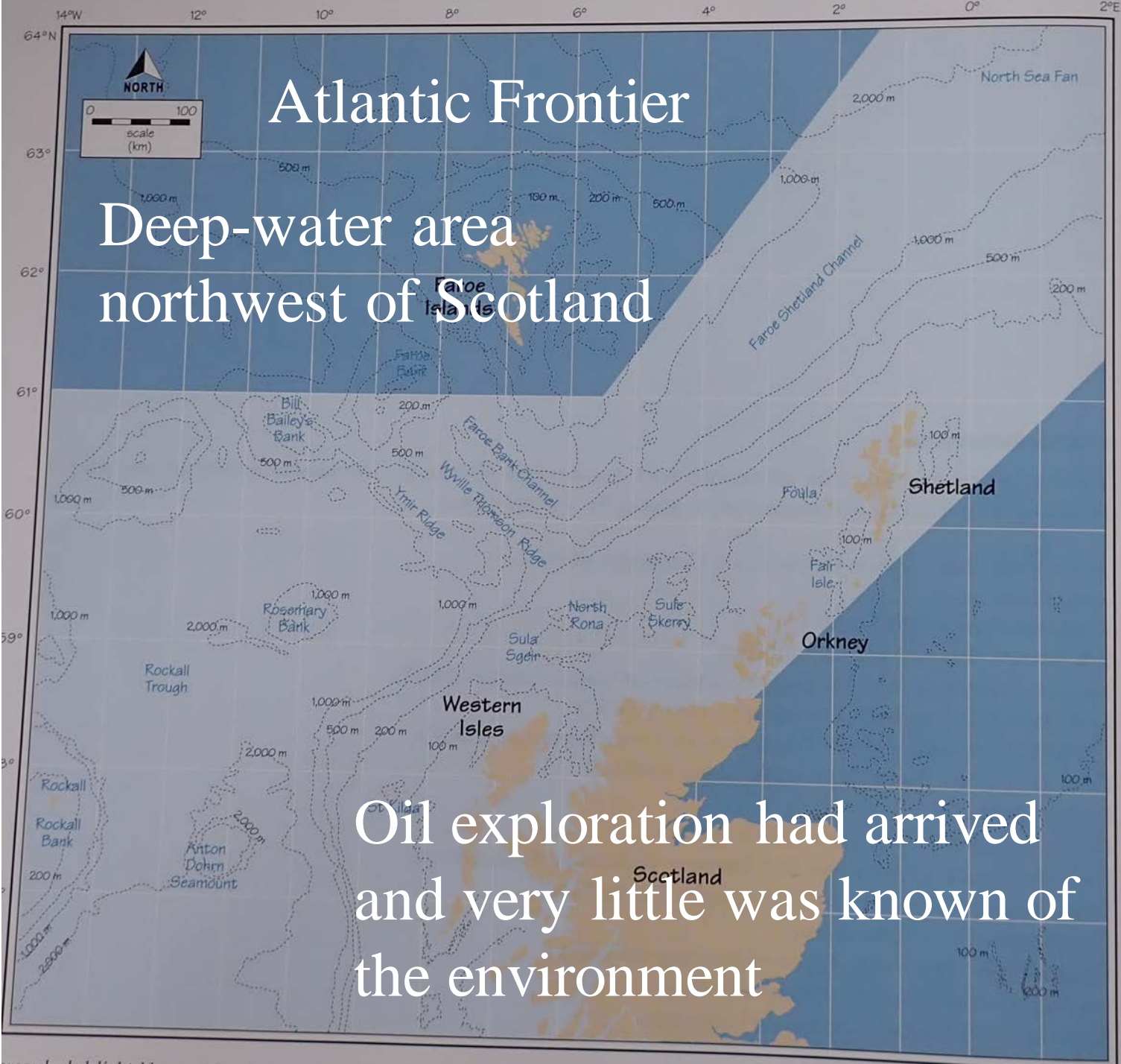


Lessons from the Atlantic Frontier Environmental Network

Mark Tasker
Emeritus Principal Advisor
Joint Nature Conservation Committee



AFEN - what was it?

