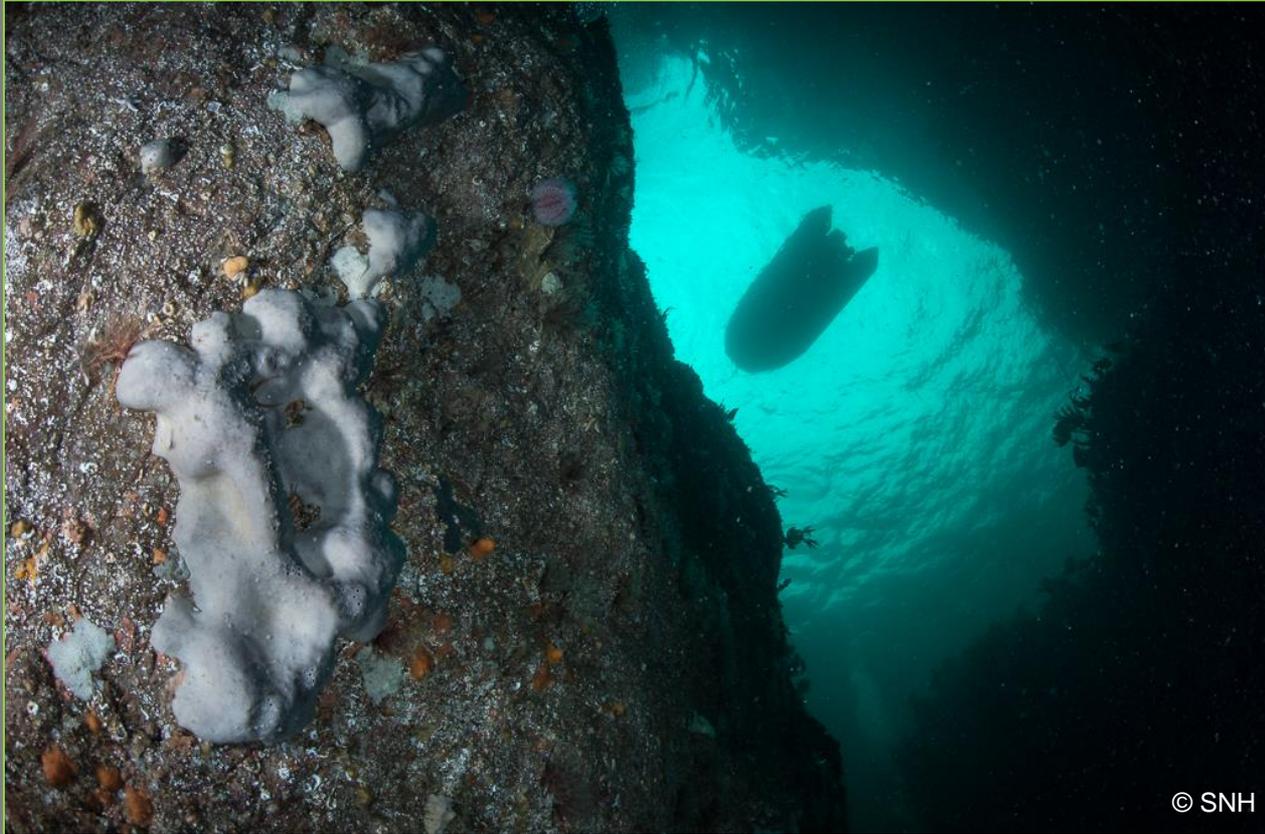


Marine Protected Areas –A walk through the site selection process



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Sam Black

Policy and Advice Officer –
Marine Ecology

Content

Presentation (30mins)

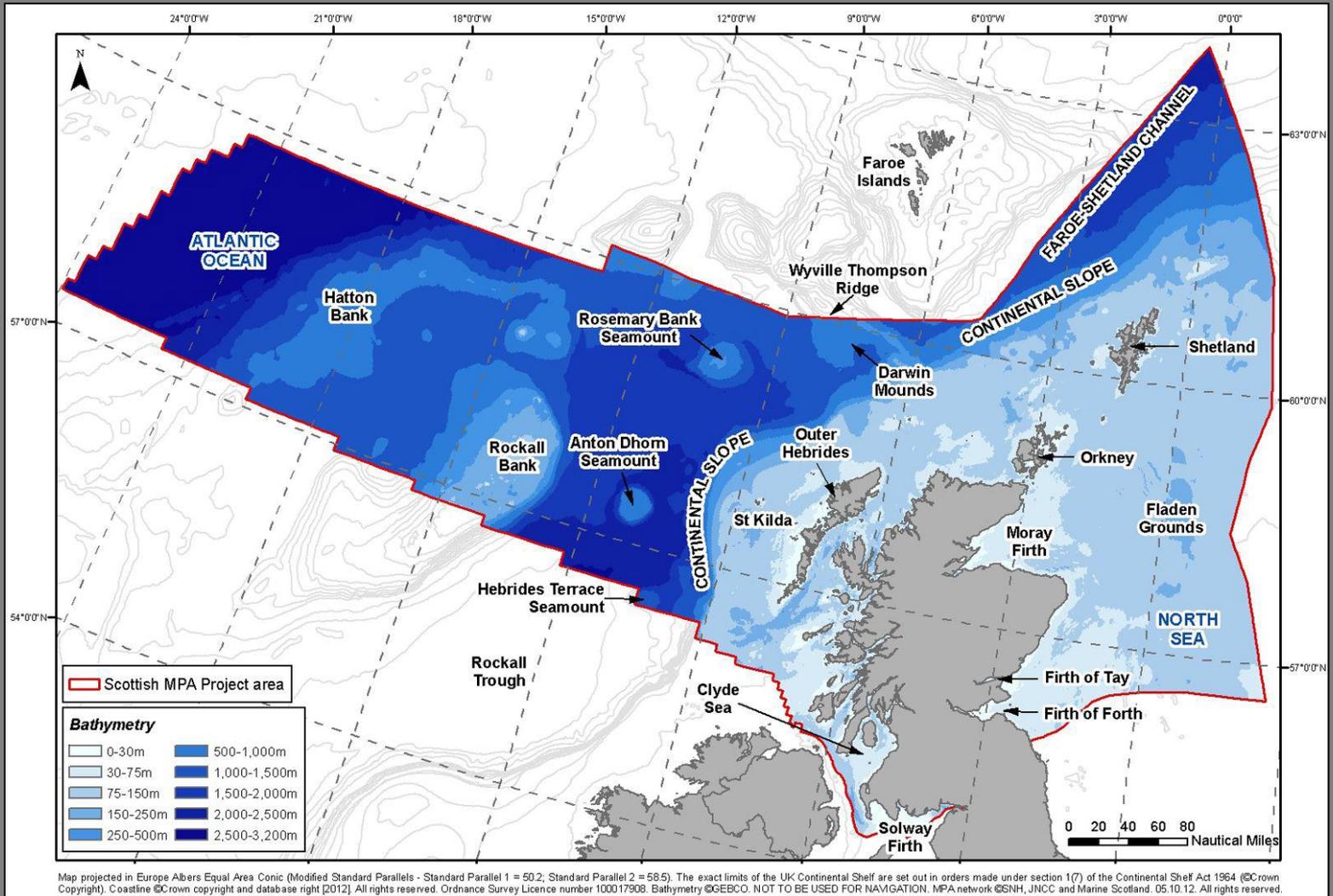
- Introduction
- Scotland's marine conservation policy framework
- The Scottish MPA Programme
- Scottish MPA Selection Guidelines

