

SITE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:



# Project Briefing Document

## Cantick Head Tidal Array

**EIA Consultants:**



**ROYAL HASKONING**



**Distribution List**

Marine Scotland	
Scottish Natural Heritage	

Rev								
1.2	Prepared By	Nick Murphy Jennifer Geraghty/ Robin Burnett	Checked By	Sue Barr John thouless	Approved By	John Thouless	Date of Issue	06 Dec 2010

## **Contents**

Contents.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION .....	4
1.1 Project outline.....	5
1.2 Purpose of the Project Briefing Document .....	8
2 PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	8
3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	10
3.1 The technology – the Open-Centre Turbine .....	10
3.2 Mobilisation.....	12
3.3 Installation .....	12
3.4 Operation and Maintenance (planned and unplanned) .....	16
3.5 Electrical Infrastructure & On-shore Works .....	16
3.6 Decommissioning .....	18
4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY.....	20
4.1 Stakeholder identification .....	20
4.1.1 Regulator Group.....	21
4.1.2 Stakeholder Group .....	23
4.2 Communication and engagement strategy.....	24
4.2.1 Regulator Group.....	24
4.2.2 Stakeholder Group .....	25
4.2.3 Topic Groups.....	26
4.3 Public Consultation.....	26
5 SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS .....	27
Appendix A – Stakeholder Group Organisations .....	28

**Key Contacts Sheet for CHTDL:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
<b>Primary Contacts</b>			
Kenny Walker <a href="mailto:k.walker@royalhaskoning.com">k.walker@royalhaskoning.com</a>	EIA Project Manager	Royal Haskoning	+44(0)141 314 3925
Ian Hutchison <a href="mailto:Ian.Hutchison@aquatera.co.uk">Ian.Hutchison@aquatera.co.uk</a>	EIA Technical Director	Aquatera	+44(0) 1856 850 088
John Beattie <a href="mailto:john@anatec.com">john@anatec.com</a>	NRA Project Manager	Anatec	+44 (0) 1224 633711
Sue Barr <a href="mailto:Sue.barr@openhydro.com">Sue.barr@openhydro.com</a>	EIA and Consenting	OpenHydro	+44 (0) 7803 986 610 (mobile)
Nick Murphy <a href="mailto:Nick.murphy@openhydro.com">Nick.murphy@openhydro.com</a>	PM Development	OpenHydro	+353 (0) 1 717 0215 (Dublin office) +353 87 263 7035 (mobile)
Jennifer Geraghty <a href="mailto:Jennifer.geraghty@sserenewables.com">Jennifer.geraghty@sserenewables.com</a>	Lead PM Development	SSER	+353 (0) 1 655 6583 (office) +353 87 932 2355 (mobile)
John Thouless <a href="mailto:John.thouless@sserenewables.com">John.thouless@sserenewables.com</a>	Marine Development Manager / CHTDL Board Director	SSER	+44 (0) 1738 456 171 (Perth office) +44 (0) 7767 852 682 (mobile)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

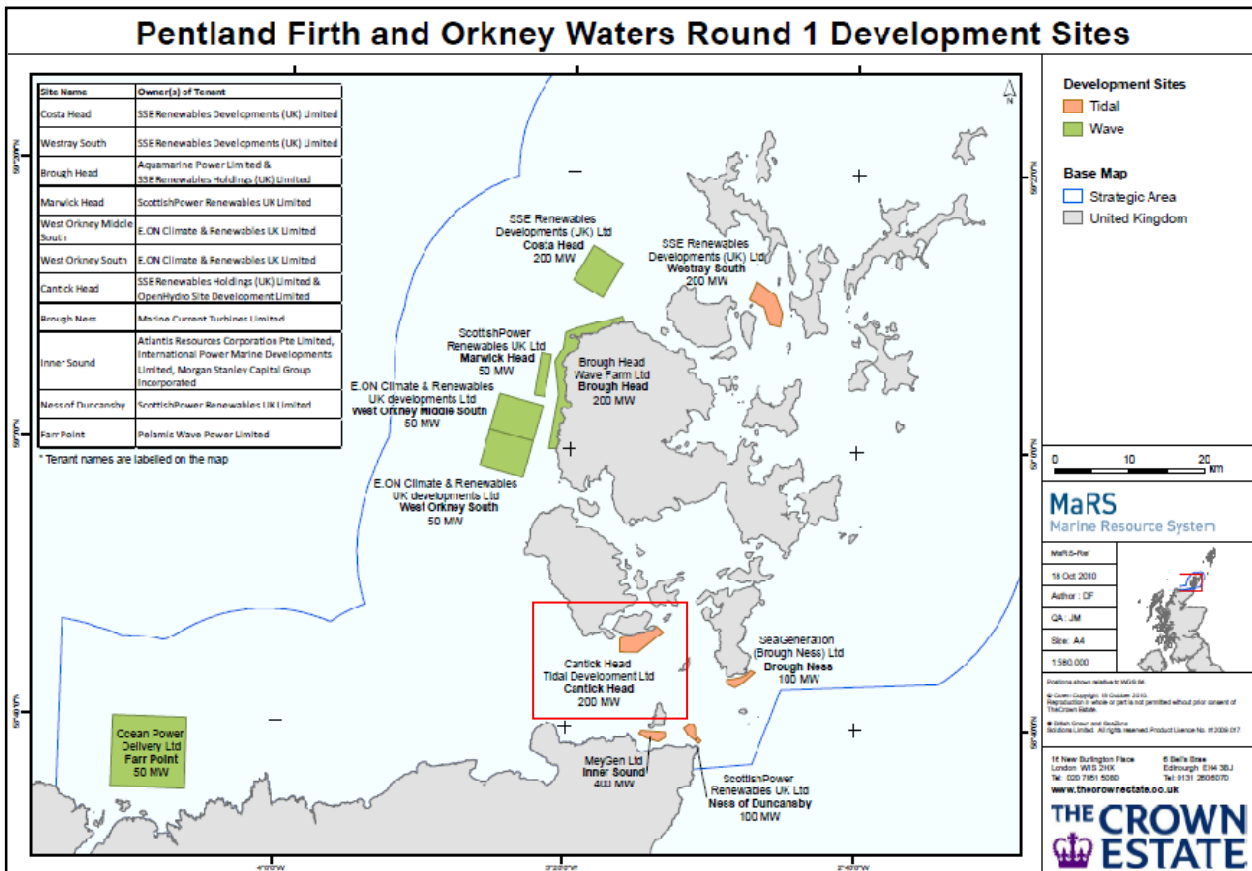
In March 2010, The Crown Estate awarded an agreement for lease within the Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Strategic Area to Cantick Head Tidal Development Ltd, a joint venture between OpenHydro Developments (UK) Ltd (OH) and SSE Renewables (Holdings) UK Ltd (SSER), collectively referred to within this document as the “Developers”. The site forms an important part of the development of tidal energy within the Strategic Area and is a key part of the 1,600 MW of planned projects outlined within the first leasing round for wave and tidal projects in the region. Together, the projects represent the largest planned development of wave and tidal energy in the world.

