

This training workshop is aimed at participants involved in the preparation and implementation of Lagoon and Coastal Management. We welcome lagoon managers, policy makers, related researchers and other stakeholders to take part in the training workshop.

**Draft programme**

The training will take place June 26 (09.00-16.00) and will cover the following subjects:

- stakeholder analysis, stakeholder involvement; levels and means;
- build-up of the process based on the ARCH Methodology and workshop series;
- working towards a roadmap and conditions for success.

The number of participants is limited to 40.

**Book early to avoid disappointment!**

The ARCH Training Workshop is free of charge and includes workshop materials.

Lunch will be provided.

**Contact information organisation**

Please register for the Training Workshop through our website:

<https://conferences.ncl.ac.uk/arch/callforabstracts/>

If you have any questions, please contact Dr Paul Cowie:

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The project team is composed of 11 institutions from 9 European countries and coordinated by the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI). Through experimentation with and development of innovative knowledge brokering instruments, ARCH aims to develop participative methodologies in collaboration with the involved managers, policy makers and stakeholders to manage the multiple problems affecting lagoons in Europe.



**Project Coordinators**

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**Project duration**

September 2011 – August 2015

**Further information**

[www.arch-fp7.eu](http://www.arch-fp7.eu)

**Funding**

ARCH is a four-year collaborative research project funded by The Seventh Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7) of the European Commission. Thematically the project belongs to Cooperation Theme 6 Environment (including climate change).



[www.arch-fp7.eu](http://www.arch-fp7.eu)

**ARCH Training Workshop**

**26 June 2015, Newcastle**



## Management strategies for lagoons and estuaries should be based upon two solid pillars: **science and policy.**



### Background of the ARCH project

Lagoons and estuaries are located at the interface of land and sea and the transition between fresh and salt water. They represent highly dynamic and productive ecosystems with a very complex structure. The complexity of managing lagoons and estuary systems is increased as a result of multiple pressures originating from urban, industrial, agricultural, and recreational activities. There are concerns that climate change, increasing urbanisation and industrialisation will exacerbate the existing pressures even further. The question arises as to how these pressures are best addressed, while minimising the environmental, economic and social vulnerability.

Management strategies for lagoons and estuaries should be based upon two solid pillars: science and policy. The challenge for implementing existing science and policy is the lack of integration and interpretation between the two, which is a major hindrance for application by lagoon managers, policy makers and stakeholders at the lagoon scale. A central feature of ARCH is to overcome this limitation by actively using existing knowledge and policy to form the base for a management strategy and to apply them in lagoon systems throughout Europe.



### Scope of the ARCH Training Workshop

The central objective of the ARCH project is to develop and test a participative methodology in collaboration with the involved managers, policy makers and stakeholders to manage the multiple problems affecting lagoons in Europe. This will generate realistic solutions and provide roadmaps for their implementation at the lagoon scale.

The **ARCH training** is focused on challenges for the improvement of "sustainable lagoon management". The aim of the training is to build capacity with the lagoon managers, policy makers, related researchers and stakeholders, in order to make the transition:

- From segregated disciplinary scientific results to well integrated and usable scientific knowledge;
- From "government" to "governance": from sectoral policies towards sustainable management;
- From an unaware and uninformed "lagoon community" towards a community that is involved and can take up actions and measures.

### Learning outcomes and methodology

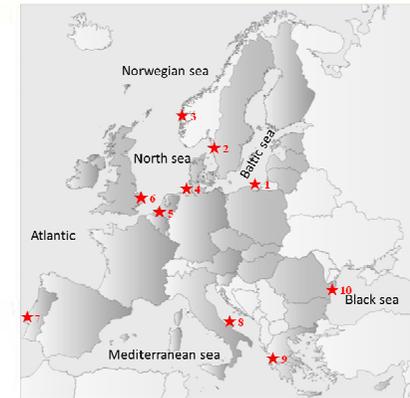
The training will focus on participative methodologies that can be taken up together with stakeholders in the lagoon to generate realistic solutions at the lagoon scale.

The training will be set up around practical examples, case studies, exercises, reflection and facilitated discussion. This includes participating in the Role Playing Game of the 'Blue Lagoon Revitalisation' that was developed within the ARCH project.

Each participant will receive a certificate from the ARCH project, signed by the Project coordinator and Scientific coordinator of the project, to state that the participants have successfully fulfilled the training.

### Lessons from 10 case study sites

In ARCH, 10 lagoons (estuarine coastal areas) are involved, with a geographical distribution covering all major seas surrounding Europe: the Baltic Sea, Norwegian Sea, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea. The selected case study sites cover not only various physical environments, but also show a strong variation on a policy level and the degree of implementation of "coastal zone management". The level of climate change assessment and adaptation also shows large variation from site to site.



Vistula (1)	Broads (6)
Göta alv (2)	Obidos (7)
Byfjorden (3)	Lesina (8)
Elbe (4)	Amvrakikos (9)
Rhine (5)	Razelm-Sinoe (10)

The case study sites vary in their characteristics, in terms of content and issues at the lagoon as well as the policy process including the local situation. However, all case study sites are in need of complex management plans. This is due to either anthropogenic pressure from different sources or due to extraordinary natural or symbolic (cultural, historical) values that needs preservation. Some of them are urban (e.g. Rhine, Elbe, Byfjorden) some rural in their nature (e.g. Obidos, Razelm-Sinoe, Lesina), some are among the most prosperous EU territories and some are typical peripheral regions lagging behind in terms of prosperity and well-being of their citizens. But all of them have the same problem of finding a trade off between current and longterm benefits and the need of identifying wise, future-oriented management strategies.

The differentiation between the case studies has shown what issues are at stake in all case studies and what generic approaches are successful. We will share these insights during the training!