



ORJIP Ocean Energy

Sponsors



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Scotland**
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Secretariat



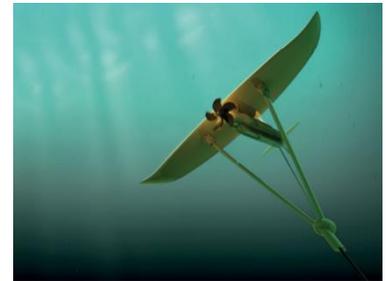
Contents

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 - Introduction
 - Key activities
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- OES Environmental
 - Introduction
 - Tethys and other activities
 - State of the Science report



Introduction- ORJIP Ocean Energy

- UK based programme
- Overall aim to reduce environmental consenting risks for wave and tidal energy projects
- Facilitating a **strategic, coordinated and prioritised approach to monitoring and research**
- Endorsed by industry, regulators and statutory nature conservation bodies and researchers



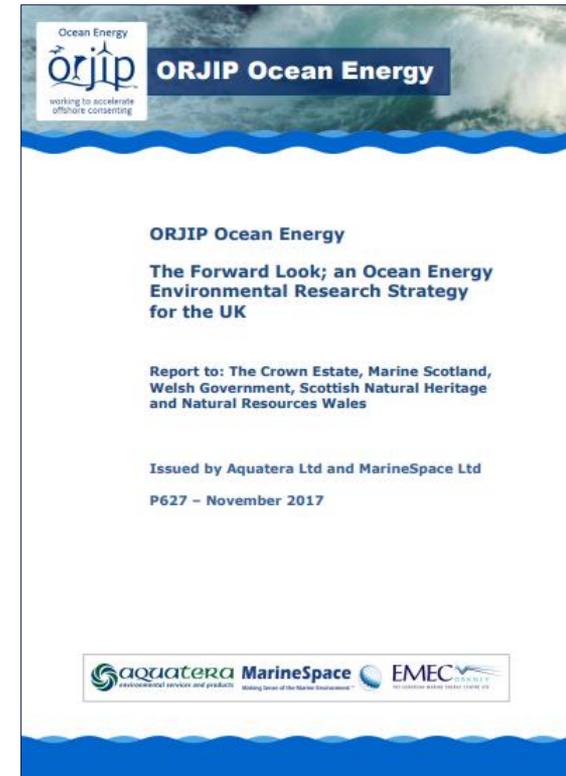
How is this achieved?

- Three key methods in achieving ORJIP Ocean Energy's remit
 1. Discussion and consultation with varied groups of stakeholders to come to consensus on research priorities
 2. Sharing information widely with the global ORJIP OE Network
 3. Written deliverables
 - The Forward Look (2017)
 - Critical Evidence Needs (2020)
 - Sharing Environmental Monitoring Data (2020)



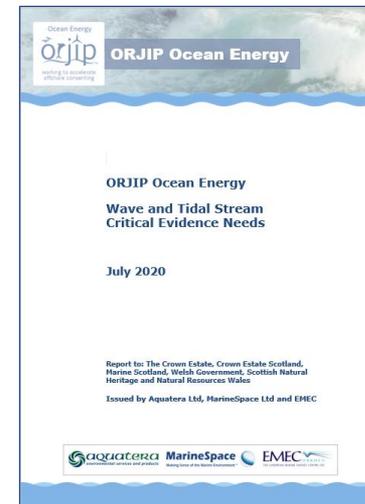
The Forward Look

- The Forward Look
 - A prioritised list of strategic research projects to address key EIA/HRA issues
 - Sets out the purpose, required timing and broad scope of the research projects necessary to meet ORJIP Ocean Energy's overall aim.



Critical evidence needs

- Condensed and updated version of the prioritised knowledge gaps for environmental consenting risks of wave and tidal energy
 1. Methods and instruments to measure mobile species occupancy and behaviour in high energy environments
 2. Near field interactions between mobile species and tidal stream turbines
 3. Occupancy patterns, fine-scale distribution and behaviour of mobile species in high energy environments
 4. Far-field responses of mobile species to wave and tidal stream devices and arrays
 5. Tools for assessing and managing risk to mobile species populations for large-scale wave and tidal stream development.



OES Environmental

- Global programme of knowledge sharing for wave and tidal energy projects
- Run by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in USA
- 15 official member countries of the programme including Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Grand, India, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, UK, USA
- Key Activities:
 - Tethys
 - Consultation and discussion with key stakeholders
 - State of the Science report (2020)



Home » Content » Knowledge Base

Knowledge Base

You are currently viewing **Marine Energy Content**

The Knowledge Base provides relevant documents from various projects that appear on the next page.

