# Scalpay, Isle of Skye

## Hydrographic Data Report: Deployment ID054

## 6th August to 3rd September 2015

**April 2023**
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**QUALITY ASSURANCE**

Mowi Scotland Ltd is ISO9001 and ISO14001 accredited and all project management follows policies designed to ensure that the collection, collation and reporting of information produced in the course of our operations is done to a consistently high standard meeting the requirements of the end user.

# 1. Introduction

Mowi Scotland Ltd. is preparing an application to the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) for a technical variation to CAR/L/1156482 to modify an existing salmon farm site located at Scalpay, Isle of Skye. Mowi Scotland Ltd. propose to change the existing site from 12 x 120 m circumference pens, with 12 m deep nets, held in a 75 m grid (Figure 1) to 8 x 160 m circumference pens with 15 m deep nets, held in a 100 m grid.

Mowi Scotland Ltd. have carried out hydrographic surveys at the site in 2015 and 2023. Hydrographic data at Scalpay was gathered during this time in two deployments:

i. 6th August 2015 to 3rd September 2015 (ID054)
ii. 5th January 2023 to 31st March 2023 (ID409)

This report describes the data from the 6th August to 3rd September 2015 deployment at Scalpay. The purpose of this report is to assess the suitability of the collected hydrographic data for calibration of a hydrodynamic model of the East Skye region and input into the NewDepomod model.

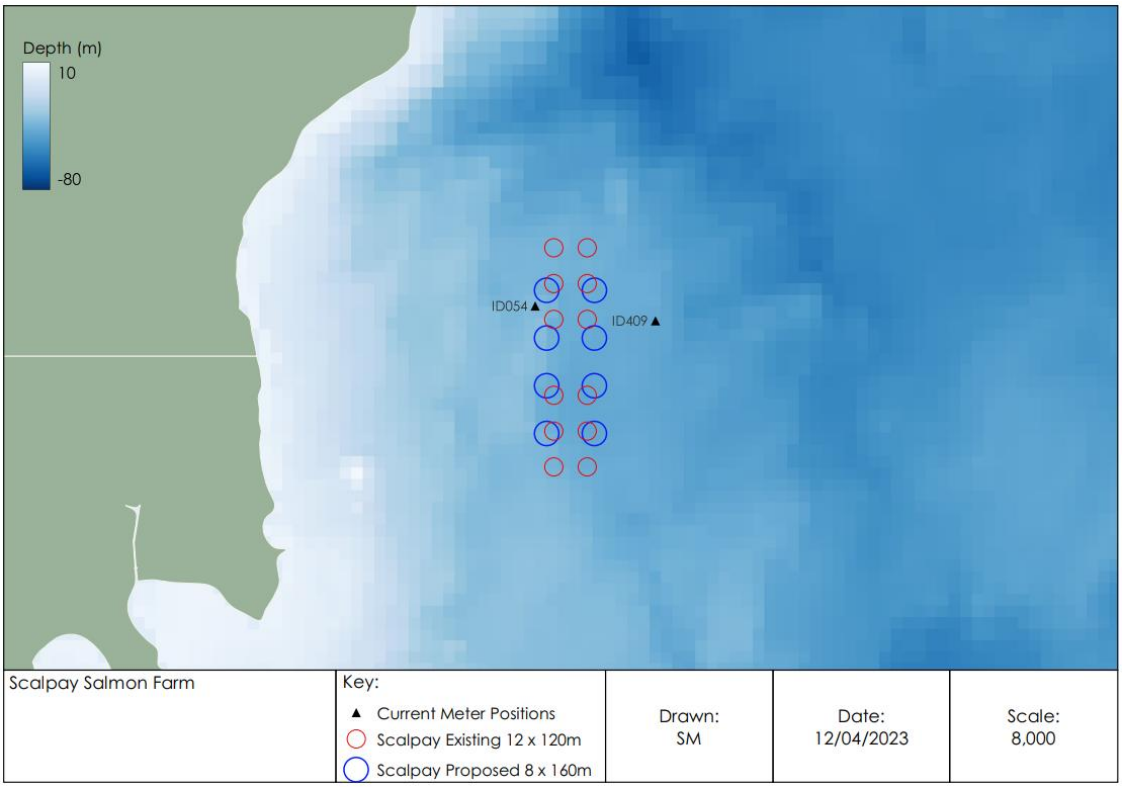


Figure 1. Layout including bathymetry of the salmon farm at Scalpay. The current meter deployment locations are marked by the black triangles.

