**INT: Okay, so just to start off with I think if you just tell me the name of the organisation that you’re affiliated to and then your role within that.**

DEU23: Yes, sure, so I am the development officer for [wildlife organisation]. That’s a development project at the moment funded by the National Lottery, which is focused on establishing a new coastal partnership for [County]. So, we are coming towards the end of a two year project, in September time we should be a fully established coastal partnership for County.

**INT: Is that working with other people as well?**

DEU23: Yes, so I’m based within [city] Council but I work with lots of different organisations, from people like [environmental organisation] to [Wildlife charity] and other conservation charities. So, a very broad range of partners.

**INT: What species record data do you use, do you focus on single species or group of species?**

DEU23: It depends really a lot of the stuff that we use on a regular basis is species specific. So, on the County coast we have the UK’s largest mainland breeding seabird colony around [promontory] and [town]. So, species like gannets, and kittiwakes, puffins etc. The [WILDLIFE CHARITY] and [environment organisation]collect data on each individual species, in terms of the number of them, the productivity, fluctuations in population etc. So, we do look at individual species in that way. Similarly, we look at data around marine mammals, which is less, it’s a bit more sparse, we don’t have as much data on that. So, it tends to be more ad hoc although there is a programme at the moment from Yorkshire Wildlife Trust who are trying to boost our understanding of that side of things. Then of course all the fisheries data, which to be honest I don’t really get involved in. That tends to be more- they do have individual population data, but it tends to more a species group rather than individual species. So, it’s a mix, the data in the marine environment is much more transient than the data in the terrestrial environment, so we have to go with what we’ve got access to as much as possible.

**INT: Yes, definitely. You talked about marine mammals, the data being sparse. Why is that?**

DEU23: It’s difficult to record first of all. It takes a little bit of a specialist eye to understand the differences between the whales and dolphins etc. So, it’s not as easily accessible for Joe Bloggs to identify that oh that’s a minke whale or whatever. It also takes quite a lot of time, so you have to be stood staring out at sea for hours and hours and you may not see anything. Also, I think historically that data hasn’t really been collected because for a long time we weren’t massively aware that a lot of marine mammals used the North Sea in the way that we are aware now. Over the past few years, we have become more aware of the fact that we’ve got minke whales on a weekly, daily basis during the summer months. Humpback whales come through, dolphins are here almost every day at the moment. So, it’s starting to build that picture up, but historically marine mammals just haven’t been afforded the same scrutiny as other species perhaps have.

**INT: I think also the accessibility for volunteers, to get there is a lot more difficult than terrestrial.**

DEU23: Exactly yes, you kind of have to go to the coast to do it, whereas if you were going to do a butterfly survey or something you would think that a field or a hedgerow or whatever would be fairly close to a lot of other people. So, it does take a lot more effort and the accessibility, you’re right and being trained and all that type of thing. There’s a lot of people interested and I think the Wildlife Trust have got a lot of people on their citizen science programme doing it. So, we’re hopeful that we’ll be able to fill those data gaps.

**INT: Yes, brilliant. So, the data that you use does that inform any decisions?**

DEU23: Yes, the partnership that I work for, we work on a strategic basis, so there are lots and lots of people and organisations doing things on the ground, which is great. But we work across the region looking at things quite holistically. Trying to pull things together and collaborate with people as much as possible, so that we’re looking at the Yorkshire coast as an ecosystem, rather than an isolated pockets of bits and bobs. So, we would use data to inform things like management plans for protected areas, which is what we use seabird data for quite a lot. The seabird data specifically is also used for things like wind farm developments. So, we work a lot with the offshore developers as well, because obviously that’s a big thing in the North Sea. Marine mammals in a similar way, it’s used for developments as well as management. But then we also use data to understand how we might implement emerging policies. So, things like net gain and natural capital, nature recovery networks, all that type of thing that’s coming through at the moment. We’re starting to pull together a bit of a wish list of the date gaps that we’ve got and that we’ll need to fill to be able to do those emerging things that are coming out. So, yes we’re very much about using data to inform decisions really.

