

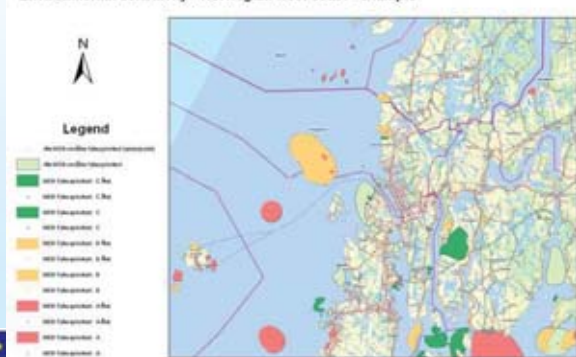


TASK F - Environmental & socio-economic sensitivity

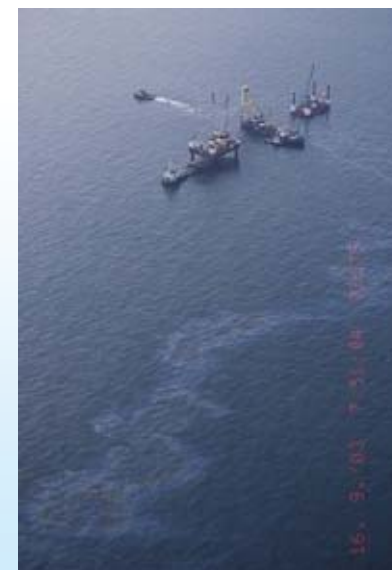
CURRENT 'STATE OF THE ART'



Environmental sensitivity - Norwegian west coast - example



Ronny Schallier
MUMM/RBINS (BE)





'Task F' in Brief

- *Towards a common approach on sensitivity mapping*
 - *Establish common criteria & qualitative descriptions*
 - *Main focus on potential coastal impact (incl. seasonal variability)*
 - *Build on work already done → BA, BRISK*
 - *Draw on a major socio-economic analysis in OSPAR*
- *Undertake a **Workshop** (early 2013) to agree on approach*
- *Result: **Preliminary report** on joint environmental & socio-economic sensitivity mapping*





Contents

- **Current ‘State of the Art’**
 1. **Bonn Agreement**
 - 1.1. National systems of sensitivity mapping
 - 1.2. BA Workshop on sensitivity mapping
 2. **BRISK**
 3. **OSPAR/IMO**
- **Conclusions - Way Ahead**





