

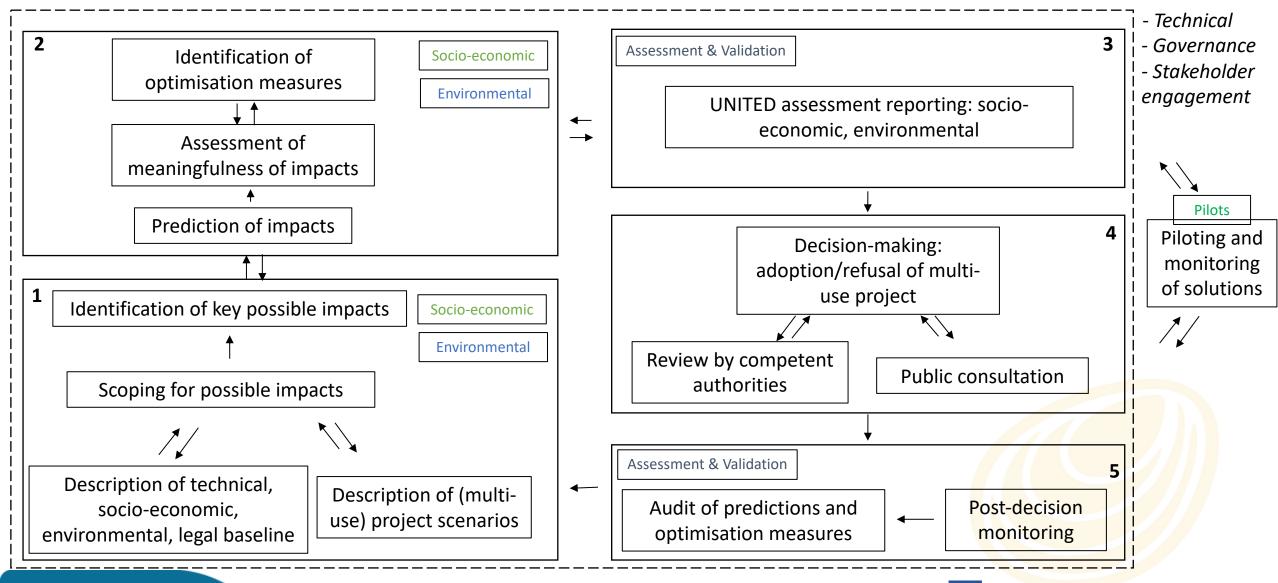


The UNITED Assessment Framework

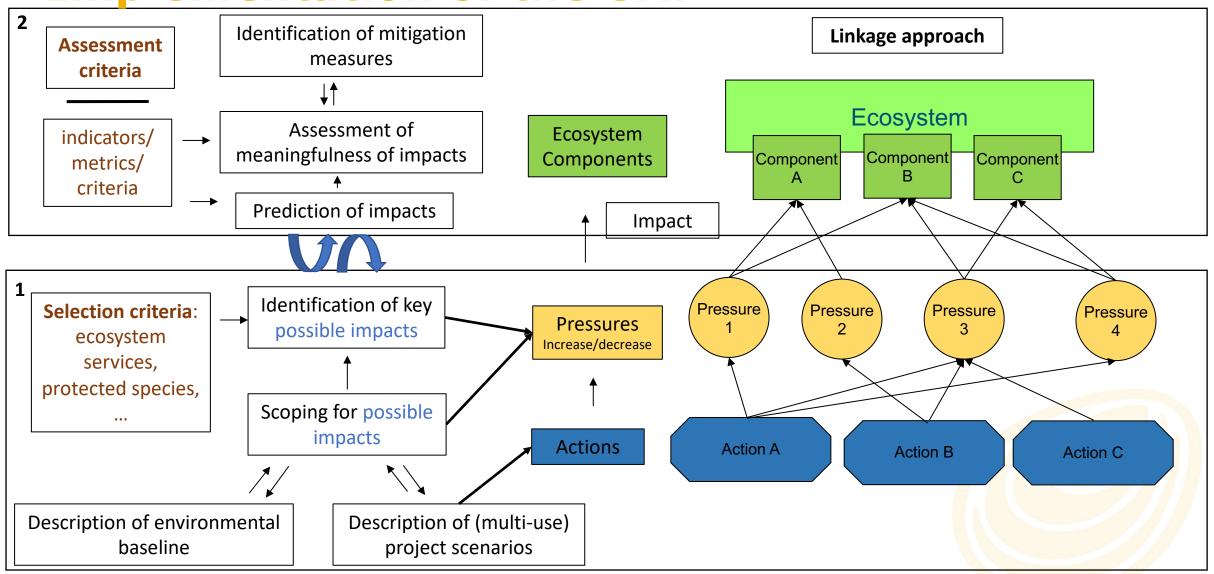
Objectives

- Evaluate the impact of multi-use, relative to single-use
- Quantification and qualification of impacts (positive and negative) across different dimensions
 - Socio-economic dimension
 - **Environmental dimension**
- Evaluation on the applicability of the assessment frameworks -> most efficient way to conduct an assessment for a MU project?
- Evaluation of the added value of multi-use

The UNITED Assessment Framework



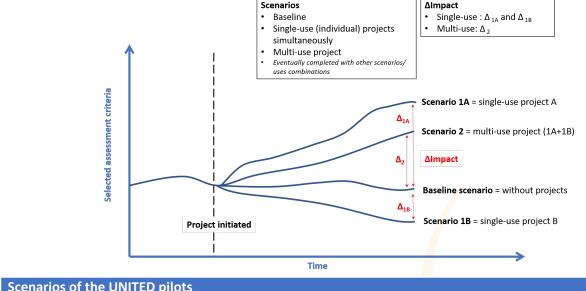




Relevant scenarios

The UNITED Assessment Framework applies relevant scenarios to assess impact

- (No use scenario)
- Baseline scenario
- Spatially separate single-use projects simultaneously
- Multi-use projects



	German pilot	Dutch pilot	Belgian pilot	Danish pilot	Greek pilot	
No use scenario	Undisturbed state	Undisturbed state	Undisturbed state	Undisturbed state	Undisturbed state	
