Sectoral Marine Planning for Offshore Renewable Energy in Scotland



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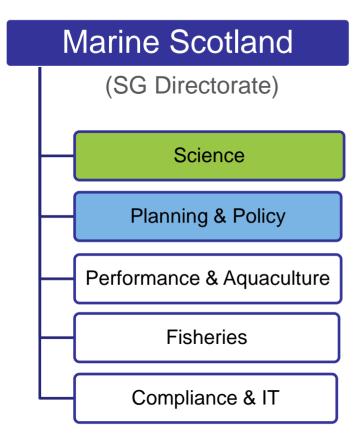


Outline

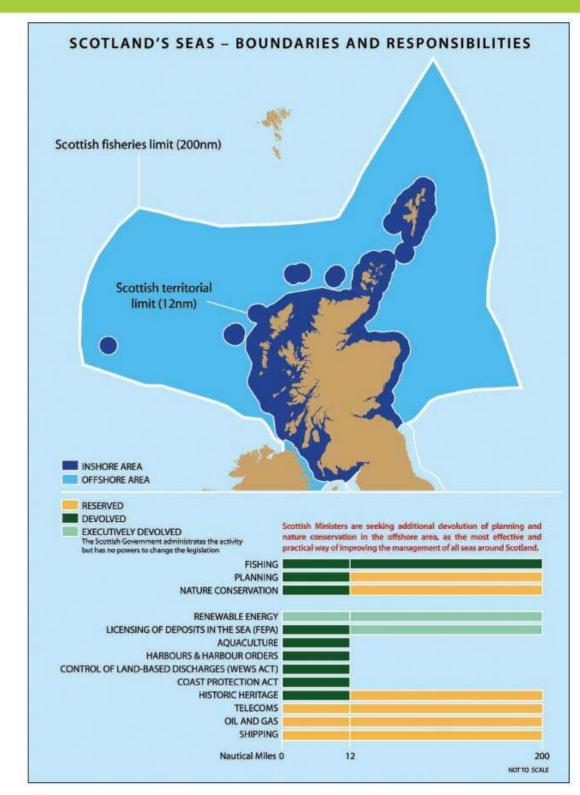


- Marine management in Scotland
- Scottish Government's green energy targets
- > Planning for Offshore Renewable Energy
 - Sectoral marine planning process
 - Spatial Criteria for offshore energy
 - Science support
- Research projects