Government – Hydrocarbons Industry
collaboration

Three constant government bodies



Up to 21 hydrocarbon companies,
varied over time

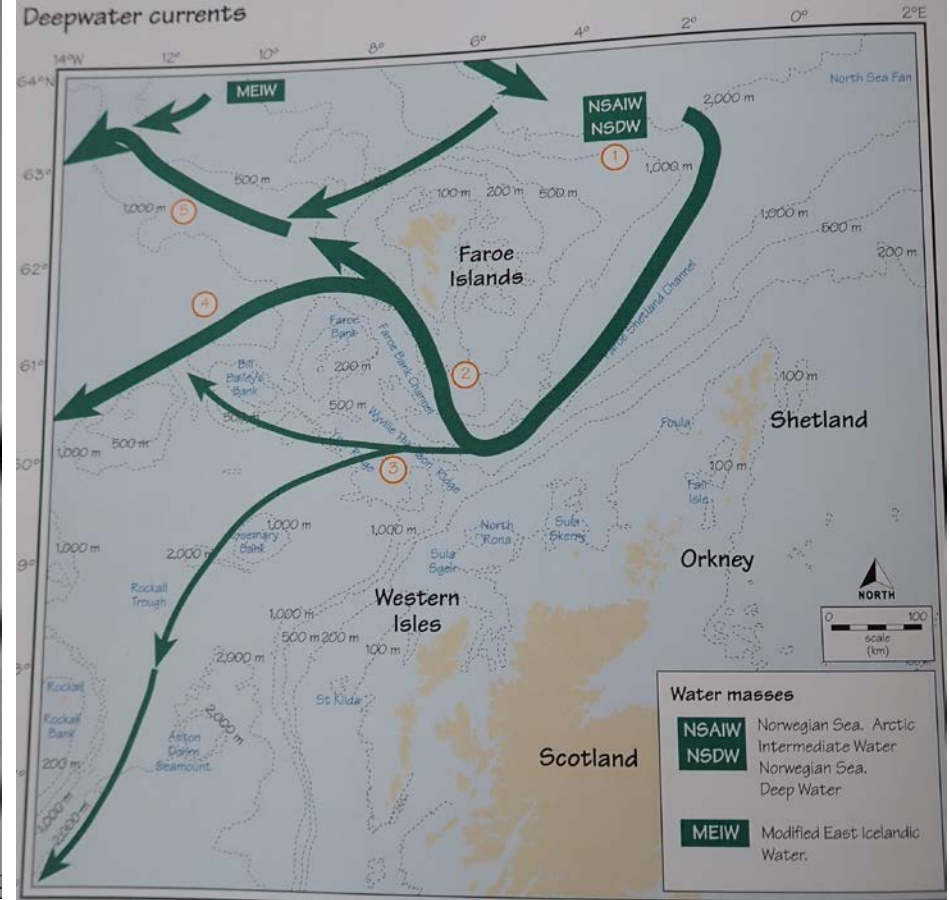
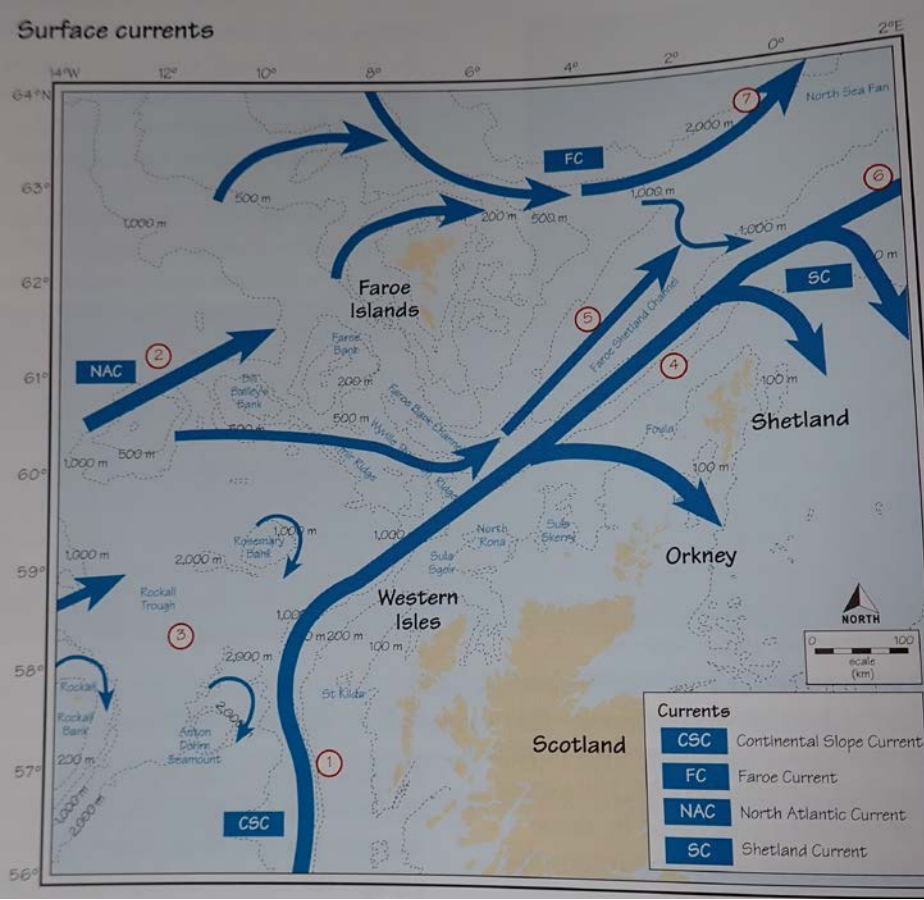
Active between 1995 and 2004