SSER is a wholly owned subsidiary of the FTSE-100 SSE Group, which has an installed generation capacity of over 11GW, including almost 2.3GW of renewables, and supplies energy to 10million customers across the UK and Republic of Ireland. SSE defines its core purpose as being able to provide the energy people need in a reliable and sustainable way. SSE is one of the UK’s leading off-shore renewable energy developers, with an interest in some 6.8GW of development projects, including 800MW of wave and tidal energy projects in the recent Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters (PFOW) round. In this round it deliberately adopted a twin track strategy by pursuing both tidal and wave sites and entering into Agreements for Leases with The Crown Estate alone (for ‘technology neutral’ sites), and with technology developers as partners, such as with OH for this Cantick Head project.

OpenHydro is an Irish based technology company whose business is the design, manufacture, installation and maintenance of marine turbines for generating renewable energy from tidal streams. OpenHydro has a commercial scale tidal turbine with proven ability to generate electricity, the technical ability to connect successfully to a national grid and a method to deploy turbines quickly, safely and economically on the seabed. The company has also developed commercial relationships with a number of world class utility partners in major tidal resource sites. The company has secured tidal projects in France, Canada and the U.S. These customers include EDF, Nova Scotia Power and the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (SnoPUD). The company has also secured a strategic shareholding in a major tidal resource in the UK Channel Islands. Since formation in 2005, OpenHydro has delivered all its key milestones – being the first developer to deploy at EMEC in 2006 and generate onto the Scottish grid in 2008. OpenHydro was also the first tidal energy developer to successfully demonstrate a fast and economic deployment method for the installation of turbines at depth.

### 1.1 Project outline

The Cantick Head Tidal Array is a 200MW tidal farm proposed for development off the south coast of South Walls in Orkney on the northern side of the Pentland Firth. The site is shown in Figure 1.1 within the context of the other wave and tidal sites currently under development within the Strategic Area.



**Figure 1.1 Proposed development area and other lease sites**

The technology that will be installed is OpenHydro's Open-Centre Turbine. The array formation is still in development and will be largely dependent upon ongoing investigations at the site, including resource modelling. Array layout will also be determined by utilising cable and vessel handling experience at other OpenHydro development sites. Testing of the turbine technology is ongoing at the OpenHydro research platform at EMEC. The experience in Orkney waters and from OpenHydro's 2009 deployment in the Bay of Fundy will provide

essential information regarding the technical performance of the turbine, the interactions with the receiving environment and the operational implications associated with the development of a site of this scale. Details of both deployments can be found on the Company's website; [www.openhydro.com](http://www.openhydro.com).

It is proposed to develop the site during 2 phases; the first phase would consist of a maximum of 25MW, and is proposed to be operational by 2016. A following 175MW would be developed prior to 2019. Outline schedule dates are shown for the EIA process below in Table 1.2:

It is currently anticipated that a Scoping Report will be issued for consultation in April 2011 with the final Environmental Statement (ES) being submitted during March 2013. It is anticipated that the timeline for the Preliminary Hazard Assessment (PHA) and the Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA) (being completed separately by Anatec) will be similar. The NRA will form a separate piece of work which will inform the ES and vice versa. It will require its own set of consultations to be completed by Anatec in close liaison with the EIA project team. Anatec have only recently been brought into the project team and as such there may be additional consultation requirements specific to the PHA and HRA activities further to those identified in this document. At present the project timeline is based on the EIA schedule outlined in **Error! Reference source not found..**

EIA Schedule	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	2010		2011				2012				2013
Outline EIA Tasks											
EIA Kick Off											
Project Briefing document											
Initial Project Meeting with Marine Scotland											
Production of Scoping Document and Scoping Consultation											
Pre-scoping meeting Marine Scotland											
Initial discussion NRA/PHA											
Meeting Habitats Regulations Assessment and environmental baseline studies/Monitoring											
Initial PHA and NRA report submission											
Final Scoping											
Meetings to discuss monitoring and EIA											
EIA Studies											
ES drafting											
ES Submission											

**Table 1.1 EIA schedule for Cantick Head (Includes NRA and PHA)**

## 1.2 Purpose of the Project Briefing Document

Currently, the marine renewable industry is at an early stage of development and is relying on significant revisions of the marine licensing and consenting system in order to deliver the projects within the Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters. In recognition of this, the Developers are undertaking a pre-scoping stage and are providing the regulator and other key stakeholders with this Project Briefing Document (PBD) to initiate, support and inform the full EIA process and NRA process. The aim of this document is to provide an introduction to the proposed development, provide the opportunity to influence subsequent parts of the EIA processes and to allow the regulator, stakeholders and the project development team to actively engage with each other at an early opportunity. This is effectively the first stage of a proactive Scoping Process and should be viewed as a precursor to the submittal of a formal Request for Scoping Opinion.