1. Bonn Agreement

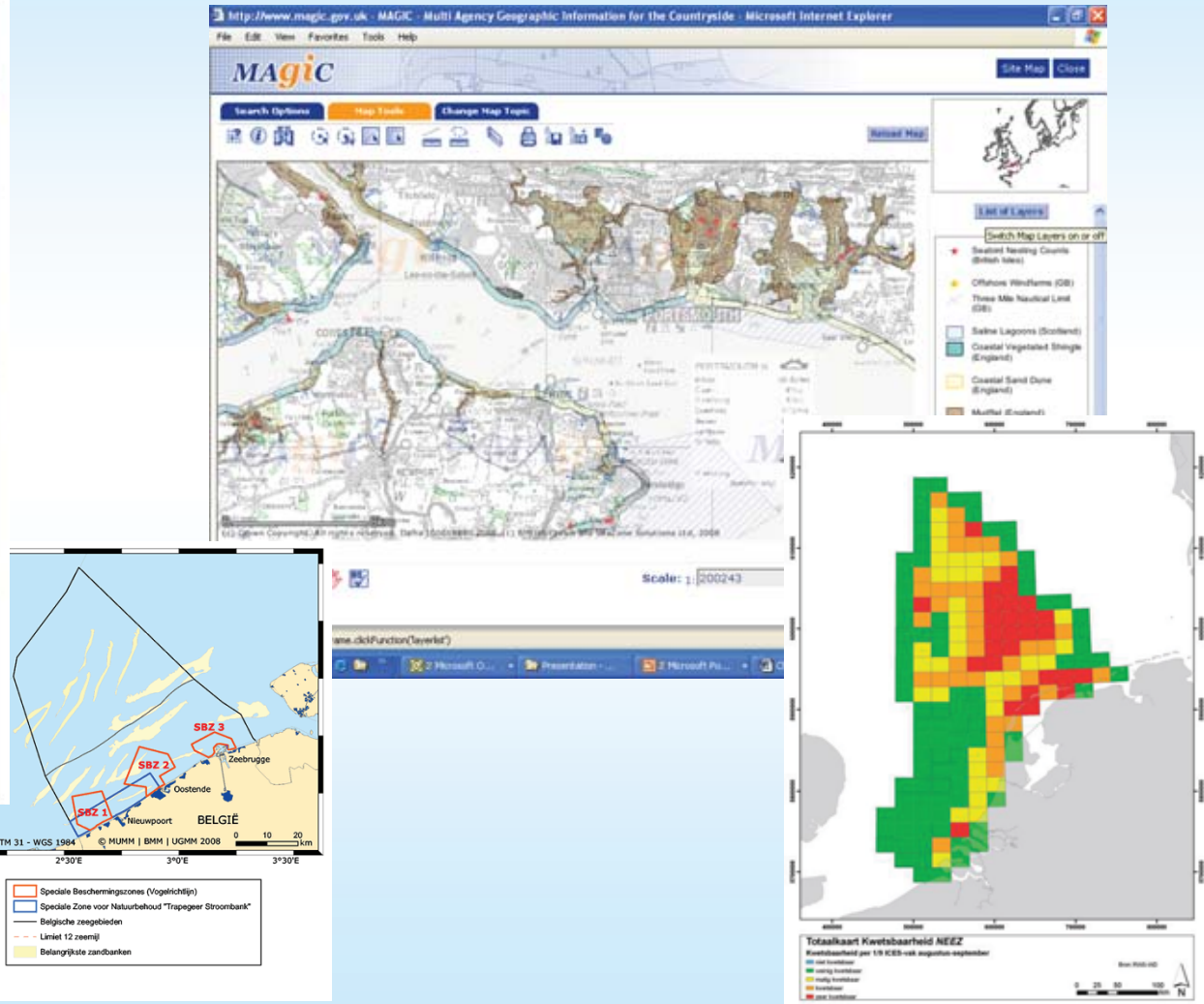
1.1. National systems of sensitivity mapping

source: BA Compilation, 2005
national pres., 2008





National systems of sensitivity mapping





National systems of sensitivity mapping

- Level of detail and development varies significantly
- But several STRIKING SIMILARITIES in basic approach!

EXAMPLES → →





National Systems

Ex.1:

Some CPs: only 'mapping' of sensitive sites
(UK, IRL)

Most CPs: **RANKING** of sensitivity, based on pre-defined criteria
(NO, SE, GE, NL, FR, BE, DK)

- Qualitative: 'Low' → 'Medium' → 'High'
- Quantitative: using classification scales (e.g. 0 → 9)





National Systems

Ex.2:

Most, if not all CPs take into account:

- **SHORELINE TYPE** sensitivity based on geomorphological characteristics (cf. ESI Gundlach & Hayes)
- **CONSERVATION VALUE** of a resource as important criteria (Protected Areas)



ESI	Shoreline type
1	<u>Exposed</u> rocky shore, solid structures, rocky cliffs
2	<u>Exposed</u> wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud or clay; exposed scarps and steep slopes in clay
3	Fine- to medium-grained sand <u>beaches</u> Scarps and steep slopes in sand
4	Coarse-grained sand beaches
5	Mixed sand and gravel beaches
6	Gravel beaches (granules & pebbles) Riprap structures and gravel beaches (cobbles & boulders)
7	<u>Exposed tidal flats</u>
8	<u>Sheltered</u> rocky shore and scarps in bedrock, mud or clay; Sheltered solid structures, riprap, rocky rubble shores, peat shorelines
9	<u>Sheltered</u> tidal flats, vegetated low banks
10	Salt & brackish water <u>marshes</u> , freshwater marshes, swamps, mangroves



National Systems

Ex.3:

Many CPs focus on **COASTAL** sensitivity

(UK, SE, IRL, FR, (GE-North Sea))

Many other CPs however also consider **OFFSHORE** sensitivity

(BE, NL, NO, DK, (GE-Baltic))

e.g. also sensitive marine habitats, seabird areas, fisheries resources, ...