Interactive Session (30 mins)



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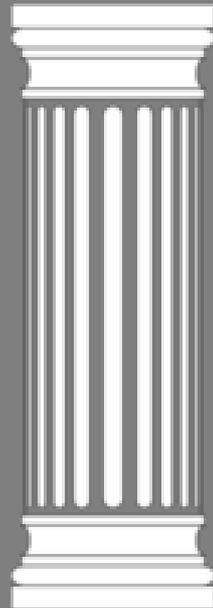
Policy framework

The Scottish Government is committed to a *'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse marine and coastal environment that meets the long term needs of people and nature'*.

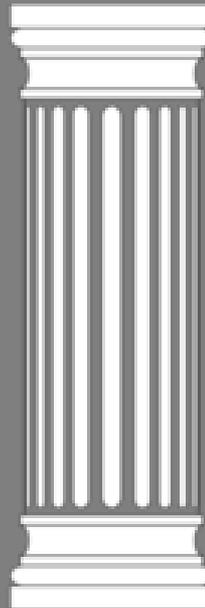
A STRATEGY
FOR
MARINE NATURE
CONSERVATION
IN SCOTLAND'S
SEAS

marinescotland 

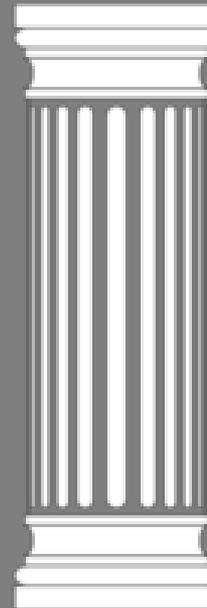
Species
Conservation



Site
Protection



Wider Seas
Policies and
Measures



4 Strategic
Aims
&
10
Objectives

Policy framework

To establish an ecologically coherent network of well managed Marine Protected Areas reflecting national priorities, report progress on the extent to which MPAs in Scotland's seas contribute to wider MPA networks and take an adaptive approach to network development and management.



Marine (Scotland) Act 2010
2010 asp 5



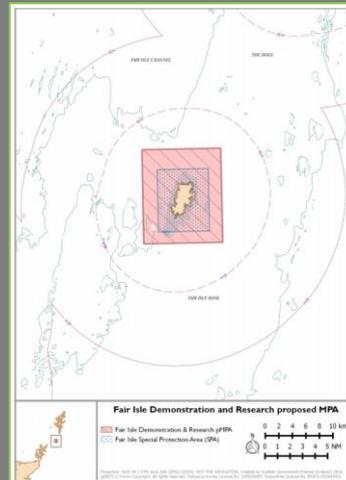
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