A key objective of this initial process is therefore to help progress gaining the necessary environmental consents to be able to install turbines in line with the dates outlined previously. This will ensure that Phase 1 can be developed prior to the 2016 target as part of the overall site consent, which will be completed in Phase 2.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The concentration of fast flowing currents makes the Pentland Firth one of the top tidal energy zones in the world and therefore is seen as an essential part of the future renewable resource within the UK and Europe. Further to this marine renewables are considered an essential component of ensuring that the Scottish Government achieves its stated target of meeting 50% gross electricity consumption for renewable sources by 2020. Similarly, unlocking the potential for the development of marine renewable resources (wave and tidal power) in the Pentland Firth is now included in a number of plans and policies through local councils and the Scottish Government, which includes both Orkney Island Council and Highland Council in relation to the Pentland Firth, with the overall objective of supporting the growth of marine renewable energy (which includes site development at Cantick Head) and the facilities and industry to support it. The Developers are therefore keen to develop the Cantick Head Tidal site which has been identified through previous constraint mapping studies in the area.



At this early stage a number of options for grid connection and onshore works remain under consideration. All works relating to grid connection from the offshore development to the onshore connection point will be covered within the overall ES for the development.

### **3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

As stated, the proposed project is a 200MW tidal array adjacent to South Walls in Orkney. When complete, the project will consist of the following components:

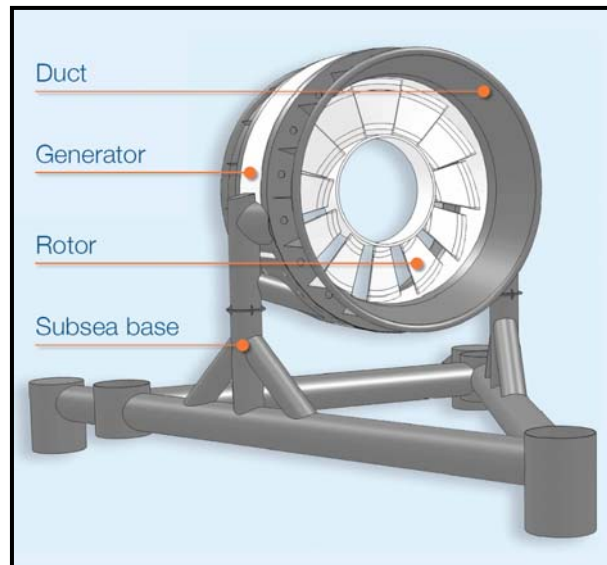
- A maximum of 200 operational Open-Centre turbines
- On-shore electrical infrastructure e.g. Substation
- A number of intra-array connector cables
- A number of export cables to shore including landfall and onshore cable routes.

It should be noted that the project is still within the design phase and the components provided here are still under design consideration. As further site investigation and studies are completed these will inform and refine the proposed design, extent and location of infrastructure both on and offshore.

#### **3.1 The technology – the Open-Centre Turbine**

Simplicity of design is at the core of the Open-Centre Turbine. In order to survive in the marine environment and to minimise operational cost, it is essential that the units be robust and operate efficiently with minimal maintenance.

The Open-Centre Turbine is designed from first principles for the marine environment. The turbine features a horizontal axis rotor, with power take-off through a direct drive permanent magnet generator. It is principally made up of two components, the rotor, which represents the only moving part in the turbine and the stator, which encompasses the majority of the generator components. The basis for design is that turbines for the Cantick Head project will be located directly on the seabed and will be supported by a subsea base structure (Figure 1.2). However, further site surveys are required to inform the most appropriate design solution taken through to construction should the project gain consent.



**Figure 1.2 Open-Centre Turbine**

Key design features of the Open-Centre Turbine include:

1. Simple construction: manufactured from a small number of components – only a single moving part (rotor).
2. Permanent magnet generator: the advanced permanent magnet generator removes the requirement for a gearbox – a common cause of failure in wind turbines.
3. Bi-directional: the turbine operates in both the ebb and flood direction without the need to orientate itself into the tide.
4. Scalable: OpenHydro has demonstrated that the technology is scalable by increasing the diameter from 6m to 10m and again from 10m to 16m. Larger diameter turbines result in higher power outputs and improved economics. OpenHydro are working on a 20m design which incorporates increased use of the ducted section.

The turbine is manufactured from a combination of materials including glass reinforced plastic (GRP) and steel. Turbine assembly is performed by OpenHydro using tooling designed by the company.

