

BMP workshop March 2017



# Lessons learned - a UK conservation agency perspective

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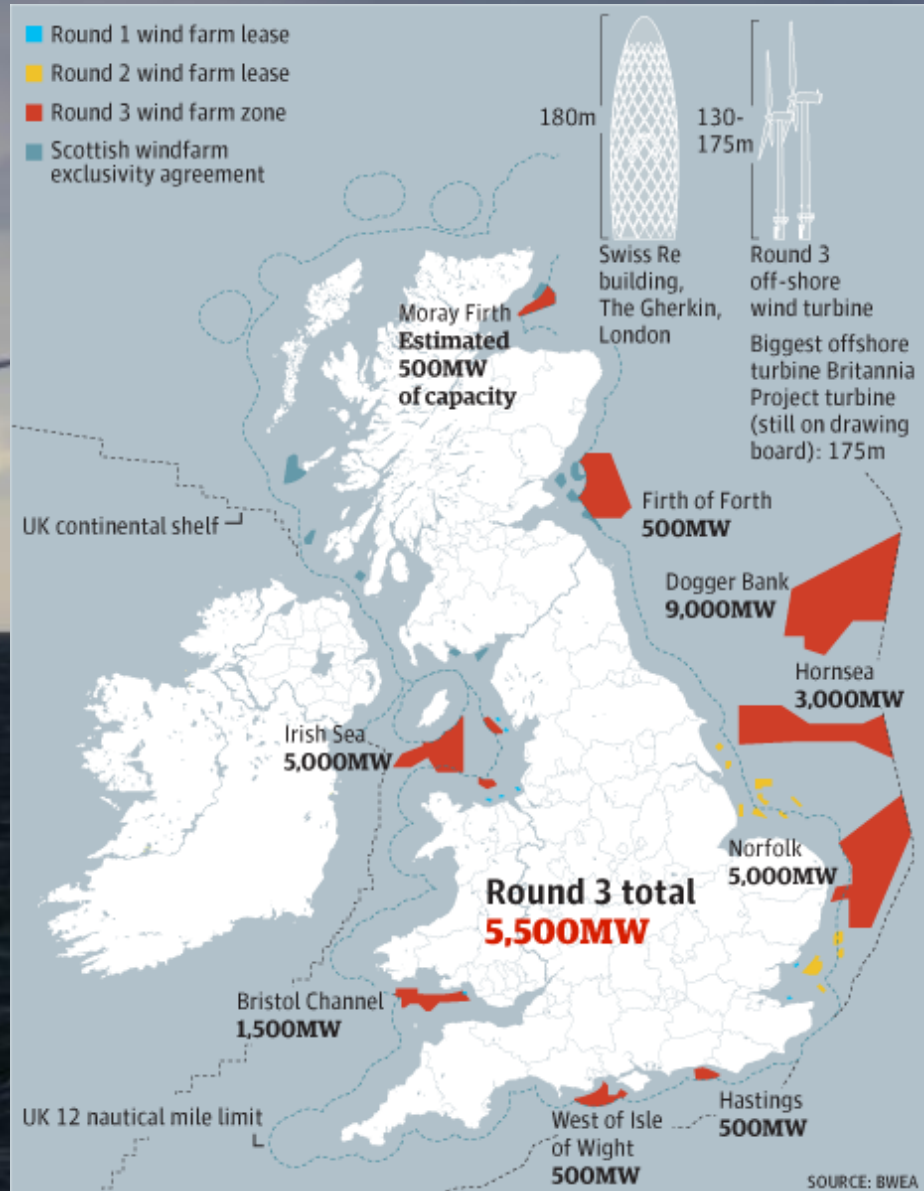
**Dr. Sónia Mendes**

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JNCC is a statutory adviser to UK Government and devolved  
administrations

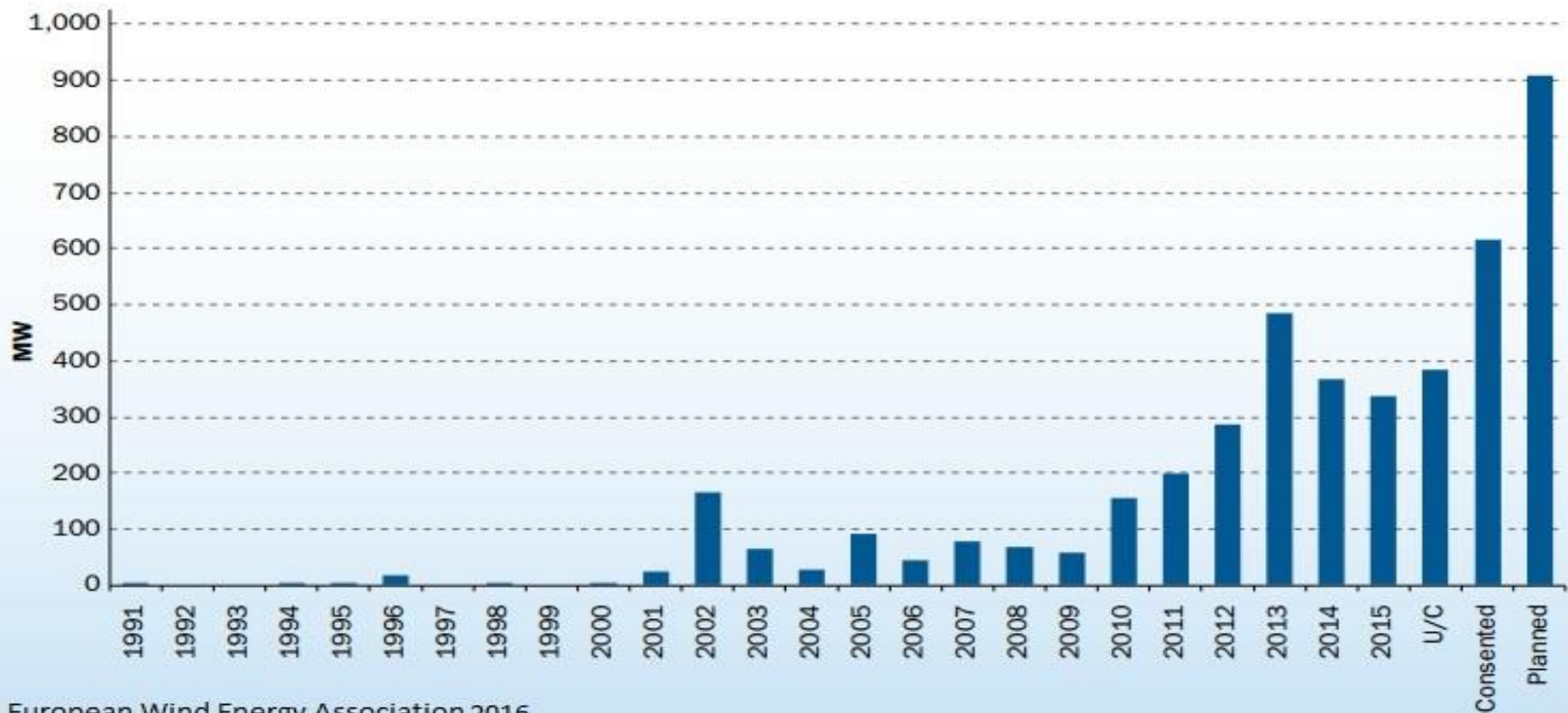
# UK Offshore Wind Development

- 91% of global offshore wind energy is in Europe
- 40% of these are in UK's waters



