17.00 – 18.30 **SESSION 4: *Tourism and Impacts on Coastal Zones***
Chair: Janette VAN BUUREN – *National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ), The Netherlands*

On coastal zone social carrying capacity

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JEL Classification: Q01, Q51, Q57, R52.
Keywords: Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework; Ecological economics; Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) ; Principles-Criteria-Indicators (PCI) framework; Social carrying capacity.

Abstract

This paper aims at shedding new light on coastal zone impact assessment whilst constructing social carrying capacity indicators. These indicators evaluate the levels and thresholds related to population growth pressures. The main assumption of this article is that social carrying capacity within the coastal zone needs a multi-dimensional study by means of a set of indicators. Surveys by interviews were conducted with coastal municipal councillors and practitioners to co-design the methodology and assess their perception of trends and coastal issues. Quantitative and qualitative results are provided for the Thau lagoon case study (Région Languedoc-Roussillon, France).

Economic impact of western Mediterranean leisure ports

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Key words: Economic impact analysis, Input-Output Tables, Leisure ports
JEL Classification: C67, D57, L92

Abstract

This research conducts a homogeneous analysis of the economic impact of a selection of leisure ports in the Western Mediterranean. Impact has been quantified by means of Input-Output Analysis and Leontief's quantities model. This study makes it possible to carry out a comparative analysis of the various port infrastructures.
Using the results as a basis, we can ascertain the direct, indirect and induced effects of such installation on the area when they are located.

Visual Disamenity Costs of Off-shore Wind Farms in the Coastal Zone – The Influence of Prior Information:

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Keywords: Visual disamenities, off-shore wind farms, willingness to pay, prior information, choice experiments.

Abstract

There are numerous stakeholders in the coastal zone. However, many of their uses of the zone are rival and/or associated with externalities. In this relation, off-shore wind power generation is a new important stakeholder with a large potential for future resource extraction. However, a view of the wind farms from the shore can cause visual disamenities in the coastal zone. Based on the choices among alternative wind farm outlays, the preferences for reducing visual disamenities from off-shore wind farms were elicited from three samples with different levels of prior information regarding the reduction in resource quality caused by wind farms. The results show a clear picture; the respondents in all three samples are willing to pay for future off-shore wind farms to be moved further from the shore to reduce their visibility. Yet the results also denote that the

preferences vary with regards to the level of prior information. On average, the preferences are not significantly different from each other in the three samples. However, in a sub-group analysis of preferences of different user groups, preferences were found to be significantly different in the three samples. Respondents in a local sample, where the off-shore wind farms are located at a large distance from the shore, or a national sample, have significantly lower WTPs compared to another local sample in Nysted, where the wind farms are located close to the shore. From a policy point of view, these results are noteworthy, as they indicate that the level of prior information affects preferences for reducing visual disamenities. More specifically, the results indicate that initially locating off-shore wind farms relatively close to the shore might induce stronger preferences for reducing visual disamenities from future off-shore wind farms compared to the preferences that may have been induced if off-shore wind farms were initially located at larger distances.