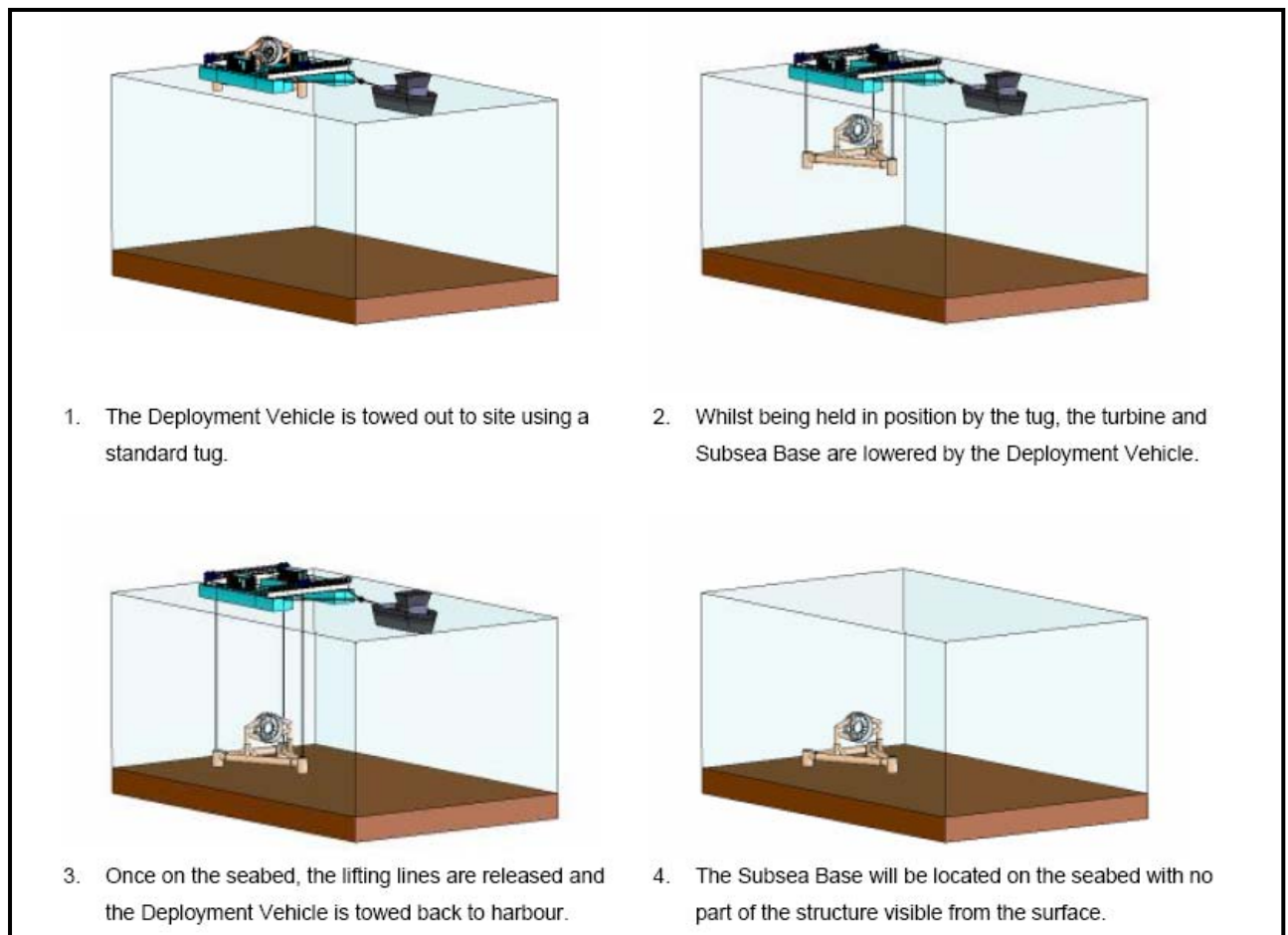
OpenHydro is currently equipped to manufacture 6m, 10m and 16m Open-Centre Turbines at its Greenore Technical Centre in Ireland. Work is currently underway to initiate the build of the first 16m turbine at this facility.

### 3.2 Mobilisation

As outlined, OpenHydro have developed a specialist deployment methodology for installing tidal turbines. The principles behind this methodology allow for all preparatory works to be performed in the safe and controlled working environment of a harbour. Once mobilisation is complete a specialist, custom-design heavy lift barge carries the Open-Centre Turbine and supporting Subsea Base to the site and the entire structure is lowered, as one, to the seabed. Mobilisation will ideally take place from a harbour facility located within 24 hours of the site. Lyness, Orkney and Wick, Scottish Mainland could be considered as examples of the type of location which might be considered for siting a mobilisation base, though a significant upgrade to the incumbent facilities would be required to facilitate this.

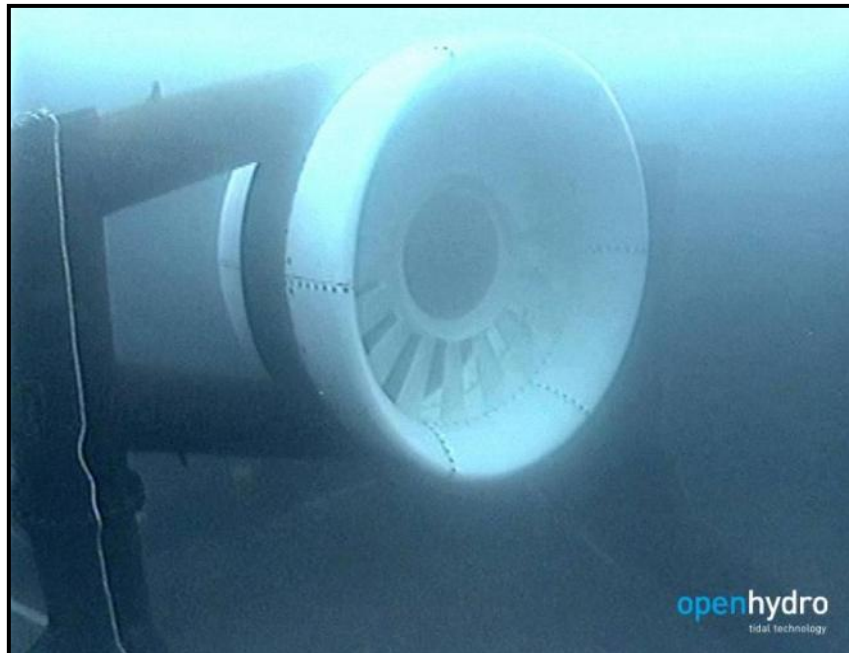
### 3.3 Installation

OpenHydro has developed a specialist deployment methodology which supports delivery of the company's vision for silent and invisible renewable energy from tidal streams. The method currently allows a subsea installation to be completed within half a tidal cycle (6½ hours). Figure 1.3 illustrates this deployment methodology. This proven method will be developed further to meet the requirements of the receiving environment at the Cantick Head site.



**Figure 1.3 OpenHydro Subsea turbine deployment methodology**

OpenHydro recognised early that a key constraint in the development of the tidal energy industry was not the turbine technology but the deployment system. OpenHydro have devoted significant design and testing effort to addressing this challenge which culminated in the successful deployment of a seabed mounted unit at EMEC in September 2008 (Figure 1.4) and later in the Bay of Fundy, Canada in November 2009 (Figure 1.5). This is to be contrasted with the length of time it took to install OpenHydro's piled research structure at EMEC, which was 3 months and relied on prohibitively expensive and difficult to source marine equipment.