# Increase in size of offshore wind farms

FIG. 24: AVERAGE SIZE OF OFFSHORE WIND FARM PROJECTS



European Wind Energy Association 2016

# All cetaceans are protected from killing, injury and disturbance



***Habitats Directive***  
Article 12





**Planning**

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**Assessment**

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**Mitigation**

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**Monitoring**







**Planning**

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**Assessment**

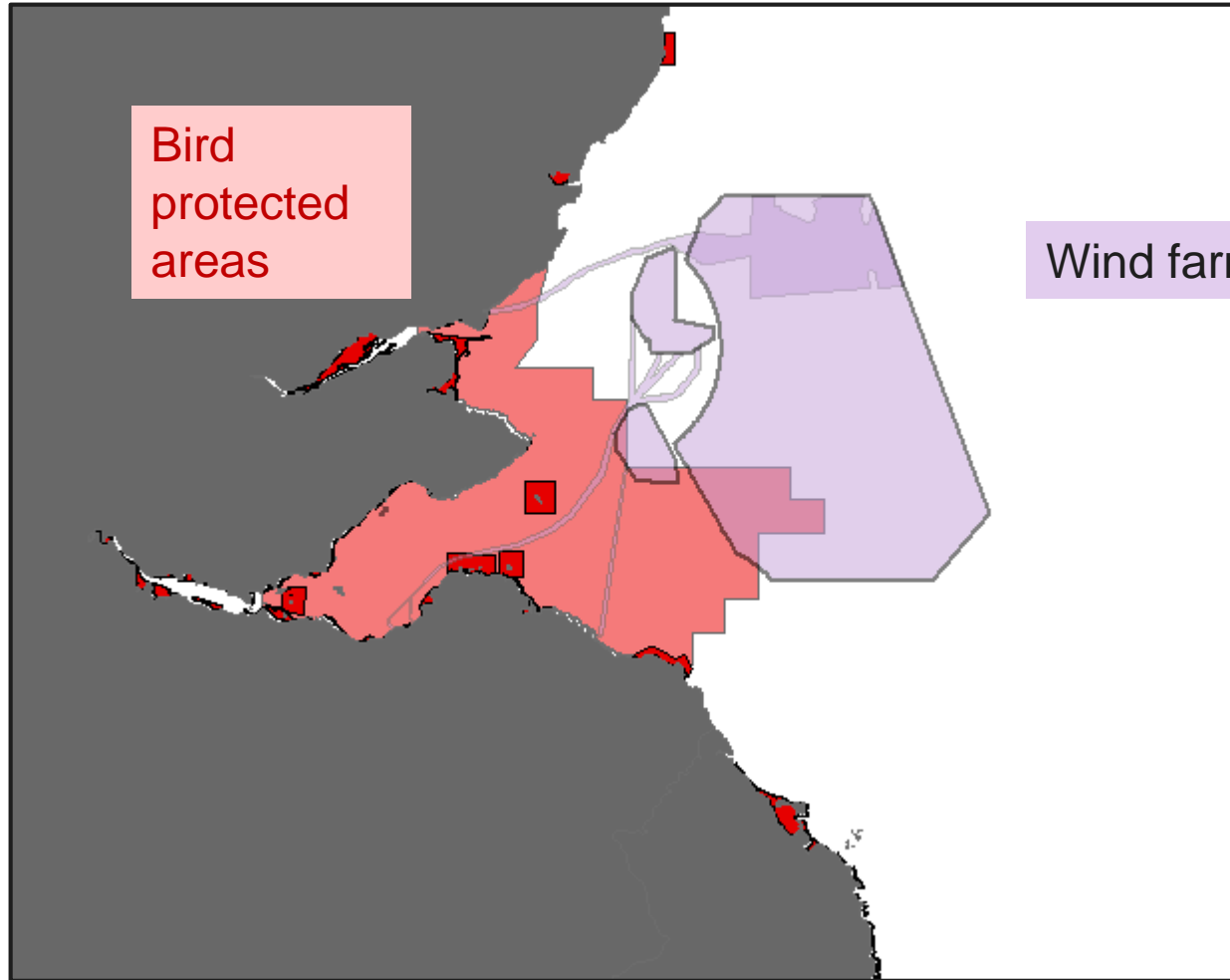
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**Mitigation**

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**Monitoring**

# The siting of developments



# When important habitats are ignored in the siting of developments...

reNEWS

Scots kill 2.3GW offshore consents

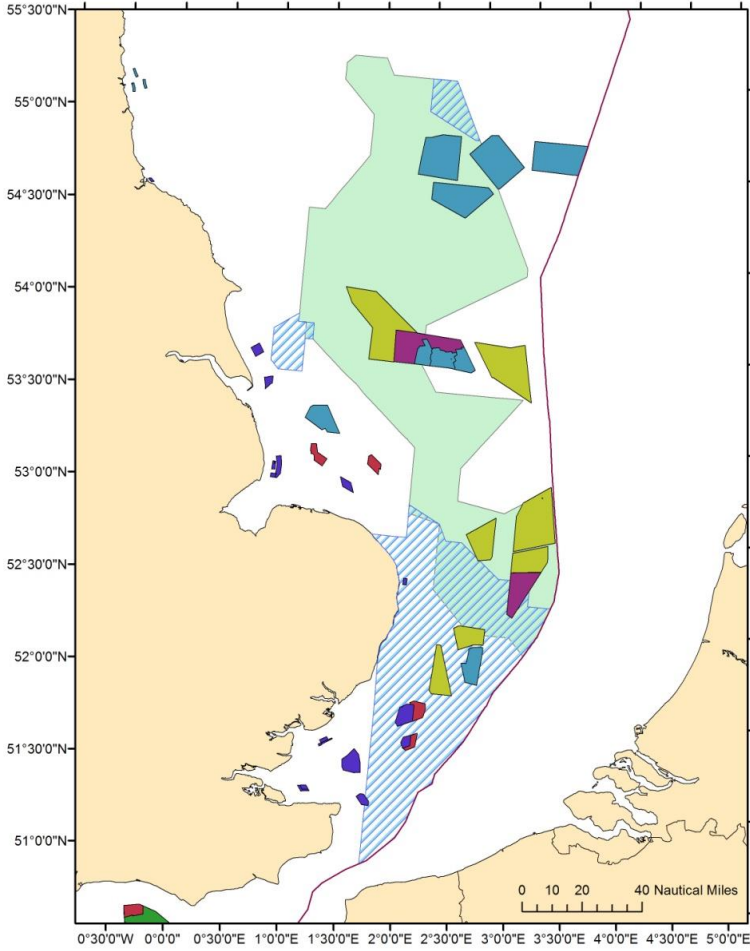


Offshore wind power 'pretty much dead'

THE SCOTSMAN  
SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER



# Oops...when important habitats are identified after developments have been sited and in some cases consented



<b>Windfarm Status (TCE 04/03/2016)</b>		<b>Harbour porpoise pSAC</b>	
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Area of Search	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Consented	<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> Summer area	
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Awaiting consent	<span style="color: darkblue;">■</span> In Operation	<span style="color: blue;">▨</span> Winter area	
<span style="color: brown;">■</span> Consent Refused	<span style="color: yellowgreen;">■</span> Pre-planning application	<span style="color: pink;">—</span> UK EEZ	
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Under construction			