Process for identifying science needs

Needs were applied – i.e. what was needed for regulation, but some “pure” science accepted



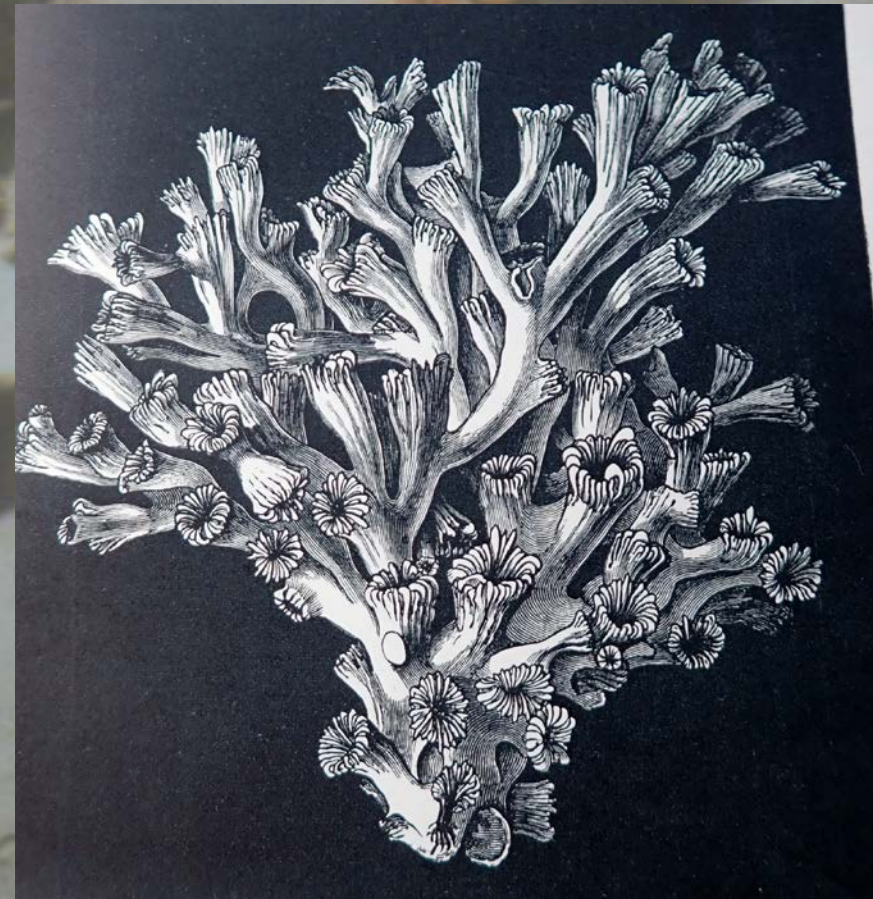
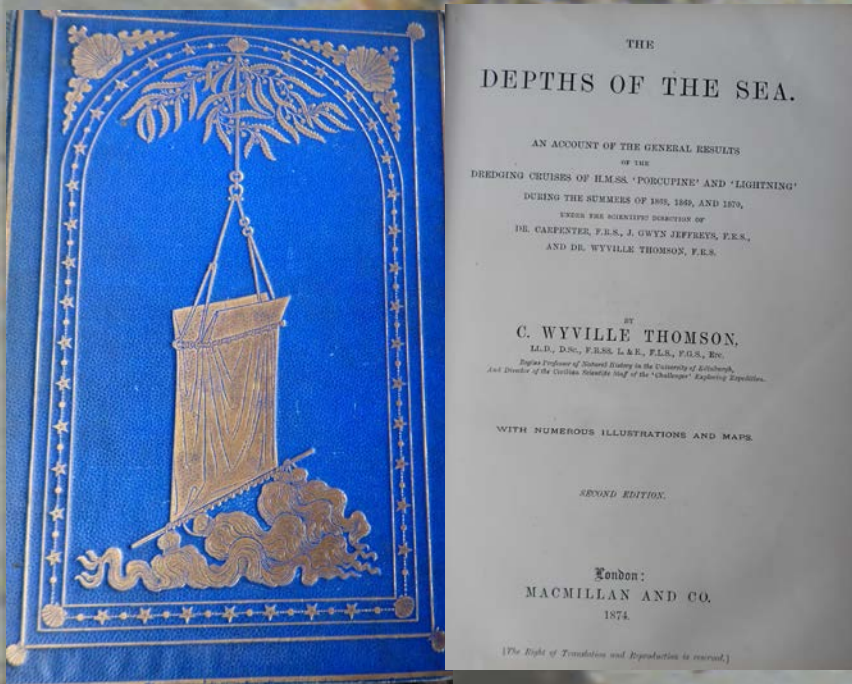
Final decisions made by consensus



