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MaRS Aims & Objectives

- To provide information to support marine assessment within The Crown Estate
- Support our strategic role
- Shift towards proactive analysis
- Enable long-term
 sustainable decisions to be
 made

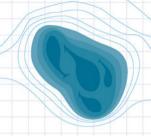


Potential Uses

- Analysis to support 9 business
 sectors within The Crown
 Estate
- Proactive proposal assessment
- Assist with wider needs?
 - Marine planning?
 - Environmental protection?
 - Natural resources?
 - Coastal?
 - Onshore?







Desktop

Data Management Constraint Assessment

Risk Analysis

Specialist Operators

Members Portal

Sustainability Assessment

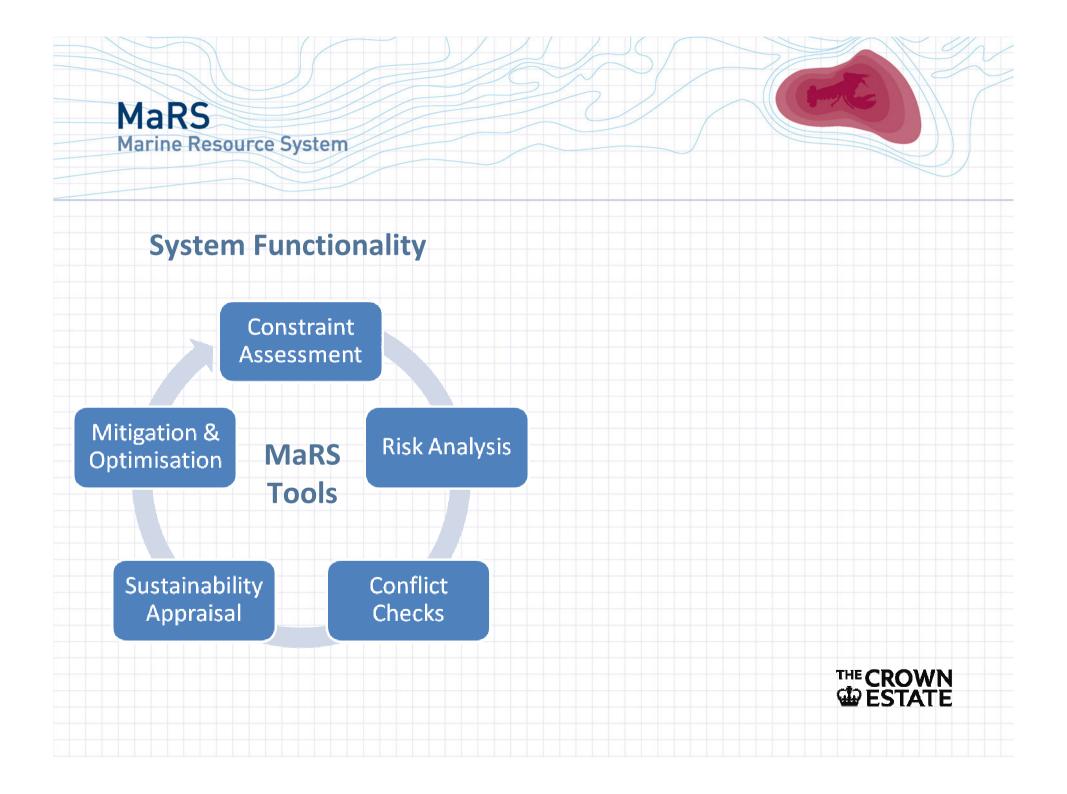
Conflict Check

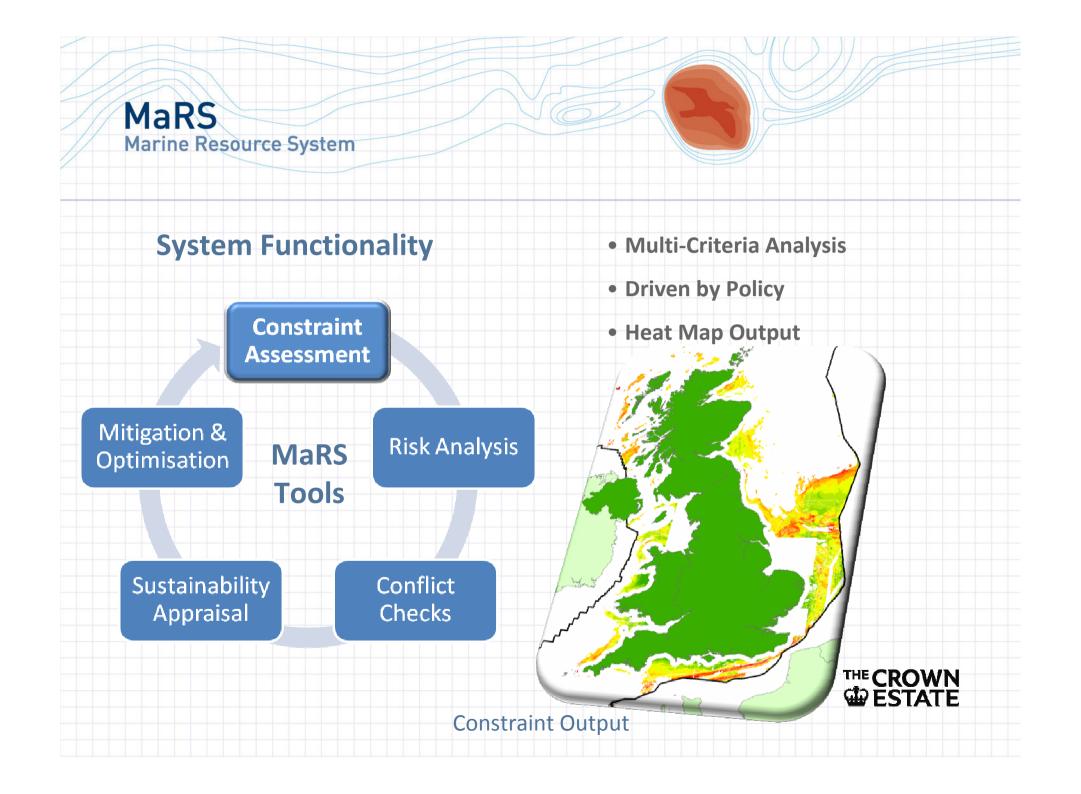
Used by Planners

Public Portal

Information Dissemination

For Stakeholders & Public





System Functionality • @Risk

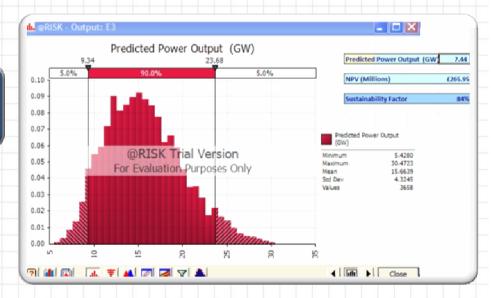
Constraint Assessment

Mitigation & Optimisation

MaRS Tools Risk Analysis

Sustainability Appraisal Conflict Checks

- @Risk Software
- Data Quality, Coverage & Analysis
- Financial Risk Assessment



