

General support and agreement with priorities presented in **5.4.4**

Important to engage with work that is taking place at a European and OSPAR level

More emphasis on the dissemination and 'public engagement' aspects of this scientific programme under **5.4.2**

Conclusion (**5.3.6**) of the recreational sector. Research to determine economic value, environmental impact and willingness to pay are all important aspects. Also need for better spatial mapping of recreational activity

Fishing (**5.3.7**) Need for better spatial mapping and economic value of inshore fishing sector

GIS (**5.4.6**) Our experience underlines the complexity of data licensing and international compatibility of data.

Use of Web GIS capabilities for MPAs (Eg MAIA), data (Eg CHARM, JNCC marine mapping) have proven valuable as public and professional tool

Good Data management and dissemination (**5.4.3**) is critical for consistent delivery of MSFD.

Focus on achieving an ecologically coherent network of MPAs under OSPAR

OSFD Article 13.4 notes 'spatial protection measures, contributing to coherent and representative networks of Marine Protected Areas, adequately covering the diversity of the constituent ecosystems'

lack of data on the distribution of species populations and habitats to assess whether level of protection is adequate

Full achievement of representativity requires a coherent and consistent European habitat map, building on and collating a number of significant European efforts.

Need to define adequacy targets for an ecologically coherent network of MPAs.

Need for better knowledge of connectivity – movement of species during life history, larval stages. Currently a challenge to build connectivity into MPA planning.

Essentially MPA managers want to know what ecological effects their MPA is having-is the level of management appropriate?

Network of MPAs is already large and likely to expand: OSPAR network (2010) was 181 sites, some offshore and 6 in areas beyond national jurisdiction (5.2.3)

Agree with general comment in framework: 'Inherent complexity in marine ecosystems, requiring new modelling approaches, which is particularly relevant in context of monitoring'.

Challenge in proving link between management action and environmental change

Need for Before After Control Impact (BACI) approach for MPA monitoring. Determining change in both resident and migratory species; aim to achieve greater consistency in national MPA monitoring programmes.

Points all generally covered in 5.2.4 in terms of general ecological monitoring

Important to work collaboratively with MPA managers