Oceanography needed both for science and safety purposes

Seabed features

Existing knowledge not at all modern



Knowledge also needed for exploration purposes

A photograph of a whale breaching the ocean surface. The whale's dark, rounded back is visible above the water, and a large, white, misty splash of water is erupting from the point of breach. The ocean is a deep blue with many small, shimmering ripples. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

Other topics

Benthos

Cetaceans

Seabirds

Plankton and fish

Coastal protection

Who did the science, and how chosen?

Varied with topic

Benthos – survey out to tender after defined programme. Sample “processing” also open to bids by taxa. Some bursaries offered

Seabirds – only one team available, so single tender

Cetaceans – split to sightings (with seabirds) and acoustics (went to Cornell with Aberdeen University)

Outputs

Information / data

Environmental Impact Assessments of various types (both government and industry)

Science papers and reports

Descriptions of new species

Less tangible: value by engineers of the environment they are working in

NATURE
CONSERVANCY
COUNCIL

JOINT NATURE
CONSERVANCY
COMMITTEE

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEABIRDS
AND MARINE MAMMALS
IN THE ATLANTIC FRONTIER NORTH AND WEST OF SCOTLAND

North Rona
Sgeir



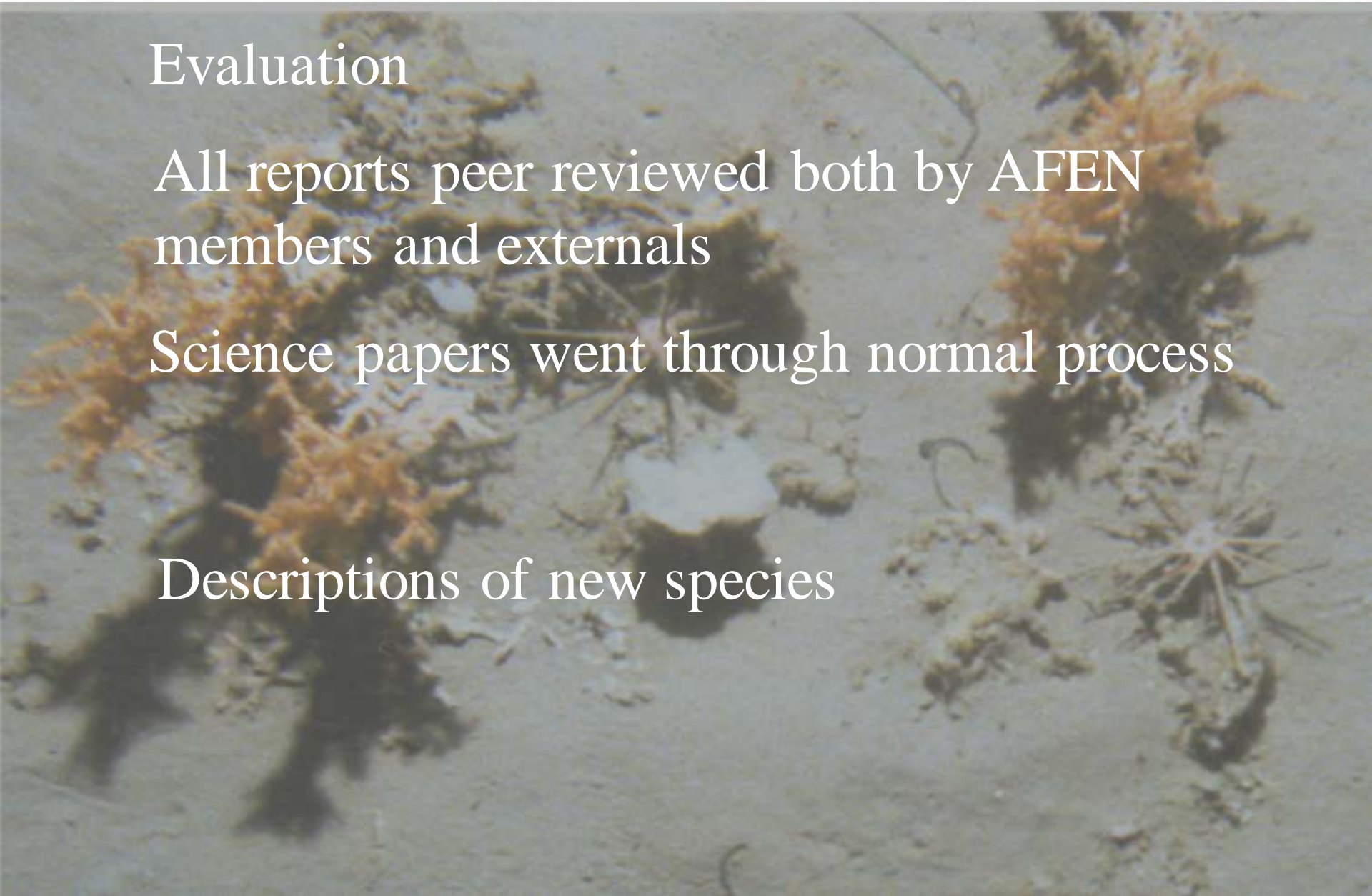
Outputs

Evaluation

All reports peer reviewed both by AFEN members and externals

Science papers went through normal process

Descriptions of new species



Wider outputs

Initiated Atlantic Frontier Environmental Forum
as stakeholder forum with independent chair and
secretariat