Nature Conservation MPAs

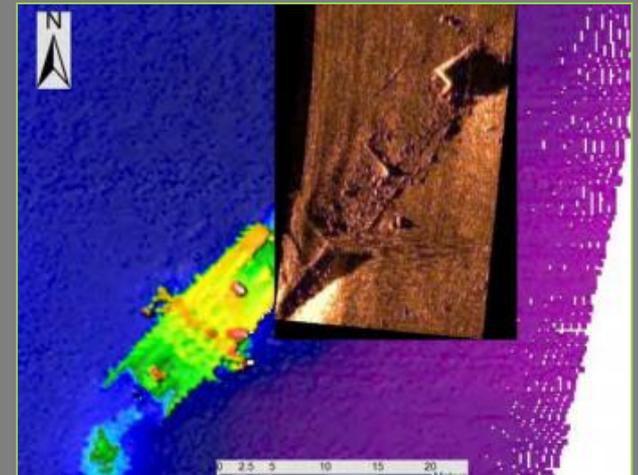


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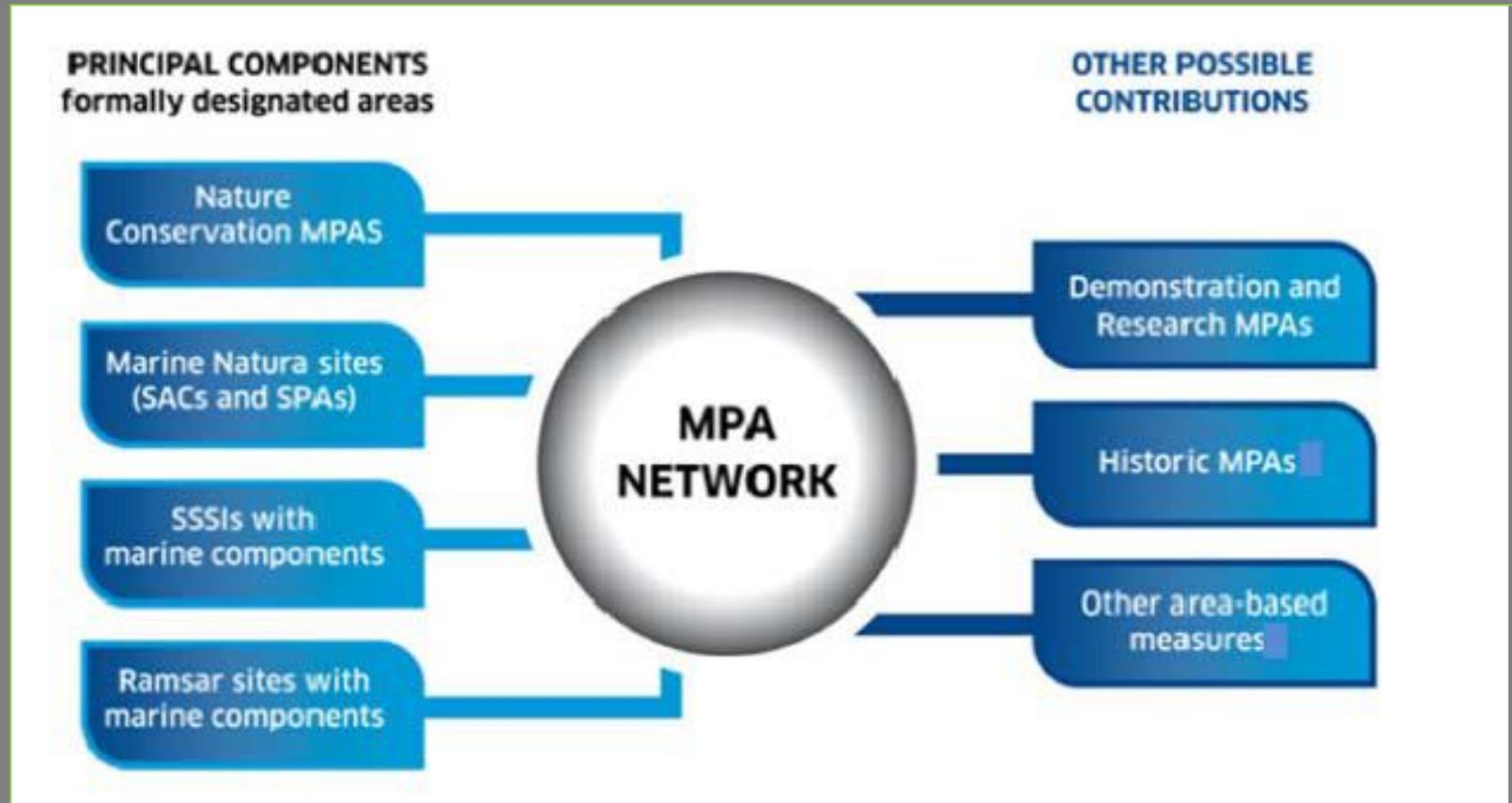
Demonstration/Research MPAs



Historic MPAs



Scottish MPA Programme



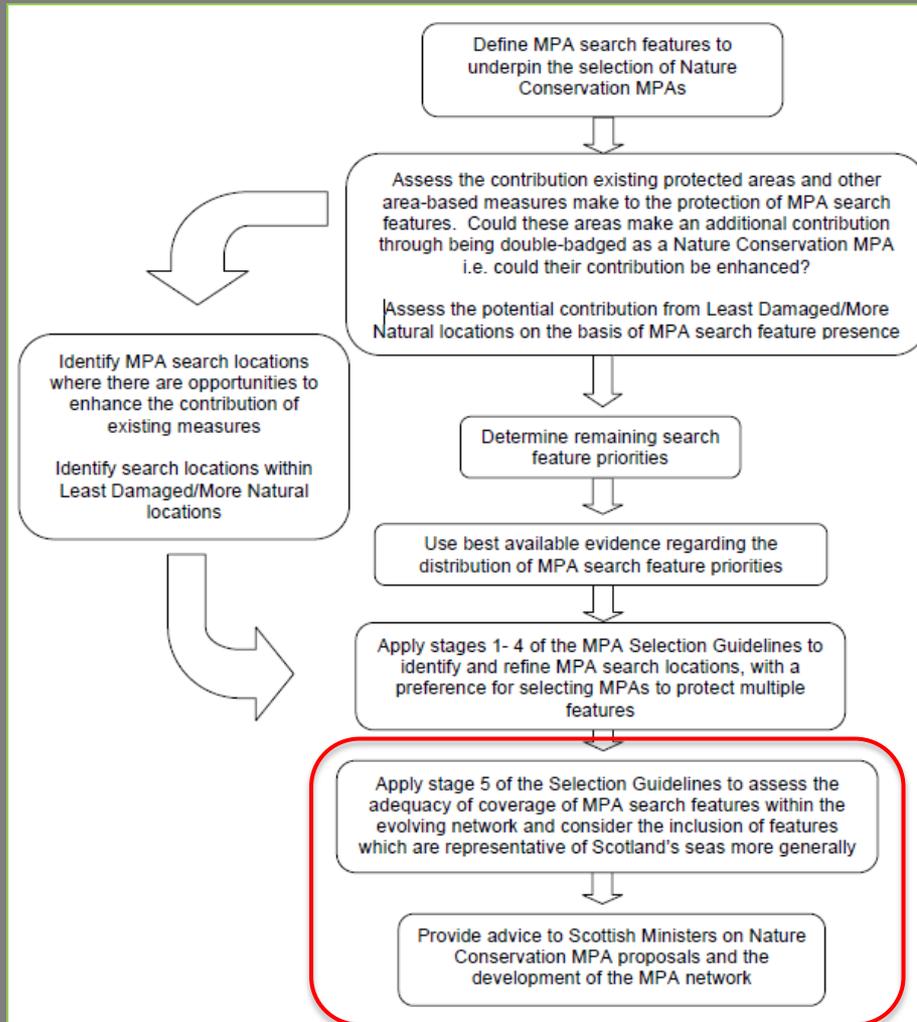
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marinescotland



Scottish MPA Selection Guidelines



Stage 1 - Identification of MPA search locations based on the presence of key features.

Stage 2 - Prioritisation of MPA search locations based on the qualities of the features they contain.

Stage 3 - Assessing the scale an MPA search location needs to be in order to maintain the integrity of the features it contains.

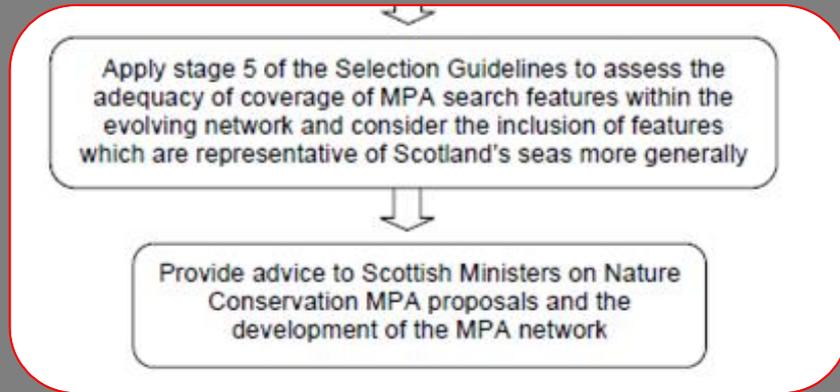
Stage 4 - Assessing the ability to manage features effectively within an MPA search location as part of a Nature Conservation MPA.