**Figure 1.4 EMEC subsea base deployment trials**



**Figure 1.5 Trial assembly of 10m (1MW rated) Open-Centre Turbine & Subsea Base deployed in the Bay of Fundy, Canada – November 2009**

As is outlined above this deployment methodology has been successfully demonstrated twice. Key elements of this system are:

- Subsea Base: Figure (1.5) shows a trial assembly of turbine and subsea base in Canada, prior to its installation in the Bay of Fundy.
- Installation barge: This installation barge was delivered in July 2008 and is named the OpenHydro Installer (Figure 1.6). She is capable of deploying 6m and 10m turbines and is certified by Bureau Veritas.



**Figure 1.6 OpenHydro Installer turbine installation Barge**

OpenHydro recently let a contract for the construction of a new installation barge capable of deploying 16m turbines. Delivery is due during Q2 2011.

The Developers will consider a range of options for construction of the Cantick Head project. As OpenHydro have had successful experience using an installation barge this will be one of the primary methods considered for construction of the Cantick Head project. The installation methodology is repeatable and it is expected that two such barges working back to back would be required to support deployment for a 200MW site.

### 3.4 Operation and Maintenance (planned and unplanned)

OpenHydro projects a low maintenance cost through the operation of a ‘hot swap’ methodology. When servicing is required, the turbine system, including the subsea base will be brought to the surface where the existing turbine will be removed and a new turbine immediately installed in its place. The recovery technique uses the deployment barge as described above. The old turbine will be refurbished onshore and become available to ‘hot swap’ with another unit. This minimises both down-time for the tidal array and maximises the utilisation for marine equipment.

OpenHydro is targeting minimal planned turbine maintenance intervals of 5 years. This can only be achieved through the adoption of a simple turbine design which removes the requirement of regular maintenance; for example a more complex design may utilise a gearbox which requires regular oil changes.

This approach is considered industry leading and is achievable by OpenHydro due to the low manufacture cost of its turbines and the speed and simplicity of the recovery and deployment approach.

### 3.5 Electrical Infrastructure & On-shore Works

This area covers the electrical equipment for connecting the individual turbines to the point of grid connection and includes the following components/equipment:

- Cabling: to connect turbines together and to the on-shore substation via shore landfall sites, using specialist composite subsea cable. As part of the site design process landfall options will be identified based on technical and environmental criteria. The type and routing of cables will be subject to detailed electrical design for the project (see below).
- Sub-station: This will be an area of land where the project will connect into the local grid. The development of the grid from this point is outside the scope of this project and will be subject to a separate development project undertaken by the local grid owner/operator (SHEPD/ SHETL). Work by them on the wider reinforcement of the grid to and on Orkney is still in the early stages of development and whilst the Cantick Head project will inform this work the design and choice of location/ routing for grid reinforcement infrastructure remains the responsibility of the network owners



and operators. The Cantick Head sub-station area is expected to include equipment for:

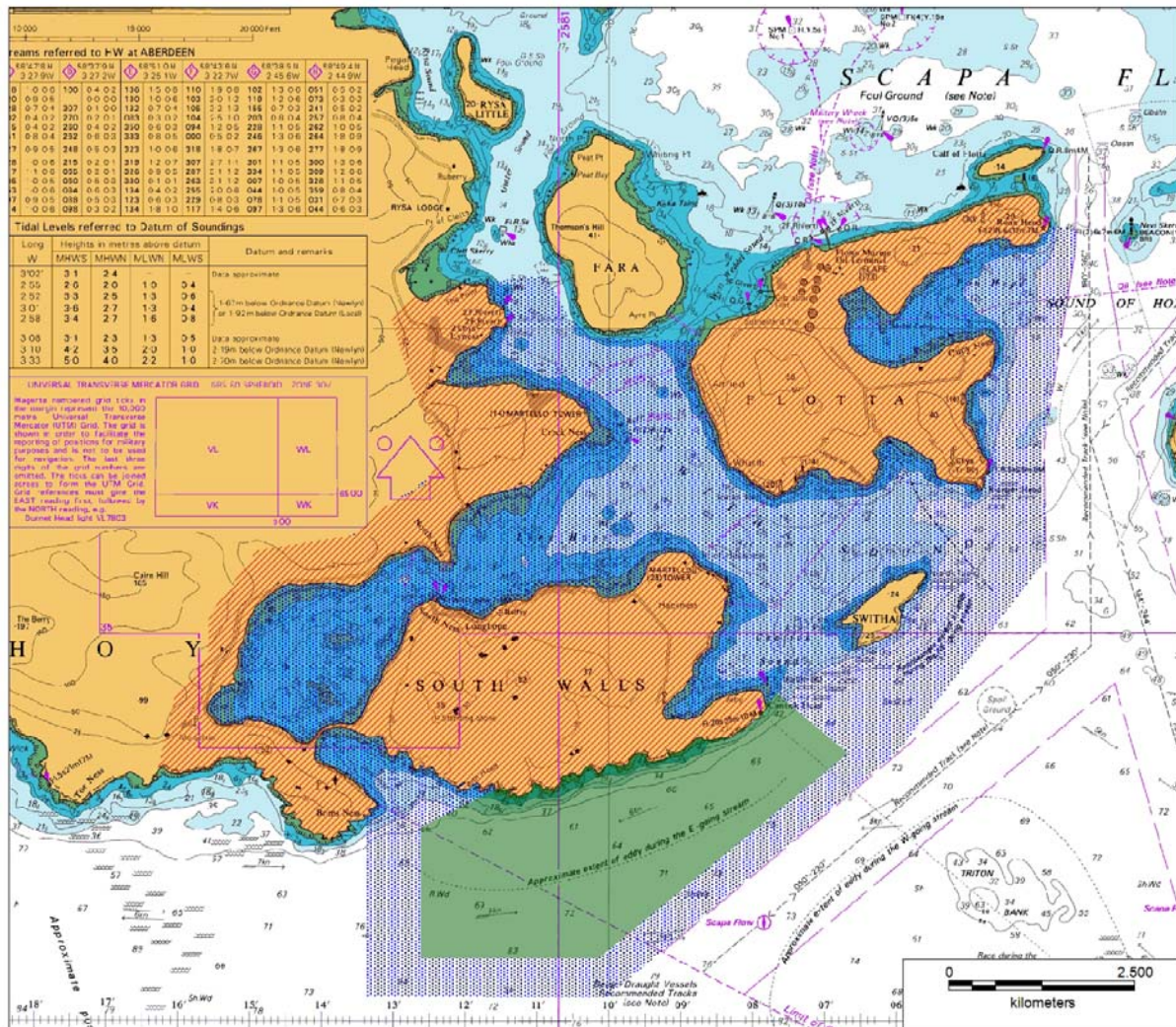
- Power conversion and grid integration: control, regulation and conditioning of the power produced by the turbines, required to meet grid connection regulations.
- Turbine control, tidal array control and monitoring: a system for constant online data exchange between the tidal array and the grid to maximise the level of energy produced.
- Protection: ensuring that both the tidal array electrical systems and the grid are protected from unexpected events. This may involve shutting down some or all of the turbines and disconnecting from the grid should faults be detected.