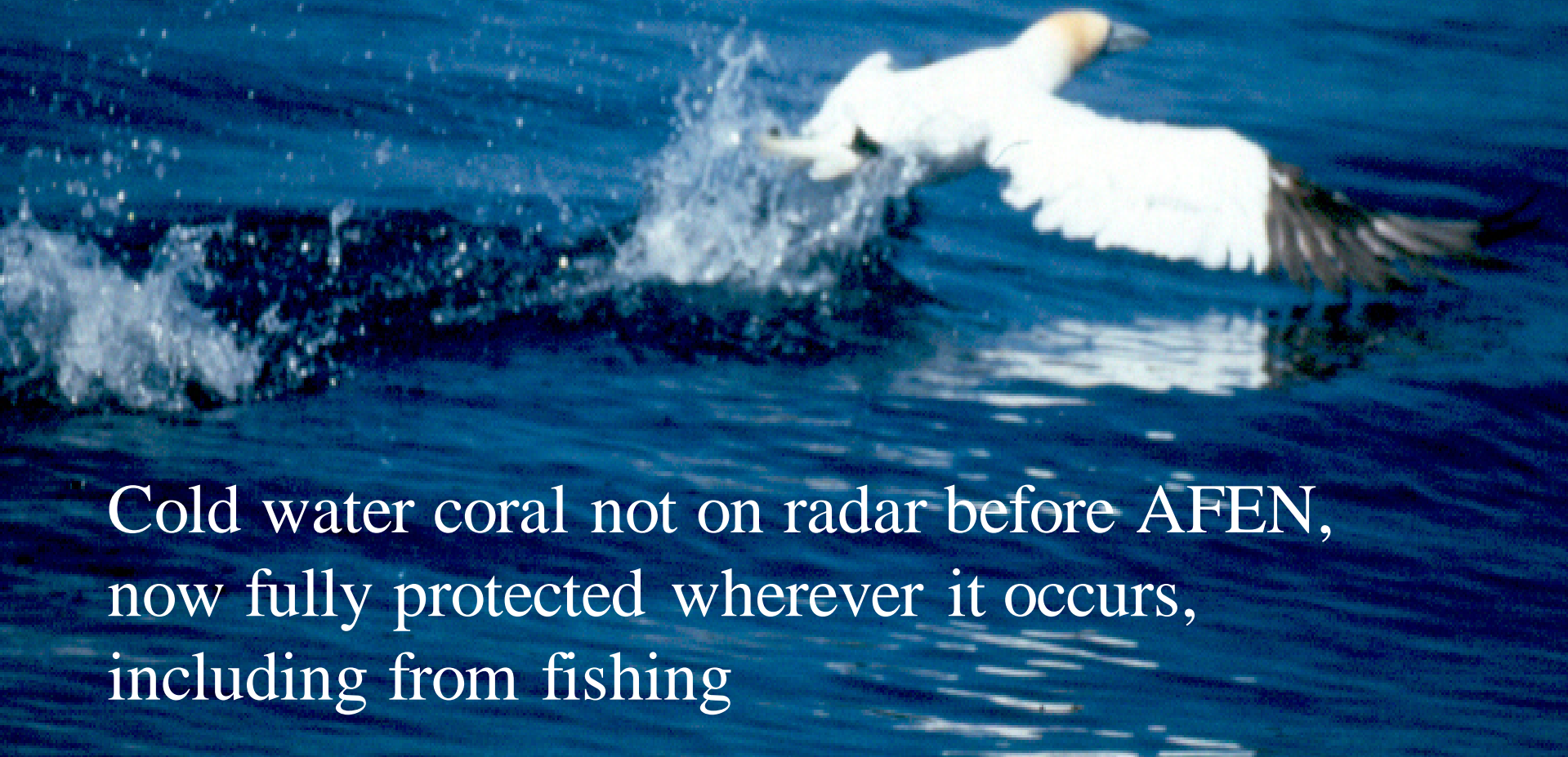
Funded AFEF conference to engage wider
stakeholders and international regulators

Maybe stimulated other industry programmes

Programme impacts

AFEN worked ahead of legislation and influenced its implementation

Cold water coral not on radar before AFEN, now fully protected wherever it occurs, including from fishing



Legislation

EIA Directive - AFEN established ahead of it's offshore implementation (and therefore helped ease its adoption)



SEA Directive - wide area survey well ahead of offshore implementation - encouraged DTI to follow through elsewhere

Programme impacts

Impacts not formally assessed at time though,
partly because it was designed for immediate use

Many programme impacts have occurred
since



Programme improvements

Cannot remember any specific process

Learned lessons as we went along

Once asked an eminent scientist for input
but basically AFEN was patronised and told
to hand over programme to academics



Distinctiveness

Government- Industry



Early example

Outputs used for multiple purposes including many not foreseen when planning



AFEN:

Led strategic environmental research of a very interesting and relatively unexplored area of UK seas

Integrated some societal views and encouraged independent scientific view

Established high scientific standards for strategic environmental assessment

Conserved much nature and environment