Planning

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**Assessment**

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Mitigation

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Monitoring

# Environmental risk assessment



# Environmental risk assessment
















# Strategic collaborative research

## COWRIE (Collaborative Offshore Wind Research into the Environment)

### Marine mammals

-  Acoustic mitigation devices (AMDS) to deter marine mammals from pile driving areas at sea - audibility and behavioural response of a harbour porpoise and harbour seals (PDF, 2.76 MB)
-  High resolution video survey of seabirds and mammals in the Rhyl Flats area (PDF, 2.27 MB)
-  [Methodologies for measuring and assessing potential changes in marine mammal behaviour, abundance or distribution arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of offshore windfarms](#) Opens in new window (PDF, 2.37 MB)

### Sound impacts

-  A review of offshore wind farm related underwater noise sources (PDF, 1.54 MB)
-  Assessment and costs of potential engineering solutions for the mitigation of the impacts of underwater noise arising from the construction of offshore wind farms (PDF, 2.38 MB)
-  Assessment of sub-sea noise and vibration from wind turbines and its impact on marine wildlife (PDF, 4.38 MB)
-  Assessment of the potential for acoustic deterrents to mitigate the impact on marine mammals of underwater noise arising from the construction of offshore wind farms (PDF, 1.12 MB)
-  Effects of pile driving noise on the behaviour of marine fish (PDF, 3.15 MB)
-  Measurement and assessment of background underwater noise (PDF, 3.56 MB)
-  Measurement and interpretation of underwater noise (PDF, 2.56 MB)
-  Measurement of underwater noise generated by acoustic mitigation devices (PDF, 4.03 MB)

More info:  
<https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-minerals-and-infrastructure/downloads/cowrie/>

# Strategic collaborative research



## Offshore Renewables Joint Industry Programme (ORJIP)

- ORJIP is a UK-wide collaborative programme of environmental research with the aim of reducing consenting risks for offshore wind and marine energy projects.
- Currently there are two ORJIP streams: Offshore Wind and Ocean Energy
- The programmes bring together industry, regulators, SNCBs and academia to work together on key environmental and consenting issues that the respective sectors are facing.

centrica

DONG  
energy

e-on



FLUOR



SIEMENS





# Risk of hearing damage and disturbance from piling noise



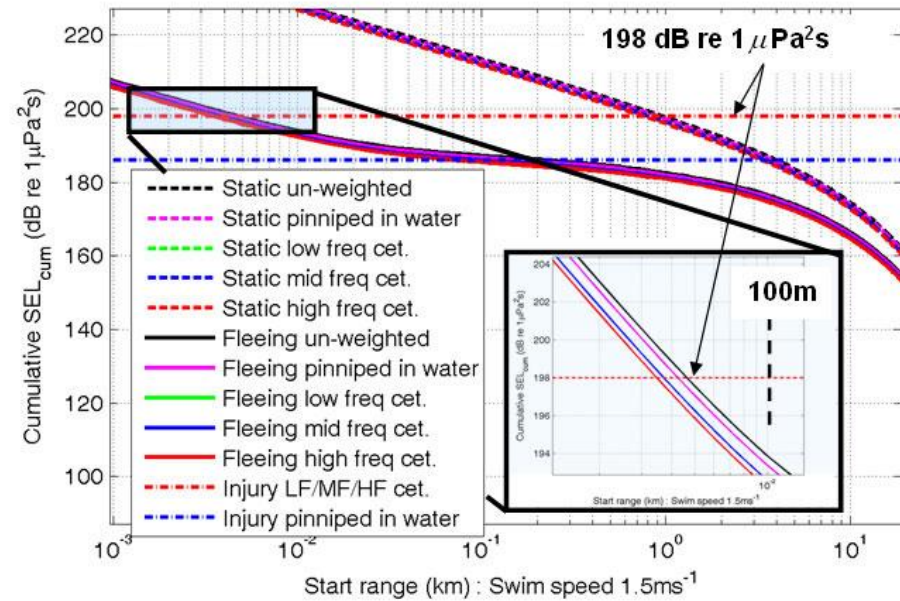
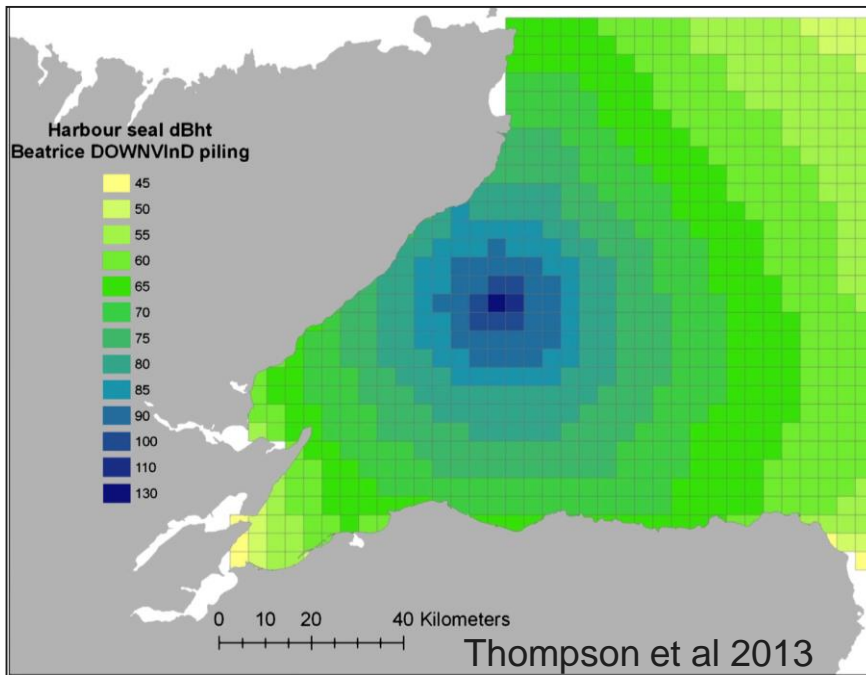
# Risk of hearing damage and disturbance from piling noise

