

# Accommodating Biodiversity in Nordic Offshore Wind Projects



Presentation at launch event 02.03.2022

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# Accommodating Biodiversity in Nordic Offshore Wind Projects



**A collaborative project between Nordic  
Energy Research and DNV**

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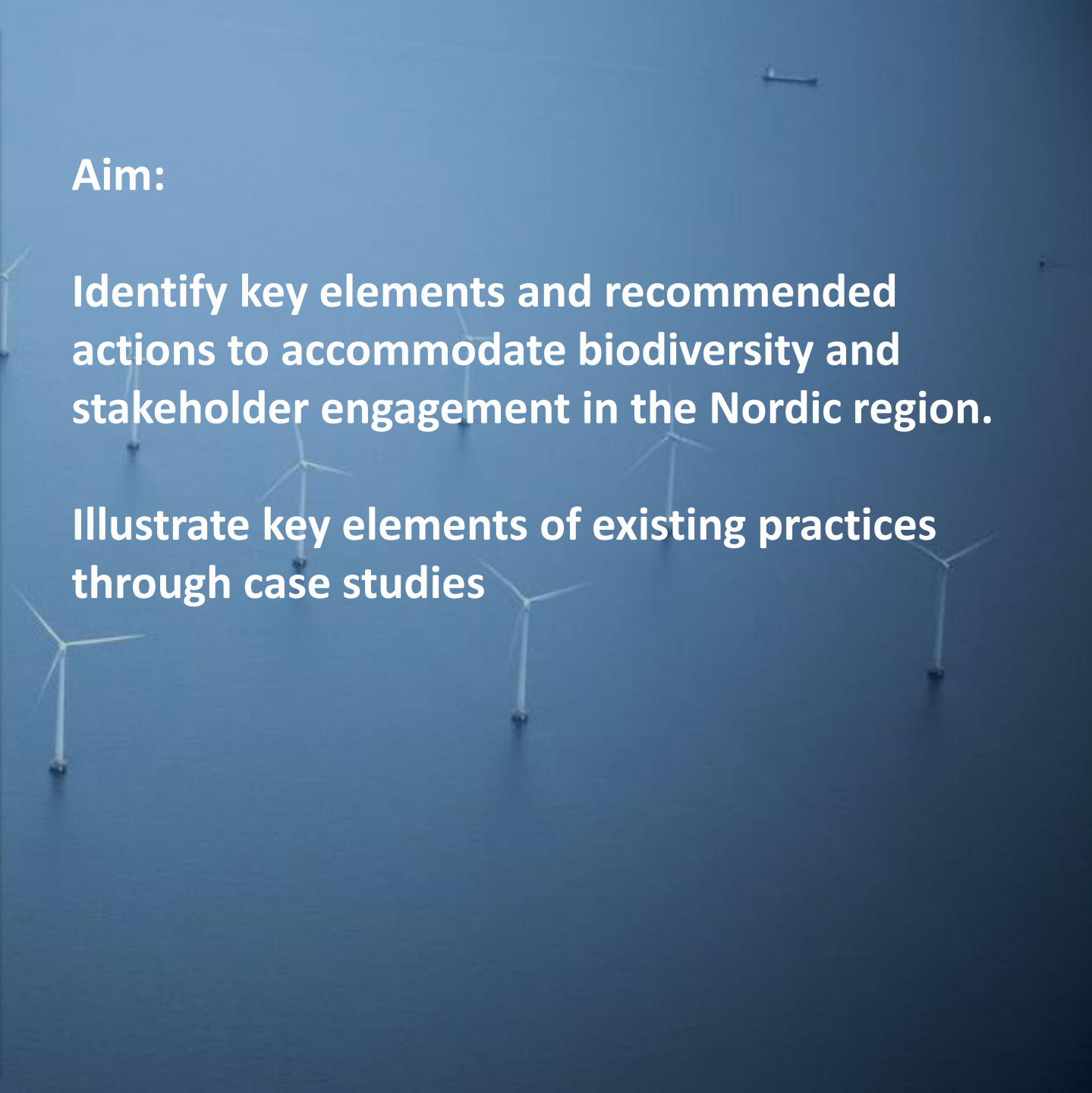
# Accommodating Biodiversity in Nordic Offshore Wind Projects



## Aim:

Identify key elements and recommended actions to accommodate biodiversity and stakeholder engagement in the Nordic region.

