

Predators & Prey Around Renewable Energy Developments

Sue O'Brien, Marine Scotland Science OWIC, 16th June 2022





Presentation structure

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- 4. Project structure
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Technical!

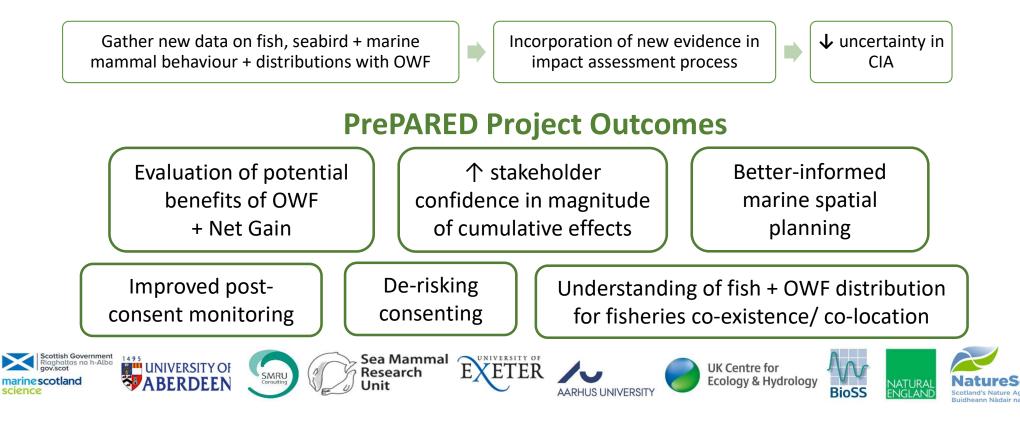




PrePARED Project Overview



Aim: to derisk consenting by reducing uncertainty in cumulative impact assessments



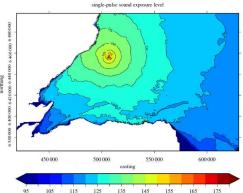
Context

- Urgent need to better understand key receptor response to OWF development
- Strategic studies have helped reduce uncertainty around impacts, e.g. ORJIP bird collision avoidance study and porpoise response to pile driving





Bowgen & Cook 2018. Bird Collision Avoidance: Empirical evidence and impact assessments. JNCC Report No. 614



Graham *et al.* 2019 Harbour porpoise responses to piledriving diminish over time. *R Soc Open Sci* 6, 190335



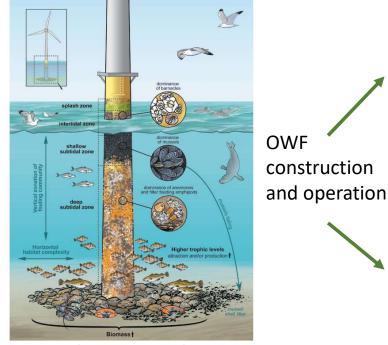








Role of prey in understanding receptor response to OWF



Degraer et al. 2020. Oceanography **33:**48–57









PREDATOR: seabird +

distribution + behaviour

PRFY: fish distribution

+ behaviour

marine mammal

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology



 Understand how OW activities influence prey distribution and behaviour

Offshore Wind Evidence + Change

Programme Crown Estate Scotland

- Understand how seabirds + marine mammals distribute themselves in relation to their prey
- Will lead to substantially reduced uncertainty in our understanding of OW impacts on protected populations

Project Aim & Objectives

• Aim: to derisk consenting by reducing uncertainty in cumulative impact assessments

• Objectives:

- How do fish (prey) behaviour, distribution and communities change in response to OWF development?
- How do predators (seabirds and marine mammals) respond to changes in prey <u>and</u> OWF development?
- How does this change with multiple OWF close together?
- Incorporate into cumulative impact assessments



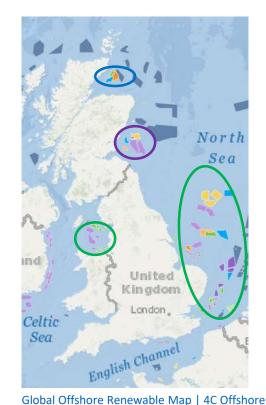
Offshore Wind Evidence + Change Programme

Scotland





PrePARED Project Structure



- Workstream A: Predators + prey in relation to OWF in the Forth & Tay
- Workstream B: Predators + prey in relation to OWF in the Moray Firth
- Workstream C: Relevance/ application of findings elsewhere in UK
- Workstream D: Dissemination for improved impact assessments and OW policy











Methods: Predators + prey + OWF in the Forth & Tay

WP1: PREY

- Fish surveys in + around OWF
- Changes in fish communities and distribution with OWF construction + operation