**INT: Great. You mentioned about the offshore wind projects. How does that relationship work in terms of data?**

DEU23: So, it does get a bit complex because they obviously use things for a commercial purpose. There is a little bit of, I don’t want to say conflict, but there can be barriers sometimes between- we’ve collected this data but it’s commercially sensitive so you can’t have it, which is frustrating. But we’ve established a good partnership with [energy company] one of the wind farm developers and with [environment organisation]and the [WILDLIFE CHARITY] to try and collect the same data. So, this is on seabirds again, collect the same data consistently but then every organisation can almost use it in the way that they want to use it. So, we know that the data is sound and it’s collected properly and everybody is happy with how it’s been collected, because everybody has been involved in developing the methodology. But in terms of analysing it and interpreting do whatever you want to do, as long as we know that the data is sound. So, that’s been a good step in the right direction over the past few years and has meant that there aren’t as many arguments about, well you collected that data in a different way than we would have collected it and that type of thing. So, it’s a relatively new area still for a lot of organisations. With offshore wind although it’s a massive industry it hasn’t actually been around for that long and with the lifecycles of some of the species that they interact with, whether that’s seabirds or marine mammals are decades. So, we don’t know what the impact might be in 20 years of a wind farm that’s only currently been in operation for five. So, there’s still a lot of unknowns, but building that relationship now is starting to make progress in sharing data and making sure that the data is accurate.

**INT: Yes, I think that will be crucial now, particularly with- even though you say it’s not been around for long, there’s certainly from the government sort of push towards renewable energies. Also, that Biodiversity Net Gain and yourselves to work in partnership, I think that’s probably going to be quite important isn’t it?**

DEU23: Yes, absolutely and understanding how whatever we do actually has an impact or what the impact is on the marine environment is much more complex than it is on the terrestrial. Because you can’t really see what’s going on under the water, so it is a complex environment.

**INT: Brilliant, no that’s great. Where do you obtain your data from?**

DEU23: So, a lot of the data that is collected by our partner organisations, they either use people within their organisations. Like the [WILDLIFE CHARITY] for example they have specific scientists and specific people that are employed to collect the data.

**[00:10:001]**

But a lot of it is actually collected through volunteers from citizen science. Some of it’s consultancy but in terms of the big datasets that we’ve got, well seabirds is probably the biggest dataset that we’ve got. Because they’ve been monitored for about 20 years or so. A lot of that has been collected by volunteers. Similarly, the marine mammals stuff, a lot of it is collected by volunteers. We do have some intertidal data as well, some of it’s done by volunteers, some by students as well. We had some students from York Uni, from Hull Uni from further afield sometimes as well. It tends to be a mixture, but I’d say the vast majority of the big datasets is probably volunteer led.

**INT: Does it make it more difficult that you’ve got them from different areas, or is it better to get a more comprehensive understanding?**

DEU23: Yes, I mean it can be difficult, using volunteers has pros and cons. As managers of the coast, we don’t have the resources or the facilities or the capacity to go out and do it ourselves. So, we’ve really got to use whatever resources we can get our hands on, whether that’s students or volunteers. It’s great in that there are quite a lot of people who are interested and available and want to help out and enjoy spending time at the coast, which is fab. But obviously there can be differences in how people interpret things and whether they record things accurately. We do quite a bit of monitoring for recreational disturbance issues. So, obviously there’s a lot of recreational along the coast, it’s a big place for tourism and for visitors etc. But a lot of our wildlife is sensitive to that, so we do get students in usually and ask people who are regularly around the headland, [promontory] to monitor activities and tell us when they think a disturbance has happened. The problem with that is disturbance is very subjective and people see disturbance as completely different things. So, it gives us an idea of what’s happening. We’ve managed to develop quite a good dataset that we can rely on, but we always have to have a bit of a caveat with this may not be scientifically accurate. However, having said that when we have had consultants in to do similar work, it’s for a development usually. They do similar things as to what the volunteers to do. The data usually matches up pretty well, so in terms of the quantity of data, volunteers is always the way forward, because we can afford to get loads of consultants in. But it’s always useful to have that quality backup whether that’s a consultancy or an organisation coming in and using their own specialists, just to backup what we’ve already got. So, yes it does work. In an ideal world we’d spend a lot of money and get consultants to do everything, so everything was consistent, but we’re not in an ideal world.