Illustrate key elements of existing practices through case studies



# Accommodating Biodiversity in Nordic Offshore Wind Projects



## Process

- Review of authoritative literature and reports
- Discussions with stakeholders:
  - **Offshore wind operators** (Equinor, Vattenfall, Parkwind and Ørsted)
  - **Manufacturers** (Vestas)
  - **Regulators** (The Norwegian Environment Agency, The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research, The Danish Energy Agency, NatureScot)
  - **Scientific institutions** (The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, The Rich North Sea Programme)
  - **NGOs** (WWF Norway, The Norwegian Fishermen's Association).



# Offshore wind energy and biodiversity

Biodiversity is under increasing pressure

Biodiversity and climate change are tightly interconnected

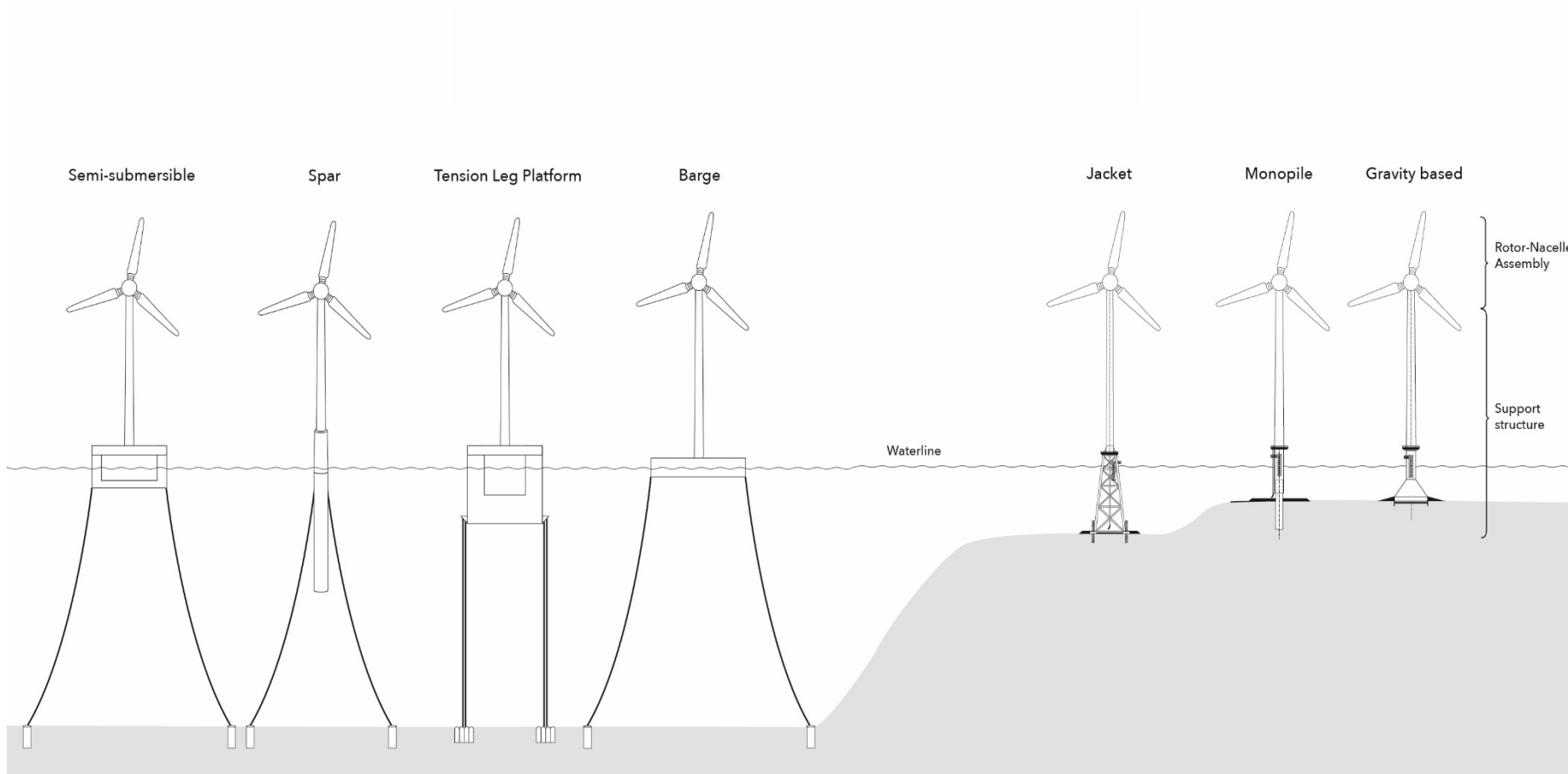
Wind energy can help preserve biodiversity by reducing GHG emissions