Baseline scenario	Shipping, fishing	Shipping, fishing	Shipping, fishing	Shipping, fishing	Shipping, fishing	
Scenario 1 = Spatially separate single-uses simultaneously	OWF and aquaculture	Solar energy and aquaculture	OWF and aquaculture and restoration	OWF and tourism	Aquaculture and tourism	
Scenario 2 = multi-use scenario	OWF + aquaculture	Solar energy + aquaculture	OWF + aquaculture + restoration	OWF + tourism	Aquaculture + tourism	
Scenario 3						



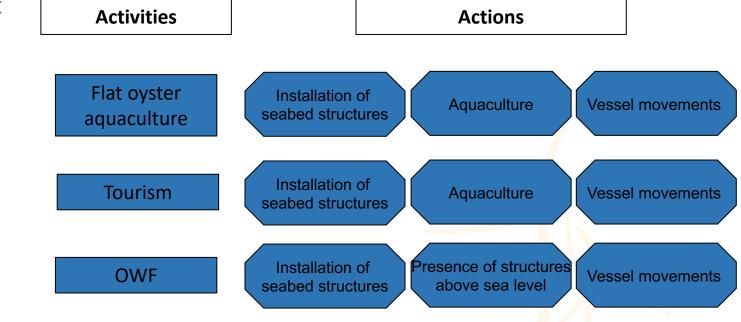
Linkage approach: identification of different activities

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Each activity can be divided into different actions

And also:

Each action can be attributed to several activities



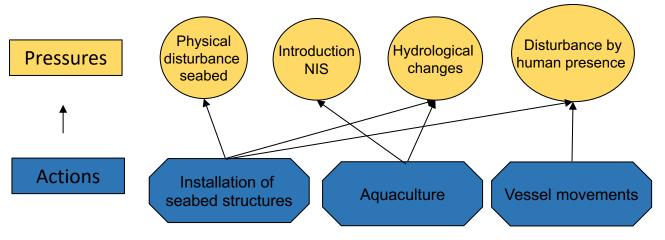


Linkage approach: linking activities with pressures

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List of pressures generated by actions

→ derived from Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)



