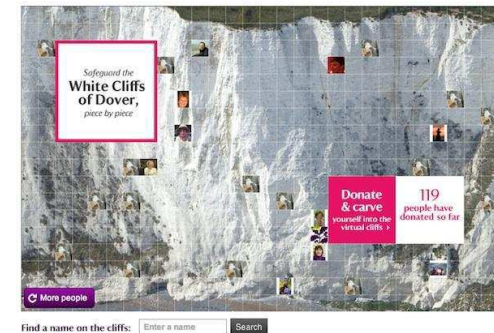
What does this all mean for the Strait of Dover/ la Manche

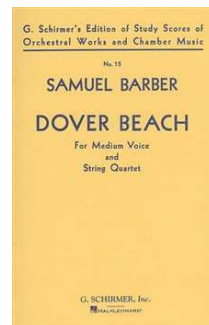
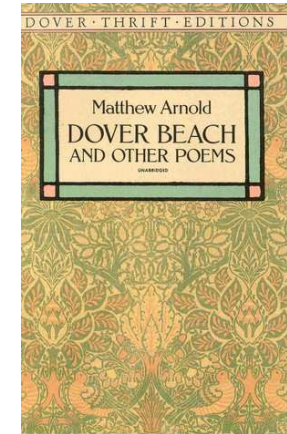
- The character and quality of the landscapes of the Kent Downs and Parc Naturel Regional are, in part, derived from their relationship with the sea.



Integrated management of the Dover Strait

- Incredible Heritage Value; Heritage Coast/ Grand Site/ Biodiversity/ Wreck Sites/ Geology etc.
- Vital economic and transport function
- A defining Cultural Heritage
- Future energy?
- Protected landscape management
- UK Marine Plan making/ French plan making
- Future IUCN World Heritage Site?
- **Seascape assessment – an integrating framework**

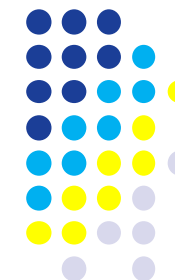






Questions for our speakers
and discussion

Agenda

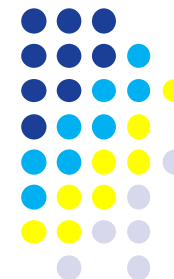


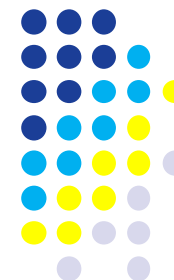
	Pilot Seascape Character Assessment – Dover Strait
1100	<p>Land Use Consultants (LUC) were commissioned for the NOSTRA work: Kate Ahern, Principal Landscape Planner LUC Sally Parker, Senior Landscape Planner LUC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area – UK, France – defining Dover Strait • Relevance of seascape to European Landscape Convention • Data collection and GIS <p>Any questions?</p>
1130	The importance o seascapes fieldwork (LUC): walking tour from Pines Calyx to view Dover Strait and Kent coastline
1300	Lunch
1400	<p>LUC presentations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dover Strait pilot Seascape Character Areas • Condition and sensitivity • Application for Marine Spatial Planning • Potential use or management o European straits • Plenary – questions or the speakers and discussion
1450	Council - outline of Seascape analysis work or next day
1500	<p>NOSTRA partners only - Steering Group Meeting (agenda will be provided)</p> <p>Baseline study – progress report</p>
1700	Close of first day