Properly planned and designed projects can have a positive effect on nature conservation and restoration in a local perspective.

Poorly sited or poorly designed wind farms can have negative impacts



# Offshore wind farm - concepts



# Offshore wind farm – project phases

Site characterization (e.g. baseline studies)

Construction (e.g. installing foundation)

Operation (including maintenance)

Repowering (upgrading turbines in an existing wind farm)

Decommissioning (removing the wind farm and individual turbines)

End of life (disposal of turbine blades)



# Nordic offshore wind in the energy transition

Development of offshore wind will be a key factor to reach future energy demands and climate goals in a cost-effective way

A twentyfold increase in Europe's offshore wind capacity is needed to reach climate neutrality by 2050.

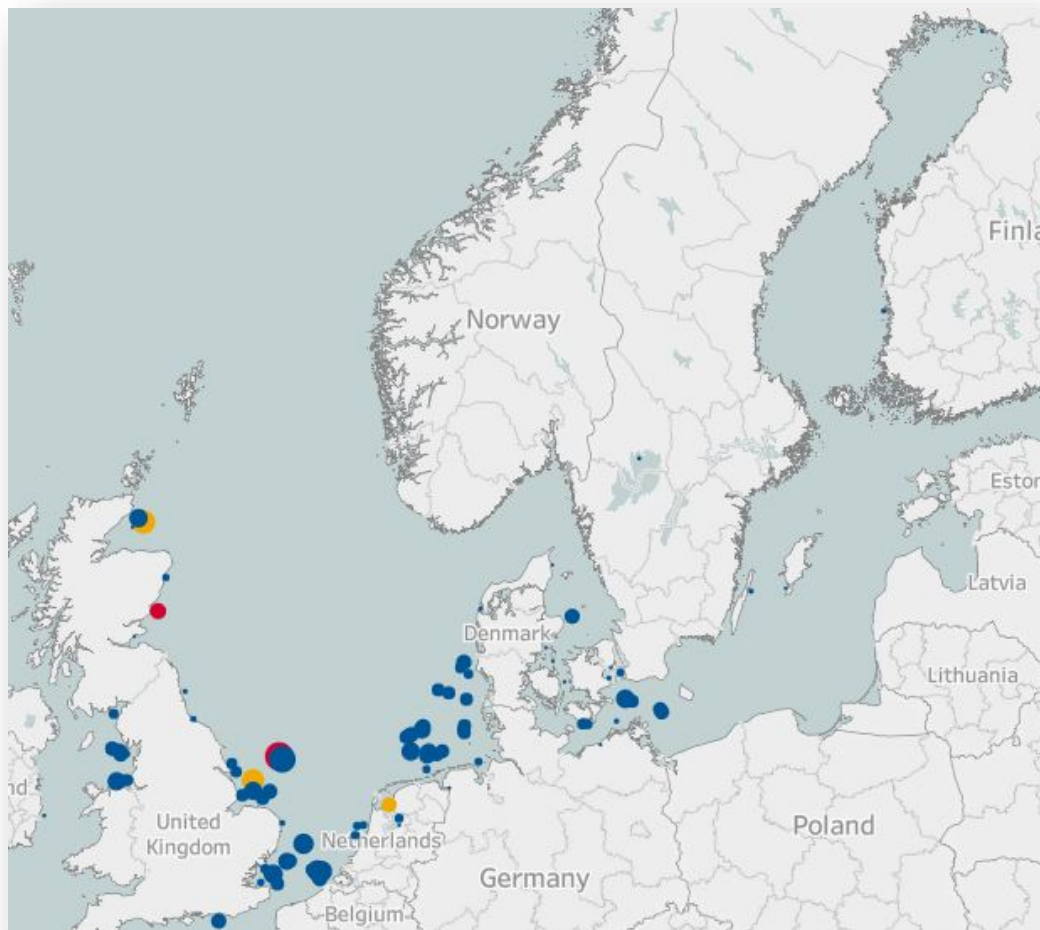
The Nordic region will play a key role : the North Sea can supply around 200 GW and the Baltic Sea around 80 GW by 2050



