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附件1

浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院） 同行专家业内评价意见书

姓名：连泽本

学号：22260480

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一、个人申报

(一) 基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】

1. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

在浙江大学工程师学院攻读土木水利专业硕士研究生期间，我开展了基于立体分层视角的海洋三维空间规划方法研究，需融合土木水利专业的基础理论与技术方法。将流体力学与海洋空间分层结合，分析海洋上升流对海洋立体空间利用的影响，利用Arcgis Pro软件建立不同海洋空间分层(水面层、水体层)的流体特征，分层流速等数据。将工程地质与海底空间进行分析，对海底沉积层进行地质构造分析，在海洋三维空间规划中规避海底不稳定建设区域，搭建海底三维地质模型。利用Arcgis Pro构建海洋开发适宜性评价模型，兼顾工程建设与生态保护。通过开展海洋三维空间规划方法研究我熟练掌握了土木水利专业的相关理论知识以及相对应的软件与分析技术。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

在浙江省海洋科学院战规中心实习期间，我协助导师完成了《2023年浙江省海洋“两空间一红线”划定工作和海洋“双评价”研究》项目中的国土空间规划体系下陆海统筹海岛用途管制制度研究和《2024年浙江省海洋“两空间一红线”划定工作和海洋“双评价”研究》项目中的陆海一体化分区方法研究。参与《洞头区海岸带综合保护与利用规划》编制工作，参与完成洞头区海域开发适宜性评价研究报告为规划的编制提供支撑;参与修改《浙江省海岸带及海洋空间规划》;参与温岭市、平湖市、海盐县的海洋开发保护与陆海统筹发展研究工作，协助完成研究报告;参与编制《历史围填海区域详细规划编制研究报告》，为浙江省历史围填海区域详细规划编制提供参考;参与《县级海岸带综合保护与利用规划编制指南》(团体标准)编制工作;参与《海域开发适宜性评价技术指南》标准编制工作。

3. 在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例(不少于1000字)

随着海洋开发利用规模的不断扩大，海洋经济快速发展，大量海洋空间资源被占用，不同用海活动之间的空间冲突愈发激烈。为缓解用海矛盾、提高资源利用效率，自2019年以来中央及地方政府陆续出台相应政策，要求明确海域立体分层设权范围，规范立体开发活动的用海管理。然而，现行海洋空间规划多以二维平面为主，缺乏科学的立体用海规划方法。为更高效地释放海域资源潜能，服务国家集约用海政策，亟需探索基于立体分层视角的海洋三维空间规划方法。

在攻读土木水利专业硕士期间，我聚焦海洋空间立体利用的技术瓶颈，创新性地提出基于“水面-水体-底土-

海床”四层划分的三维空间规划方法，并以浙江省温岭市为实证对象，构建了兼容性分析与适宜性评价相结合的三维空间开发决策支持框架。研究采用冲突系数矩阵进行量化分析，对20类主要用海活动的空间兼容性进行数值建模，通过建立三维空间准入负面清单制度，有效识别并规避不可兼容的用海组合。基于此，构建面向不同分层的适宜性评价指标体系，重点针对水面层(海上风电、海上光伏、旅游观光和港口建设)、水体层(水体养殖)和海床层(海床养殖)等典型用海类型，运用GIS空间叠加分析和多准则决策方法，划分温岭市立体用海潜力区，确定相应的立体用海模式并提出兼容用海立体管控措施。

根据研究结果可以得出温岭海域适合进行立体用海开发的区域占总海域面积的42.5%。同时识别并界定了温岭海域三种典型立体开发模式：(1)在隘顽湾西部海域，融合水体养殖与海上光伏，建立“渔光互补”型水体-

水面立体利用模式；(2)在离岸20km以外的海域，整合海上风电、水体养殖和海床养殖，

形成“风渔融合”型水面-水体-

海床综合利用模式；（3）在大陈岛南部和牛山岛东部，结合旅游观光、水体养殖和海床养殖，打造“海洋牧场-旅游综合体”。

基于研究结果，对分层用海的管控措施提出具体建议：（1）海上风电在渔业用海区需注意补偿渔民损失。（2）海上光伏在渔业用海区需调整光伏组件间距和架设高度，减轻对水体生态和渔业生产的干扰。（3）旅游观光在渔业用海区需要注意严控污染物排放，规划专门观光路线；在工矿通信用海区需要合理规划观光时间避开工矿通信设施维护期，科学规划线路绕开设施密集区域。（4）水体养殖在交通运输用海区需注意不能影响港口作业，远离主航道和锚地；在工矿通信用海区需注意远离取排水口；在游憩用海区需注意控制养殖密度，避开游客主要游览区域。（5）海床养殖在工矿通信用海区需避开海底光缆管道，做好锚固措施避免侵占其他海域。

通过海洋三维空间规划的研究为海洋空间规划中立体分层用海的兼容性分析提供了量化方法，分层构建了海洋空间开发适宜性评价体系，更符合海洋资源立体分布特征和开发利用实际。研究成果提出了温岭市三维立体用海规划布局及重点区域适用的用海模式和管理对策，可为其他沿海地区开展立体用海规划提供参考，助力海洋资源高效利用和海洋经济可持续发展。

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2. 备注中“*”表示重修课程。

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Outline

Highlights

Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Materials and methods

3. Results and discussion

4. Conclusions

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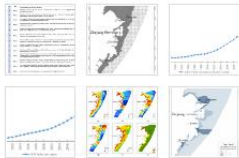
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Data availability

References

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Figures (6)



Tables (10)

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4



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Guangqiong Ye ^{a,b,c}, Zeben Lian ^a, Chong Chen ^{b,1}, Chunyu Lin ^{a,d,1}, Zhiguo He ^a, Weidong Shang ^e, Yongchao Zheng ^e

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Highlights

- A comprehensive evaluation system for the quality of marine resources is established to assess the value of marine resources.
- The optimization mechanism of dynamic adjustment and adjustment coefficient of sea area fees is constructed.
- This system, which could be applied in Zhejiang, divides the adjustment range of sea area use fees into six categories, improving management efficiency.

