



# Department of Energy & Climate Change

By email

**Department of Energy & Climate Change**  
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[gov.uk/decc](http://gov.uk/decc)

Ref: FOI2014/24763

20 November 2014

Dear

## **RE: OESEA Monitoring**

Thank you for your email dated 4 November 2014 in which you requested the following information:

*Copies of any reports resulting from the monitoring of the effects of implementing either or both of the OESEA or OESEA2 reports - together with detail of any unforeseen adverse effects identified by such monitoring and any remedial action taken.*

We consider that the information that you have requested constitutes environmental information for the purposes of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIRs). Accordingly, your request has been dealt with under the terms of the EIRs.

Under the EIRs, you have the right to:

- Know whether we hold the information you have requested and;
- Be provided with that information (subject to any exceptions which may apply).

The Department does hold information that falls within the scope of your request.

The information you requested is given below in text and in two tables,

1. SEA Indicators and Related Monitoring and
2. Monitoring Strategies and Programmes of relevance to the Plan.

## **Overview of Authorities Relevant to Marine Energy on the UKCS**

DECC is the Responsible Authority within the meaning of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 for those Offshore Energy SEAs prepared between 2009 (OESEA) and 2011 (OESEA2). DECC is the also Competent Authority for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) with regards to traditional oil and gas exploration and production, and gas storage aspects of the plan

under the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001, and The Crown Estate is the Competent Authority for the offshore wind aspect of the plan under the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

It should be noted that the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change has ultimate decision making powers for the following offshore energy projects that could result from adoption of the plan:

- UKCS oil and gas exploration and production, hydrocarbon gas importation and storage and carbon dioxide storage under the Petroleum Act 1998 (as amended)
- Renewable energy developments including wind, wave and tidal technologies, where these constitute Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) under the meaning of Sections 14 and 15 of the Planning Act 2008, for the territorial and offshore waters of England and Wales. Note that applications are made through the Planning Inspectorate who are responsible for scrutinising and providing advice to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, the ultimate decision maker.

For offshore renewable energy generation projects in the territorial and offshore waters of England and Wales which are not regarded to be nationally significant<sup>1</sup>, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is responsible for considering and determining applications. Separate arrangements are in place for devolved powers in relation to offshore renewables (e.g. Scottish territorial waters and Renewable Energy Zone and Northern Ireland territorial waters).

All projects within the scope of OESEA2 cannot take place on adoption of the plan without additional relevant project level consents/permits/licences.

### **OESEA Monitoring**

The monitoring arrangements for the Offshore Energy SEA were published within the SEA Environmental Report in 2011 (see Section 6.2, Monitoring) and are further expanded upon below.

In addition to those items outlined in the SEA Environmental Report, DECC maintain a research programme to improve the SEA evidence base both of the environmental baseline and potential sources of effects, and to support permitting decisions relating to individual activities which are covered by the plan/programme (for instance see those research reports published on the DECC SEA web pages and in the SEA archive). These are primarily individual commissioned pieces of original research, with input from the SEA steering group and may be collaborative or additive efforts with other government departments and conservation bodies (for instance funding towards SCANS-III planning and the Offshore Renewables Joint Industry Programme)<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, DECC keep under review ongoing peer-reviewed and other “grey”

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<sup>1</sup> Those with a capacity from 1 to <100MW. In practice, most commercial offshore renewable developments are likely to be regarded as NSIPs.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.carbontrust.com/client-services/technology/innovation/offshore-renewables-joint-industry-programme-orjip>

literature of relevance, including of any changes in technology that were not originally within the SEA remit but have the potential to be commercially deployed.

DECC monitor the effects of the plan/programme in fulfilment of Regulation 17(1) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, that,

*“The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action.”*

Section 6.2 of OESEA2 indicated that,

*“The SEA indicators [in Section 3.5] will be monitored by the DECC and the SEA team to track SEA performance over time.”*

Each of the indicators and their related SEA Topic areas are shown in Table 1 below, along with relevant programmes of work used to monitor any such changes which could be related to the plan and a high level narrative of the monitoring outcome for these since the publication of OESEA2.