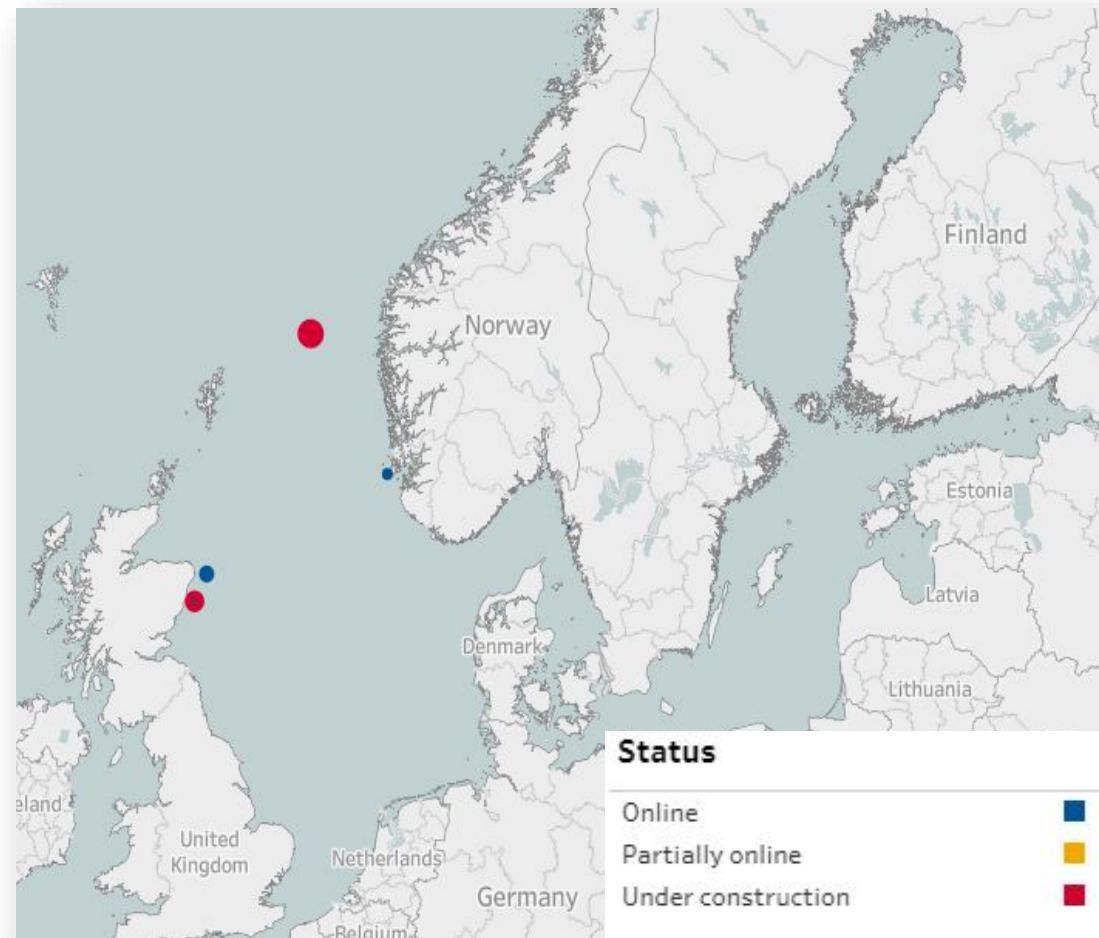


# Current situation

## Bottom fixed

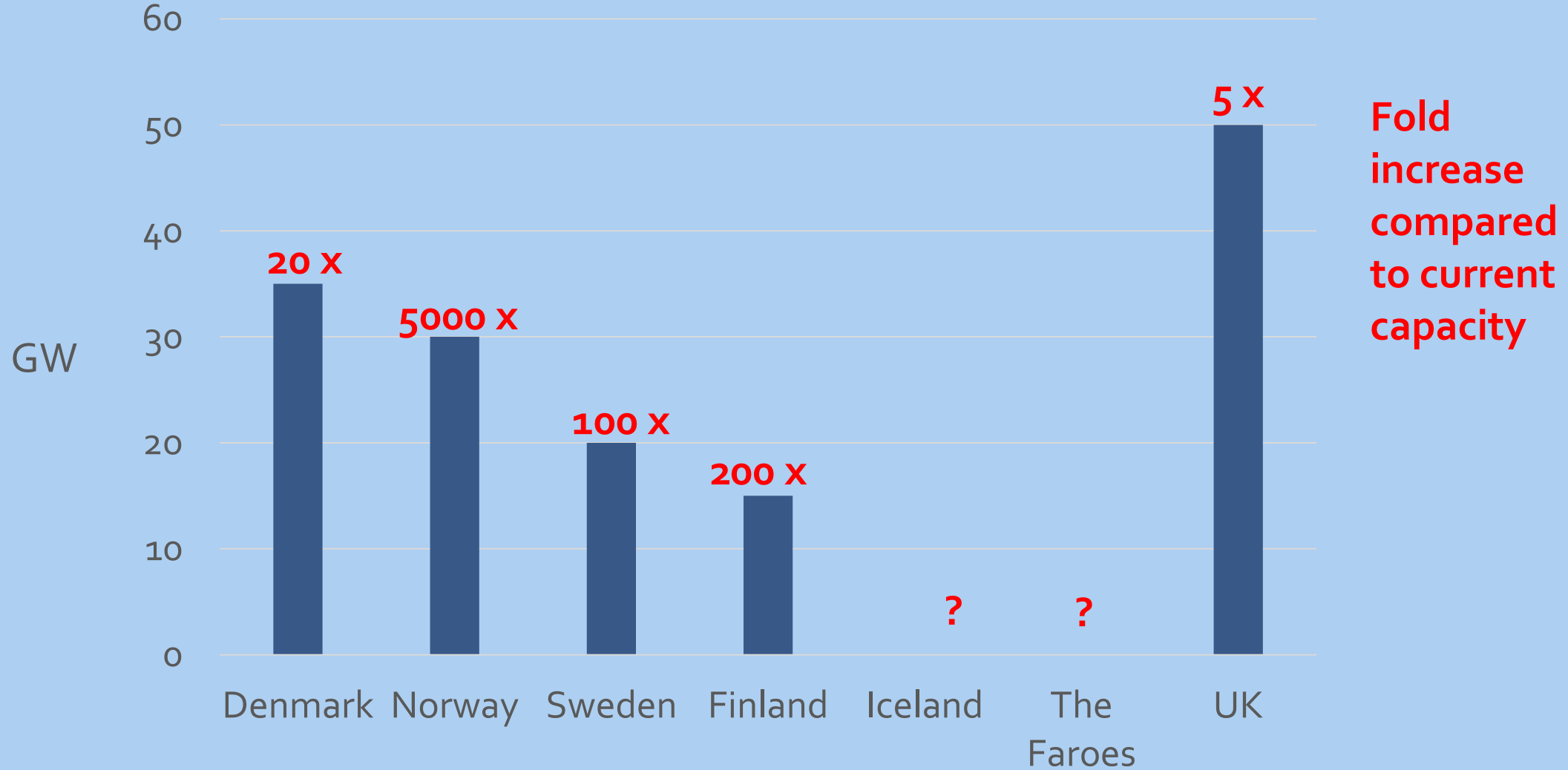


## Floating



DNV

# Connected capacity in 2050



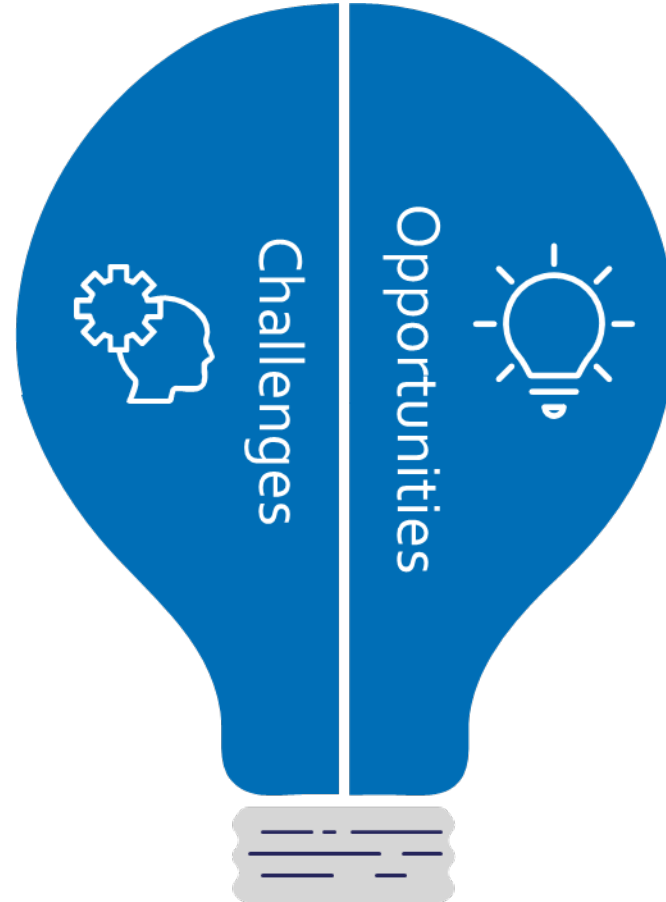
# Expansions entail challenges & opportunities

Additional pressure on ecosystems

Lack of data on ecosystems and impact

Conflicts for space (fisheries)

Complex stakeholder engagement processes



Knowledge-base increasing

Certain flexibility for siting

Opportunities for co-existence

Ecosystem restoration/enhancement

Significant offshore experience

Leverage existing collaboration frameworks

# Biodiversity impacts



## Indirect

Conserve biodiversity by reducing GHG emissions

## Direct

Physical changes (habitats, barriers, hydrodynamics)

Underwater noise (disturbance)

Electromagnetic fields (disturbance?)