National Systems

Ex.4:

Some CPs focus on ECOLOGICAL sensitivity (ENV. S. in 'strict' sense)
(BE, NL, GE)

Most CPs: also SOCIO-ECONOMIC sensitivity (ENV. S. in 'broad' sense)
(UK, NO, FR, IRL, SE, DK)

Socio-economic criteria vary considerably, but interesting approaches used (FR, NO)





1. Bonn Agreement

1.2. BA Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping

source: Workshop Report 2008
(OTSOPA 08/2/2-E)





Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping (2008)

- **General conclusions (1):**

Level of detail/development of CP maps varies significantly

→ Hesitation towards BA-wide harmonization

→ However, there was perceived benefit to produce a generic, simplified sensitivity map in the BA area





Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping (2008)

- **General conclusions (2):**

The (quantitative) sensitivity info was, in some cases, seen as too detailed (~‘*Keep it simple*’)

→ It should be clear which environmental info is needed, as a MINIMUM STANDARD, to support response





Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping (2008)

- **General conclusions (3):**

MAIN CRITERIA for sensitivity of coastal (and marine) areas:

- Geomorphologic characteristics – shoreline type
- Sensitive natural and socio-economic resources (ENV in broad sense)
- Designated protected areas or other areas of ecological importance





2. BRISK

Source: BRISK Environm. Vulnerability Report,
COWI, Jan.'12





BRISK - Environmental Vulnerability work

- According to MUMM, the BRISK method & work is:
 - Simple and effective
 - Systematic (step-by-step) approach
 - Well-documented & underpinned by literature
 - Principles in line with previous BA findings & conclusions

= Example of '**BEST PRACTICE**'

WHY/HOW ?? → →





BRISK Methodology

- RANKING performed as part of Baltic Sea Risk Assessment
[Risk of damage = probability x vulnerability]
- QUALITATIVE ranking
- COASTAL & MARINE vulnerability
- SHORELINE TYPE considered
- PROTECTED AREAS considered
- Ranking of ECOLOGICAL & HUMAN USE features





BRISK Methodology

Ranking process in 2 main steps:

- **STEP 1**: Identification of features
- **STEP 2**: Vulnerability ranking of identified features





STEP 1: Selection of Features (BRISK)

- **Open waters**
- **Coastal habitats**
 - Rocky shores & stone reefs
 - Sandy beaches
 - Underwater sandbanks
 - Shallow inlets & bays
 - Coastal lagoons
 - Estuaries
- **Flora**
 - Seagrass meadows (*Zostera*)
- **Fish**
 - Spawning areas in shallow water (demersal eggs)
 - Offshore spawning areas (pelagic eggs)
 - Nursery areas in shallow water
- **Birds**
 - Wintering areas (sea & shore birds)
 - Staging areas (migrating sea & shore birds)
 - Breeding areas (sea & shore birds)
 - Moulting areas (sea birds)
- **Marine mammals**
 - Breeding, moulting and haul-out sites for seals
- **Protected Areas**
- **Fish farms**





STEP 2 : BRISK Vulnerability Ranking

■ Vulnerability scores:

- Score 4 = **VERY HIGH**
- Score 3 = **HIGH**
- Score 2 = **MODERATE**
- Score 1 = **LOW**

■ Seasons:

- Winter: Dec., Jan., Feb.
- Spring: Mar., Apr., May
- Summer: Jun., Jul., Aug.
- Autumn: Sept., Oct., Nov.





Step 2 – Issues taking into consideration in ranking each feature

(1) FATE of oil

- In terms of oil degradation and removal
- Varies considerably
- Main factors:
 - Wave/tidal energy exposure
 - Shoreline slope
 - Substrate type

(2) IMPACT of oil on organisms/habitats

- Effects of oil on organisms
 - Smothering
 - Toxicity
 - Tainting
- Population & life cycle considerations
 - Densely populated (small) areas
 - Spawning & nursery areas
 - Threatened species & habitats
 - (etc.)