Financial Analysis Results



Intersection & Interaction Datasets

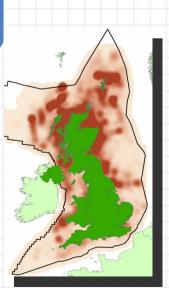
System Functionality

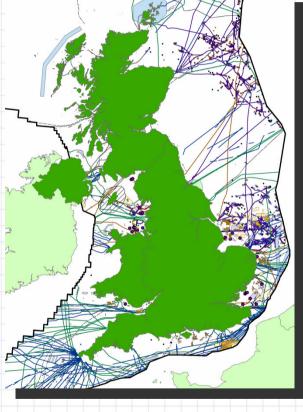
Constraint Assessment

Mitigation & Optimisation

MaRS Tools Risk Analysis

Sustainability Appraisal **Conflict Checks**









System Functionality

Constraint Assessment

Mitigation & Optimisation

MaRS Tools Risk Analysis

Sustainability Appraisal Conflict Checks

Aspiration for Sustainability

- Manage according to Shared UK
 Principles of Sustainable Development
- Compare Marine Estate Activities with each other
- Assess the impact on an individual activity on the entire portfolio
- Track change in sustainability over time





System Functionality

Constraint Assessment

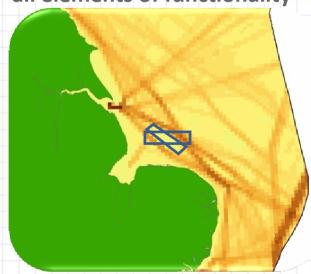
Mitigation & Optimisation

MaRS Tools Risk Analysis

Sustainability Appraisal

Conflict Checks

- Can the proposal be improved?
- Iterative process combining
 all elements of functionality

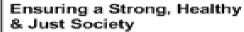






Living Within Environmental Limits

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.



Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all.

Achieving a Sustainable Economy

Economy
Building a strong,
stable and
sustainable economy
which provides
prosperity and
opportunities for all,
and in which
environmental and
social costs fall on
those who impose
them (Polluter Pays),
and efficient resource
use is incentivised.

Using Sound Science Responsibly

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the Precautionary Principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

Promoting Good Governance

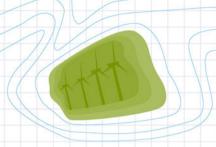
Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.



Shared Principles of Sustainability

- Sustainability assessment is in its infancy (no agreed approach)
- There are common principles
 - conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity;
 - ensuring appropriate valuation, appreciation and restoration of nature;
 - integration of environmental, social, human and economic goals in policies and activities;
 - no net loss of human or natural capital;
 - dealing transparently and systemically with risk, uncertainty and irreversibility;
 - ensuring inter-generational equity;
 - equal opportunity and community participation;
 - a commitment to best practice;
 - the principle of continuous improvement.

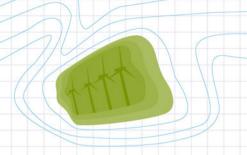




Key Features of Sustainability Assessment within MaRS

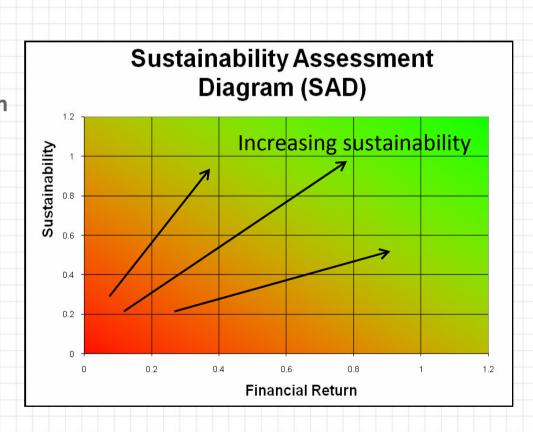
- Our process is designed to reflect sustainability principles as well as:
 - Items monitored, measured and described should be relevant to the
 Marine Estate
 - Scientifically sound and statistically valid
 - Comparable over time and space
 - Supported by available data
 - Understandable





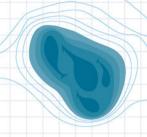
Reality for Sustainability

- Sustainability will be traded with financial return (as required by The Crown Estate Act)
- Acceptable values?
- No-go zones?
- Need to incorporate risk-based approach
- 4 Step Process
 - Objectives, Indicators,
 Measures, Metrics



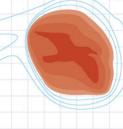






Objectives	Indicators		
 Ensure ecosystem integrity over the long term. 	 Effective monitoring and management of the marine environment. Impact on habitats and species. 		
 Mitigate the impact of climate change. 	3. Greenhouse gases emitted and displaced.		
 Adapt sensitively and appropriately to the effects of climate change. 	4. Adaptation-specific undertakings.		
 Promote and support a dynamic and sustainable marine economy. 	5. Employment generated.6. Value added.7. Durability.		
 Respect the right of future generations to the use of present resources. 	8. Use of non-renewable resources.		
 Enhance community well-being. 	9. Security of energy supply. 10. Education and understanding. 11. Net social benefits.		
 Enjoy the support, trust and enthusiasr of local communities. 	n 12. Public acceptability.		