## Cumulative

Total impact arising from all activities in an area over time



# Mitigating impacts

Avoid

Minimize

Offset

Restore



## Mitigating biodiversity impacts associated with solar and wind energy development

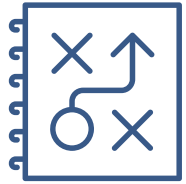
Guidelines for project developers



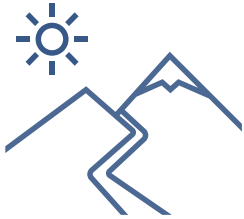
Partnership for  
nature and people



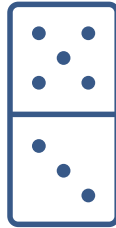
# Key elements to accommodate biodiversity



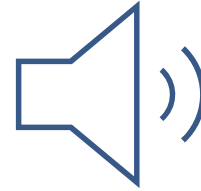
Strategic  
planning



Environmental  
data



Cumulative  
impacts



Underwater  
noise



Stakeholder  
engagement

# Case studies

Strategic planning  
process

Environmental  
data

Cumulative  
impacts

Underwater noise

Stakeholder engagement

Danish Process of Opening Areas  
Continuous stakeholder process

Hywind Scotland Pilot Park  
Continuous stakeholder process

Sound Mitigation by Bubble Curtains  
Stakeholder trust

Coordinated Environmental Monitoring: examples from Belgium and O&G in Norway  
Stakeholder involvement, transparency of data, trust

Research on Cumulative Effects: CEF (Scotland) and MARCIS (2021-2025) (Norway)  
Stakeholder trust



# Concluding remarks

Large planned expansion in the Nordics entails challenges and opportunities

Significant offshore experience to build upon

Important to leverage existing Nordic frameworks for data collection and cumulative impact assessments

Important to establish dialogue and multinational processes for marine spatial planning at sea basin-scales to understand and accommodate biodiversity and stakeholders





# Thank you for your attention!



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