In addition equipment to connect the power conversion and grid integration equipment to the local grid, such as transformers and switchgear, would be included.

OpenHydro was the first company to complete the connection of an embedded tidal turbine generator to an electricity distribution network in Scotland. This included developing detailed electrical studies and designs to satisfy the connection requirements of the local grid operator, as well as the recovery and relay of 500m of subsea cable to OpenHydro's test structure.

In May 2008 OpenHydro's offshore research platform was successfully commissioned and became energised at 11kV. In May 2008 OpenHydro became the first company to generate tidal energy onto the UK grid and in so doing meeting both the requirement of the EMEC test facility and the local grid operator.

OpenHydro is developing proprietary designs for the grid connection of large arrays. The company is working on two separate projects which will trial these electrical connection designs at small scale (2 - 4 turbines). The two projects are located in the Paimpol-Bréhat (Côtes d'Armor) region of Brittany, France in partnership with EDF and Convertteam and in the Puget Sound region of Washington State USA in partnership with SnoPUD, a local utility. Experience gained on the electrical connection design at these two projects will feed directly into the electrical design for the Cantick Head array.



**Figure 1.7 Onshore and Offshore Grid Areas of Interest**

**3.6 Decommissioning**

A decommissioning programme, (including the assessment of impact associated with the decommissioning Phase), agreed with DECC, will be developed as required by the Energy Act 2004. The programme will be drafted prior to the commencement of installation and

updated nearer the time of actual decommissioning once specific details of the decommissioning procedures are available.

There are a number of factors and options that will determine the decommissioning strategy for the Cantick Head development, for example the need for a new consent application, repowering options, warranties and design life of key components. The most likely decommissioning options will be considered and assessed as part of the EIA and NRA processes and reported in the Environmental Statement. In detail, the methodology for removal will follow Best Practicable Environment Option as informed by the EIA required as part of the decommissioning programme.

However it is likely that as with retrieval for routine maintenance, the specialist deployment barge or suitable marine equipment will be used in a reverse of the deployment operation to remove the turbines from the seabed. Lifting cables from the barge will be attached to the subsea base in-situ using a specialist recovery tool which has been designed and built by OpenHydro, thereby allowing the base and turbine to be recovered to the surface. Here the turbines will be electrically disconnected and disabled on-site. Once secured to the barge, the entire spread will be towed to a suitable quayside location where the turbines will be removed from the subsea bases for dismantling/recycling of materials. It is anticipated that, where possible, the subsea bases, together with inter-turbine and export cabling may be fully reused to repower the site.

## 4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

The Developers acknowledge that the success of the proposed development is intrinsically linked to its community and stakeholder engagement activities as well as its communications strategy and its implementation. The team will be striving to ensure that it applies best practice throughout the entire project lifecycle and the following strategy will be maintained as a ‘Stakeholder Engagement Plan’ and ‘Stakeholder Database’ (both of which will be live documents) during the project by the Project Manager to incorporate any shift in strategy, amendments to stakeholder roles, contacts etc.

Communication and consultation is an essential component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA). This section describes how external communication and consultation will be managed and coordinated as part of the EIA and NRA process. Internal communication will be managed as part of the overall project management.

The purpose of communication and consultation with external organisations is to ensure appropriate and timely engagement is made with the relevant groups and organisations in order that the necessary processes (e.g. licensing/consenting) are undertaken to a satisfactory outcome; but also to help identify any potential conflicts and opportunities and establish the preferred options that present the lowest risk and most benefit for all concerned.

It is appreciated that Marine Scotland is still in the process of defining the specific practicalities of how the single Marine License system will work. This Strategy therefore presents our interpretation of the documentation presently available. Where clarity is required this has been specifically requested and should form the basis of discussion at the kick-off meeting on 9th December 2010.

### 4.1 Stakeholder identification

In order to ensure the right stakeholders are involved a number of sources of information have been used. Stakeholders have been identified by the following:

- Reference to key pieces of legislation and associated documents:
  - EIA Directive (85/337/ EEC as amended);

- EIA (Scotland) Regulations 2010: Consultation Paper;
- The Marine Scotland - Consultation on Marine Licensing for Scotland under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
- Reference to guidance documents:
  - The Consenting, EIA and HRA Guidance for Marine Renewable Energy Developments in Scotland Part One – Marine Renewables Licensing Process EMEC and Xodus AURORA Report for the Scottish Government (April 2010);
- Reference to key websites:
  - e.g. [www.orkneycommunities.co.uk](http://www.orkneycommunities.co.uk);
- Experience from previous projects; and
- Knowledge of local area and community organisations.
  - Records taken at initial stakeholder events

It is essential that the key stakeholders are defined at an early stage of the process. In order to facilitate the communication and consultation process in a way that meets the needs of the project, and the stakeholders. For the purpose of this project the stakeholders have been split into two key groups:

- **Regulator Group** – this group includes organisations that have a legal remit in the issue of consents, licences and approvals
- **Stakeholder Group** – this group includes organisations that have an interest in the project due to the nature and remit of their group objectives and/or activities and also their geographical location. This group includes organisations that may operate nationally but represent a wider membership that covers the project area; and it also includes local organisations, groups and businesses that will have a particular interest in the proposals.