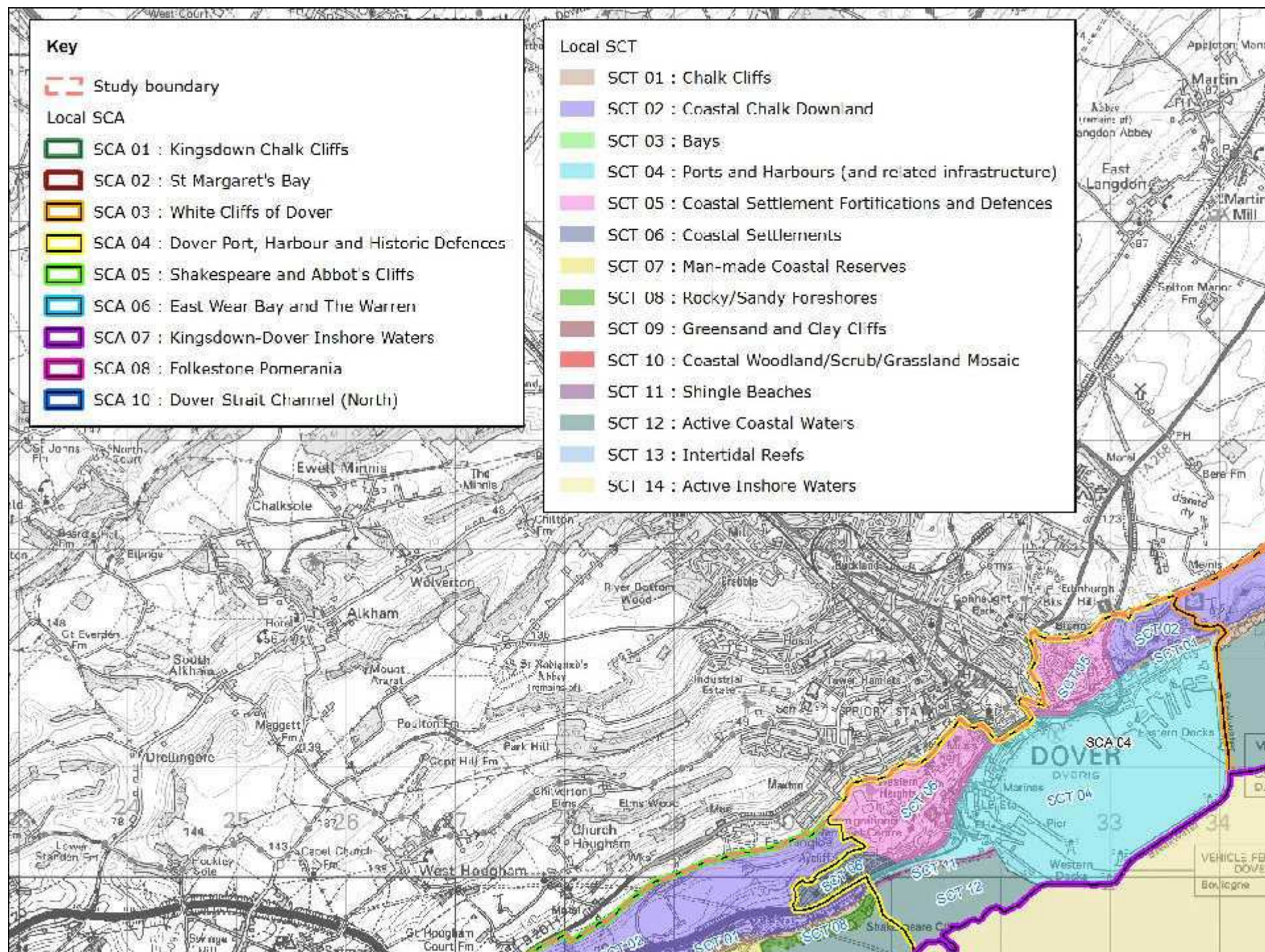
European Union

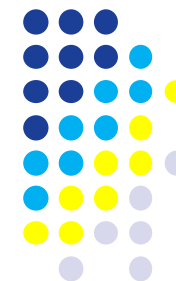
European Regional Development Fund





	Friday 18 January Pines Calyx
9.00	Arrival and coffee
9.15	Welcome and introduction to workshop, discussion and clarification. Division into groupings around each strait...
9.30	Exercise 1: Considering what a Seascapes Character Assessment would look like for your strait Materials provided – see workshop exercises
10.30	Feedback from each group
	A series of questions will guide groups through exercise 2 & 3 - see workshop exercises.
11.00	Exercise 2: Analysis of benefits (coffee provided)
11.30	Exercise 3: Analysis of implementation at strait level
12.00	Feedback from each group on exercise 2 & 3.
12.30	Lunch
	Depart between 1.00 – 2.00







- Key for National Seascape Character Types
Map 1

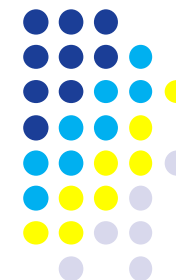
Key

 Study boundary

 NSCT 01 : Coastal/Terrestrial Seascapes

 NSCT 02 : Inshore Seascapes

 NSCT 03 : Offshore Seascapes



Key for Regional Seascape Character Types Map 2

Key

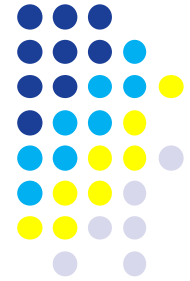
-  Study boundary
-  RSCT 01 : Chalk Cliffs and Coastal Waters
-  RSCT 02 : Major Ports
-  RSCT 03 : Greensand Cliffs and Coastal Waters/Reefs
-  RSCT 04 : Offshore Shipping Channels