No piling



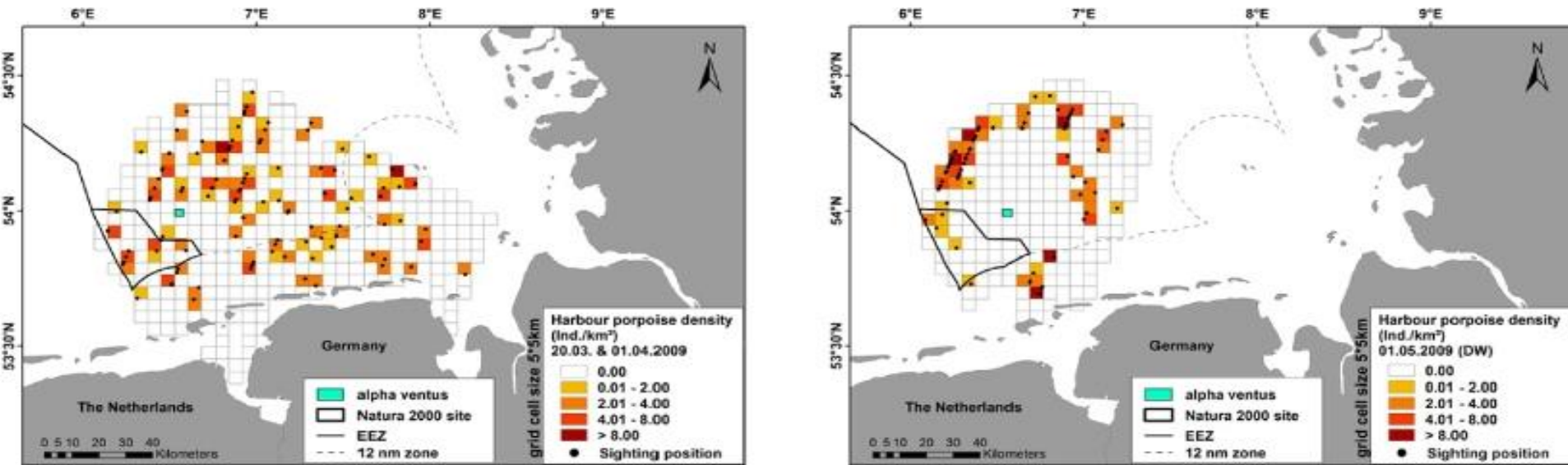
'No problem'

# Risk of hearing damage and disturbance from piling noise

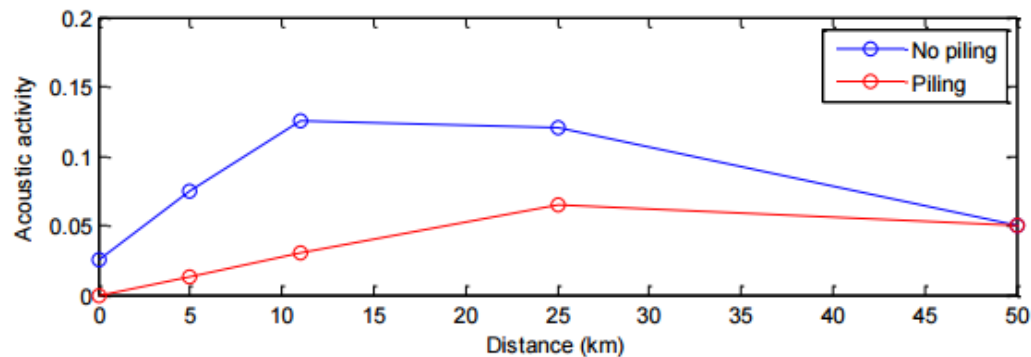


Lepper et al 2012

# Effects of pile-driving on harbour porpoises at the first offshore wind farm in Germany



a)



Planning

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Assessment

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**Mitigation**

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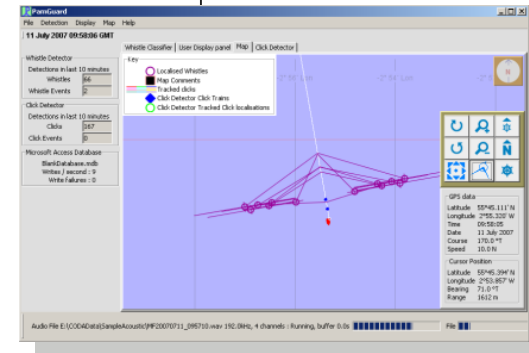
Monitoring



# Reducing the risk of hearing damage (PTS onset)

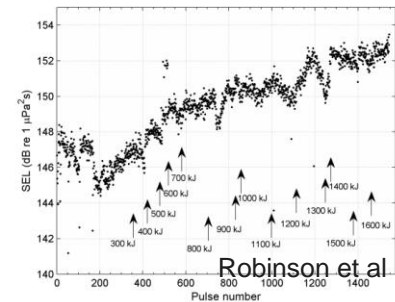


©Ocean Science Consulting



**Statutory nature conservation agency protocol for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from piling noise**

August 2010



Robinson et al

[http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC\\_Guidelines\\_Piling%20protocol\\_August%202010.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC_Guidelines_Piling%20protocol_August%202010.pdf)



# Acoustic deterrent devices ORJIP phase I



**ORJIP Project 4, Phase 1**  
**Use of Deterrent Devices and Improvements to**  
**Standard Mitigation during Piling**  
**Research Summary**  
Offshore Renewables Joint Industry Programme (ORJIP)

# Acoustic deterrent devices

## ORJIP phase II

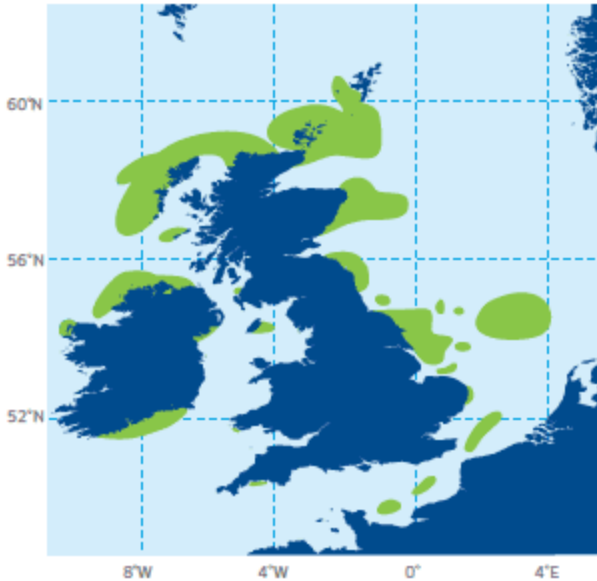
1. Undertake fieldwork to test and monitor how effective minke whales are deterred by ADDs
2. Review the findings of the tests in terms of their effectiveness and how suitable they are as a method to mitigate injury to minke whale from piling noise
3. Provide recommendations on the use of ADDs in the offshore wind industry to inform government guidance on mitigating injury to marine mammals

	<i>Harbour porpoise</i>	<i>Grey seal</i>	<i>Harbour seal</i>	<i>Bottlenose dolphin</i>	<i>Minke whale</i>
Q1 Basic deterrence	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Q2 Deterrence in 'Offshore' environment	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Q3 Long term responses	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Q4 Flexibility of effective range	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

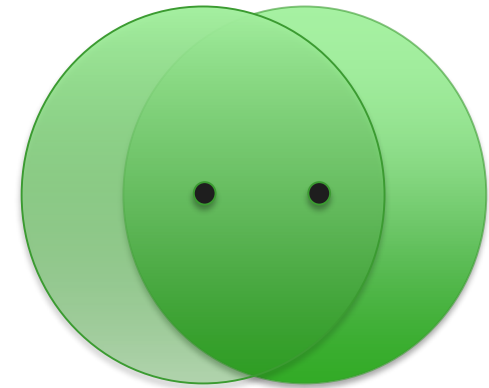
Previous research on the response of deterrence devices on the five priority species