Stage 5 - Prioritising potential areas for MPAs according to their contribution to the MPA network.

Scottish MPA Selection Guidelines

Stage 5

- Representation
- Replication
- Geographic range and variation
- Linkages
- Resilience



2012

Scottish Natural Heritage
Commissioned Report No. 547

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Advice to the Scottish Government on the selection of Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for the development of the Scottish MPA network



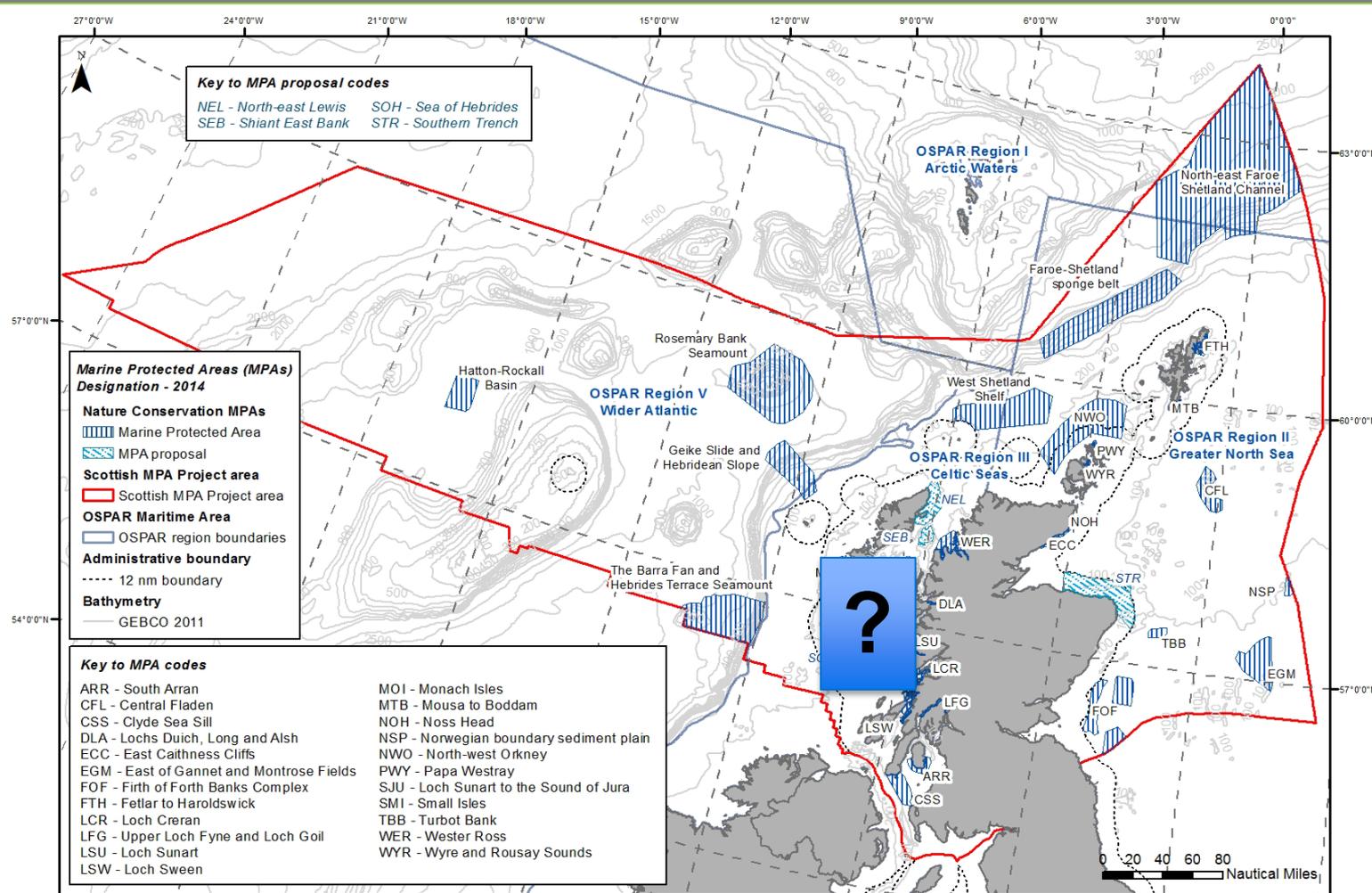
2014

Scottish Natural Heritage
Commissioned Report No. 780

Further advice to Scottish Government on the selection of Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas for the development of the Scottish MPA network



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Interactive Session – Draw your own MPA Boundary



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Content

1. Introduction (5 mins)

- The possible MPAs protected features
- The evidence base
- Boundary setting principles