**INT: That’s great. The data that you collect from the various people, is this as raw data or has it been processed in any way at all?**

DEU23: So, I think most of it has been processed, I think the marine mammals stuff hasn’t been processed yet, because it’s still quite an early project. I think they’ve only been doing it for two or three years and they want a good dataset to look at it properly. So, the seabirds stuff is processed every year and a report is written on it. Obviously you’re sharing that with [energy company] and with wind developers, they process and analyse seabirds, flight tracks and things like that. So, all of that type of data is processed on a regular basis. The recreational disturbance data that we collect similarly is analysed every year and we often have students ask us to share it with them, so that they can do analysis on it. Things like intertidal surveys and that type of thing, things that are perhaps are a bit more nuance, in terms of what’s happening and the changes. Although they tend to be analysed, I guess as you’ve done it. So, you’ll look at it and then you’ll look at last year or whatever and kind of do a little bit of analysis. As far as I’m aware they haven’t really been comprehensively looked at across the time period of when everybody has been doing these intertidal surveys. I’m not really sure why that is, it might be because the data was probably held by a lot of different organisations. So, it would probably be quite complex to get everything together. But it tends to be the species that people are most interesting in finding out about will be analysed fairly quickly.

**INT: Always the case.**

DEU23: Yes.

**INT: You mentioned about the seabird report and that’s produced annually. How many different types of audiences is that shared with?**

DEU23: So, that usually goes to all of the regulators that are involved in looking after the area. It’s produced by the [WILDLIFE CHARITY], so it’ll go to people like Natural England, to the local authorities. I think it is shared quite widely, but it’s pitched at people who already understand designated area. It’s not necessarily written for Joe Blogs, although it’s publicly available I believe if people wanted it, they could ask for it. But it’s pitched at people who understand the processes of seabird monitoring etc. Yes, it’s been done for at least, well the annual report has definitely been done for at least 10 years I think. But the monitoring has been going on for quite a long time.

**INT: Do you produce any reports or deliverables that are tailored to volunteer perspectives?**

DEU23: I think perhaps an internal basis, so the volunteers who do the seabird monitoring for the [WILDLIFE CHARITY] and the volunteers who do the marine mammals stuff for the Wildlife Trust, I think internally they will share the results with them, the summary results. From a partnership perspective the management group that specifically looks after [promontory] and [Town] they produce an annual report each year, which is pitched towards the public. That includes summaries of any data that’s been collect but will also include little bits of information about projects and that type of thing. So, it’s not necessarily driven by the data, but it might include it. I think that’s probably about it really for that one.

**INT: No, that’s brilliant. What resolution of data do you use and does this differ for different purposes?**

DEU23: Yes, it will differ for pretty much every project, obviously depending on what we need. So, recreational disturbance monitoring for example is usually just counts of activities. So, it’s literally numbers on a spreadsheet. Whereas things like tracking seabird flights would obviously be GPS logs and altimeter logs all that type of stuff. It completely depends on the project really.

**INT: Yes, no. You talked about how most of the data you receive is processed, do you do any analysis or processing of the data yourselves?**

DEU23: Yes, in terms of the partnership that I work for we will process the recreational disturbance data. So, that’s the data that the partnership gathers specifically. Then within our partnership we have lots of different organisations who do similar things. I believe everybody analyses their own data, unless it’s funded so that they can get consultancies to do it or if they have a student who’s in and can do that type of thing as well.

**INT: Yes, no that’s great. How do you deal with data gaps?**

DEU23: Well at the moment we’re going through it, because we’ve got the development project, we’re going through a process of identifying where our data gaps are and building a bit of a research strategy for the coast. So, that we can target resources where they are needed. In the marine environment there are a lot of data gaps. There are a lot of areas that we don’t have the answers for and that’s not just in our specific area.

Because of the connectivity with the marine environment there are big data gaps offshore that impact what’s happening inshore that we don’t really have any influence on. So, at the moment we’re building a research strategy to try and focus resources, but also share resources as well. So, if somebody is going out to do, I don’t know, some shipwreck surveys, like the dive club are going out to do shipwreck surveys, we might also ask them to do a species survey as well as a heritage survey. So, that we’re killing two bird with one stone type thing, because resources are always limited.

**INT: Yes, no that’s brilliant. Just finally on this section, data requirements section. How do you consider confidence accuracy and precision in your data?**

DEU23: It’s difficult especially if we’re using a lot of volunteers. But we do try and give accurate training to volunteers and citizen scientist as much as possible, provide guidance and as much information as we can, so that they can make sure their data is accurate. Obviously if we’re doing things with consultancies or if organisations have specific members of staff who are up to speed with this type of thing, then it’s less of an issue. But we always still try and make sure that the methodology is absolutely watertight and there’s no wiggle room. Even with consultancies we have to be very kind of, this is what we need. It is a challenge and obviously in any environment things change and the weather and you’ve got to adapt to some degree. We do try and keep that within perimeters as much as possible.