# Reduce piling noise

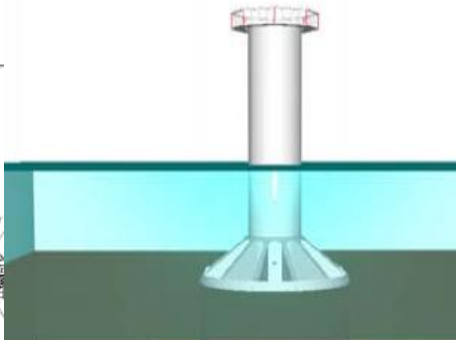
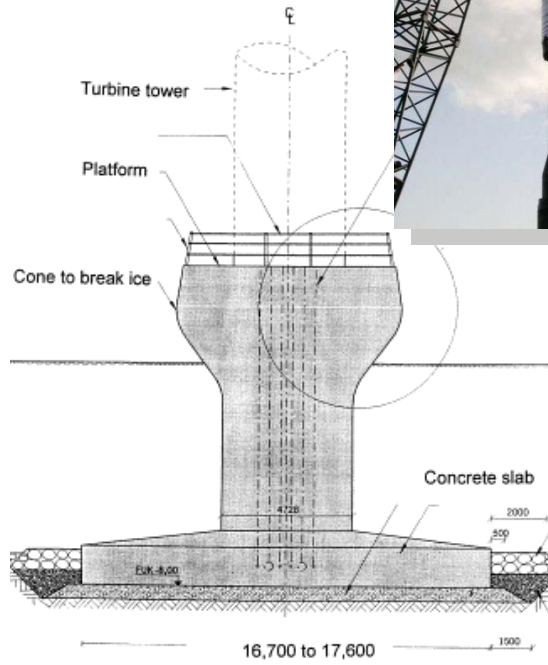
In time  
In space  
At source



*Seasonal restrictions on herring spawning grounds*



*Concurrent piling*







## Carbon Trust launches tenders for floating wind studies

<https://www.carbontrust.com/news/2017/01/carbon-trust-launch-tenders-for-floating-wind-studies/>

16 January 2017 | News



The Carbon Trust has launched a series of tenders to assess technology challenges associated with floating offshore wind.



**No to uncertainty**



**But yes to flexibility**





# Mitigation coupled with monitoring its effectiveness



‘Operation of the Big Bubble curtain 2 reduced the potential area of disturbance by pile driving for harbour porpoises by 90%’. *Nehls et al. 2016*



Planning

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Assessment

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Mitigation

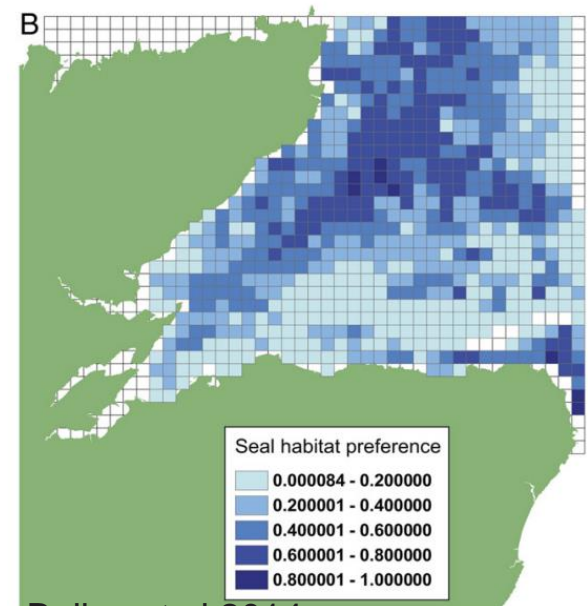
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Monitoring

# Pre consent monitoring



- Individual based studies of reproduction and survival
- Trends in abundance
- Distribution and foraging areas
- Long term time series



Bailey et al 2014



# Pre consent monitoring



Baseline Surveys

and/or

Site Characterisation Surveys



**marinescotland**  
TOPIC SHEET NUMBER 126 V1

 Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

## THE EAST COAST MARINE MAMMAL ACOUSTIC STUDY (ECOMMAS)



FIGURE 1.  
BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN *TURSIOPS TRUNCATUS*  
(COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN)



FIGURE 2.  
HARBOUR PORPOISE *PHOCOENA PHOCOENA*  
(COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN)



FIGURE 3.  
CHELONIA LTD'S CPD WHICH RECORDS  
DOLPHIN AND PORPOISE ECHOLOCATION  
CLICKS

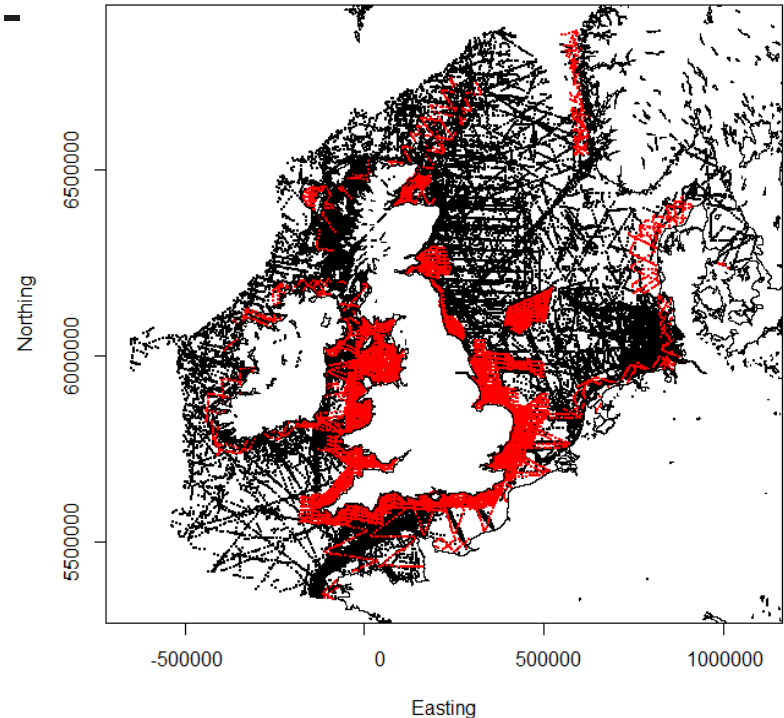


FIGURE 4.  
WILDLIFE ACOUSTICS' SM2M MARINE  
RECORDER WHICH RECORDS UNDERWATER  
SOUNDS

Introduction

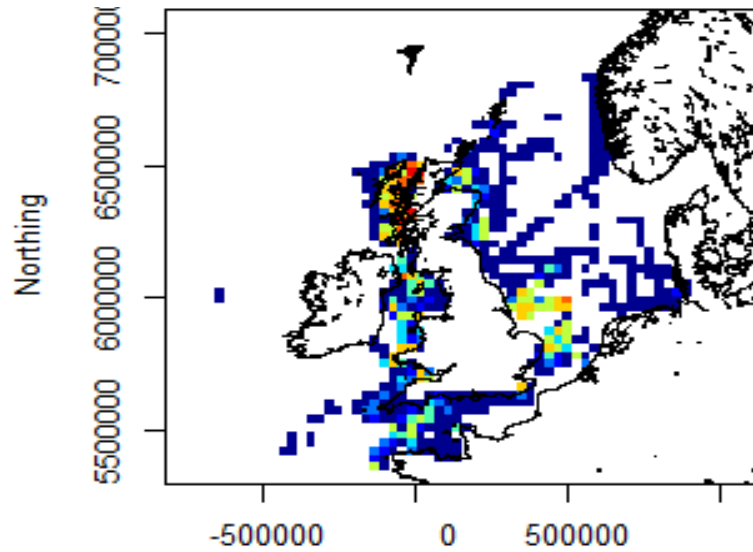
# Joint Cetacean Protocol

- Visual (and digital) at-sea effort-related data
- Dedicated and opportunistic surveys
- Data from 1980 – 2010
- Academic, NGO and industry sources
- 545 different survey platforms