2. Discussion and Drawing of boundary (15 mins)

3. Quick fire presentation of results (10 mins)

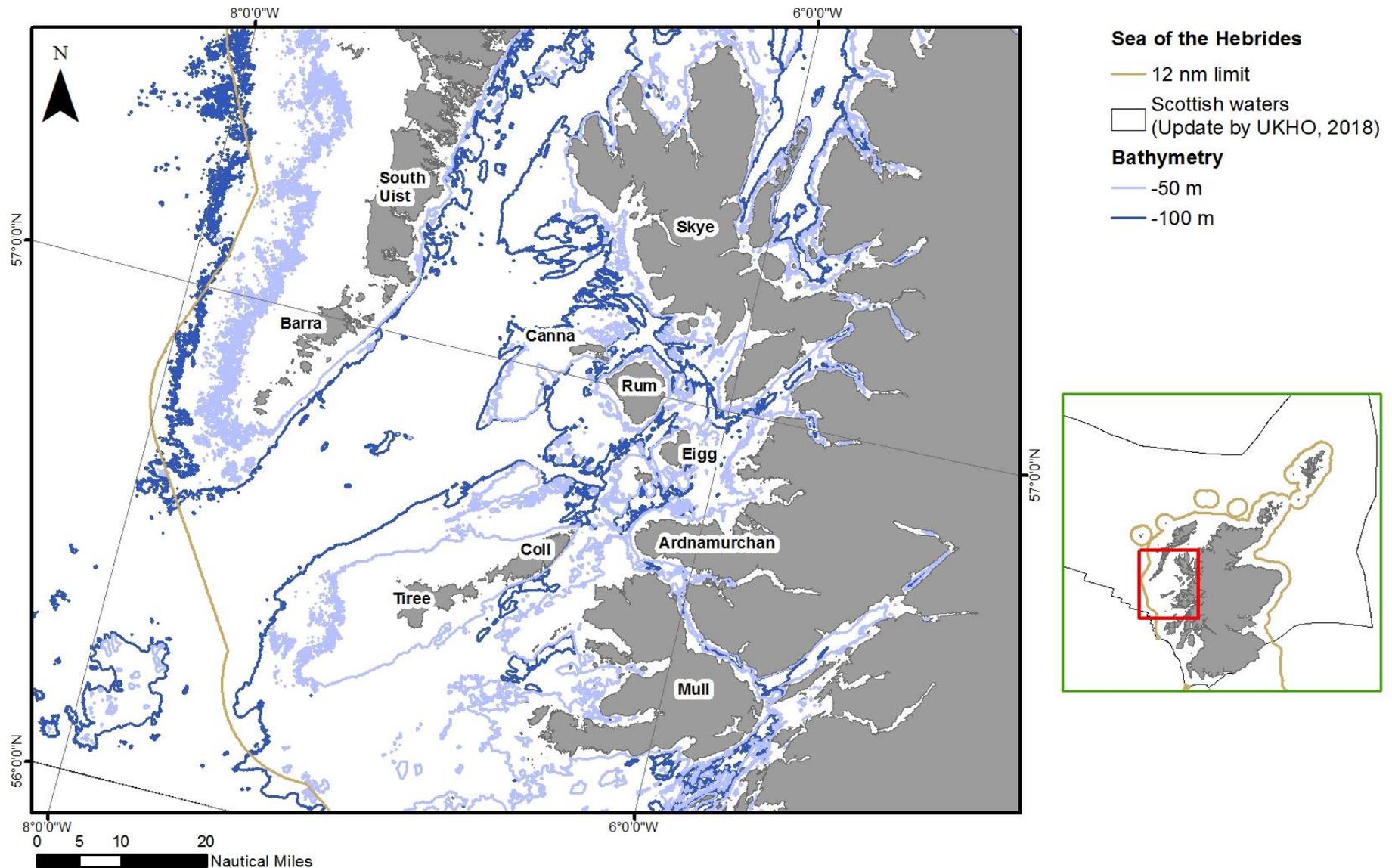
4. Wrap up and questions (5 mins)



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Introduction – Sea of the Hebrides possible MPA



Map projected in Europe Albers Equal Area Conic (Modified Standard Parallels - Standard Parallel 1 = 50.2; Standard Parallel 2 = 58.5). Coastline ©Crown copyright and database right [2018]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100017908. The exact limits of the UK Continental Shelf are set out in orders made under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (© Crown Copyright). Landmass Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved. Scotland (Adjacent waters) Updated by the Law of the Sea Division, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office 2018. Biological data from Geodatabase of Marine features in Scotland (GeMS) in part from Defra MB0102 ©Crown Copyright. Bathymetry © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License No. EK001-201310001. Not to be used for navigation. Copyright and database right 2018. pMPAs ©SNH 2018. 30.08.2018.