**INT: Brilliant, no that’s great. Do you share your- I think we’ve talked about it already a bit, but any other audiences that you share results or data with?**

DEU23: The most people that we share them with will be our immediate partners, so people like government organisations and conservation bodies, local authorities, other partnerships, that type of thing. It depends on the project, if a lot of people have been involved, in terms of a lot of volunteers have been involved, then we’ll share summary information with them. But if it’s just a few different partners looking at something retrospectively or something like that, then we might just share it with those partners. It depends on the project really.

**INT: Yes, no that’s brilliant. In terms of data aspirations and looking forward, how could the data be improved to help with your decision making?**

DEU23: So, one of the things that we really want to do or we’re working on at the moment is have a bit of a regional portal for marine and coastal data. Obviously there are national places like the NBN Gateway and obviously the Data Centre and places like that, who have all of that information on a UK level. But what we feel is missing, is a single point of contact for information about Yorkshire’s marine and coastal environment with an interactive map. So, you can zoom in and out on what’s happening with the seabird colony, you can look at marine mammals and everything else. We are building bit of a platform at the moment to try and start that process. Which in the first instance will just have a basic interactive map that shows the designations that we’ve got on the site and different projects that we’re involved in. In the future we hope to be able to build that interactivity in there a bit more. Specifically, around things like seabird tracking, which is quite a good engagement tool for the general public as well. If you can see where the seabirds are flying. Whilst that data has been collected over the past few years there isn’t actually anywhere where it’s visualised and it’s shown to people. So, we’re really keen on building that side of things. Obviously there’s more that could be done around data accuracy and making sure that all of the data is stored in a single place, rather than absolutely everywhere. But that really comes down to the fact that organisations get funding for a project and they do the project and they have the data on their spreadsheets and then they move onto a different project. So, data is just held everywhere and I’m sure that’s the same with the terrestrial environment as well. It will be a long process to make that into a more cohesive system.

**INT: Yes, of course. Was there any additional information that would help you interpret the data?**

DEU23: I think in terms of interpreting the data we’re probably, obviously it depends on the project, but we’ve probably got a lot of expertise and skills within our partnership and within our networks to be able to interpret quite a wide range of data. I think the best thing in terms of moving forward with it, is to share that with partners, with stakeholders, with members of the public. Because although we have all of this knowledge and we have all of this data, we don’t necessarily share it as widely as we perhaps could or should. The Yorkshire Coast is amazing in terms of wildlife and species and habitats and geology, but not very many people know that and not very many appreciate that. I think to really make a bit of step change in people’s behaviour, so that they understand that if they do something in Scarborough or whatever then it might impact Bridlington. We need to be able to share the information that we have and doing that in an accessible way and in an engaging way is tricky. But with something like mapping or a platform or a website or something like that, then we start to breakdown those barriers a little bit. So, for me that’s what we’re missing at the moment.

**INT: Yes. Just a general question, considering climatic variations, does this influence your own knowledge for volunteers to collect data would you say?**

DEU23: In terms of?

**INT: So, more of a scientific basis, rather than just volunteers using their knowledge, does that make it difficult?**

DEU23: It can do, I think when you’re getting into more technical projects and you’re trying to get people to understand the nuances maybe in how species behave particularly. Because people tend to think that, again probably not seabirds a lot, but that’s because we’ve got quite a lot of data on it. People tend to think that seabirds fly and that is fine, that’s what seabirds do, which of course they do. But if they fly at the wrong time, so if they are sitting on an egg or they’ve got a young chick or something like that. Then that’s not the best thing for them at that moment. So, getting that type of information across plus the other pressures that are involved like climate change, offshore wind etc, it starts to get quite technical. At that point you do start to lose people, so it can be tricky to get the balance right, between we want to give you all this information, so that you know what we know. But also, you don’t need all that information to make those good decisions. So, it depends on the technicalities that we want to go for I think.