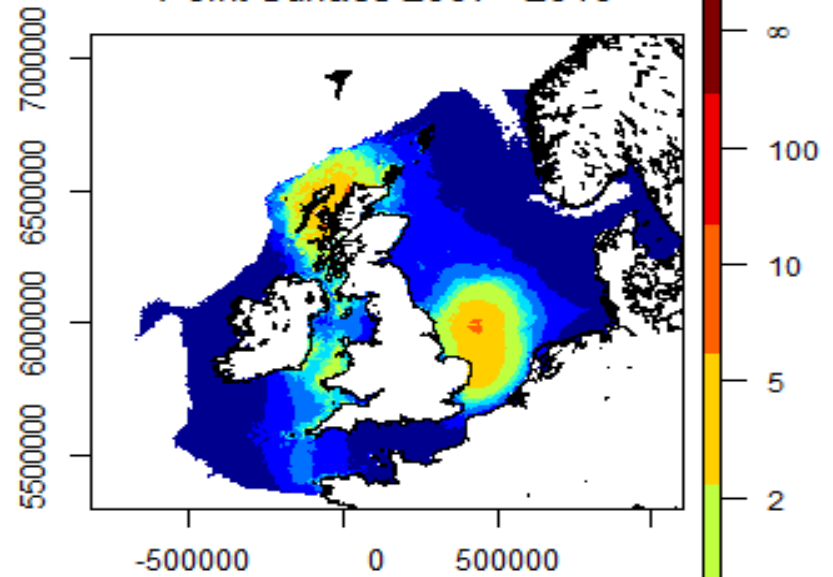


**EFFORT = 27 TIMES AROUND  
THE EQUATOR!**

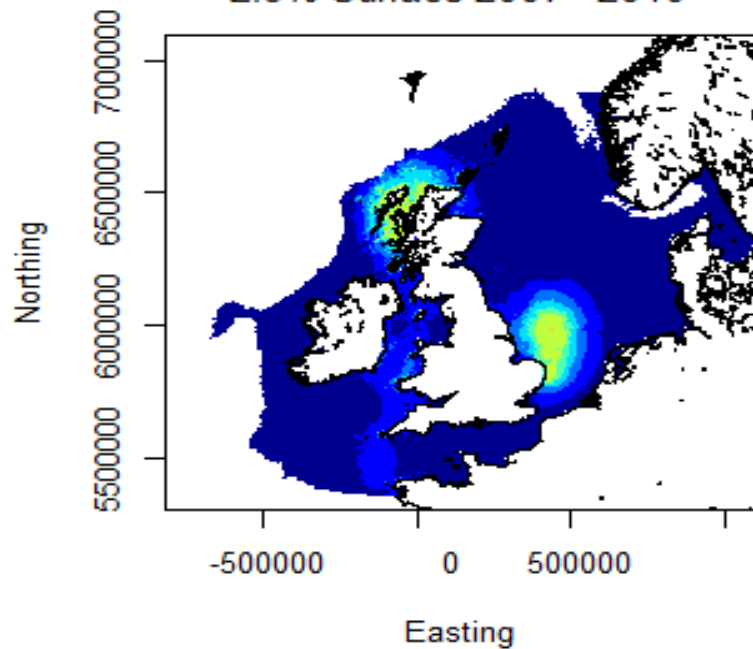
# Harbour porpoise



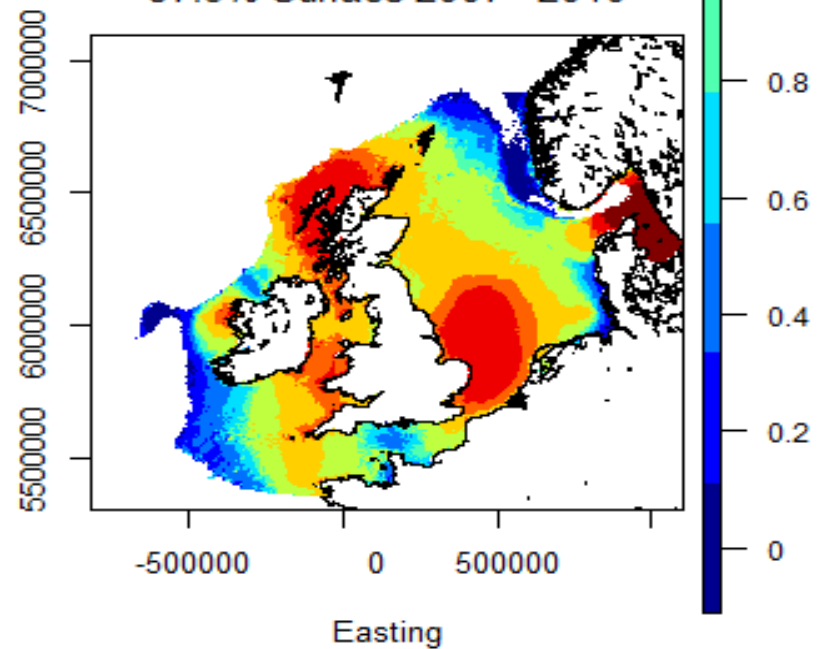
Point Surface 2007 - 2010



2.5% Surface 2007 - 2010

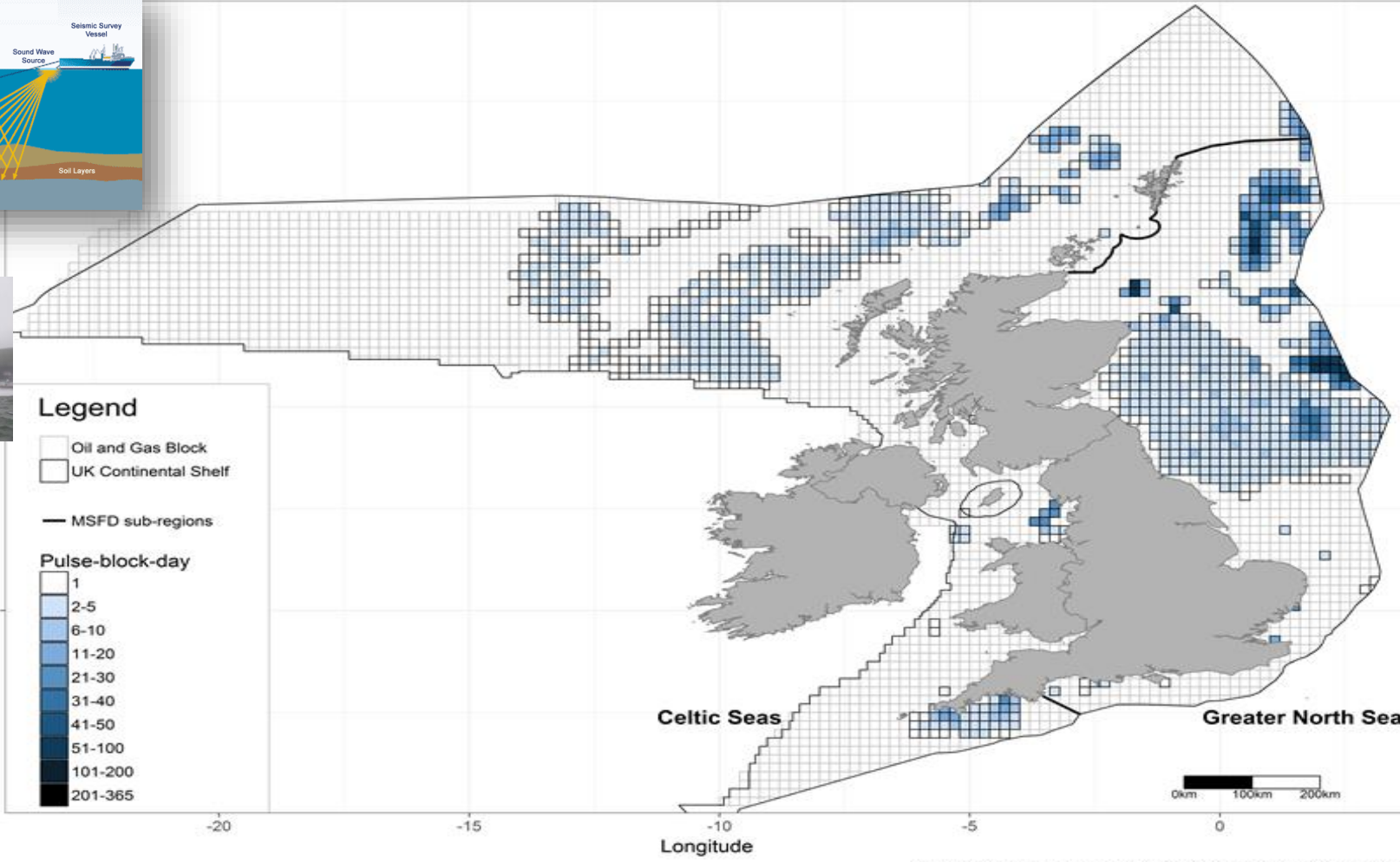
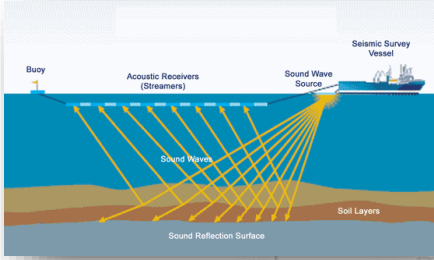


97.5% Surface 2007 - 2010



# UK Marine Noise Registry

Total Pulse Block Day Map (January - December 2015)



**Legend**

- Oil and Gas Block
- UK Continental Shelf
- MSFD sub-regions

**Pulse-block-day**

- 1
- 2-5
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-100
- 101-200
- 201-365

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 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. Contains United Kingdom Hydrographic Office data © Crown copyright 2012.  
