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# coastman

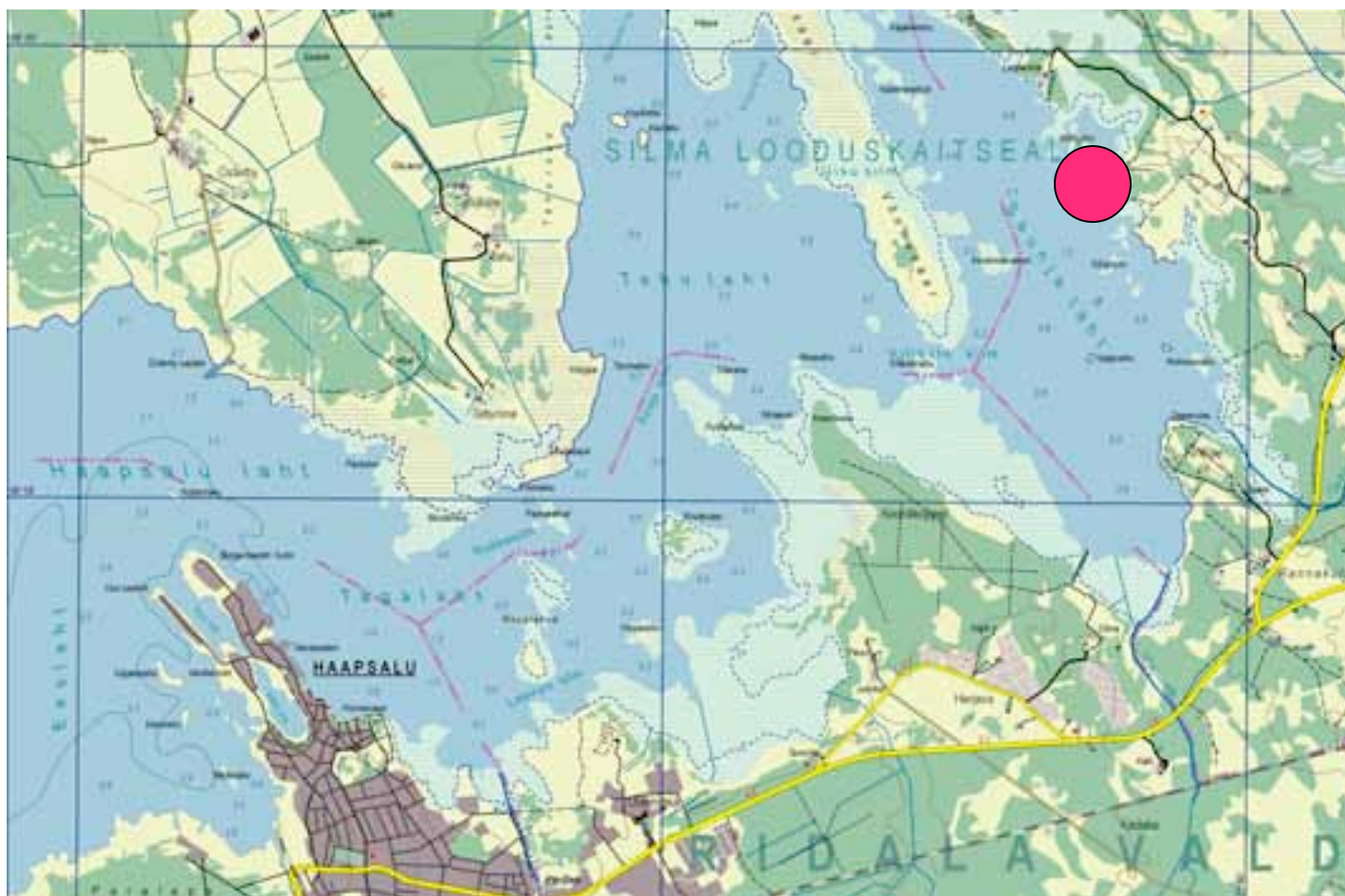
## Haapsalu Bay case study Estonia

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# Map of Estonia





# Haapsalu



# Case area

20 km long and 2 - 5 km wide

The inner part is very shallow with a maximum depth of about 1 meter.

The average depth is about 1 meter



# Main characteristics

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- quite eutrophicated and ecologically vulnerable to the anthropogenic impact.
- Silma Nature reserve



## Main characteristics

- Increasing reed bed area
- What to do with the red bed?
- How to maintain the inner part of the bay (Silma Nature reserve)



## Main objectives of the case study:

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- Develop coastal zone management strategy and measures of protection for the bay and its ecological potential.
- Initiate a Forum for scenario development and harmonization in order to resolve potential conflicts in the future.



## Stakeholders of the case study:

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- **Coastal municipalities**
- **Environmental authorities**
- **Coastal population**
- **Developers**
- **Fishery organizations**
- **Farmers**



## Stakeholders of the case study:

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- **Coastal municipalities and environmental authorities** are responsible for good state of coastal environment including management measures.
- Interested in overall development of the area
- High price for the water.
- How to fulfill national and Helcom regulations regarding waste water treatment?
- Further reduction of phosphorus will increase the price for the water



# Conflicts

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- Land in coastal areas is expensive.
- Therefore different interests
- Fishing industry was closed: 200 lost job,
- Developers: want to build 4-9 floor flats. Increased pressure to the bay.
  
- Restrictions for construction at coastal areas– in towns 50 m. In some areas in Haapsalu: 20 m
- Not allowed to build new buildings.



# Conflicts

- Floodings
- Conflicts with developers



## Main target groups of the case study:

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- **Fishery organizations.** As the main spooning and catch areas of high quality fish locate in coastal areas, these areas require better management. Protection of fish stock improves living conditions of coastal fishermen.
- Recreational interests: Beach, fishing, yachting
- Dredging of the bay (especially river mouth areas)

Fishermen: fish and small boats can go up to the rivers

Dredging: costly. Who will pay?

Nature reserve area



## Main target groups of the case study:

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- **Farmers** who need better knowledge and experience about cost-effective management and sustainable use of resources.

N load from agriculture to the bay will probably increase in the future.

Is it bad or good for the bay?

The bay acts as a huge biopond taking care of phosphorus.



# Stakeholders meeting in Haapsalu (October 2005)

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Topics: development of coastal area

Reed bed

Flooding ; expenses, state support to rebuild damaged areas: roads, houses, etc.



# Thank you!

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