Marine Management in Scotland



The lead Marine
 Management Organisation
 in Scotland

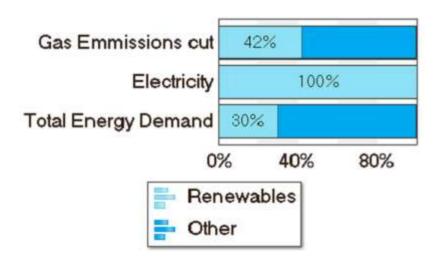


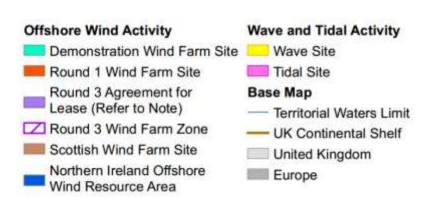
SG Green Energy Policy

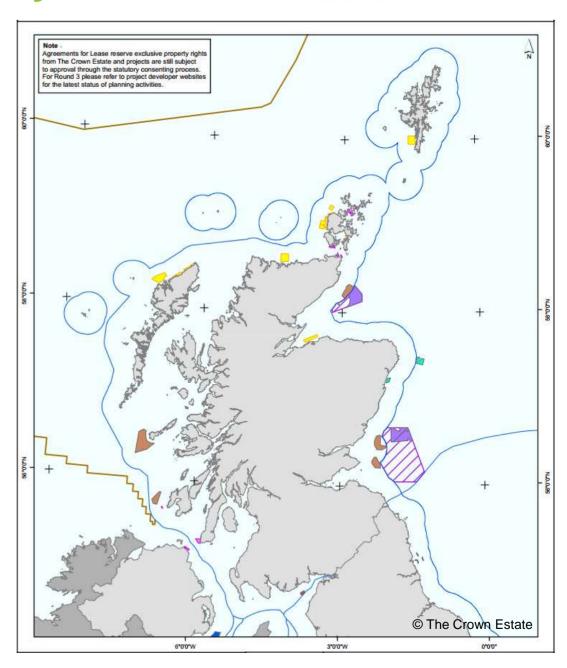


2020 Targets

✓ Harvest Scotland's huge resource potential







Marine Planning in Scotland



Marine (Scotland) Act 2010

Coastal Access Act 2009

Legislative framework for marine planning in Scotland's offshore area

National Marine Plan

- Sets out the legislative and regulatory framework for the development of statutory plans
- Proposes the strategic policies for sustainable use of Scottish marine resources out to 200nm

Regional Marine Plans

- Address specific issues within a smaller area
- Allows for local ownership and local decision-making
- Directed by NMP objectives and policies

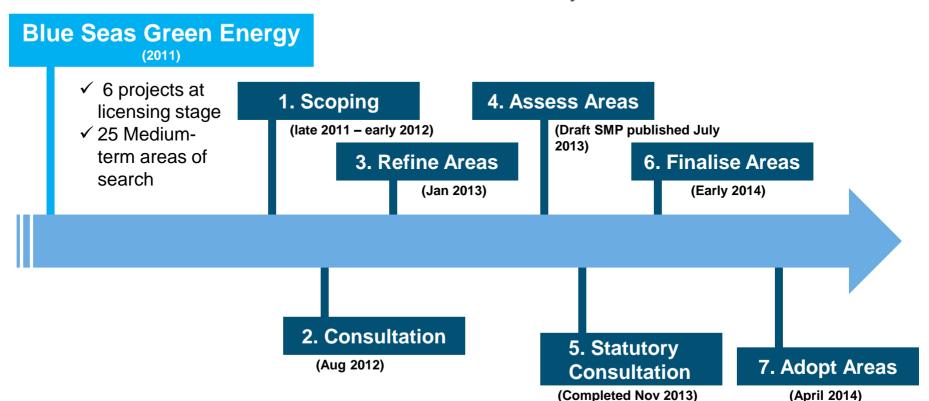
Sectoral Marine Plans

- Progressed within the broader context of NMP
- Complement both NMP and RMPs
- Provision of relevant information & assessment on strategic spatial locations
- In this case, suitable to progress the development of commercial scale offshore renewable energy



Why Sectoral Marine Planning? 'Proportionate' Licensing

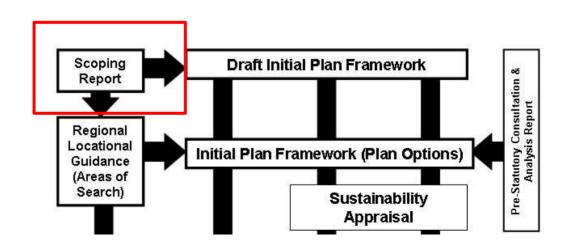
- Identify strategic opportunities, constraints, and measures for mitigation
- Identify key strategic issues for consideration at the project level
- Enhance the framework in which consenting recommendations can be made by the Scottish Ministers



Sectoral Marine Planning process

Stage 1 - Scoping

 ✓ Constraint & opportunity mapping using The Crown Estate's Marine Resource System (MaRS)