Marine Scotland Science, UKCEH, BioSS



SEABIRDS

 Survey: GPS tracking seabirds, digital aerial survey (NnGOWL, Seagreen and Berwick Bank)





WP2: SEABIRDS + PREY + OWF

- Displacement rates: \downarrow uncertainty \uparrow power
- Spatial distribution in relation to OWF + prey
- Movement modelling linking prey and seabirds



Offshore Wind Evidence +Change **Methods: Workstream B: Predators** Programme **Crown Estate** + prey + OWF in the Moray Firth **MARINE MAMMALS** WP3: PREY Survey: Passive acoustic Fish surveys in + around OWF ٠ monitoring How do turbine structures affect fish abundance, ٠ Beatrice **MORAY EAST** movement and diversity? moray west

University of Exeter, University of Aberdeen, SMRU Consulting, Sea Mammal Research Unit, University of Aarhus



WP4: M. MAMMALS + PREY + OWF

Spatial distribution of MM in relation to OWF
+ prey

- 'reef effects' and MM foraging
- MM response to pile driving and vessel disturbance + prey + OWF
- Nutritional value of prey

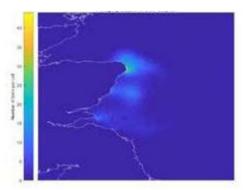


Workstream C: Relevance + Application of PrePARED Project Results Throughout the UK

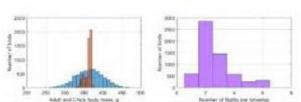


Workstream A: Predators + prey in relation to OWF in the Forth & Tay

Workstream B: Predators + prey in relation to OWF in the Moray Firth



WP5: Generalities in fish + marine mammal response to OWF development WP6: Assessment of minimum data requirements and survey design for predator-prey studies in other UK marine areas WP7: Development and application of impact assessment tools for cumulative impact assessment



SeabORD impact assessment tool















PrePARED Project Outputs

- 1. Understanding of changes in fish communities, distribution + biomass with construction and operation of multiple OWF in an area, and how this changes prey availability
- 2. Evaluation of reef effect fish aggregation/ \uparrow fish biomass
- 3. Energy density + nutritional content of key prey species
- 4. Evaluation of possible net benefits of OWF from increased prey availability



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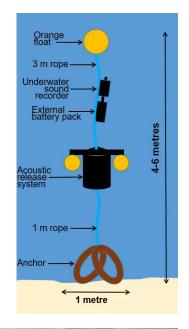




PrePARED Project Outputs

- 5. Improved understanding of the roles of prey, habitat and OWF on driving seabird and marine mammal distributions
- 6. Use of prey data to \downarrow uncertainty in seabird densities + tools using densities (sCRM and displacement matrix)
- 7. How are harbour porpoise behavioural responses to construction moderated by resulting changes in prey fields?
- 8. Improved understanding of cumulative effects of OWF by observing predator response to OWF construction in the vicinity of operational OWF















PrePARED Project Outputs



- 9. Integration of PrePARED project findings into impact assessment tools (iPCoD, DEPONS and SeabORD)
- 10. Testing/validation of models \uparrow biological realism and \downarrow uncertainty in impact assessment tools
- 11. Cumulative Effects Framework: incorporate PrePARED findings in to CEF to improve CIA





Project Outcomes

- 1. Increased stakeholder confidence in magnitude of cumulative effects
 - Dissemination of new knowledge from PrePARED project to \downarrow uncertainty and \uparrow biological realism in cumulative impact assessments
 - Improved stakeholder confidence in CIA
- 2. De-risking consenting
 - Provide applicants with clearer guidance on how to assess cumulative impacts and evidence to support this
 - ↓ uncertainty in decision-making and ↓ risk of delays in the planning and licensing process







Project Outcomes

- 3. Evaluation of both negative and positive effects of OWF
 - Assessment of how changes to the prey base in OWF might benefit key receptors
 - Improved understanding of opportunities for net gain
- 4. Improved post-consent monitoring
 - Identification of key variables driving receptor response to OWF
 - Recommendations for targeted cost-effective relevant post consent monitoring







Project Outcomes

- 5. Better-informed marine spatial planning
 - Provision of evidence to inform mapping of constraints and opportunities for future OWF development (e.g. POSEIDON)
- Overstanding of OWF + fisheries co-existence/ co- location opportunities
 - Knowledge of how commercial fish species use OWF
 - Understanding of opportunities for fishing industry









Acknowledgements

- OWEC and Crown Estate Scotland for funding PrePARED
- Marine Scotland, University of Aberdeen, University of Exeter, NatureScot and Natural England for in kind contributions
- BOWL, Moray East, Moray West, Neart nan Gaoithe, SeaGreen, Inch Cape & Berwick Bank for facilitating work in OWF and use of their environmental data
- PrePARED Project Advisory Group for contributing their time and expertise

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