 Contains UK Oil and Gas Licensing Blocks © Oil and Gas Authority 2016.  
 EEA 2017. Contains MSFD Sub-region boundary data decided on during MSFD committee meeting 2016.  
 Contains data collated in the UK Marine Noise Registry to fulfil the UK requirement for monitoring low to mid frequency impulsive noise for MSFD D.11.1.  
 Not to be used for navigation. Data displayed using WGS84 coordinates.

# Post consent monitoring/research

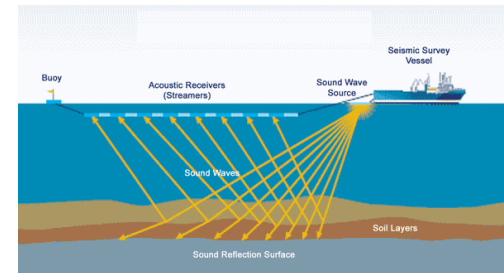
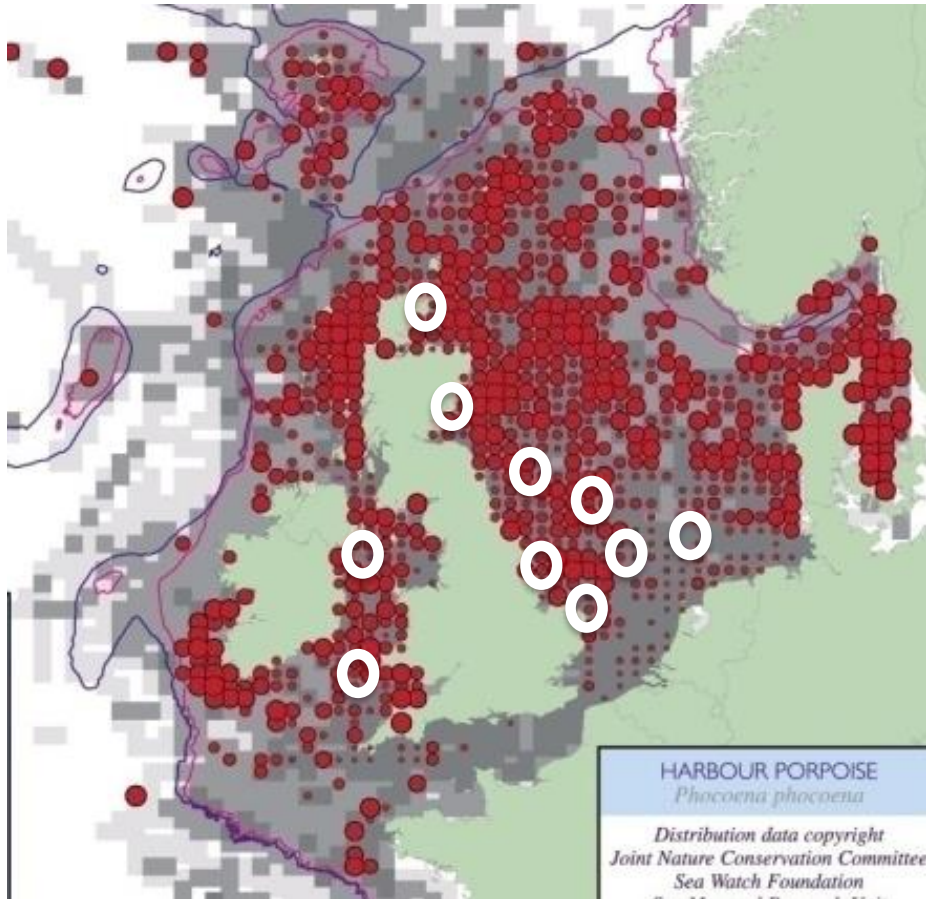
- Consent conditions
- Well justified
- Validate predictions in environmental impact assessment
- Before During After - Gradient
- Is it monitoring and/or research?
- When and where is this valuable
- Nice to know vs need to know
- Provide evidence on the effectiveness of mitigation measures