Environmental Theme











Industrial Theme











Socio-cultural theme









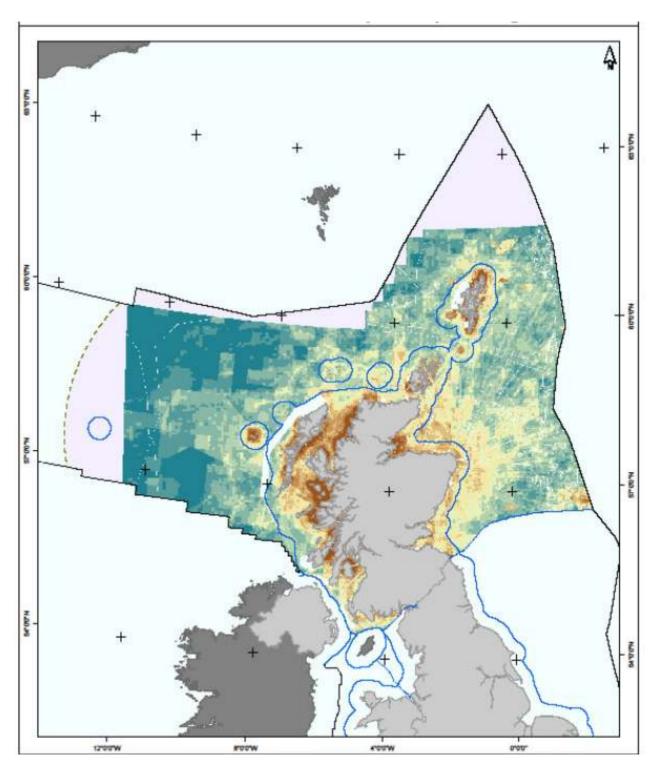


Scoping areas of search

These models have been combined to develop overall expressions of relative degree of constraints

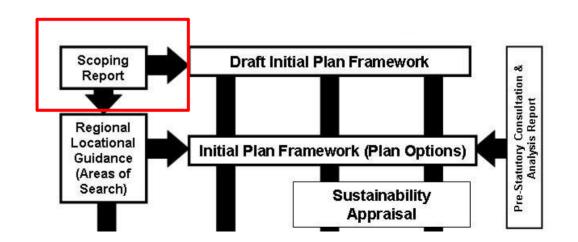
Combined models: relative weightings were changes

Equal weighting model was taken forward

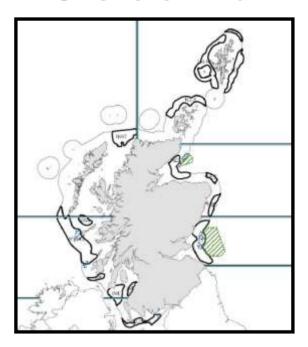


Stage 1 – Scoping

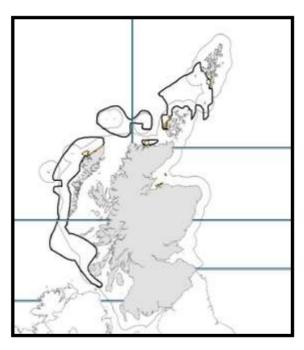
✓ Output - Scoping Areas of Search



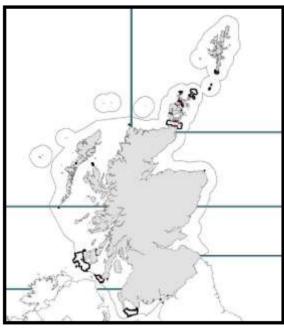
Offshore wind



Wave

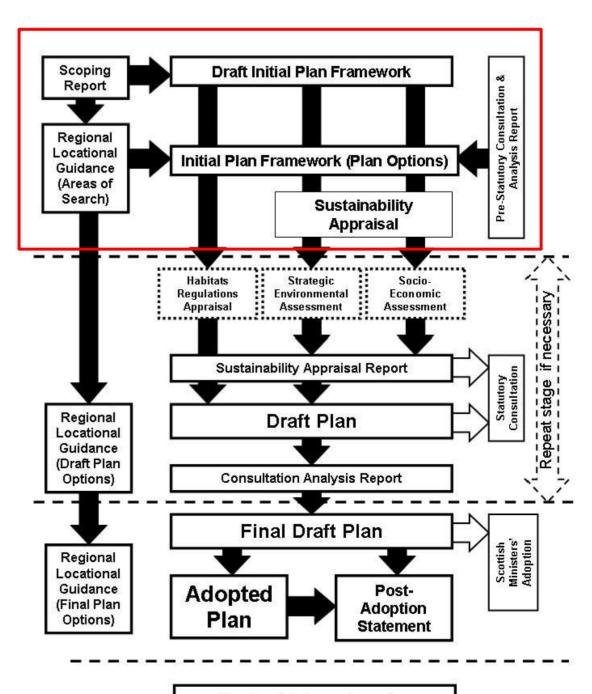


Tidal



Stage 2 – Plan options identification

- ✓ Draft Initial Plan Framework
- Draft Regional Locational Guidance
- ✓ Pre-statutory consultation
- ✓ Initial Plan Framework