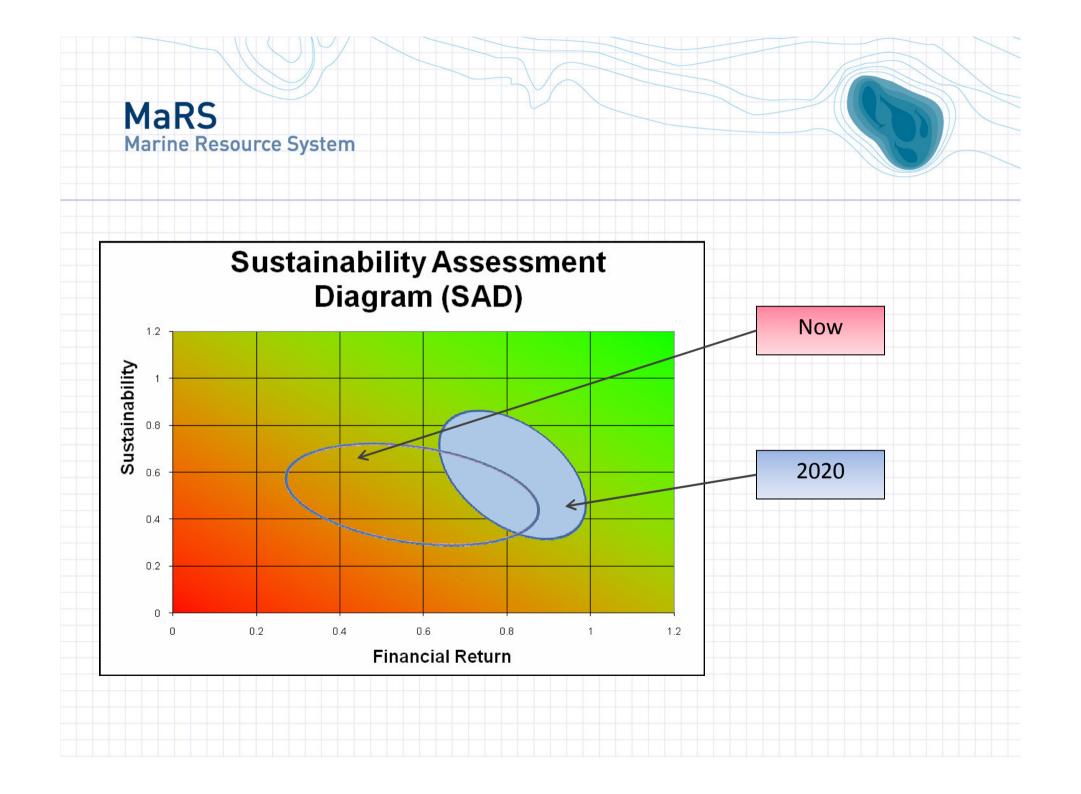
		Indicator Measures		
2	2.	lanca est en la elettrata	2.1	Effects of noise.
		and species.		Incidence of pollution.
				Physical damage to features and biotopes.
H			2.4	Recovery of marine and coastal habitats and communities.

	Measures	Metrics
2.1	Effects of noise.	Behavioural and physiological effects on coastal and marine mammals,
		birds and fish associated with construction and operational noise.
2.2	Incidence of	Number and severity of polluting incidents per year.
	pollution.	
2.3	Physical damage to	Observed damage to the seabed, the coastline and to benthic and
	features and	coastal communities.
	biotopes.	Evidence of displacement and barrier effects, collision risks and lighting
		trauma.
2.4	Recovery of marine	Evidence of recovery of marine and coastal habitats and communities.
and coastal		Data of colonication and recovery of Caballaria enimyless
	lhahitate and	Rate of colonisation and recovery of Sabellaria spinulosa.
		Life history traits of marine invertebrates.
	communities.	



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Metrics	Wind	W&T	ccs	Aggs	Aqua
Multi-stakeholder monitoring programme in place and functioning.					
Incidents of irreparable or temporary damage to protected areas and historic environments.					
Behavioural and physiological effects on marine mammals, birds and fish associated with construction and operational noise.					
Number and severity of incidents of polluting incidents per year.					
Evidence of displacement and barrier effects, collision risk and lighting trauma.					
Evidence of recovery of marine and coastal habitats and communities.					
Rate of recolonisation and recovery of Sabellaria spinulosa.					
Volume of marine gas oil (or marine diesel oil) used annually.					
Life cycle volume of CO ₂ emissions annualised by length of lease.					
Volume of CO ₂ displaced and stored annually as a proportion of UK CO ₂ emissions.					



Conclusions

- There is no agreed universal method for calculating sustainability however there are shared principles
- It is not possible to quantify many of the metrics that we would like to calculate sustainability
- This is a bigger problem in the marine environment due to gaps in data & knowledge