# Cumulative effects



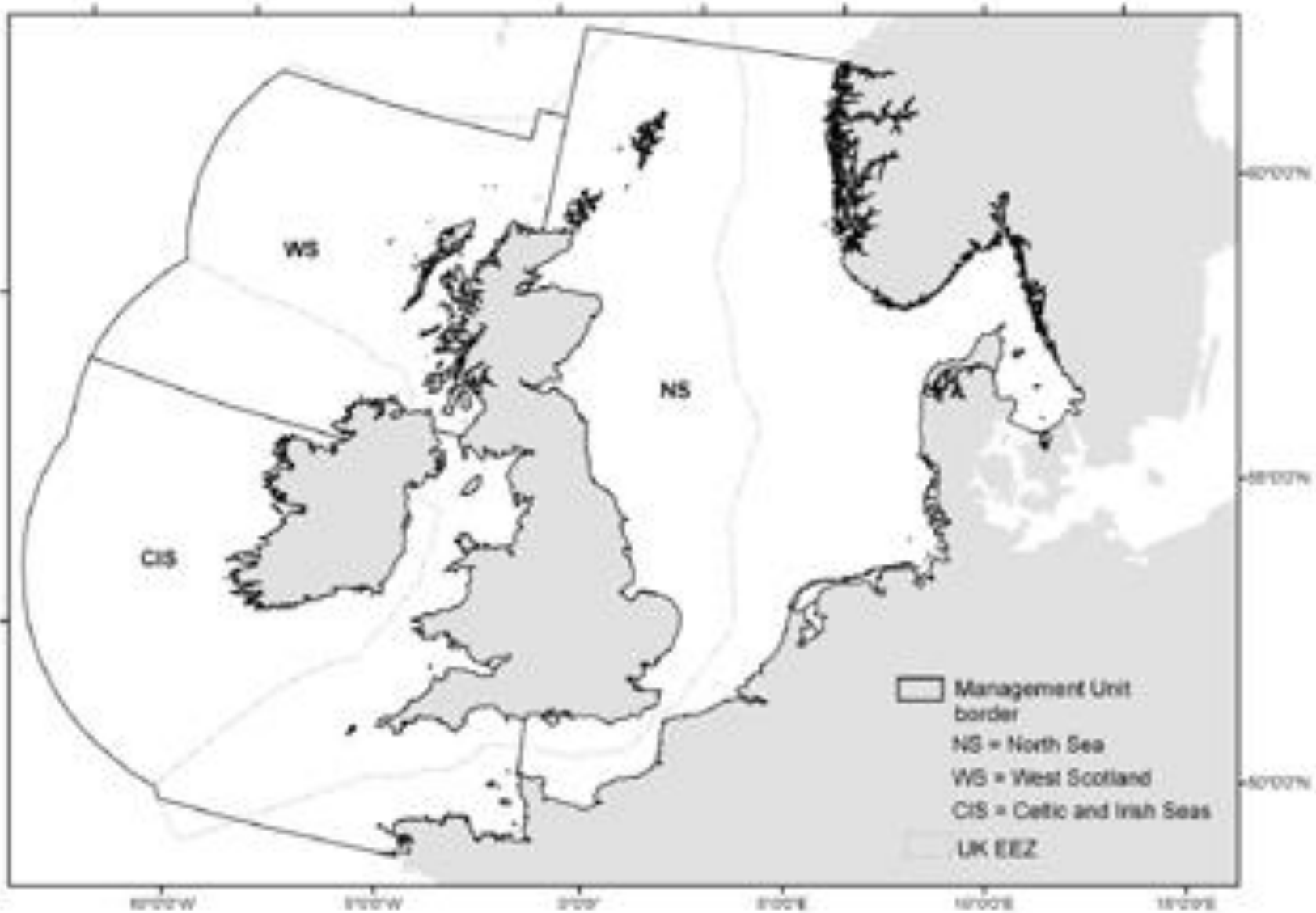
# Cumulative/in combination effects



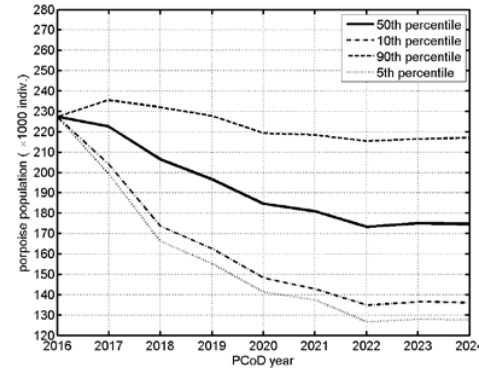
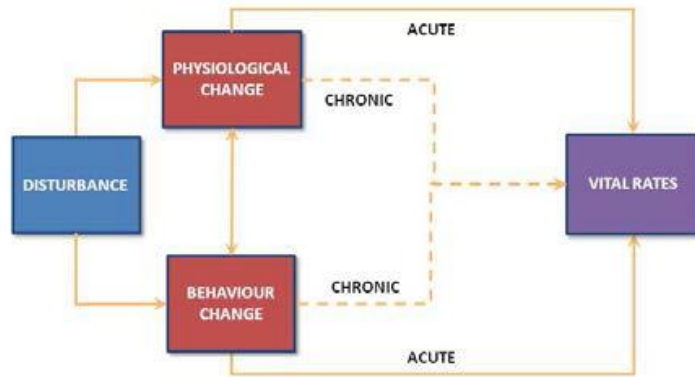
# Developing a CEA framework?

1. Transboundary data collation and sharing (protocols and standards)
2. Incorporating different pressures (e.g. other industries, climate change)
3. Reference populations
4. Population level modelling approaches
5. Thresholds for acceptable change
6. Uncertainties and evidence gaps
7. Accounting of impact/recording data and metadata
8. Associated conservation/mitigation measures

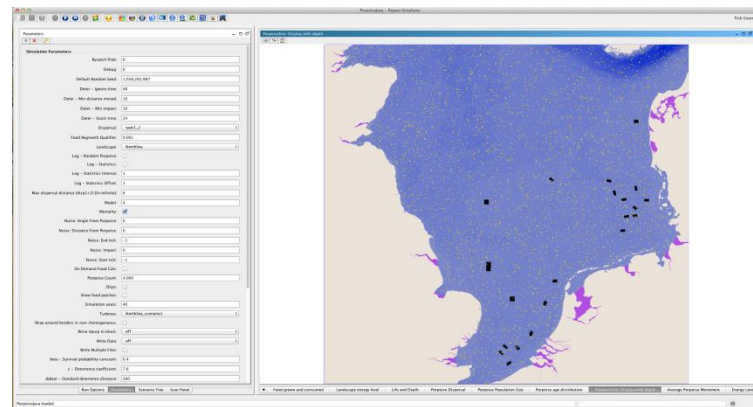
# Harbour porpoise Reference Populations, IAMMWG 2015



# Interim PcoD – Population Consequences of Disturbance



# DEPONS – Disturbance Effects on the Harbour Porpoise Population in the North Sea



- Uncertainties and evidence gaps
- Parameter sensitivity analyses



# Lessons learned I



- Carefully sited and designed wind farms
- Collaborative research initiatives between industry and government to reduce uncertainty
- Proactive measures to reduce noise
- Guidance



- Siting wind farms whilst ignoring environmental sensitivities
- How much you can get away with...
- Dithering

# Lessons learned II



- Well justified monitoring and research, validate predictions
- Power to detect change
- Collaborative surveys and data collection and collation
- Monitoring Standards
- Before **During** After impact – Gradient approach
- Monitoring mitigation effectiveness and practicality
- Regulatory driver for mitigation



- Ignoring scale
- Ignoring cumulative effects
- Cherry picking the evidence

Thank you for listening

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**JNCC**

Joint Nature Conservation Committee



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