Abstract

To prevent excessive exploitation of sea resources by developers, countries around the world have established systems for managing sea use. The system of sea use fees in China is continually improving, but it cannot reflect the full value of marine natural resources.

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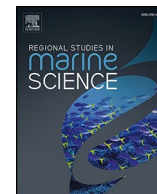
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The dynamic adjusted system of sea use fees: An empirical research on the sea use management in Zhejiang province

Guanqiong Ye^{a,b,c}, Zeben Lian^a, Chong Chen^{b,*}, Chunyu Lin^{a,d,**}, Zhiguo He^a, Weidong Shang^e, Yongchao Zheng^e

^a Ocean college, Zhejiang University, Zhoushan, China

^b Key Laboratory of Ocean Space Resource Management Technology, MNR, Marine Academy of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, China

^c Hainan Institute of Zhejiang University, Sanya, China

^d Ocean Research Center of Zhoushan, Zhejiang University, Zhoushan, China

^e Beijing Institute of Space Mechanics and Electricity, Beijing, China

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ABSTRACT

To prevent excessive exploitation of sea resources by developers, countries around the world have established systems for managing sea use. The system of sea use fees in China is continually improving, but it cannot reflect the full value of marine natural resources. Therefore, an optimization mechanism for dynamic adjustment which considered the value of marine natural resources and the adjustment coefficient of sea area fees was constructed in the study. This study explored the difference between marine resources zoning and the dynamic adjustment standard of sea use fees collection and took Zhejiang province as an example. The results showed that the comprehensive scores of coastal marine resources were generally higher than those of the open sea in Zhejiang province. Furthermore, the comprehensive scores of important ecological areas such as bays and islands were higher than those of other marine areas, and the comprehensive score of Ningbo sea area was significantly higher than those of other sea areas. On the basis, there are six classes of the adjustment range of the sea use fees standard were divided in Zhejiang province in the study. The overall increase of fee was 3.9–8.0 %. The results of study can assist decision-making by evaluating the value of marine resources and the adjustment of sea area usage royalties, which will help to improve the efficiency of sea area management.

1. Introduction

The oceans and coastal zones abundantly contribute to human society by providing diverse resources such as energy, biodiversity, minerals, and tourism. The sea area is an important factor for marine production activities and bears the consequences of marine resource development (Tian et al., 2023; Lin et al., 2023). However marine resources are not unlimited, and the quality and quantity of assets in the marine natural environment are decreasing due to the pressures of human production and economic development. The expansion of maritime activities drives the increased demand for sea space (Kyriazi, 2018; Stancheva et al., 2022), and some governments have incentives to perform passively or even fail to fulfill their responsibilities to prevent pollution and manage the marine environment (Jiang and Li, 2021;

Boussarie et al., 2023). To cope with this problem, sea area use systems have been established to prevent over-exploitation of the sea by unrestricted use, which would result in the waste of sea area resources and the destruction of marine ecology.

China's sea area paid-use system is continually improving, and its sea area pricing standard is at the forefront internationally after years of research and practice. China's sea area paid-use system have been effective and very beneficial for developing and utilizing the natural capital of sea areas, promoting marine ecological protection, and coordinating the distribution of interests between the state and the developers of the sea area. However, China's sea area paid-use system is regulated by sectoral maritime policies, which can hinder the search for integrated solutions or may lead to contradictory (Van Tatenhove, 2013). Therefore, a "gold standard" the sea use royalty standard, has

* Correspondence to: Marine Academy of Zhejiang Province, No.6, Xidoumen Road, Gudang Street, Xihu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310000, China.

** Correspondence to: Ocean college, Zhejiang University, No.1, Zheda Road, Dinghai District, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316000, China.

E-mail addresses: 351031314@qq.com (C. Chen), linchunyu@zju.edu.cn (C. Lin).

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-corresponding authors.

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[Ye, Guanqiong; Lian, Zeben; Lin, Chunyu; He, Zhiguo] Zhejiang Univ, Ocean Coll, 1 Zheda Rd, Zhoushan 316000, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.

[Ye, Guanqiong; Chen, Chong] Marine Acad Zhejiang Prov, Key Lab Ocean Space Resource Management Technol, MNR, Hangzhou, Peoples R China.

[Ye, Guanqiong] Zhejiang Univ, Hainan Inst, Sanya, Peoples R China.

[Lin, Chunyu] Zhejiang Univ, Ocean Res Ctr Zhoushan, Zhoushan, Peoples R China.

[Shang, Weidong; Zheng, Yongchao] Beijing Inst Space Mech & Elect, Beijing, Peoples R China.

通讯作者地址:

Lin, CY (corresponding author), Zhejiang Univ, Ocean Coll, 1 Zheda Rd, Zhoushan 316000, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.;

Chen, C (corresponding author), Marine Acad Zhejiang Prov, 6 Xidoumen Rd, Gudang St, Hangzhou 310000, Zhejiang, Peoples R China.

电子邮件地址:351031314@qq.com; linchunyu@zju.edu.cn

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