# 2. Materials & Methods

*2.1 Bathymetry*

Bathymetry for the study area was taken from the UKHO INSPIRE bathymetry data (http://aws2.caris.com/ukho/mapViewer/map.action), supplemented by a local bathymetry survey which took place at the site in August 2015.

*2.2 Current Data*

Mowi staff carried out hydrographic surveys at the site in 2015 and 2023. The purpose of this hydrographic report is to assess the suitability of the collected hydrographic data for use with the NewDepomod and Hydrodynamic models. The data contained in this report were recorded at the site from 6th August to 3rd September 2015 (28 days and 9 hours of data; deployment ID054). The data from another deployment (ID409) are presented in a separate hydrographic report.

The Sentinel V100 (Wide) ADCP (Table 1), within its mooring frame, was positioned at 57.28903N, -5.91737W (164044E 828844N), which was approximately 600m from the nearest shoreline and approximately 140m from the centre of the proposed cage group (Figure 1). The transducer head was 70 cm from the base of the mooring frame. The mean depth (derived from the pressure sensor) at the Sentinel V100 ADCP position was 37.36 m.

Initial soundings were taken to establish the possible depth the Sentinel V100 ADCP would be situated at during high tide and so that the most appropriate cell size could be determined. The cell size was set at 1.0 m and the number of cells to 45.

Data was automatically written and stored to the internal memory within the Sentinel V100 ADCP main body and then downloaded to computer after completion of the deployment period via WiFi.

*2.3 Magnetic Variation*

No magnetic variation correction was made to the Sentinel V100 ADCP during deployment, this was undertaken to the data after the instrument was recovered and data downloaded. The magnetic variation used was -4.08°; this was determined using the World Magnetic Model, produced jointly with the US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geophysical Data center. Further details can be found at http://www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/navigation.html

*2.4 Data Processing*

Upon retrieval of the Sentinel V100 ADCP current meter, all data was downloaded to a computer for analysis. The raw data file was opened in Teledyne's "Velocity" software and Matlab. Deployment diagnostic data (beam intensity, correlation, pitch and roll) were analysed to confirm that the deployment was successful with the instrument orientated upright. The heading data were also examined to identify any movement of the Sentinel V100 ADCP mooring frame during the deployment.

The diagnostic data suggested that velocities from the first 28 bins were valid (Figure 2). Calculations were undertaken to identify the cells to be used for surface and middle currents. Surface data was taken at an average depth (derived from the pressure sensor) of 4.59 m (cell 28), and cage-bottom data at 13.59 m (cell 19). Surface and middle cell heights were 29.72 m and 20.72 m from the seabed respectively. The bottom cell (cell 1) was at a depth of 31.59 m and 2.72 m above the seabed.