As an alternative to the Knowledge Base, you can search for documents.

Search All:

 Enter terms to search for in all documents.

- Title**
- PacWave South Test Site**
- Collision risk modelling of tidal energy devices: A flexible simulation-based approach**
- Wave Swell Energy Kinetics at the Island Project**
- Migratory and diurnal activity of North Atlantic killer whales (Orcinus orca) off northern Norway**
- Accelerating Energy Innovation for the Blue Economy**

Home » Content » OES-Environment » **Nova Innovation**

Nova Innovation

OES-Environmental distributes renewable energy project sites and data and reports. Content is updated regularly.

Description

The Scottish tidal energy development in Bluemull Sound, Shetland in 2016, creating the M100 device comprises a cylindrical structure (therefore requiring no seabed drilling) connected to the base by means of a steel riser. The height of 9 m, making the total height of the Shetland Tidal Array are installed at least 15 m below lowest astronomical tide to meet requirements for surface markers and moorings. Each turbine has a separate 1.2 MW power cable for communications. The three cables are laid in parallel information on operation and performance. The power is sent to the grid and associated infrastructure at Cullin Head, providing baseload tidal power to the Shetland Islands.

The next phase of the Shetland Tidal Array is the addition of a subsea hub and interconnector cable to a dedicated export cable for each turbine. The small size of Nova's devices and their moorings facilitated the development of content from the Northern Isles.

Location

Bluemull Sound, Shetland

Licensing Information

A Marine Licence was issued under the Marine Licensing Act 2015 for the Bluemull Sound site on 13 April 2016. The marine licence document and associated information is available at <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/marine-licensing>.

Project Progress

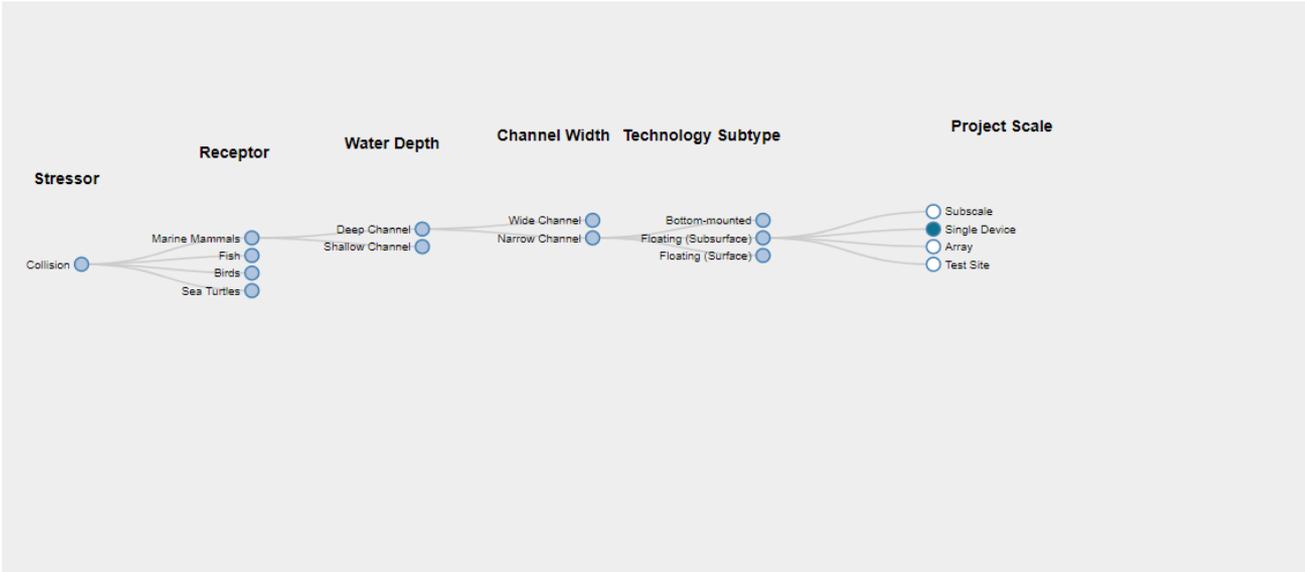
Monitoring Datasets Discoverability Matrix

The **monitoring datasets discoverability matrix** (matrix) is an interactive tool that classifies monitoring datasets from already consented (or permitted) projects and research studies for six key environmental **stressors**. The goal of the matrix is to allow regulators, developers, and the larger marine renewable energy community to easily discover datasets from already consented projects that can be used to aid consenting processes for future MRE projects (see [data transferability](#) page for more information).