In keeping with Regulation 17(2), that,

*“The responsible authority’s monitoring arrangements may comprise or include arrangements established otherwise than for the express purpose of complying with paragraph 17(1)”*,

the monitoring of these indicators is partly maintained through the continued review of regional scale condition assessments such as the OSPAR Quality Status Report and Charting Progress 2 (which document the effects of for instance, oil and gas and wind farm development) and in the near future monitoring and reporting on the achievement of Good Environmental Status (GES) as required by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Other monitoring, for instance associated with FEPA or Marine Licences in the case of offshore renewables development, and mandatory emissions and spill reporting (e.g. through the various statutory and other permitting mechanisms, for instance EEMS<sup>3</sup>, obligations under OSPAR) for traditional hydrocarbon and gas storage activities also provide an ongoing monitoring avenue for the SEA programme to consider the effects of adopting the plan/programme.

An overview and links relating to programmes or their outputs which are used to monitor the relevant activities or the marine environment more generally are provided in the Table 2 below.

### **Appeals Procedure**

If you are dissatisfied with the handling of your request, you have the right to ask for an internal review. Internal review requests should be submitted within 40 working days of

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<sup>3</sup> Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System: <https://www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-eems-database>

the date of receipt of the response to your original letter and should be sent to the Information Rights Unit – [FOI.Requests@bis.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:FOI.Requests@bis.gsi.gov.uk)

Please remember to quote the reference number above in any future communications.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF.