Project Licensing for Adopted Plan Options

Stage 3a – Sustainability Appraisal

✓ Habitats Regulations Appraisal

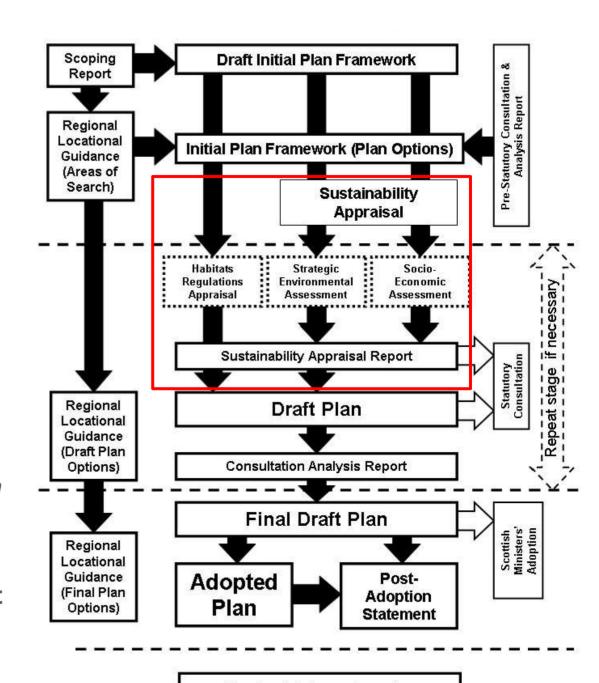
Assess any significant effects on Natura 2000

✓ Strategic Environmental Assessment

Identifies key receptors, effects, and mitigation measures; key issues to be addressed in project level

√ Socio-economic assessment

Potential socio-economic consequences on existing marine activities

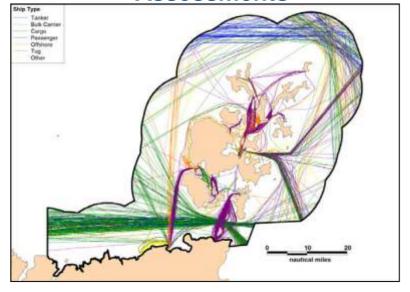


Project Licensing for Adopted Plan Options

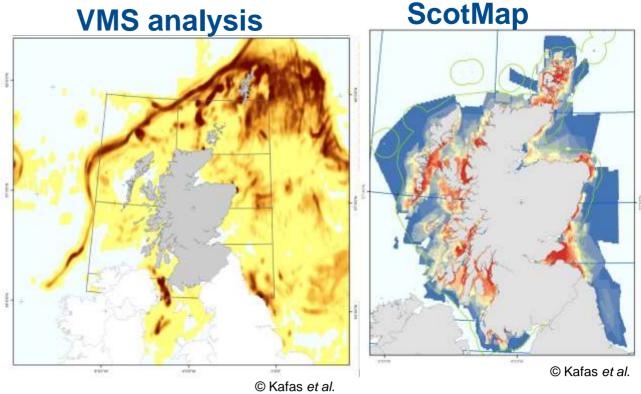
Support to Socio-economic assessment



Navigation Traffic Assessments



Vessel traffic data used to define navigational tracks and main shipping routes



Studies on commercial fisheries covering bigger vessels (≥15m) fitted with VMS and smaller vessels

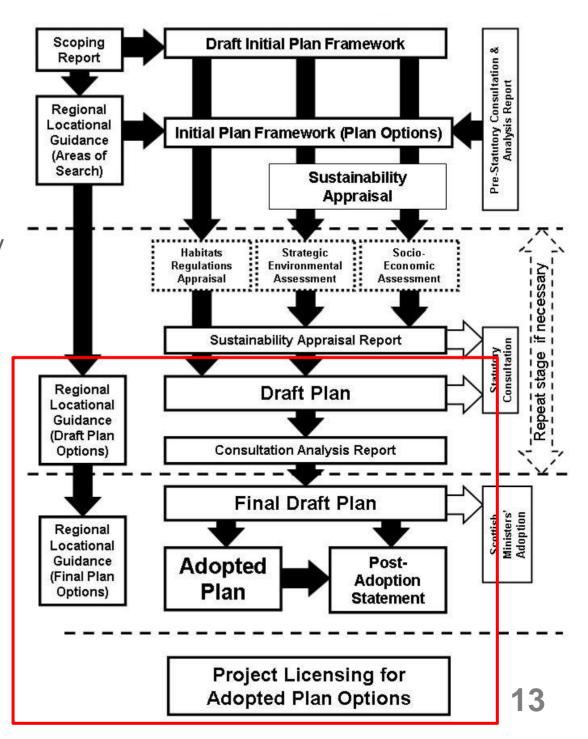
Stage 3b - Draft Plan

- Key findings from sustainability appraisal report inform the development of the draft plan
- ✓ Outcomes of RLGs to inform options within Draft Plans