The two groups are defined further below with a full list provided in Appendix A.

#### 4.1.1 Regulator Group

Early, effective and efficient communication with organisations with a remit for legislative consents, licensing and approvals is essential to the success of the project. For this reason

the Regulator Group has been identified and discussion is sought with Marine Scotland on the proposed process for interacting with these organisations as set-out below.

As the overall regulator Marine Scotland would be the principle point of contact for the Cantick Head development team with the wider Regulator Group organisations. Within this context it is proposed that Marine Scotland would have the principle role in the following areas:

- Agreeing terms of reference for the Regulators Group (developed by Royal Haskoning Project manager who will be the point of contact for the EIA)
- Agree important issues for the EIA process
- Ensure awareness of the requirements of others
- Agree through informed discussion the key areas of concern of each consultee/ advisor
- Confirm the competent authorities for various consents required in order to ensure correct communication
- Consider methodologies for environmental assessment and comment on suitability
- Provide and/or confirm suitability of specific data/information
- Reviewing EIA scoping, navigational Preliminary Hazard Assessment (PHA), EIA and NRA (subject to Anatec consultation strategy) documents

It is proposed that the Regulator Group would consist of the overall regulator (Marine Scotland), Statutory Consultees and selected Non-Statutory Consultees and would include the following:

- Marine Scotland - Licensing Operations Team (MS-LOT)
- Marine Planning Partnerships (MPPs)
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)
- Northern Lighthouse Board (NLB)
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
- Marine Scotland Science (MS-Science) (previously Fisheries Research Services)
- Marine Scotland Compliance (MS-Compliance) (previously Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency)
- DECC

- Orkney Island Council (Planning Dept.)
- The Crown Estate

The proposed Regulator Group largely consists of those that are within the MS-LOT's Marine Renewables Facilitators Group (MRFG) or those identified by MS-LOT as important consultees.

Clarification is required from Marine Scotland on who the members of the MPP for this project will be.

Mechanisms for communication, roles/responsibilities and key contacts would be confirmed with members of the Regulator Group to ensure that the right individual(s) is involved at the appropriate times to ensure necessary decisions can be made. This information will be recorded within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Database. In particular it will be useful to confirm what communications will be the responsibility of / facilitated by Marine Scotland and those that the Developers will be expected to undertake.

#### 4.1.2 Stakeholder Group

The Stakeholder Group embodies all organisations, representative organisations and interested parties etc which are anticipated to have an interest in the proposed project but who are not identified within the Regulator Group. The main objective of engaging the Stakeholder Group, aside from meeting the requirements under the EIA Directive and EIA Regulations regarding consultation, is to ensure that as many organisations as possible are made aware of the proposals and have an opportunity to provide feedback and relevant data/information that may be useful. It also provides the best platform to address any concerns and to maximise any potential opportunities that arise throughout the EIA process.

Members of the stakeholder group would include:

- Non-Statutory Consultees (as identified in the Consultation on Marine Licensing for Scotland under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010)
- Organisations that have an interest in the project due to the nature and remit of their group objectives and/or activities and also their location
- Representative organisations that may operate nationally but represent a wider membership that covers the project area

- Local organisations, groups and businesses that will have a particular interest in the impact of the project

The proposed members of the Stakeholder Group are listed in Appendix A and comprise those organisations that are on the Marine Scotland proposed list of Non-Statutory consultees and those which the Developers propose to also engage with.

#### 4.2 Communication and engagement strategy

The following section outlines the team's proposed strategy for ongoing engagement with each of the groups identified. Again, this strategy is intended to be maintained as a live document through the 'Stakeholder Engagement Plan' and 'Stakeholder Database' (which will also act as a Register of Communication) which can be reviewed and revised as the EIA proceeds.

##### 4.2.1 Regulator Group

The Developers recognise the need to work closely with the proposed members of the Regulator Group in an efficient manner. To this end, it is essential that a strategy is agreed that not only allows Marine Scotland to fulfil all its statutory requirements under law but also allows the project team to ensure the necessary information is provided in a manner which maximises the time and resources available in the most efficient way possible.

To this end, the team would like to propose a strategy which is underpinned by open and frequent discussion and the transfer and sharing of information. The proposed strategy for engaging the Regulator Group over the next few months is outlined within the following table. It should be noted that this table focuses on the ecological aspects of the EIA. Clarity is sought from Marine Scotland on the approach required with regards to navigation, which is to be completed as a separate piece of work and any other issues which will require focussed discussion. It should be noted that the NRA consultant (Anatec) have only recently been brought into the project team and may have additional consultation requirements.



Activity	Purpose	Proposed timescale
Submit Project Briefing Document(This document)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Present outline project information.</li> <li>○ Discuss project in broad terms, agree strategy and establish points of contact</li> </ul>	Q4 2010
HRA Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Natura Interest discussion.</li> <li>○ Discuss findings of screening and HRA strategy</li> </ul>	Q1 2011
Monitoring briefing paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Outline the baseline monitoring activities proposed relating to potential key issues</li> <li>○ Discuss information presented within the briefing paper and agree baseline survey requirements</li> </ul>	Q1 2011
Pre-Scoping Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discuss and agree contents of scoping report.</li> </ul>	Q1 2011
Submit EIA Scoping Report and PHA (subject to confirmation with Anatec)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Outline issues to be assessed in ES including those to be covered within the NRA.</li> </ul>	Q2 2011
Review of Scoping Report and feedback prior to issue of Scoping Opinion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discuss issues raised within and from the scoping report prior to submission of responses. Present results of the EIA scoping and navigational PHA process to key consultees.</li> </ul>	Q2 2011
Post Scoping Opinion consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Post Scoping discuss issues raised from Scoping responses agree on content of final scoping and planning for full EIA.</li> </ul>	Q2 2011

#### 4.2.2 Stakeholder Group

The involvement of the Stakeholder Group in the EIA and NRA processes is to ensure that as many organisations as possible are made aware of the proposals and have an opportunity to provide feedback and relevant data/information that may be useful. Different

members of the Stakeholder Group would be engaged as specific technical issues dictate. In order to ensure focused and efficient contribution to the consultation process the Developers would like to propose that all members of the Regulator and Stakeholder Group are assigned to relevant Topic Groups (see below) and discussion on this is welcomed with Marine Scotland.