Step 2 – Ranking process for each feature

- 1. Ecol. characteristics, significance & location**
- 2. (Qualitative) assessment of vulnerability**
(in terms of fate & impact of oil)
- 3. Assign vulnerability ranking** (per season)





BRISK - Assigned Vulnerability Ranking of selected features

Environmental feature	WI	SP	SU	AU
Rocky shores and stone reefs (sheltered)	4	4	4	4
Sandy beaches	1	1	2	1
Underwater sand banks (water < 10 m)	2	3	3	3
Estuaries	2	4	4	3
Coastal lagoons	2	4	4	3
Shallow inlets and bays	2	4	4	3
Seagrass meadows	3	4	4	3
Fish – shallow spawning areas	3	4	4	3
Fish – shallow nursery areas	3	4	4	3
Fish – offshore spawning areas	0	1	2	1
Protected areas	4	4	4	4
Aquaculture facilities	4	4	4	4
(Birds, marine mammals, etc.)

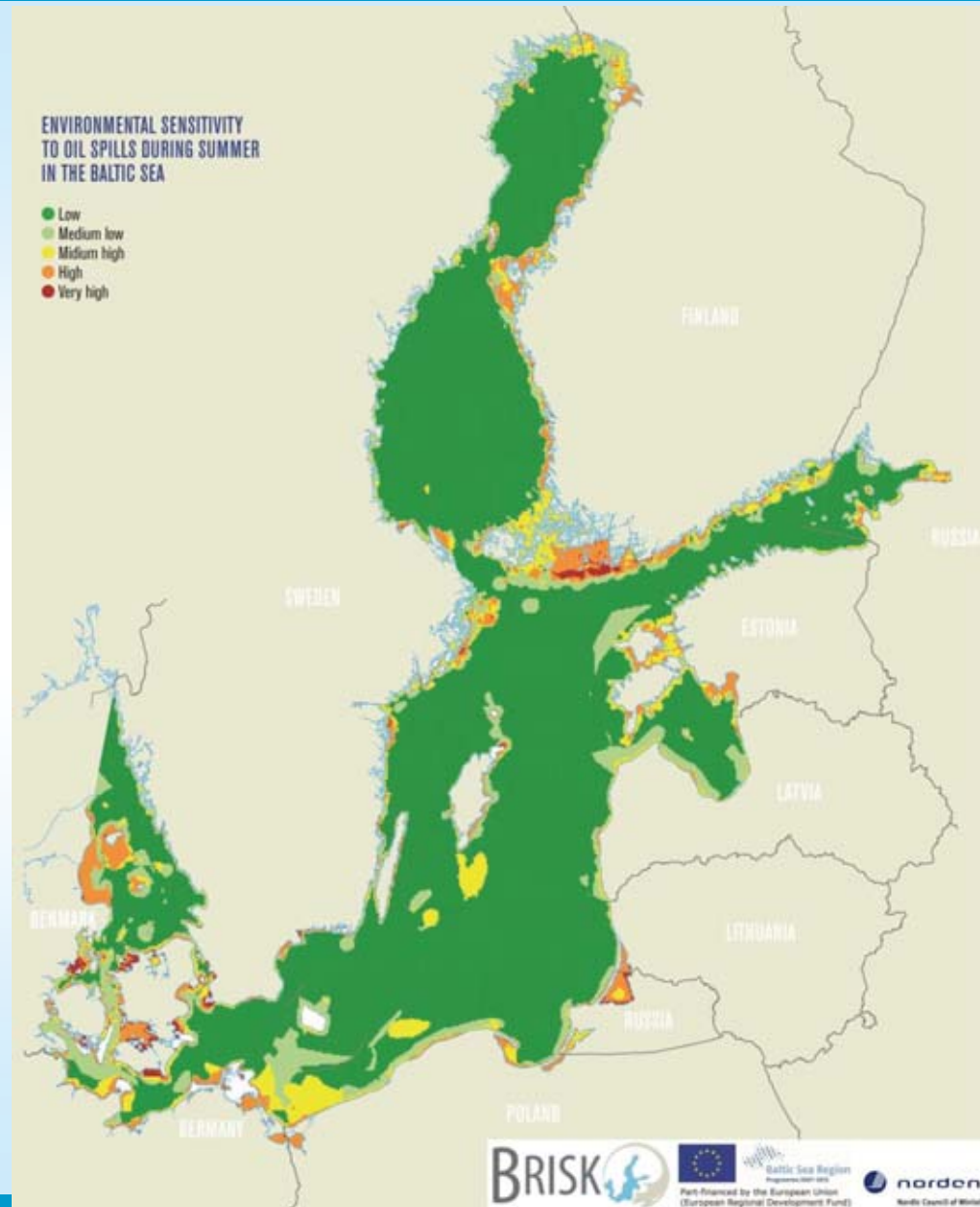


BRISK - Results

Total vulnerability of an area
= SUM of all individual scores of
features in that area

End result:

Regional sensitivity map per
season





BRISK - Final remarks in view of BE AWARE

