

Why Multi-use?





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EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Offshore wind farms & Fisheries USES Multi-Use in Seas

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no 727451

Drivers

- Administrative: Satisfy marine licence conditions & avoid licensing delays
- Indirect economic: Avoid unnecessary costs
- Societal: food security & clean energy, links to CSR
- Technological: most tools & techniques currently available

Kafas A. et al. (2018) Offshore wind and commercial fisheries in the East Coast of Scotland (Case S Study 1A). MUSES Project. Edinburgh

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Barriers

- Single-sector challenges
- Ineffective consultation processes
- No spatial policies for commercial fisheries
- No legal requirement for compensation & non-statutory consultee
- Spatial data issues
- Current EIA practice
- Perceptions about safety of operations
- Power imbalances & negative attitudes

Study area



Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm Max capacity 588 MW • 84 turbines • Area footprint 131 km²

Moray East Offshore Wind Farm

Max capacity 950 MW • 100 turbines • Area footprint 295 km²

Moray West Offshore Wind Farm

Max capacity 750 MW • up to 90 turbines • Area footprint 226 km²

-Seagreen Phase 1 Offshore Windf Farm

Max capacity 1,050 MW • up to 150 turbines • Area footprint 391 km²

Inch Cape Offshore Wind farm

North Sea Region

Max capacity 784 MW • up to 110 turbines • Area footprint 149 km²

Neart na Gaoithe Offshore Wind farm

Max capacity 448 MW • 54 turbines • Area footprint 105 km²



Scottish commercial capture fisheries

Present activities

- A non-homogenous dynamic marine activity
 - Pelagic landings
 - Demersal landings
 - o Shellfish





10m and under Over 10m













Fisheries in MSP & licensing

Types of sea space critical to the fishing industry:

- Resource (biological, human)
- □ Infrastructure (Access to ports & services)
- □ Vessel transit routes (safe passages

Competition for space

- Emerging uses e.g. renewables & conservation
- □ Sectoral 'claims' perception
- General public has an increasing voice and influence in marine matters

Conflicts occur when a disagreement cannon be resolved through established mechanisms, or when parties fail to accept the solution that is developed through these. It is a disagreement which ends in behaviour or a situation that needs active management.

ICES. 2017. Workshop report on Conflicts and Coexistence in Marine Report (WKCCMSP), Organised by Working Group for Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM), Geesthacht, Germany. 1-18 pp.





Mapping fish & fisheries

engagement Stakeholder

Essential fish habitats

- Spawning grounds
- Feeding grounds
- Nursery grounds

Fishing activity

- **Conventional approaches**
- Participatory mapping



Example:

Participatory mapping of under 15m fishing fleet - ScotMap



Kafas, A., McLay, A., Chimienti, M., Scott, B. E., Davies, I., and Gubbins, M. 2017. ScotMap: Participatory mapping of inshore fishing activity to inform marine spatial planning in Scotland. Marine Policy, 79.



Interreg

North Sea Region





Stakeholder engagement

Fisheries stakeholders

- **G** Fisheries issues focused
- Bilateral fora
- Research identification

Wider stakeholder engagement

- General public
- □ Non-sectoral interest groups

Sharing data

- General public
- Non-sectoral interest groups

Example:

Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group (FLOWW)

- Set up to foster good relations between the fishing and offshore renewable energy sectors
- Share knowledge on issues arising from the interaction between the sectors
- Develop best practice

https://www.thecrown estate.co.uk/energyminerals-andinfrastructure/offshore -wind-energy/workingwith-us/floww/









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Stakeholder engagement

Bilateral interactions

Supporting evidence

- □ Marine licensing
- Convert anecdotal evidence to scientific evidence

Analytical tools

- **G** Fisheries displacement
- Cumulative Impact Assessment

Example: Fisheries displacement modelling



- Identify locations to host displaced fishing effort
- Economic impacts on the fishing fleet
- ✓ Develop effective mitigation measures

Kafas A., Illian J. B., Davies I. M., and Scott B. E. (2016) Spatio-temporal modelling of fishing effort pattern after displacement due to offshore wind developments using INLA. International Statistical Ecology Conference, Seattle, Washington, USA.









Bilateral interactions

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