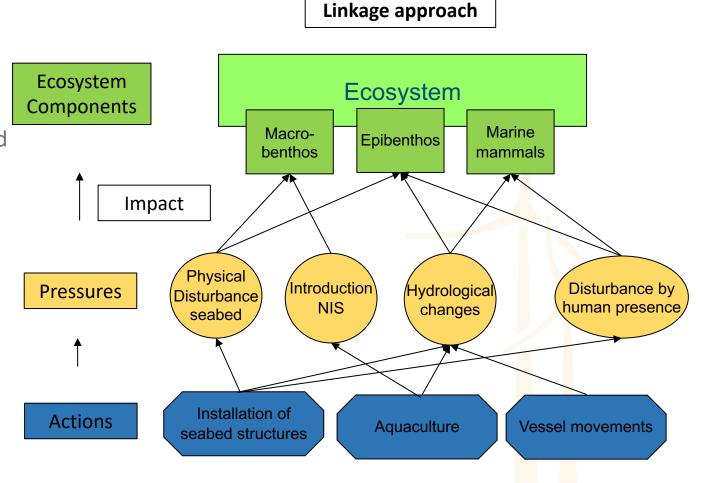
Longiist of pressures			
Biological	Introduction or spread of non-indigenous species		
	Introduction of microbial pathogens		
	Introduction of genetically modified species and translocation of native species		
	Loss or change of biological communities due to the aquaculture of animal or plant species		
	Disturbance of species due to human presence		
	Extraction or injury to species by human activities (including fishing)		
Physical	Physical disturbance to seabed		
	Physical loss of seabed substrate or morphology		
	Changes to hydrological conditions		
Substances, litter	Input of nutrients		
and energy	Input of organic matter		
	Input of other substances (synthetic, non-synthetic, radionuclides)		
	Input of litter		
	Input of anthropogenic sound		
	Input of energy (electromagnetic fields, light, heat)		
	Input of water (affecting salinity levels)		

Longlist of pressures



Linkage approach: linking pressures with impacts

- Pressures are impacting on ecosystem components
- These ecosystem components can be linked selection criteria such as ecosystem services and protected species

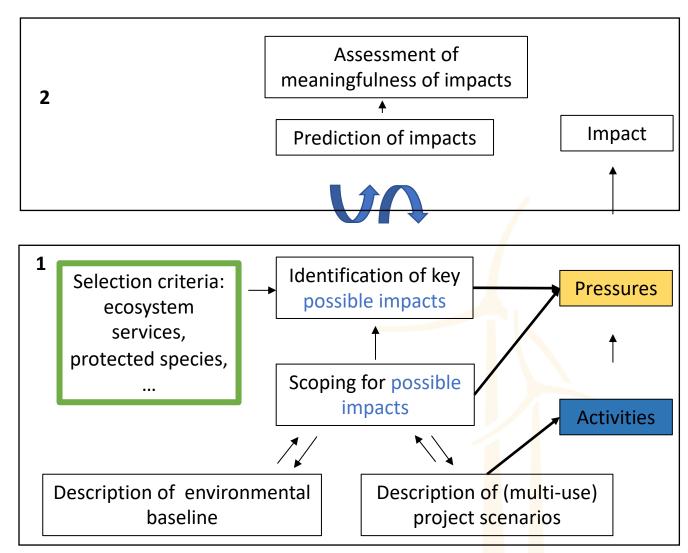




Environmental Assessment Framework

Selection criteria

- Ecosystem Services
 - Provisioning services (eg food resources, raw material)
 - Regulating services (eg water quality, biological control)
 - Cultural services (eg cognitive benefit, leisure, nonuse/iconic species)
 - Supporting services (eg nutrient cycling, nursery, biodiversity)
- Protected species
 - Informed for example by EU Habitat and Bird Directives



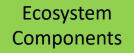


Examples application linkage framework

Action: installation/presence of aquaculture structures

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Pressure: increase in hard substrates



Impact

Pressures
Increase/decrease

1

Actions





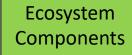


Examples application linkage framework

Action: Introduction of target species

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Pressure: introduction of non-indigenous species



Impact

Pressures
Increase/decrease

1

Actions







Examples application linkage framework

Action: Aquaculture structures in offshore wind farms

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Pressure: entanglement of birds/marine mammals

Ecosystem Components

Impact

Pressures Increase/decrease

Actions









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