Possible MPA protected features



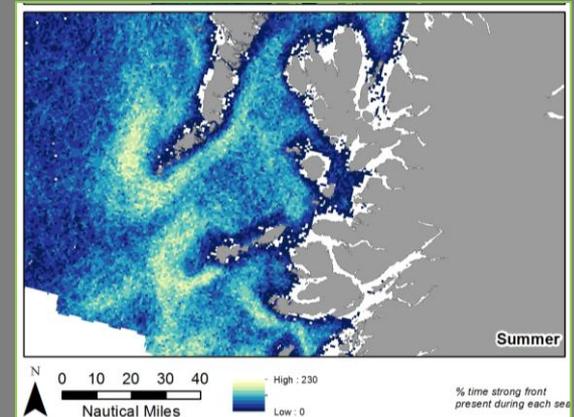
Basking shark



Minke whale

Inner Hebrides Carbon Production Area

Fronts

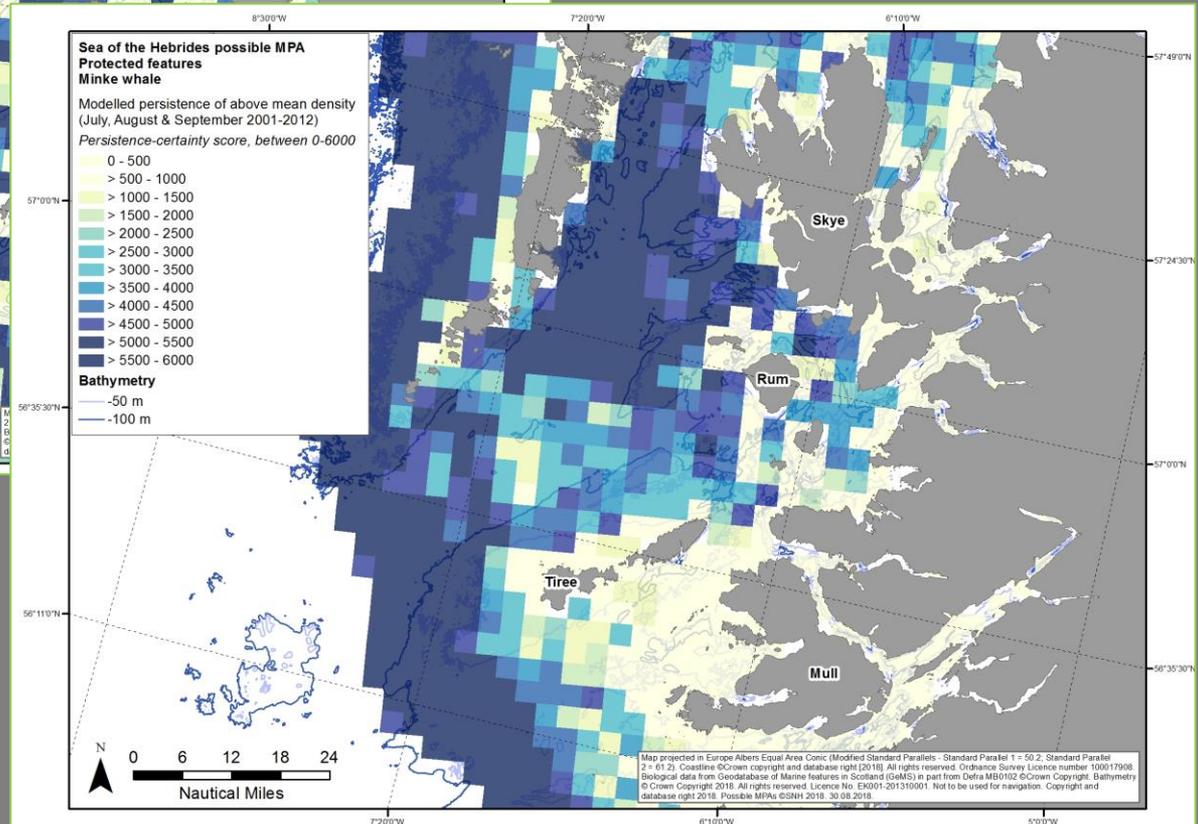
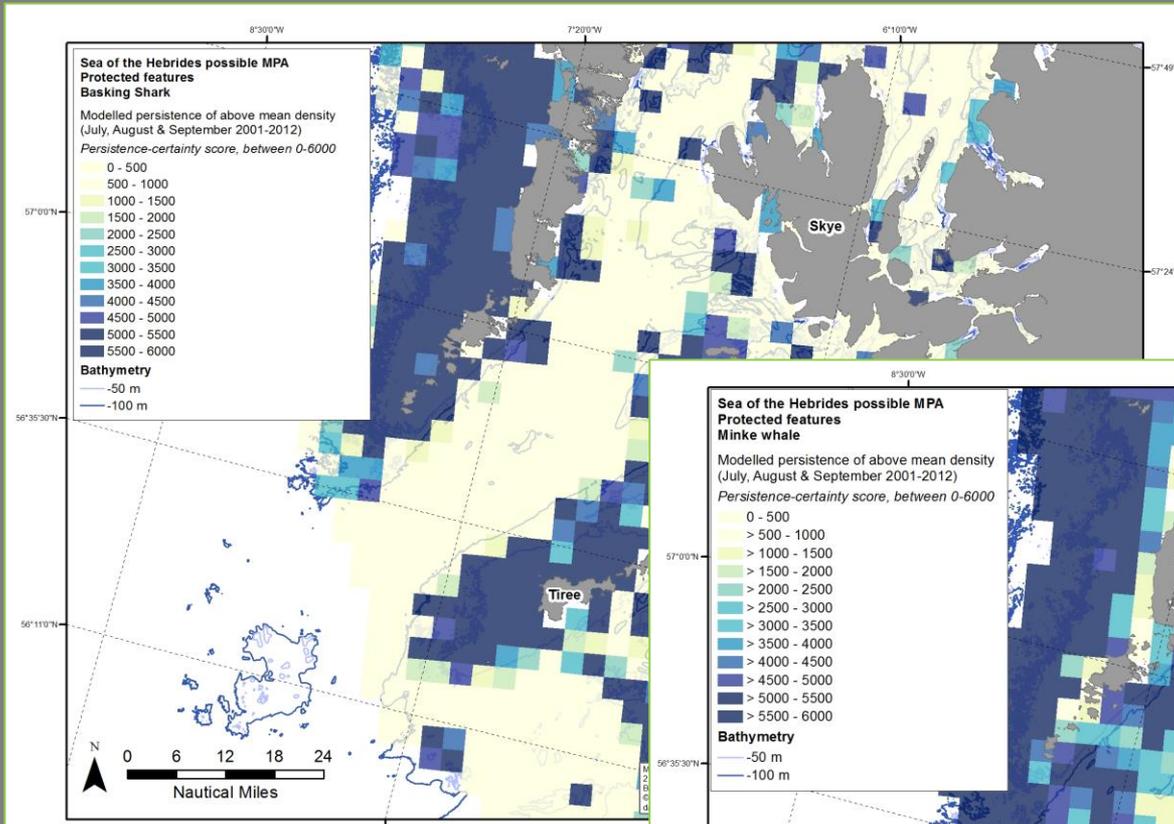


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The evidence base

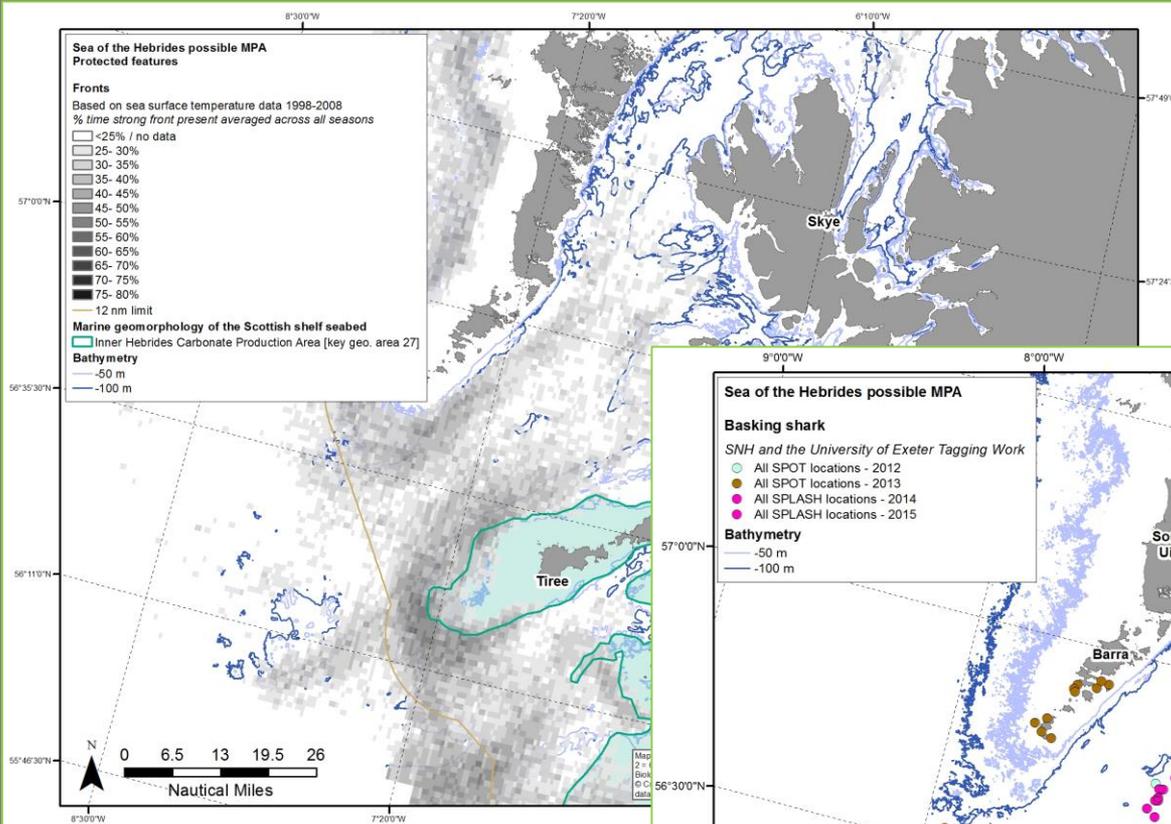
Scottish Natural Heritage
Commissioned Report No. 594