Collision
Underwater Noise
Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)
Habitat Change (Water Column)
Habitat Change (Benthic)
Displacement
Changes in Flow

Collision

[View Results](#)

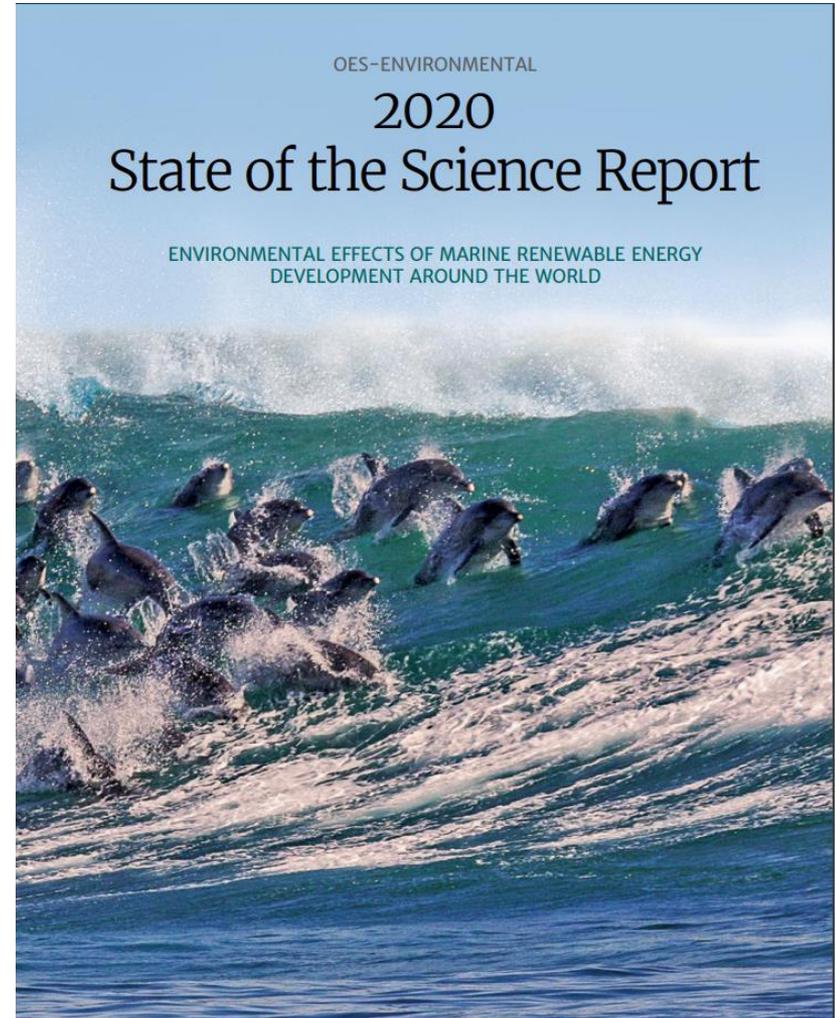


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    graph LR
      Collision((Collision)) --- Receptor
      subgraph Receptor
        MM((Marine Mammals))
        Fish((Fish))
        Birds((Birds))
        ST((Sea Turtles))
      end
      subgraph Water_Depth [Water Depth]
        DC((Deep Channel))
        SC((Shallow Channel))
      end
      subgraph Channel_Width [Channel Width]
        WC((Wide Channel))
        NC((Narrow Channel))
      end
      subgraph Technology_Subtype [Technology Subtype]
        BM((Bottom-mounted))
        FS((Floating (Subsurface)))
        FL((Floating (Surface)))
      end
      subgraph Project_Scale [Project Scale]
        SS((Subscale))
        SD((Single Device))
        AR((Array))
        TS((Test Site))
      end
      Collision --- DC
      Collision --- SC
      Collision --- WC
      Collision --- NC
      Collision --- BM
      Collision --- FS
      Collision --- FL
      Collision --- SS
      Collision --- SD
      Collision --- AR
      Collision --- TS
  
