

Effectiveness of compensatory measures for UK seabirds

Regulatory context: UK Habitats Regulations include 'derogation' where projects likely to have adverse effects on the integrity of protected sites may be approved if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). In such cases, compensatory





measures must be secured to ensure that the coherence of the network of sites is protected.

Approach: We used a formal expert elicitation process to identify and estimate the likely effectiveness of alternative compensatory measures for 11 UK seabird species. Experts first identified and ranked 14 compensatory measures with the potential for positively affecting seabird breeding success and survival (Fig. 1).







Kittiwake survival

Reducing human disturbance at colonies

habitat

creation

Supplementary

feeding: direct

to colony

Reducing human disturbance in marine habitat near colonies

Supplementary feeding: indirectly via fishing offal or dropping zerodiscard policy

management:

protection and

environmental

management

Amending culling or removal licenses

Cessation of species harvesting

Kittiwake breeding success



Figure 2. Probabilistic judgements elicited from five experts on the potential demographic gains from application of five alternative compensatory measures for Black-legged kittiwake. Each probabilistic judgement is depicted by each expert's value for the median (circle), upper and lower quartiles (thick line), and upper and lower limits (thin dotted line). Each colour represents a measure, and the experts are stacked vertically within each measure.

Wider habitat creation or restoration (seagrass)

Rescuing fledglings affected by human structures

Figure 1. Suite of 14 compensatory measures for UK seabirds identified as likely to provide opportunities for gains in 11 seabird species.

Outcomes: Expected changes in breeding success and survival for a subset of the 14 compensatory measures were then elicited from the experts, including uncertainty (Fig. 2).

Key findings:

• considerable uncertainty within & between experts in gains arising from potential measures means that results should be seen as indicators for types of measures likely to lead to some benefit for seabirds • Wider consequences associated with some of the identified measures meant some were not felt to be appropriate, with more 'natural' options preferred over those considered to be more artificial • Value in considering a suite of measures to 'de-risk' the process Compensation hierarchy ('like-for-like') should be re-considered



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