Statistical approaches to aid the identification of Marine Protected Areas for minke whale, Risso's dolphin, white-beaked dolphin and basking shark



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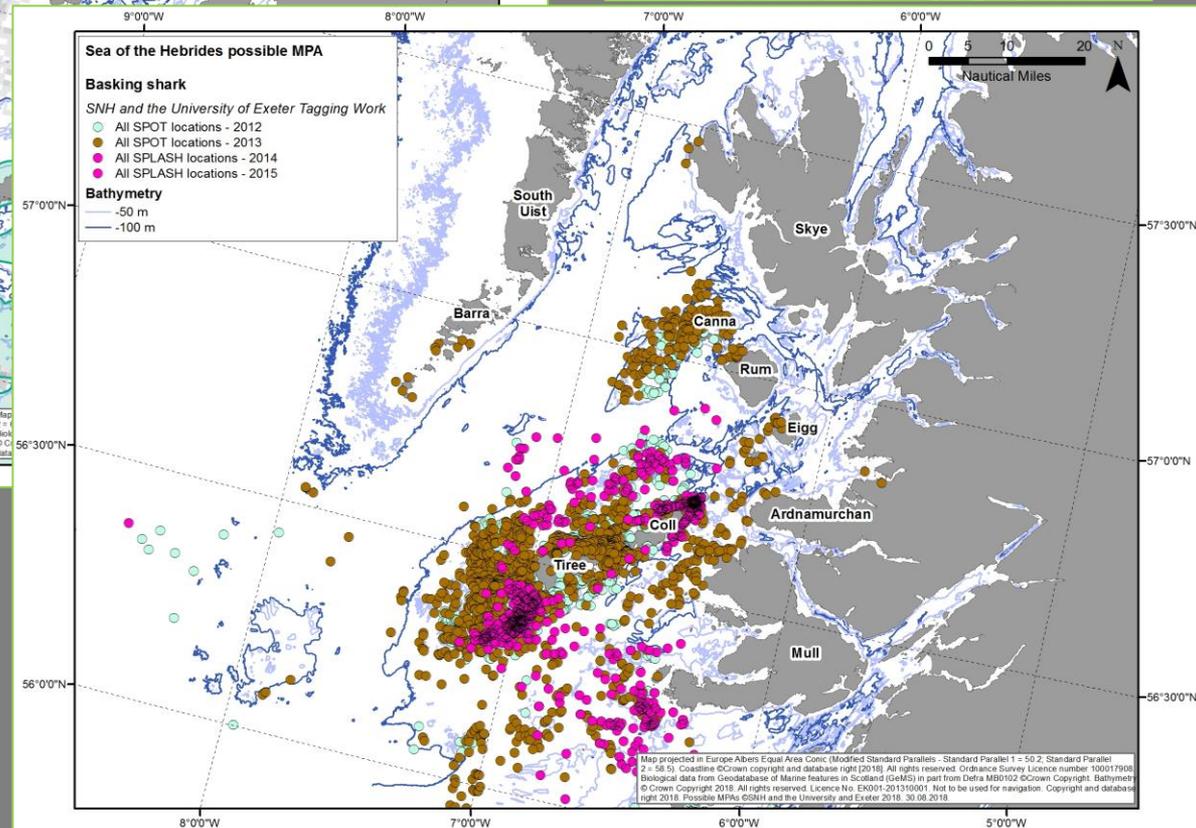
The evidence base



Scottish Natural Heritage
Commissioned Report No. 432

Characterising Scotland's marine environment
to define search locations for new Marine
Protected Areas

Part 2: The identification of key geodiversity
areas in Scottish waters



Boundary setting principles

- *Boundary setting principles from the Scottish MPA Selection Guidelines*
- Draw boundaries as closely as possible around the feature(s) to support the MPA acting as a functional whole for the conservation of the features concerned. Consideration should be given as to whether to combine adjacent features into a single MPA (see 'multiple features' below).
- For mobile species, take account of places within the natural range of the species which provide the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction.
- The footprint of individual protected features should be delineated and then if appropriate combined into one MPA boundary (in this event, management measures may vary throughout the site depending on the sensitivities of the features present).
- Ensure that activities occurring near sites do not compromise site integrity and restrict activity from an appropriate distance from the site boundary if necessary.
- Identify key stakeholders and management issues and ensure that the boundary is relevant to the issues identified as well as to the features per se.
- Use the best available scientific methodology. This is likely to involve the use of statistical analysis, and potentially also modelling techniques, particularly for mobile species.



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Boundary setting principles

These guidelines should be put into practice by:

- Drawing boundaries away from the coast as straight lines, to ensure ease of identification on charts and at sea;
- Using complex site shapes, rather than simple square/rectangular boundaries to ensure that the boundary relates closely to the feature(s) of interest;
- Locating co-ordinate points so that they are relevant to the feature of interest, rather than at the nearest whole degree or minute point;
- Using 'mosaic' sites, in which MPAs may be made up of more than one discrete area where this is appropriate to ensure the boundary closely reflects the distribution of a feature.

Any questions?