**INT: Sure, no that’s brilliant. So, just as the final section, I’m just going to focus a bit more on modelled data. So, how would you feel about using modelled data?**

DEU23: I don’t have a lot of experience in using modelled data, we tend to us the data that we’ve got essentially. However, it would be great if we could use it more, because when we’re talking about things that might happen in 10, 20 years’ time. That’s one lifecycle of a few of our seabirds or not even one lifecycle of a minke whale or something like that. So, we really need to know what’s going to happen, especially with climate change. In 10, 20 years’ time it could be a very different climate from it is now. It’s probably going to be quite a different climate, so we need to know what’s going to happen. As far as I’m aware there aren’t very many species specific climate change models for the North Sea, maybe even for the Yorkshire coast definitely. It would be really beneficial to be able to do that. We just don’t have the capacity.

**INT: Would this affect the type of decisions that you make based on the modelled data then?**

DEU23: I think it would, I think the vast majority of people that I work with understand the processes and understand what’s happening. The tricky thing is communicating that to other areas of their organisations. So, people like local authorities for example, absolutely massive organisations, the decisions that are made high up about policies and strategy and overall spend and those types of things. Those people aren’t necessarily the people that I talk to about things that are happening on the coast within the environment. So, being able to visually show people, this is what we’ve got at the moment, this is what we’re predicting will happen with the climate. Therefore, this is what we’re predicting what will happen with our environment. I think will be a really powerful tool to be able to negotiate and influence and inform and all those types of things. So, that we start to really make that connection between a healthy and productive environment and a healthy and productive society. They go hand in hand. We very much depend on the marine environment for pretty much everything, from the air we breathe to the fish we eat, to walking on the coast. So, making that connectivity with the data that we’ve got now is difficult because we’re saying, well this is what’s happened now, it might happen like this in the future, but we don’t know. But if we’ve got a model that shows actually that’s probably as likely to happen. I think that will be a really useful tool.

**INT: Yes, brilliant. In terms of your decision making would you use a model [inaudible 00:31:59] and use it alongside other things?**

DEU23: Sorry, I lost you a bit then, can you just repeat that question.

**INT: Oh, sorry. In terms of your decision making would you use a model data output on its own to base your decision on that, or would you use it alongside other things anyway?**

DEU23: I think we’d have to use it alongside other things, it would have to be a combined approach. But I think it would be an additional tool to add to the box of tricks that we could use. It’s always going to be in that way, because even the best model we can’t be 100% sure that that is actually going to happen, but it would be a useful thing. I think in different environments and not even different sectors even, models are used on a regular basis. Thing like financial models and with forecasting and those types of things. So, people are generally okay with how they work and accepting of them. So, it’s a bit of a gap really that we’ve not been able to tap into that in the environmental sector generally, but certainly in the marine environment. So, I think using it alongside other things would definitely be the way to go.

**INT: Brilliant, no that’s great. So, I’m just going to show you some examples now of some modelled data outputs that part of the DESI team have created.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: So, I’ll just ask if you’re able to interpret them from face value and then whether you find them useful as well. So, I’ll just share my screen now. I’m afraid this isn’t a marine species, it’s a five-spot burnet moth that we’ve got here.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: So, if we just concentrate on the one on the left here, I don’t know if you can see my mouse.**

DEU23: Yes.

**INT: Ignore this writing, it’s just the five-spot burnet moth. So, I’ll just ask if you can interpret that and then whether you found that useful?**

DEU23: So, is that saying that the population is bigger where the green colour is, is that what that’s saying?

**INT: Yes, so the likeliness of that species being there is greater in the darker green colours, yes. Then obviously with the paler pink colour less likely to be there.**

DEU23: Yes, yes.

**INT: So, that’s the raw probability distribution model on a national scale.**

DEU23: Yes.

**INT: Then again, this one on the left, it’s the same raw probability distribution but a five kilometre scale around the point in Wallingford.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: Which is in Oxfordshire. Are you able to interpret that and is that useful?**

DEU23: So, I presume again it’s a similar thing, the green is where they’re most likely to be. In terms of usefulness unless you really knew what five kilometres circle it was in Wallingford, it wouldn’t be massively useful. Overlaid perhaps with habitat type or something like that, that would more useful.

**INT: Is there any other additional information that you would add to make it more useful?**

DEU23: I’ve no idea what the number mean up and down the axis. Obviously overlaid with habitat layers or other.

**INT: Yes, brilliant.**

DEU23: Or even just a street map, so you knew where you were looking.

**INT: Yes, so the axis are just grid references.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: Admittedly and the modellers have accepted this, that they’re more on a scientific level.**

DEU23: Yes.