- BRISK method **applicable in BE-AWARE**
 - **Challenge:** adapt to **'wider North Sea' (BA) context**
 1. ≠ SENSITIVE FEATURES
 2. Fragile MARINE/SUBSEA HABITATS (!)
(‘blowout’ scenarios with subsurface spills/response)
 3. Expand SOCIO-ECONOMIC part (!!)
- Main adaptations in **STEP 1**
- Perhaps also in **STEP 2** (soc.-econ. part)





3. OSPAR/IMO

- Marine (deep-sea) habitats
- Socio-economic analysis

OSPAR sources:

- Report OSPAR List of threatened and/or declining species & habitats
- OSPAR (EFTEC) Draft Interim Report on Regional Economic & Social Analysis

IMO sources:

- IMO Res. A.949(23) - Guidelines on places of refuge for ships in need of assistance
- IMO/IPIECA Report on Sensitivity mapping for oil spill response





Valuable marine (subsea) habitats in wider North Sea

To be selected as sensitive features ??

→ **Offshore areas with special conservation value**

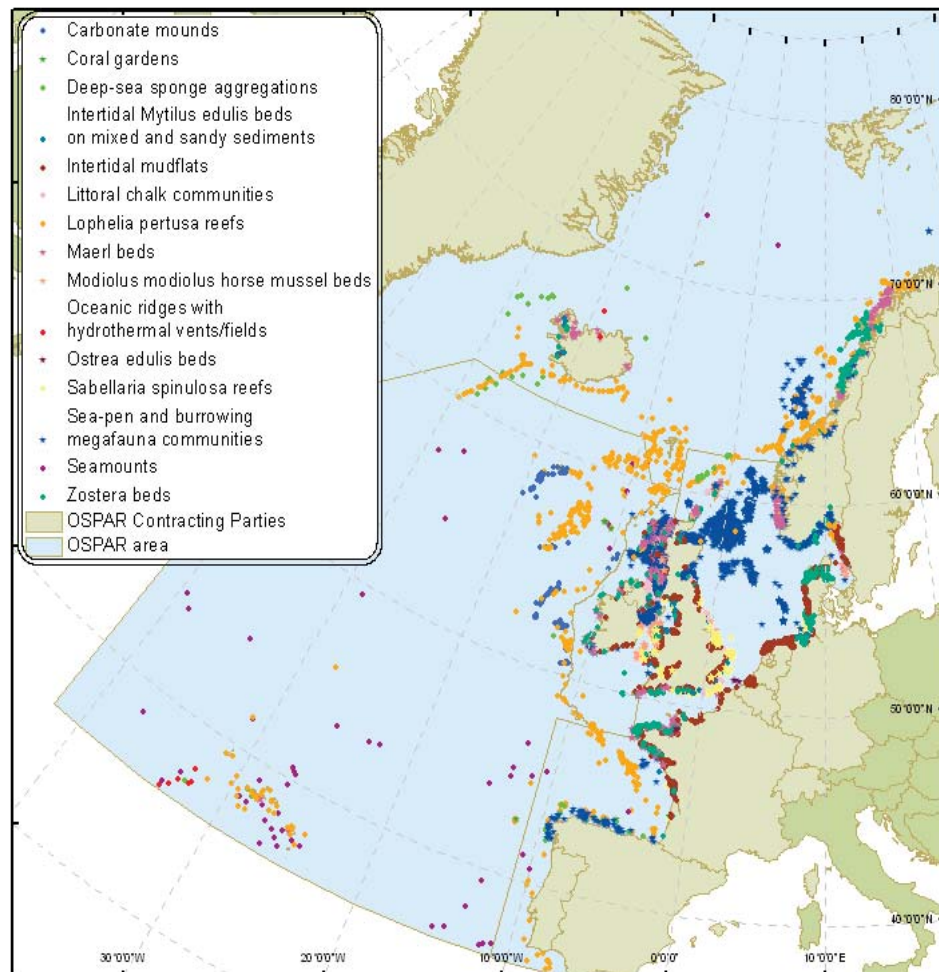
Doggerbank, Frisian Front, ...