I trust this information meets your needs

Yours faithfully,

**Environmental Policy Unit**

Energy Development Unit

**Table 1 – SEA Indicators and Related Monitoring**

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
<b>Biodiversity, habitats, flora and fauna</b>	
<p>For selected ‘valued ecosystem components’ no loss of diversity or decline in population (measured as % of relevant biogeographic population) attributable to plan related marine activities and promotion of recovery wherever possible.</p>	<p>Research and monitoring relating to conservation sites and species are kept under review by DECC as part of the SEA programme. These include:</p> <p>Monitoring and Advice by the Special Committee on Seals (SCOS)            The Seabird Monitoring Programme (SMP)            The Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)            Site condition monitoring for Natura 2000 sites            Common Standards Monitoring for Designated Sites (CSM)            The Clean Seas Environment Monitoring Programme (CSEMP)</p> <p>Studies undertaken to further understand potential effect of plan activities on birds and marine mammals</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">UKMMAS</a>, <a href="#">SCOS Reports</a>, <a href="#">SMP Results</a>, <a href="#">WeBS Report</a>, <a href="#">CSM</a>, <a href="#">CSEMP</a>, Supporting documents for <a href="#">OESEA</a> and <a href="#">OESEA2</a>, <a href="#">the Offshore Energy SEA BGS data archive</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Marine Strategy Part Two: UK Marine Monitoring Programmes</a> (to be considered in relation to all <a href="#">MSFD Annex I descriptors</a>)</p>
<p>Activities subsequent to licensing/leasing which are on, or potentially affecting, a Natura site are compliant with the requirements of the <i>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)</i>, the <i>Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1995 (as amended)</i>, the <i>Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended)</i>, and the <i>Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)</i>.</p>	<p>HRA screening and Appropriate Assessment was undertaken for Block licences where a likely significant effect was identified for the 27<sup>th</sup> Round. The granting of licences was not found to give rise to significant effects on the integrity of relevant sites. HRA screening was undertaken for the 28<sup>th</sup> Round, with likely significant effects identified for 94 blocks which are yet to be subject to Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment was undertaken for Round 3 offshore wind leasing by The Crown Estate.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">27<sup>th</sup> Seaward Licensing Round HRA</a>, <a href="#">28<sup>th</sup> Seaward Licensing Round Screening Assessment</a>.</p>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
<p>Every activity with the potential to impact upon or disturb a protected species is compliant with the requirements of the <i>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)</i>, the <i>Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1995 (as amended)</i>, the <i>Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended)</i>, and the <i>Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)</i>.</p>	<p>No convictions have taken place relating to European protected species disturbance in relation to plan activities.</p>
<b>Geology and soils</b>	
<p>No adverse change in quality of seabed sediments, and seabed sediment transport, at a series of regional monitoring stations.</p>	<p>Results from OGUK regional surveys and syntheses of offshore wind farm licensing conditions monitoring do not reveal adverse changes to sediment quality or character associated with plan activities.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Charting Progress 2</a>, <a href="#">Charting Progress Ocean Processes feeder report</a>, Review of Offshore Wind Farm Monitoring Data <a href="#">2010</a> and <a href="#">2014</a>, <a href="#">OSPAR Coordinated Environmental Monitoring Programme (CEMP) Reporting</a></p> <p><a href="#">Marine Strategy Part Two: UK Marine Monitoring Programmes</a> (to be considered in relation to <a href="#">MSFD Annex I descriptors 6 and 7</a>)</p>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
<p>No physical damage to designated marine and coastal geological conservation sites (e.g. GCRs and MCZs).</p>	<p>No new terminals have been constructed since adoption of the plan, though a number of pipeline landfalls have taken place (gas pipelines associated with the Tormore development West of Shetland, the York gas pipeline, Breagh A to Coatham Sands) or are proposed (e.g. the Yorkshire and Humber CCS Cross Country Pipeline). For those constructed, each was subject to EIA and consultation with the public and statutory consultees including nature conservation bodies responsible for the identification and management of conservation sites.</p> <p>13 agreements for lease are in place from The Crown Estate relating to Round 2 extension and Round 3 offshore wind farm cables which include a landfall. These sites are individually assessed as NSIPs by PINS, or by the Scottish Government.</p> <p><a href="#">27 Marine Conservation Zones</a> and 30 <a href="#">Marine Protected Areas</a> have been designated in English and Scottish waters respectively. DECC required consideration of designated and potential MCZs for all new Block licence applications through the 28<sup>th</sup> Round, and requires their consideration during permitting of all subsequent activities.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Environmental Statements reviewed/ approved in relation to oil and gas activity (including pipelines)</a>, <a href="#">Yorkshire and Humber CCS Cross Country Pipeline</a>, <a href="#">The Crown Estate Offshore Wind leasing map</a>,</p>
<b>Landscape/seascape</b>	
<p>No significant impact on nationally-designated areas.</p>	<p>No offshore development following plan adoption has been refused consent on the basis of landscape or seascape effects on nationally-designated sites.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Triton Knoll</a>, <a href="#">East Anglia One</a>, <a href="#">Gallopier</a>, <a href="#">Burbo Bank Extension</a>, <a href="#">Walney Extension</a>, <a href="#">Kentish Flats Extension</a>, <a href="#">Rampion</a></p>
<p>Extent of the visual resource potentially affected by the particular developments.</p>	<p>Taken as a measure of the number of proposed or approved developments associated with the plan which are within 12nm of the coast.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Rampion</a>, <a href="#">Navitus Bay</a></p>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
<p>Number of areas of landscape sensitivity affected by proposed developments (e.g. offshore wind).</p>	<p>For activities arising from the plan associated with OESEA and OESEA2, only <a href="#">Rampion</a> and <a href="#">Navitus Bay</a> offshore wind farms are in proximity to the coast. The former was granted approval despite concerns relating to visual effects on the South Downs National Park on the basis of the application of mitigation measures, such that the Secretary of State was satisfied that the impacts were not significant enough to refuse the application.</p> <p>The Navitus Bay offshore wind farm is presently at the examination stage. DECC will review evidence presented by the applicant and the conclusions of the examiner in due course.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">Rampion Decision Letter</a></p>
<p>Trajectory of change in coastal National Character Areas shows no adverse effects arising from plan activities.</p>	<p>The majority of plan activities to date have taken place some distance offshore or are transient, however the scale of Round 3 offshore wind may present changes to the character of some coasts associated with National Character Areas (NCAs). Such a trajectory of change will be reviewed following offshore wind farm construction and review of NCAs, however it is acknowledged that these are identified as a driver of change within certain NCA descriptions.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">National Character Areas</a></p>
<p>Change in 'tranquillity' based on CPRE and CCW national mapping projects.</p>	<p>These measures have not been updated during the currency of the plan and can therefore a monitoring outcome cannot be provided.</p>
<p><b>Water Environment</b></p>	

