

WG1 aim: to use archaeological, historical and more recent catch history information to establish integrated trends in exploitation of key marine species with:

- linking trends with technological development
- linking trends with societal developments such as colonialism, past & present policy measures
- the role of marine science insights for production and consumption

Topical focus areas:

- i) Multi-centennial fishery and consumption of charismatic species: case study of tuna in the Mediterranean Sea
- ii) Historical ecology of commercial demersal species: case study in the North Sea, incl. spatial trajectories, fleet/gear dynamics, development and testing of indicators
- iii) Forage fish (such as herring, stickleback) in various marine ecosystems over different time-periods: centennial-scale exploitation and consumption trends, technology development, assessment of trajectories of fishing power.
- iv) Conspicuous marine consumption: case study of oysters in European northern seas since the 15th century

Geographic focus areas: based on the research interests of participants and also considering the data/information availability, the following areas were considered as of primary focus in WG1: North Sea, Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea

Developments at the meeting:

- a) *Key questions discussed in relation to the four focus areas outlined above:*
 - i) time scales to be considered;
 - ii) types of data available;
 - iii) types of analysis to be performed;
 - Social and economic history
 - Mapping through cartographic and qualitative material
 - Time series analysis
 - Large Fish Indicator (LFI) analysis
 - iv) Drivers of change.
- b) *Discussion on methods, techniques and cross-fertilizations* (identified anchor person for each of):
 - i) Development **of methods** to synthesize the quantitative and qualitative historical evidences to reconstruct changes in exploited populations and ecosystems over time (lead: Adriaan Rijnsdorp);
 - ii) Facilitating the collection and inventory of open data sources.
Standardization of protocols (lead: Ann-Katrien Lescrauwaet)
 - iii) Make explicit how Marine Historical Ecology **can guide management** (lead: George Engelhard)

Workshop attendance: 19 out of, in total 27 WG members joined the workshop. Representation from the following countries was present: Australia (2), Belgium (1), Denmark (1), Estonia (1), Great Britain (2), Germany (1), Italy (4), Netherlands (1), New Zealand (1), Russia (2), Sweden (2), USA (1).

Countries involved: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, Sweden and USA.

Gender breakdown: the workshop was well-balanced in terms of gender with 8 female and 11 male persons attended. Overall members of WG1 consist of 11 female and 18 male scientists. This should be considered as sufficiently balanced and therefore satisfactory composition given the topic.

Early career scholar engagement: the workshop was attended by five early-career researchers (2 post docs and 3 PhD students). There is a concern that we have more involvement of early career researchers.

STSM overview/plan. Two STSM's will be sought in 2015 to cover the following research topics in one or more geographic focus areas:

1. Trajectories of spatial expansion of fisheries, assessing drivers and chronology, including the changes in selectivity of gear and fleets.
2. The change in species composition and size composition is relevant in relation to the spatial expansion and development of fishing gear, as well as the issue of human induced genetic variation.

Dissemination prospects:

1. Springer Handbook in Marine Environmental History (2015)
2. One planned publication associated with each focus area; one publication on methods and at least one publication on policy relevance
3. Transfer of findings and results to ICES through close cooperation with Working Group on History of Fish and Fisheries (WGHIST)
4. Public outreach. The following options were discussed and outlined: production of maps (e.g., <http://www.environmentandsociety.org/arcadia>), use British Natural History Museum and other museum connections, use popular science magazines as a venue, TV Channels, highlighting intra-institutional visits as COST-activities, and production of policy briefs (short essay on relevance of research result to management)

Opportunities for synthesis: the meeting time didn't allow to have thorough discussion about synthesis. However, cooperation with other WG's was discussed, dependent on the topical focus areas. For instance, information on aquaculture (WG3) and changing values (WG4) was considered as essential to interpret some of the long-term datasets.