OSPAR list of threatened/declining Species & Habitats

→ Several marine/deep-sea habitats:

- *Lophelia pertusa* coldwater coral reefs
- Coral gardens
- Carbonate mounds
- Deep-sea Sponge aggregations
- Seapen and burrowing megafauna
- Maerl beds
- Oyster grounds

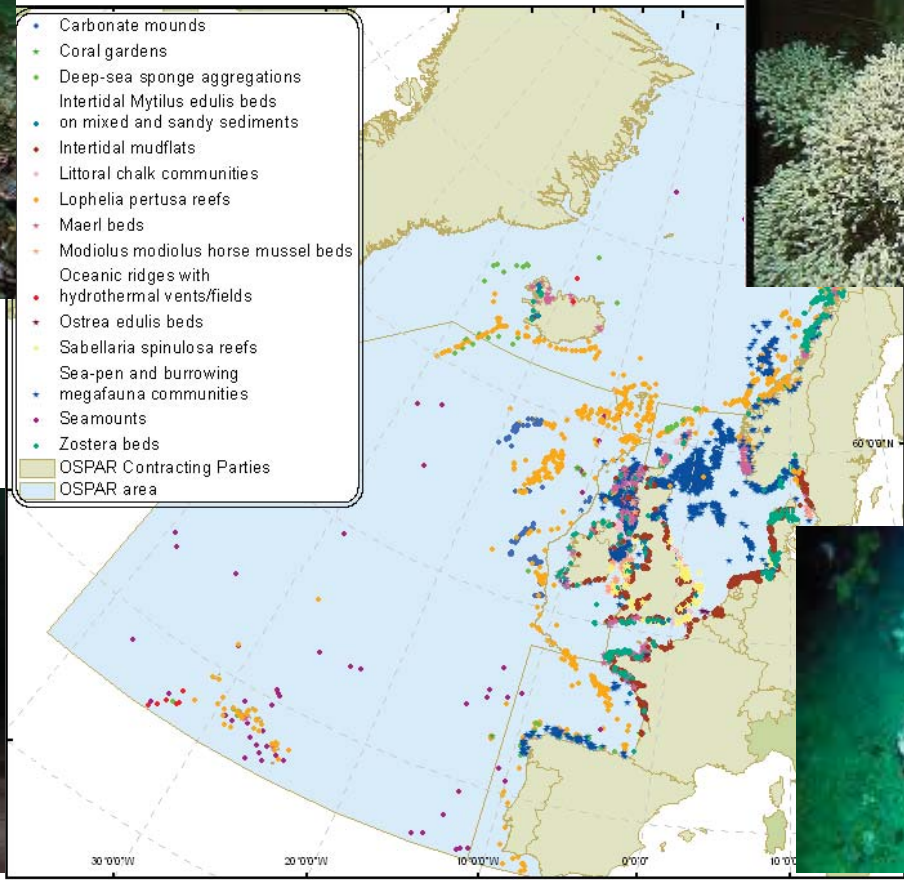




To be taken up in STEP 1 - list of sensitive features?