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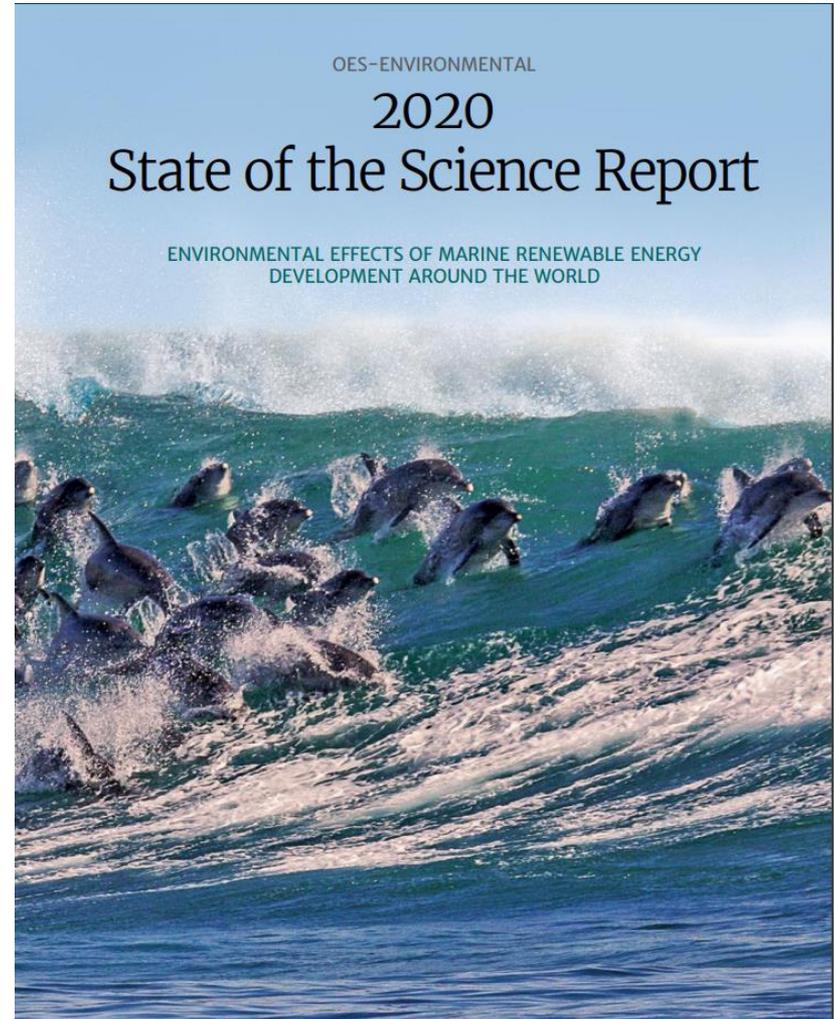
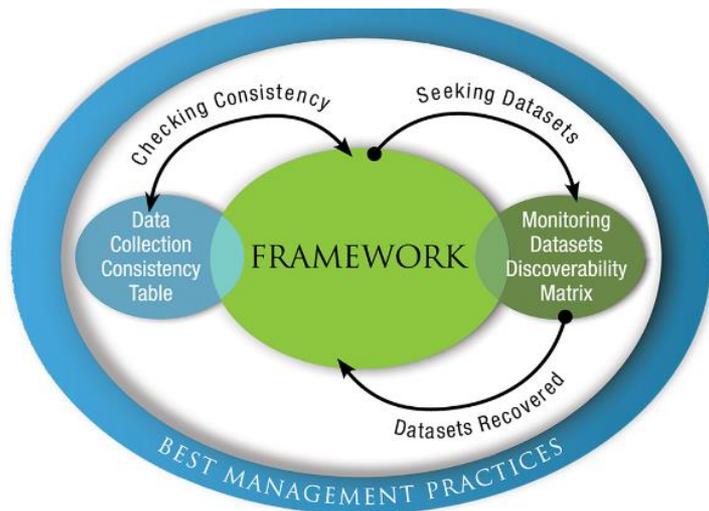
State of the Science

- Update from the 2016 version
- The **most current and pertinent** published information about **interactions** of marine energy devices with the animals and habitats in the marine environment
- Individual chapters covering
 - Collision risk
 - Underwater noise
 - Electromagnetic fields
 - Changes in habitat
 - Changes in oceanographic systems
 - Encounters with mooring systems and cables
 - Socio economic impacts



State of the Science

- Additional chapters dedicated to:
 - Methodologies and technologies used in monitoring marine energy devices to detect marine animals
 - Marine spatial planning and marine energy
 - Adaptive management and marine energy
 - Risk retirement and data transferability



Useful links

- ORJIP Ocean Energy
 - <http://www.orjip.org.uk/oceanenergy/about/background>
- ORJIP OE- Links to UK projects consenting information
 - <http://www.orjip.org.uk/Wave-Tidal-Project-Info>
- ORJIP OE- Forward Look
 - <http://www.orjip.org.uk/documents>
- OES Environmental- Tethys
 - <https://tethys.pnnl.gov/>
- State of the Science Report
 - <https://tethys.pnnl.gov/publications/state-of-the-science-2020>
- Webinars, workshops & Tethys Blast
 - <https://tethys.pnnl.gov/broadcasts>



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