Stage 4 – Consultation

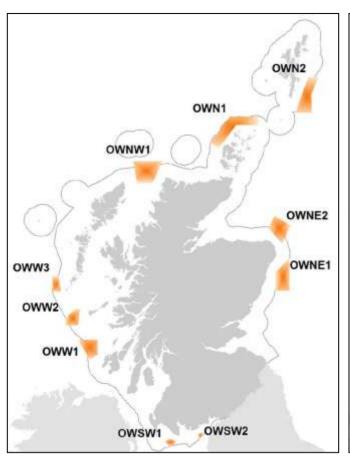
Stage 5 – Plan adoption & publication

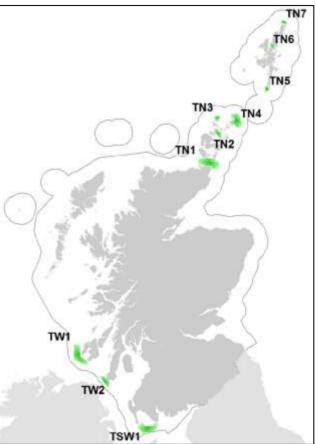
- ✓ Final Plan and adoption
- ✓ Post Adoption Statement
- ✓ Appropriate Assessment

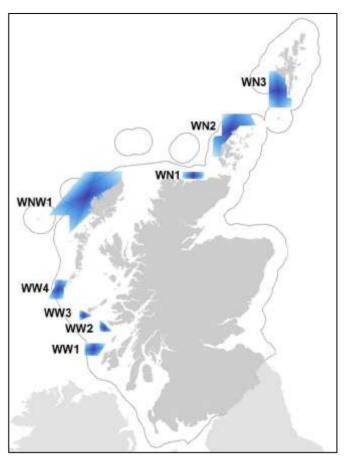




Draft Plan Options

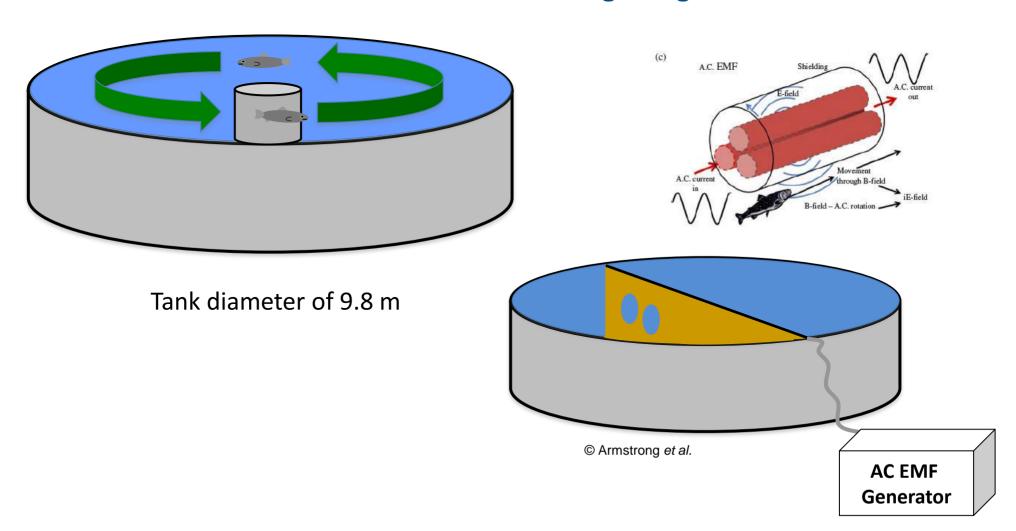








EMF from subsea cables interactions with migrating fish



marine scotland science

Acoustic & satellite fish tagging

Depth use by homing Atlantic salmon in Scottish coastal waters





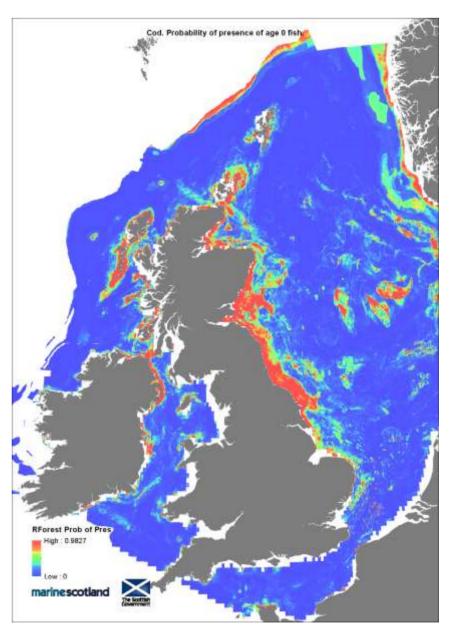


Fish sensitivity maps: Spawning and nursery grounds

✓ Presence/ absence of Age 0 fish aggregations



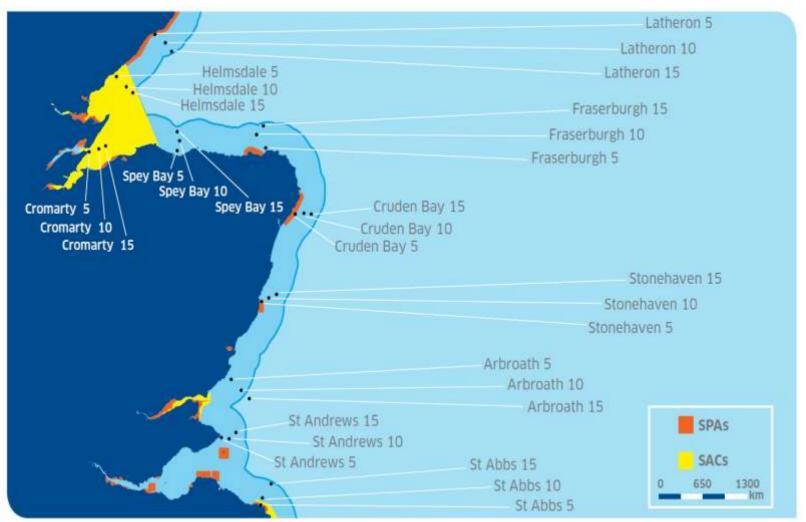
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Passive Acoustic Monitoring Network

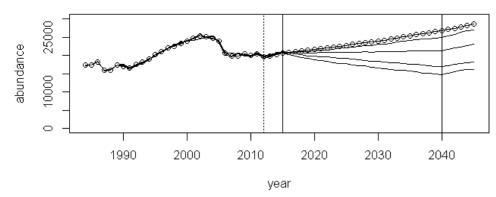
© Brookes et al.



Modelled seabird foraging locations and energetic costs with and without windfarm

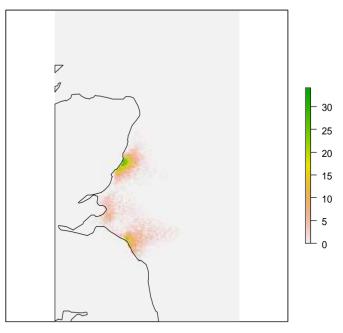
Foraging destinations of a seabird species from various colonies in the Forth and Tay region

Predicted population trend



Changes in adult survival or productivity and forecast population trajectories

Forage Location,



© Wilson et al.

	Wind	Wind
	farm	farm
	absent	present
	Mean cost /hours (± S.D.)	
Flight	1.15 (±0.75)	1.18
Cost - GU		(±0.8)
Foraging	5.86 (±1.15)	6.34
Cost - GU		(±1.21)
Flight	2.85 (±0.81)	2.98
Cost - RB		(±0.88)
Foraging	6.56 (±1.26)	6.91
Cost - RB		(±1.29)

marinescotland science

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More Information:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/marineenergy/Planning

Thank you!