#### 4.2.3 Topic Groups

These would focus on a particular issue of the EIA / NRA and deal with key questions often of a technical nature. The teams are proposed to cover the following:

1. Coastal processes and hydrodynamics
2. Ecology and designated sites
3. Fisheries
4. Historic environment
5. Landscape, seascape and visual
6. Navigation and other sea-users
7. Planning and socio-economics

If this is considered an appropriate approach to take to consultation, the Developers will work with Marine Scotland to develop the list of which organisations should be included in which teams.

#### 4.3 Public Consultation

The purpose of public consultation is to ensure that the wider community is aware of the proposals and are confident that the project has followed the correct procedures (e.g. EIA, NRA) and have an opportunity to contribute. Public consultation will be undertaken at key stages within the EIA process and meet the requirements of the legislation.

## **5 SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS**

### **Application strategy**

1. Is Marine Scotland agreeable to the proposal that a single application be made for the full 200MW development?

### **Project details**

2. Does the project description presented in this document provide enough detail to support the EIA scoping and PHA processes?

### **Stakeholder engagement strategy**

3. Does Marine Scotland agree with the proposed stakeholder engagement strategy?
4. Does Marine Scotland Agree with the list of organisations proposed to be part of the Regulator Group?
5. Could Marine Scotland please provide details on the proposed process for interacting with organisations in the Regulator Group?
6. Who will be the members of the Marine Planning Partnership (MPP) for this project?
7. Does Marine Scotland agree with the proposed list of stakeholders?
8. Does Marine Scotland agree with the proposed approach to assign consultees specific topic areas over which they will be consulted?

## Appendix A – Stakeholder Group Organisations

This Appendix lists the organisations that the Developers propose be part of the Stakeholder Group for the Cantick Head project. This list incorporates those organisations listed as non-statutory consultees in the Consultation document on Marine Licensing for Scotland under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (indicated in the table) together with other organisations that the Developers propose to engage with during the consultation process.

In addition, the Developers propose:

- Some of the Marine Scotland recommended non-statutory consultees are considered to be involved in the Regulator Group for the Cantick Head project
- There is an opportunity for agreement that certain organisations which do not have a specific interest in the Cantick Head project do not need to be involved in the consultation process.

Organisations and their proposed grouping are indicated in the table below.

Organisation	Proposed Regulator Group	Stakeholder Group		Consultees the Developers propose do not have an interest in the project
		Marine Scotland identified non-statutory consultees	Other consultees the Developers propose to engage with	
Association of Salmon Fishery Boards		✓		
Association of Scottish Shellfish Growers		✓		
BT Network Radio Protection		✓		✓
British Trout Association		✓		
Chamber of Shipping		✓		
Civil Aviation Authority – Airspace		✓		✓
The Crown Estate	✓	✓		
County Archaeologist			✓	
Defence Estates		✓		

Organisation	Proposed Regulator Group	Stakeholder Group		Consultees the Developers propose do not have an interest in the project
		Marine Scotland identified non-statutory consultees	Other consultees the Developers propose to engage with	
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	✓	✓		
Department for Transport (Dft)			✓	
Environmental Concern Orkney			✓	
European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC)			✓	
Fishermen's Association Limited		✓		
Forestry Commission			✓	
Health and Safety Executive		✓		
Highlands and Islands Enterprise – Orkney			✓	
Historic Scotland		✓		
Inshore Fishery Groups		✓		
Joint Radio Company		✓		✓
Marine Conservation Society		✓		
Marine Management Organisation (UK)		✓		✓
Marine Planning Partnerships (MMPs)	✓			
Marine Safety Forum		✓		
Marine Scotland Compliance (MS-Compliance)	✓			
Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (MS-LOT)	✓			
Marine Scotland Science (MS-Science)	✓			
Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)	✓			
Ministry of Defence		✓		
MP for Orkney			✓	
MSP for Orkney			✓	

Organisation	Proposed Regulator Group	Stakeholder Group		Consultees the Developers propose do not have an interest in the project
		Marine Scotland identified non-statutory consultees	Other consultees the Developers propose to engage with	
National Air Traffic Services		✓		✓
National Trust for Scotland		✓		
Northern Lighthouse Board	✓			
Orkney Community Council Liaison			✓	
Orkney Biodiversity Records Centre			✓	
Orkney Dive Boat Operators Association			✓	
Orkney Field Club			✓	
Orkney Fisheries Association			✓	
Orkney Fishermen's Society			✓	
Orkney Islands Council (OIC) Councillors			✓	
OIC Planning	✓	✓		
OIC Marine Services			✓	
OIC Transport			✓	
Orkney Marinas			✓	
Orkney Sailing Association			✓	
Orkney Sea Kayak Association			✓	
Orkney Seal Rescue			✓	
Orkney Sub Aqua Club			✓	
Orkney Renewable Energy Forum (OREF)			✓	
Orkney Trout Fishing Association (OTFA)			✓	
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments			✓	
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)		✓		

Organisation	Proposed Regulator Group	Stakeholder Group		Consultees the Developers propose do not have an interest in the project
		Marine Scotland identified non-statutory consultees	Other consultees the Developers propose to engage with	
Royal Yachting Association		✓		
Sail Orkney			✓	
Scottish Canoe Association		✓		
Scottish Coastal Forum			✓	
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	✓			
Scottish Fishermen's Federation		✓		
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	✓			
Scottish Renewables Forum		✓		
Scottish Salmon Producers Association		✓		
Scottish Sea Angling Conservation Network		✓		
Scottish Water			✓	
Scottish Wildlife Trust		✓		
Sea Mammal Research Unit			✓	
UK Hydrographic Office			✓	
World Wildlife Fund		✓		
Visit Orkney			✓	