**INT: That’s brilliant. I’ll then just move on to the one on the right. Which is a variation model, again for the five-spot burnet moth. Are you able to interpret this one?**

DEU23: I mean the colours aren’t-

**INT: No.**

DEU23: Unless it’s my screen.

**INT: No, don’t worry, it’s not your screen.**

DEU23: I guess no not massively. The variation in them?

**INT: So, it’s sort of working alongside the one on the left, the raw probability. So, in the areas where say for example in the southwest where there’s dark green on the left. There’s a high likeliness of that species. The paler the colour on the right the more confident you are in that distribution.**

DEU23: Oh, okay.

**INT: Whereas if we look at Wales where it’s slightly darker, there’s a greater variation, so you have less confidence in that.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: With that description, does that make it useful as a tool or would it be useful?**

DEU23: I’m not sure that I would find it massively useful. I understand why it’s necessary in terms of your confidence with the other map. But perhaps showing it in that way isn’t the best way to show the confidence levels to me.

**INT: No, that’s great, that’s brilliant. Yes, I’ll just go down to the one on the right. This is again the variation model around Wallingford, but again do the ideas of orientation apply to this as well?**

DEU23: Yes, I think so, I think the colours, because the colours are exactly the same as the other ones, you brain thinks that it’s still something to do with the probability rather than the confidence levels.

**INT: No, that’s brilliant, I had that yesterday. Obviously colour schemes as well, just sort of like a colour blindness level as well, we’ve had that issue as well.**

DEU23: Yes.

**INT: But yes, no, these are just starting points. I got given these a while ago, they’re already in development of further models. That’s brilliant it’s interesting to hear people’s perspectives on these. I think these have got to be able to attract a range of audiences, so you’ve got to tap into that scientific specialist area, then also volunteer, like you say Joe Bloggs.**

DEU23: Yes, well that’s it I guess it depends who your audience is. If you audience is scientists then the way that you’ve done it, in terms of probability and variation might work quite well for them. I think colour changes are definitely useful. But in terms of a member of the public, do they need to know how confident you are about probability.

**INT: Yes, yes I see. I think also especially with these interviews obviously we’re gauging peoples interest in this project. So, I think from understanding people who I talk to like yourself, what are your thoughts on it. I think those are slightly more crucial.**

DEU23: Yes.

**[00:39:39]**

**INT: It’s definitely the benefit of these interviews. So, that’s brilliant. Was there anything else that you wanted to talk about, these models at all.**

DEU23: No, I don’t think so.

**INT: Okay.**

DEU23: No.

**INT: Brilliant, I’ll just stop sharing my screen now then. So, I’ve asked all the questions that I wanted to ask, which is brilliant. Was there anything else that you wanted to ask me or thought you think I should have asked you?**

DEU23: No, I don’t think so. Are you going to be developing models or just developing ideas around how data modelling should work? How are you going to progress the project?

**INT: It’s sort of a bit of both with those two coming together. So, you’ve got part of the team looking at needs in data. Then you’ve got the other side which are creating the App and a tool. I think with those two together hopefully we can develop something that’s useful for a slightly larger range of audiences and its usefulness as well. I would just ask as my final question to you. Then next stage of the project will involve working with people like yourself sort of co-design.**

DEU23: Okay.

**INT: With the insights and perspectives and what works and what perhaps doesn’t work. Would this be something you’d be interested in at all?**

DEU23: Yes, I would be, I don’t know how much help I can be obviously in terms of the terrestrial side of things.

**INT: Sure.**

DEU23: I’m happy to be engaged and talk about what’s happening, my capacity is quite stretch at the moment.

**INT: Yes, sure.**

DEU23: I may not be able to give a lot of time to it, but if I can help in any way I’m happy to do that.

**INT: That’s brilliant, I think it will be particularly interesting from a marine side. A lot of it’s terrestrial at the moment. So, it will be interesting to have your perspective on that.**

DEU23: Yes, absolutely, just keep me in the loop and let me know.

**INT: That’s brilliant. Was there anything else at all that you wanted to ask me?**

DEU23: No, that’s great.

**INT: Well, thanks again [DEU23], thank you for taking the time to speak to me.**

DEU23: No problem at all, I hope it goes well.

**INT: Yes, thank you and have a nice day.**

DEU23: You too, thanks.

**INT: Bye.**

DEU23: Bye.

**[Audio ends: 00:42:26]**