

Workshop 2.**North Devon Biosphere Reserve****How can we apply lessons in the Ecosystems Approach from the North Devon's Biosphere Reserve to the marine environment?**

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1. What are the key issues that need to be addressed in the North Devon Biosphere Reserve area?

- Marine management practices, how do these vary with changing boundaries of periphery?
- Interactions with fishermen, change in the no-take zone?
- Example of St. Agnes lobster fishermen who decided a no-take zone
- By-Law – Devon Sea Fisheries enforce Lundy through the by-law
- Satellite tracking of fishing vessels – scallop signals emit every three hours – this doesn't protect the vulnerable habitats
- Enforcement is very expensive (prohibitively?) – stakeholder involvement is an essential component of achieving protection
- Human restriction – access on coastal areas?
- Land protected from development under the AONB designation
- Array location, cable location, noise, underwater electrical field and the effect on sharks and rays
- Array as a no-take zone? Fish community structure may change due to reef building
- Extend biosphere boundary to include the Array?

2. What is the best mechanism for defining the seaward boundaries for the Biosphere Reserve?

- Using familiar boundaries to decide other boundaries – 30m SCUBA limits for general divers
- Tried activity mapping? Not been done in depth but have an idea relating activities to effects and link with zoning?
- Aerial activities? There is possible data collection through aerial photographs on a regular basis
- What shore area management tools are used?
- How do these change with boundary options?
- Work with landowners and businesses – work with businesses to reduce their impacts – not just direct conservation
- Seaward influence...Norway, Greenland, need to think about the species crossing these boundaries – what's moving across the boundary and what responsibility goes with that?
- E.g. Salmon numbers 2007 and changes in Irish Drift Netting changes
- Understand what large influences are affecting the species moving in and out of the Biosphere – climate, fishing etc, species mapping
- Another wave hub? Linked with the Array
- How will the boundary be marked? Publicity, Admiralty charts, commercial/electronic maps, Google earth, recreational uses
- Has it been tried and tested elsewhere?
- Is the first in the UK, there are some world wide
- Public recognition of biosphere is aided by using sea mammals to generate public interest
- Boundary is moving – a 10 year review, enforcement of boundaries by providing very clear boundaries to avoid confusion. S.E. Cornwall NTZ consultation can be seen as an example
- Transitory area more participatory approach than enforcement like the SAC etc.
- E.g. Coastal Zones definition – big debates looking at activity based control rather than a geographic based control – e.g. activity has been recognised as damaging therefore

must be monitored/controlled and influenced, this reduces the need to draw the line on a map but will still provide protection to the biosphere

- This is a thematic approach
- There is difficulty defining an activity e.g. jetskiis – are these a craft/vessel?
- Forum objectives of involvement of all stakeholders – would a division be reinforced between ‘bad’ and ‘not so bad’ sea users?
- Have to have thematic methodology on some level – but there are different ways of applying this – line vs no line
- There is a length of time needed to gather data and analyse
- Historic data sets from Goss might be useful
- Areas still need to be set aside to allow damaging activities to occur – this still ends up with a line on a map – e.g. reservoir water users have to be brought together in order to allow all users relative safety – as an African Biosphere Reserve example

3. **What is the appropriate level for managing these key issues, e.g. Local Authority, Biosphere Reserve/AONB partnership, national/EU and what should each of these levels focus on?**

- Estuary partnerships – can coastal partnerships be used to implement participation (remembering that enforcement is near impossible)?
- Fishermen from Padstow – influencing the Biosphere so therefore must be included as a stakeholder
- Must bring people together, involve all stakeholders, build a dialogue, facilitate calm out of the conflicts and establish respect and understanding for other users
- E.g. Med. Not functioning – lack of control and understanding
- EU vessels after 6nm. Therefore they are EU stakeholders
- Different controls are needed at different marine boundaries
- Local management within the EU structure has been very effective
- MMO may not have the local knowledge to implement but the DMF type organisations may be more relevant
- However, MMO aims at sustainable fisheries and may include the DMF

4. **How do we need to use the Ecosystems Approach?**

- Needs local translation of the 12 principles and apply these to the area in question
- Is there a Marine Conservation Area?
- National Coastwatch Institute – has knowledge of activities occurring and they report infringements
- There are temporal scales of vision – how to decide on time scale e.g. 30 yrs, 50yrs, Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is 100yrs, 200 yrs to include all sea level rise scenarios
- SMP 25-5-100 years consideration
- Should the Biosphere influence the SMP = Yes!
- Need to be able to justify the time scale used
- What will society look like then?
- Working time-span – 1,2,3,4,5, year funding/ and employment implications
- Do things need to stay the same throughout the time period?
- Seasonal variations and flexibility need to be built in

5. **How can appropriate balance be sought and integrated between conservation and resource use in the North Devon Biosphere Reserve?**

- Reduce market distortions that adversely affect the biodiversity
- Common Fisheries Policy, Common Agricultural Policy
- Supermarket price changes
- Smaller fishing industry?
- Is it possible in a global market place?
- Maybe we can start regionally and move to national scales on this
- Consumers are paying for the difference!
- Have to decide – cheap food at high environmental cost or shall we / can we change to sustainable food at a higher cost