Key for Local Seascape Character Areas

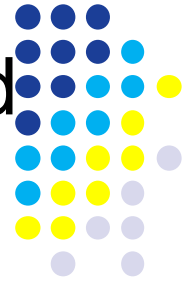
Map 3

Key

-  Study boundary
-  SCA 01 : Kingsdown Chalk Cliffs
-  SCA 02 : St Margaret's Bay
-  SCA 03 : White Cliffs of Dover
-  SCA 04 : Dover Port, Harbour and Historic Defences
-  SCA 05 : Shakespeare and Abbot's Cliffs
-  SCA 06 : East Wear Bay and The Warren
-  SCA 07 : Kingsdown-Dover Inshore Waters
-  SCA 08 : Folkestone Pomerania
-  SCA 09 : Calais- Boulogne
-  SCA 10 : Dover Strait Channel (North)
-  SCA 11 : Dover Strait Channel (South)
-  SCA 12 : The Varne - Le Colbart Ridge and Channel



Keys for Local Seascape Character Areas and Types Map 4



Key

 Study boundary

Local SCA

 SCA 01 : Kingsdown Chalk Cliffs

 SCA 02 : St Margaret's Bay

 SCA 03 : White Cliffs of Dover

 SCA 04 : Dover Port, Harbour and Historic Defences

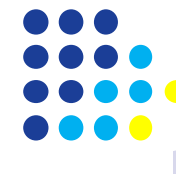
 SCA 05 : Shakespeare and Abbot's Cliffs

 SCA 06 : East Wear Bay and The Warren

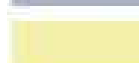


 SCA 07 : Kingsdown-Dover Inshore Waters

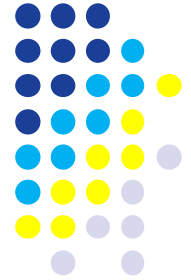
 SCA 08 : Folkestone Pomerania

 SCA 10 : Dover Strait Channel (North)



Local SCT

-  SCT 01 : Chalk Cliffs
-  SCT 02 : Coastal Chalk Downland
-  SCT 03 : Bays
-  SCT 04 : Ports and Harbours (and related infrastructure)
-  SCT 05 : Coastal Settlement Fortifications and Defences
-  SCT 06 : Coastal Settlements
-  SCT 07 : Man-made Coastal Reserves
-  SCT 08 : Rocky/Sandy Foreshores
-  SCT 09 : Greensand and Clay Cliffs
-  SCT 10 : Coastal Woodland/Scrub/Grassland Mosaic
-  SCT 11 : Shingle Beaches
-  SCT 12 : Active Coastal Waters
-  SCT 13 : Intertidal Reefs
-  SCT 14 : Active Inshore Waters



Exercise 2: Analysis of benefits

Each group are to score what they consider the key benefits of the seascapes approach are, in terms of the management of straits.

Do the benefits lie with: -

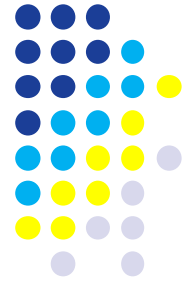
(Score 1 – 5 with 5”strongly agree”)

- a) Complying with European Landscape Convention
- b) Providing a decision making framework (Marine Spatial Planning)
- c) Building a common identity
- d) Assisting with securing greater environmental protection

Which sectors do they feel would benefit most from the seascapes approach?

(Score 1 – 5 with 5”strongly agree”)

- Tourism
- Biodiversity (marine& terrestrial life)
- Environment (water and air quality)
- Heritage (cultural, historic)
- Landscape (including geology) & aesthetic
- Industry
- Society (quality of life)



11.30 Exercise 3: Analysis of implementation at strait level

An opportunity to consider the political and planning system for each strait and how decision making is currently made (if the 2012 questionnaire was completed this will be made available)

Draft responses to the following questions: -

Where does the greater benefit lie for the seascapes approach– for your own authority's marine environment or for your entire strait – cross border?

What would be the barriers to developing a SCA for your whole strait?

If you were undertaking a SCA for your strait, which organisations could:

Potentially lead on this type of work (list)

Be essential in terms of providing data (list)

Consider here, if delivery would either be through cross border working (joint governance) or one organisation leading and others cooperating on data? Consider challenges in delivering such initiatives?

12.00 Feedback from each group on exercise 2 & 3

12.30 Lunch



European Union

European Regional Development Fund