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
No adverse change in quality of surface water and aquifers.	<p>WFD indicators of chemical and biological status for coastal and transitional waters have not shown any significant decline since adoption of the plan.</p> <p>No overall trend or condition improving with regards to hazardous substances, eutrophication, litter and radioactivity in marine waters.</p> <p>Though not implemented at the time of OESEA/OESEA2 publication, DECC maintain awareness of commitments under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), and their application in UK waters.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Charting Progress 2</a>, <a href="#">Charting Progress Clean and Safe Seas feeder report</a>, WFD trends, <a href="#">Marine Strategy Part One</a></p>
UKCS Exploration and Production (E&P) meets OSPAR discharge reduction targets.	<p>OSPAR reduction targets of 15% on 2000 figures by 2006 exceeded for oil in produced water: 24% by 2006 and 45% by 2008.</p> <p>Since 2008, both the quantity of produced water discharged and average oil in water concentrations have reduced: 198 to 152 million m<sup>3</sup> and 16 to 14.35mg/l respectively.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Oil and gas: field data</a>, <a href="#">Charting Progress 2</a></p>
Number of oil and chemical spills and quantity of material spilled.	<p>Notwithstanding the Elgin condensate blowout of 2012, the number of large spills (&gt;1 tonne) and quantity of spills have reduced since 1990, remaining largely unchanged since 2001. The number of reported spills in the period 1990-2012 has risen; however, this reflects more rigorous reporting of smaller spills (e.g. the smallest reported spill in 2012 was 0.000001 tonnes).</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">ACOPS</a>, <a href="#">PON1 reporting</a></p>
Air Quality	
Monitoring of local air quality shows no adverse impact.	<p>Local non-compliance with the Ambient Air Quality Directive occurs in some instances however this has shown reduction in recent years. Contribution of plan activities to emissions associated with designation of Local Air Quality Management Areas is negligible.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Air Pollution in the UK 2013</a></p>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
Targets relating to airborne emissions at a regional and UK level are not exceeded.	<p>Levels of all seven pollutants on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) have fallen over the currency of the OESEA and OESEA2 plan/programmes for England and the devolved administrations. National Emissions Ceilings Directive targets met for NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOCs, SO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> with additional targets now set under the Gothenburg Protocol, to be met by 2020.</p> <p>Regional deposition of air pollutants around the North Sea and the North-East Atlantic shows a general reduction over the period 1990-2011.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">OSPAR Comprehensive Atmospheric Monitoring Programme (CAMP) Report 2013</a>, <a href="#">UK National Atmospheric Emissions of Air Quality Pollutants 1970-2011</a>, <a href="#">NAEI data and reports</a>, <a href="#">National Statistics: Emissions of air pollutants</a></p>
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	
UKCS E&P greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>UK E&amp;P greenhouse gas emissions have declined through the duration of the plan/programme.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">OSPAR oil and gas emissions and discharges</a>, <a href="#">UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics (Exploration, production and transport of oils and gas)</a></p>
2003 Energy White Paper “Reducing Carbon Emissions Indicator” (Greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions).	<p>Legally binding requirement to reduce GHG emissions are in place under the Climate Change Act 2008. UK GHG emissions had decreased overall by ~26% in 2012 on the 1990 baseline.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics</a>, <a href="#">UK Carbon Budget</a></p>
UKCP09 projections for the expected currency of the plan/programme.	<p>Insufficient time has elapsed for this indicator to provide a meaningful monitoring tool. DECC are mindful of the updated IPCC (2013) physical science basis and the introduction of a revised set of emissions scenarios to inform modelling of UK regional and National trends. This indicator is being kept under review.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">IPCC Assessment Report 5</a>, <a href="#">UKCP09</a></p>
<b>Population and human health</b>	
Progress in achieving OSPAR targets for continued reduction in harmfulness of offshore discharges.	See response to indicators for <b>Water Environment</b> and <b>Air Quality</b>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
Monitoring in relation to Noise Action Plans shows no adverse effects.	<p>Contribution of plan activities to noise for those agglomerations where Noise Action Plans have been implemented is negligible. Noise regulated under the Environmental Noise Directive largely from road, rail and air transport, and industry.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">Noise Action Plans</a></p>
Consider relevant well-being metrics when developed as part of Office of National Statistics project.	<p>Trends in well-being are reported through the Office for National Statistics (ONS).</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">Measuring National Well-being: Life in the UK 2014</a></p>
<b>Other users of the sea, material assets (infrastructure, and natural resources)</b>	
Spatial planning capable of addressing changes in technology, policy and prioritisation of site selection	<p>The first two marine plans (East of England Inshore and Offshore) were adopted in April 2014. Marine planning is ongoing, with a view to completing 2 marine plans every 2 years.</p> <p>The draft National Marine Plan for Scotland was subject to public consultation in late 2013, and is presently being revised with a view to laying the document before Parliament in winter 2014.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">East of England Marine Plans, National Marine Plan for Scotland</a></p>
Economic and social impact (both positive and negative).	<p>Despite declining UKCS production, oil and gas operations, supply chain sales and investment remain significant contributors to the maintenance of security of supply, jobs and fiscal returns.</p> <p>The offshore wind industry continues to expand, with associated employment opportunities in manufacture, construction, deployment and operation.</p> <p>Links: Oil &amp; Gas UK Economic Report <a href="#">2010</a>, <a href="#">2011</a>, <a href="#">2012</a>, <a href="#">2013</a>, <a href="#">2014</a>, The ONS UK Environmental Accounts <a href="#">2010</a>, <a href="#">2011</a>, <a href="#">2012</a>, <a href="#">2013</a>, <a href="#">2014</a>, <a href="#">DECC Energy Trends 2014</a>, <a href="#">Recent Decisions on Energy Infrastructure Applications</a>, <a href="#">Charting Progress Productive Seas feeder report</a></p>