- Carbonate mounds
- Coral gardens
- Deep-sea sponge aggregations
- Intertidal *Mytilus edulis* beds on mixed and sandy sediments
- Intertidal mudflats
- Littoral chalk communities
- *Lophelia pertusa* reefs
- Maerl beds
- *Modiolus modiolus* horse mussel beds
- Oceanic ridges with hydrothermal vents/fields
- *Ostrea edulis* beds
- *Sabellaria spinulosa* reefs
- Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities
- Seamounts
- *Zostera* beds
- OSPAR Contracting Parties
- OSPAR area





Socio-economic analysis

- **OSPAR regional Economic and Social Analysis (ESA)**

- Is part of initial assessment MSFD

(Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

- Aims to improve understanding of the socio-economic (SE) impacts and effects in context of MSFD implementation

(‘Good Environmental Status’ in marine waters by 2020)





Socio-economic Analysis

- **OSPAR socio-economic analysis (ESA)**
 - Region-wide data gathering & analysis
 - OSPAR countries to perform ESAs, as coordinated and comparable as possible
 - Based on national ESAs, compiling an regional analysis of uses of OSPAR marine waters, and the costs for their degradation





Socio-economic analysis

- **Comprehensive work !**
 - Commercial sea fisheries
 - Ports and shipping
 - Recreation
 - Renewable energy
 - Oil & Gas
 - Aquaculture
 - Submarine cable setting & maintenance
 - Aggregate extraction
 - Military
 - Fish processing industry
 - Research
 - Gas storage
 - Dredging, shipbuilding, water abstraction, education,





Q1 : Is OSPAR's ESA too detailed for BE AWARE ?

- **IMO Res. A. 949 (23) → Risk assessment factors:**
 - Fisheries
 - Economic/industrial facilities
 - Amenity resources & tourism

- **IMO/IPIECA Report (2011) → sensitive SE features:**
 - Fisheries & aquaculture
 - Water intakes
 - Tourism & recreation
 - Port & industrial activities
 - Industry (e.g. oil) related infrastructures
 - Cultural sites

STEP 1 - Selection of (sensitive) SE features = Crucial





Q2: How to perform ranking of SE Features ??

+ Separate or joint ecological & socio-economic ranking /maps?

- 2 interesting socio-economic sensitivity approaches in BA:
 - French approach: The *CEDRE* index
 - Norwegian approach: The *DNV* method





FR - The *CEDRE* index

- Based on length of interruption of an affected activity/service
- Combination of:
 - Activity: type, seasonality
 - Pollution: type of pollutant, type/volume of arrivals
- Highest sensitivity also defined for activities that are more difficult to displace/protect from the (less visible) pollution
 - e.g. aquaculture <-> maritime transport
- Sensitivity is ranked for every activity/area (5 ranks)
- Socio-economic Index separate from ecol./geomorph. Index





NO – The DNV method

- DNV sums up ecological & socio-economic sensitivity
- Ranking based on 4 factors
 1. Natural occurrence *(Is resource part of natural system in the area?)*
 2. Compensation *(Can resource be economically compensated?)*
 3. Conservation value
 4. Sensitivity towards oil
- In ranking features: factors 1.&2. interesting !
 - If 'Natural occurrence' = **YES** → Sensitivity X 2
 - If 'Compensation' factor = **NO** → Sensitivity X 2

SE sensitivity will never 'offset' ecological sensitivity of area (!)





Overall Conclusions – Way Ahead

- **Current ‘State of Art’:**
 - BA Work: excellent ‘learning process’
 - BRISK method: BEST PRACTICE applicable for BE-AWARE

- **Challenge:** Adapting BRISK method to ‘North Sea’ context
 1. Broaden list of features – incl. marine habitats
 2. Broaden socio-economic part

- **Aim Workshop TASK F:**

Agree upon adapted ‘BRISK’ method with adapted features & steps (~ North Sea context)