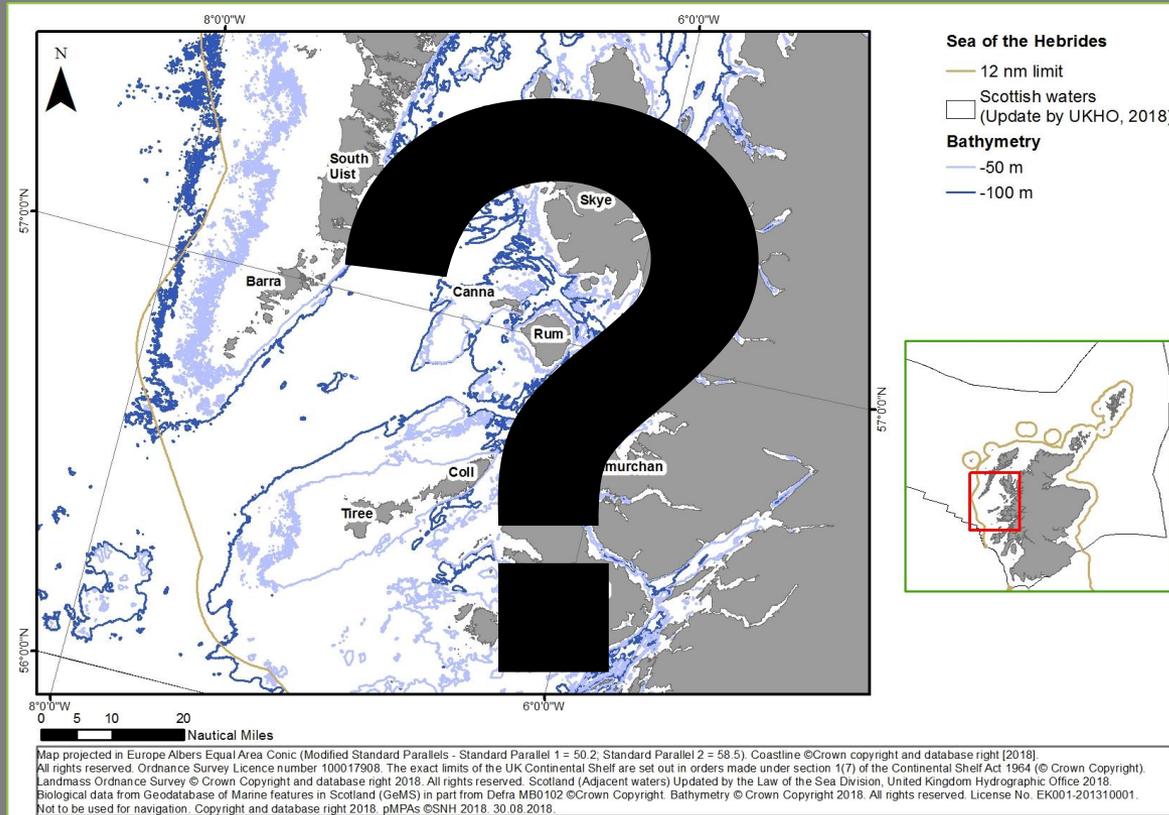
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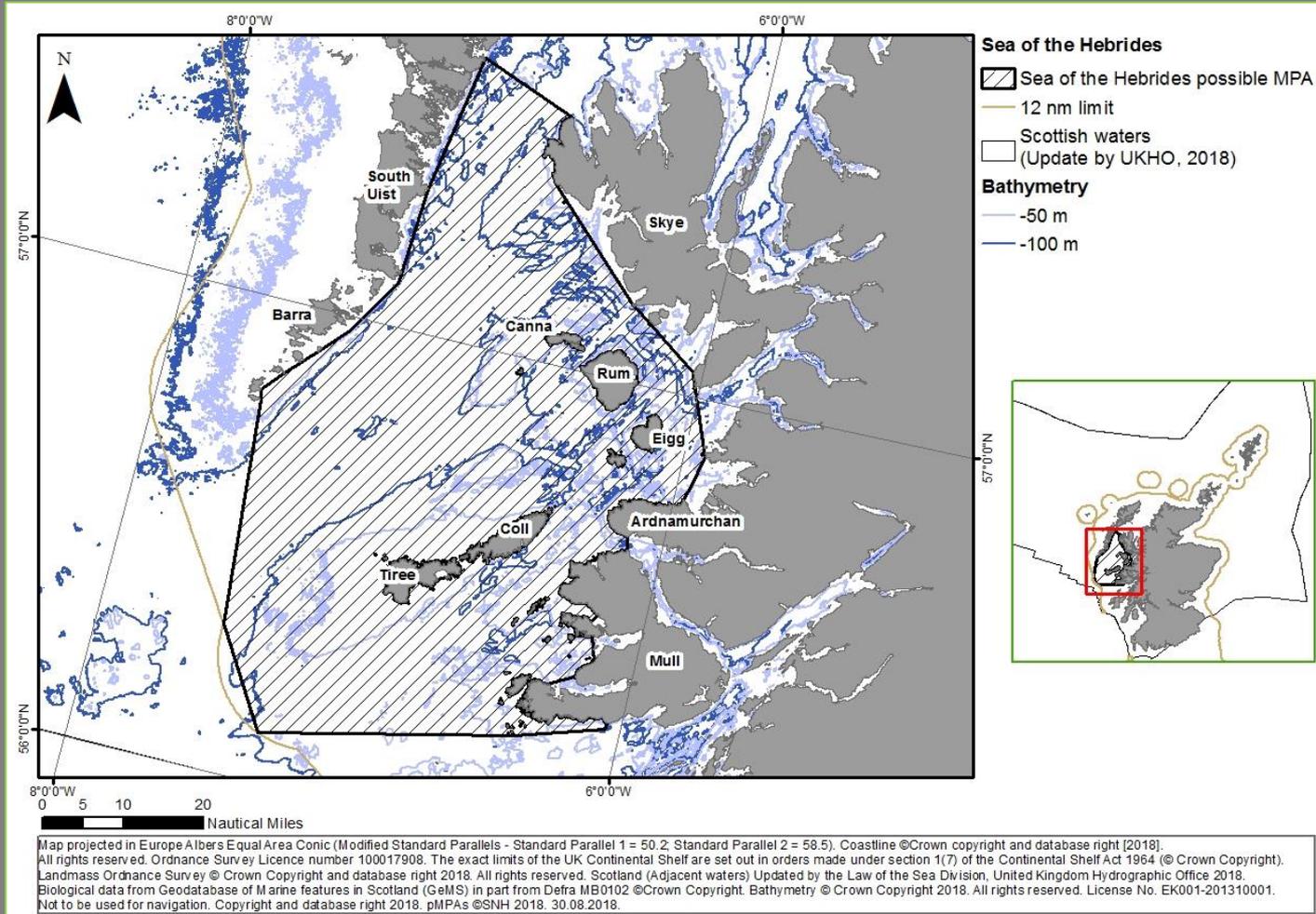
Time up!

Quick-fire presentation

- 45 second summary



Wrap up



Questions?



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