Indicator	High Level Monitoring Outcomes and Relevant links
Increased collision risks and restrictions on pollution prevention methods or Search & Rescue options in the event of an emergency.	<p>Navigational risk assessments are undertaken for all offshore installations. Consent to locate is required for the siting of mobile and fixed offshore installations which requires vessel traffic surveys and potentially collision risk assessments.</p> <p>Offshore wind farm applications adhering to MCA Marine Guidance Note 371: Offshore Renewable Energy Installations (OREIs) - Guidance on UK Navigational Practice, Safety and Emergency Response Issues.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">Oil and gas environmental data: consent to locate</a>, <a href="#">Navitus Bay</a>, <a href="#">Triton Knoll</a>, <a href="#">East Anglia One</a>, <a href="#">Gallopier Wind Farm</a>, <a href="#">Burbo Bank Extension</a>, <a href="#">Walney Extension</a>, <a href="#">Rampion</a>, <a href="#">Dogger Bank Creyke Beck</a>, <a href="#">Dogger Bank Teesside A&amp;B</a>, <a href="#">Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One</a>.</p>
Progress in reducing volumes of waste to landfill.	<p>Waste quantity, type and disposal route (e.g. landfill, recycling) is monitored by DECC through EEMS, and operators must provide mandatory returns to this system within specific time periods.</p> <p>General trends in operator waste production and disposal routes are publicised through annual OSPAR Environmental Management System (EMS) reporting requirements.</p> <p>Links: <a href="#">EMS Public statements</a></p>
Cultural Heritage	
No adverse impact upon the condition of designated sites and features (including impact on their setting) and minimal impact on all other recorded sites and features.	No existing or proposed plan activities interact with designated protected sites (e.g. Military remains, protected wrecks).
Number of archaeological finds reported through best practice as a result of plan activities.	<p>This information is collected by the Receiver of Wreck, relevant local Historic Environment Records and National Monuments Records.</p> <p>Link: <a href="#">Wreck and salvage law</a></p>

**Table 2 – Monitoring Strategies and Programmes of relevance to the Plan**

Title	Author (date)	Summary
UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (UKMMAS)	-	<p>Set up in 2006, a community of scientists working within four evidence groups (Clean and Safe Seas (CSSEG); Healthy and Biologically Diverse Seas (HBDSEG), Ocean Processes (OPEG) and Productive Seas (PSEG)), to provide a coordinated approach to marine monitoring and assessment for the UK and devolved administrations. The group's work underpins national scale studies including Charting Progress, the MSFD initial assessment and monitoring programmes.</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/marine-science-co-ordination-committee">https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/marine-science-co-ordination-committee</a></p>
Charting Progress 2	Defra (2010)	<p>Provides an assessment of the overall status of the UK marine environment, describing progress since Charting Progress 1 (2005). The report summarises a range of detailed peer-reviewed outputs from UKMMAS.</p> <p><a href="http://chartingprogress.defra.gov.uk/">http://chartingprogress.defra.gov.uk/</a></p>
Marine strategy part one: UK initial assessment and good environmental status	Defra (2012)	<p>Provides an initial assessment of the state of the UK seas, i.e. the features, status, economic and social use, environmental pressures, based on the CP2 work (above). Covers the characteristics of Good Environmental Status (GES) for areas set out in Annex I to the MSFD for UK waters, and targets and indicators to achieve GES.</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-initial-assessment-and-good-environmental-status">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-initial-assessment-and-good-environmental-status</a></p>
Marine strategy part two: UK marine monitoring programmes	Defra (2014)	<p>Summarises the UK marine monitoring programmes in fulfilment of requirements under MSFD to implement a monitoring programme to measure progress towards achieving Good Environmental Status (GES).</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-two-uk-marine-monitoring-programmes">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-two-uk-marine-monitoring-programmes</a></p>
Strategic Review of Offshore Wind Farm Monitoring Data Associated with FEPA Licence Conditions	Cefas (2010)	<p>Examines the monitoring outcomes resulting from statutory requirements imposed through consent conditions (e.g. FEPA Licensing).</p> <p><a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/media/393490/strategic-review-of-offshore-wind-farm-monitoring-version-final-19-august-2010-sir.pdf">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/media/393490/strategic-review-of-offshore-wind-farm-monitoring-version-final-19-august-2010-sir.pdf</a></p>

