PEELPORTS

GROUP

Liverpool City Regions Coastal Evidence Strategy- Industry data gaps and uses

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Use of coastal evidence in industry

- Water quality
- Current monitoring
- Sediment quality
- Rheology
- Shipping movements
- Meteorological monitoring
- Tidal measurement and prediction
- Ecological status
- To inform decisions on dredging, operations, new developments …

Historical data sources

- Realisation that standardised method of reviewing and/or commissioning new studies to support development and operations
- Emphasis on using records and measurements undertaken in house
- MDHC previously sponsored a research capability in the University of Liverpool
- Numerous developments over the years prompted spurious and targeted investigations
- Challenges as to whereabouts and sometime provenance of the findings - most are not in digital form

Current data sources

- Large scale developments (L2, Mersey Gateway) provide large sources of data
  - Current monitoring and modelling
  - Turbidity monitoring
  - Sediment quality and characteristics
  - Data used to inform appropriate assessments, WFD and other compliance assessments
- Main advantage is current attitude to freely available data, partners working together to establish co-operative solutions that benefit both parties but save on duplication
- However, projects are not obliged to share this data which could directly benefit others
- PP strategy to undertake ‘data workshops’ to bring together former prominent figures in organisations to identify and catalogues the locations and scopes of former investigations, to undertake monitoring on collaborative basis for mutual benefit

Challenges and Opportunities
Industry and regulator data provision

- Obvious advantage in links between official data sources and monitoring programmes and private industry working in same environment
- Loss of resource such as the coastal observatory
- Usually distinction between short term studies to meet requirements (industry) and longer term monitoring programmes to understand changing conditions
    - Coastal erosion
    - Marine ecological status
    - Protected sites and species monitoring
- Biggest challenge is to
    1. Find out when and where these data are being produced/stored
    2. Identify the location of where data can be stored/accessed to be used by as many agencies/stakeholders as possible