Title	Author (date)	Summary
Review of environmental data associated with post-consent monitoring of licence conditions of offshore wind farms	MMO (2014)	Examines the monitoring outcomes resulting from statutory requirements imposed through consent conditions (e.g. FEPA and Marine Licensing).  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/317787/1031.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/317787/1031.pdf</a>
Marine Evidence Group	-	Established to addresses gaps in evidence which create uncertainty in assessing the impacts of marine developments during the HRA process.  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/report-on-the-work-of-the-habitats-and-wild-birds-directives">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/report-on-the-work-of-the-habitats-and-wild-birds-directives</a>
Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS)	Dixon (2003-2013)	Conducted on behalf of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, these reports provide an annual review of spills from vessels and offshore oil and gas installations, including a consideration of trends in spill data.  <a href="http://www.acops.org.uk/acops-reports/">http://www.acops.org.uk/acops-reports/</a>
The Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme (JAMP)	-	A programme of work undertaken by OSPAR Contracting Parties for monitoring and data collection purposes to improve the management of the marine environment of the North East Atlantic.
OSPAR Quality Status Report 2010	OSPAR (2010)	A review of the status (e.g. trends and pressures) of the North East Atlantic (including OSPAR Regions II and III, i.e. the greater North Sea and Celtic Seas), with inputs from the JAMP.  <a href="http://qsr2010.ospar.org/en/index.html">http://qsr2010.ospar.org/en/index.html</a>
Discharges, spills and emissions from offshore oil and gas installations (Offshore Industry Series)	OSPAR (2005-2014)	Regional report for the OSPAR area (which includes the UKCS) summarising emissions and discharges from offshore oil and gas including produced water, oil in water discharges, accidental oil and chemical spills, emissions to air, quantity of chemicals used per year.  <a href="http://www.ospar.org/v_publications/browse.asp?menu=01330305830000_000000_000000">http://www.ospar.org/v_publications/browse.asp?menu=01330305830000_000000_000000</a>
Levels and trends in marine contaminants and their biological effects (Monitoring and Assessment Series)	OSPAR (2005-2014).	Regional report for the OSPAR area (which includes the UKCS), measuring progress towards the OSPAR objective of having concentrations of hazardous substances at background levels, or close to zero, by 2020.  <a href="http://www.ospar.org/v_publications/browse.asp?preset=1&amp;menu=00080800000000_000000_000000">http://www.ospar.org/v_publications/browse.asp?preset=1&amp;menu=00080800000000_000000_000000</a>

Title	Author (date)	Summary
Government/Industry Offshore Environmental Monitoring Committee.	Oil and Gas UK (2004-2009)	<p>Undertook a series of platform and regional surveys within the principal oil and gas basins of the UKCS, collecting faunal, sedimentological and chemical samples at a series of stations to characterise/detect the influence of oil and gas related activities.</p> <p><a href="http://www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/knowledgecentre/additional_surveys.cfm">http://www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/knowledgecentre/additional_surveys.cfm</a></p>
UKBenthos	Oil and Gas UK	<p>A collation of monitoring survey data for UKCS fields since 1975, containing biological, chemical and geographical data of sample stations relating to installation/field surveys.</p> <p><a href="http://www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/knowledgecentre/uk_benthos_database.cfm">http://www.oilandgasuk.co.uk/knowledgecentre/uk_benthos_database.cfm</a></p>
EEMS and environmental activity close-out reports	-	<p>DECC track the timely submission of required EEMS returns, the information provided against permits and pursues non-compliance in keeping with relevant Regulations.</p>
Offshore activity (e.g. licensing, exploration and production activities, overall UKCS production)	DECC	<p>DECC track information relating to licence acquisition, licence relinquishments, exploration wells drilled per year, number of discoveries per year, developments and permits applied for.</p> <p>Links: Oil and gas <a href="#">licence data</a>, <a href="#">licence relinquishments</a>, <a href="#">drilling activity</a>, <a href="#">significant offshore discoveries</a>, <a href="#">Environmental Statements reviewed/approved in relation to oil and gas activity</a>, <a href="#">environmental data</a>.</p>