Table 1: Sentinel V100 ADCP Specifications.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Depth Cell Size**[1] | | **V20 (1000kHz)** | | **V50 (500kHz)** | | **V100 (300kHz)** | |
| | Depth Cell Size[1] | Range (m)[2,3] Wide/Narrow | Std Dev (cm/s)[3,4] Wide/Narrow | Range (m)[2,3] Wide/Narrow | Std Dev (cm/s)[3,4] Wide/Narrow | Range (m)[2,3] Wide/Narrow | Std Dev (cm/s)[3,4] Wide/Narrow |
| | 0.25m | 18.0/22.6 | 19.2/36.5 | | | | |
| | 0.3m | 19.3/24.0 | 11.1/20.8 | | | | |
| | 0.5m | 20.2/24.9 | 7.1/13.4 | 44.1/57.6 | 19.2/36.5 | | |
| | 1.0m | 22.1/26.9 | 3.6/6.7 | 50.5/64.6 | 7.1/13.5 | 94.5/120.6 | 10.9/20.6 |
| | 2.0m | 24.5/29.4 | 1.7/3.2 | 56.0/70.6 | 3.6/6.7 | 103.5/130.4 | 5.5/10.3 |
| | 4.0m | 26.9/32.0 | 0.8/1.6 | 63.1/78.2 | 1.7/3.2 | 114.6/142.3 | 2.7/5.2 |
| | 6.0m | | | 67.4/82.8 | 1.1/2.1 | 121.7/151.5 | 1.8/3.3 |
| **Communications and Recording** | Wireless | 802.11b/g/n | | | | | |
| | Internal memory | One 16GB Micro SD Card included | | | | | |
| **Profile Parameters** | Velocity accuracy | V20/V50: 0.3% of the water velocity relative to the ADCP ±0.3cm/s<br>V100: 0.5% of the water velocity relative to the ADCP ±0.5cm/s | | | | | |
| | Velocity resolution | 0.1cm/s | | | | | |
| | Velocity range | ±5m/s (default); ±20m/s (maximum) | | | | | |
| | Ping rate | Up to 4Hz | | | | | |
| **Echo Intensity Profile** | Vertical resolution | Depth cell size | | | | | |
| | Dynamic range | 80dB | | | | | |
| | Precision | ±1.5dB | | | | | |
| **Transducer and Hardware** | Beam angle | 25° | | | | | |
| | Configuration | 4-beam, convex; 5th beam vertical | | | | | |
| | Depth rating | 200m | | | | | |
| | Materials | Transducer, housing, and end cap: plastic<br>Connector: metal shell | | | | | |
| **Standard Sensors** | Temperature (mounted on transducer) | Range -5° to 45°C, precision ±0.4°C, resolution 0.1° | | | | | |
| | Compass (magneto-inductive sensor) | Accuracy 2° RMS, resolution 0.1°, max. dip angle 85° | | | | | |
| | Tilt (MEMS accelerometers) | Pitch range ±90°, roll range ±180°, accuracy 2° RMS,<br>precision 0.05° RMS, resolution 0.1° | | | | | |
| | Pressure sensor (mounted on transducer) | Range 300m, accuracy 0.1%FS | | | | | |
| **Power** | External DC input | 12–20VDC | | | | | |
| | Internal battery voltage | 18VDC new | | | | | |
| | Battery capacity; over-the-counter @0°C | 100 watt hours (typical) | | | | | |
| | Battery pack @5°C | 510 watt hours | | | | | |
| **Software** | Teledyne RDI's new software included | ReadyV—Pre-deployment (testing, planning, and data recovery)[5]<br>Velocity—Post-processing (data handling, display, and export)[6] | | | | | |
| **Environmental** | Standard depth rating | 200m | | | | | |
| | Operating temperature | -5° to 45°C | | | | | |
| | Storage temperature (without batteries) | -30° to 60°C | | | | | |
| | Weight in air | 7.5kg – 16.0kg | | | | | |
| | Weight in water | 1.6kg – 6.0kg | | | | | |
| **Available Options** | External battery case<br>• AC/DC power converter • 5th beam (at time of order only) • Waves processing • Straight or right-angle metal shell connector | | | | | | |
| **Dimensions** | Special configuration drawing available upon request | | | | | | |

1 User's choice of depth cell not limited to the typical values specified.
2 Ranges specified are typical at temperature of 5°C and salinity of 35psu; longer ranges are possible.
3 User selects the bandwidth mode; wide = 25% or narrow = 6%.
4 Standard deviations (Std Dev) are typical values for single ping data
5 Resident in ADCP accessed via a web browser.
6 Windows™ based software program.

Specifications subject to change without

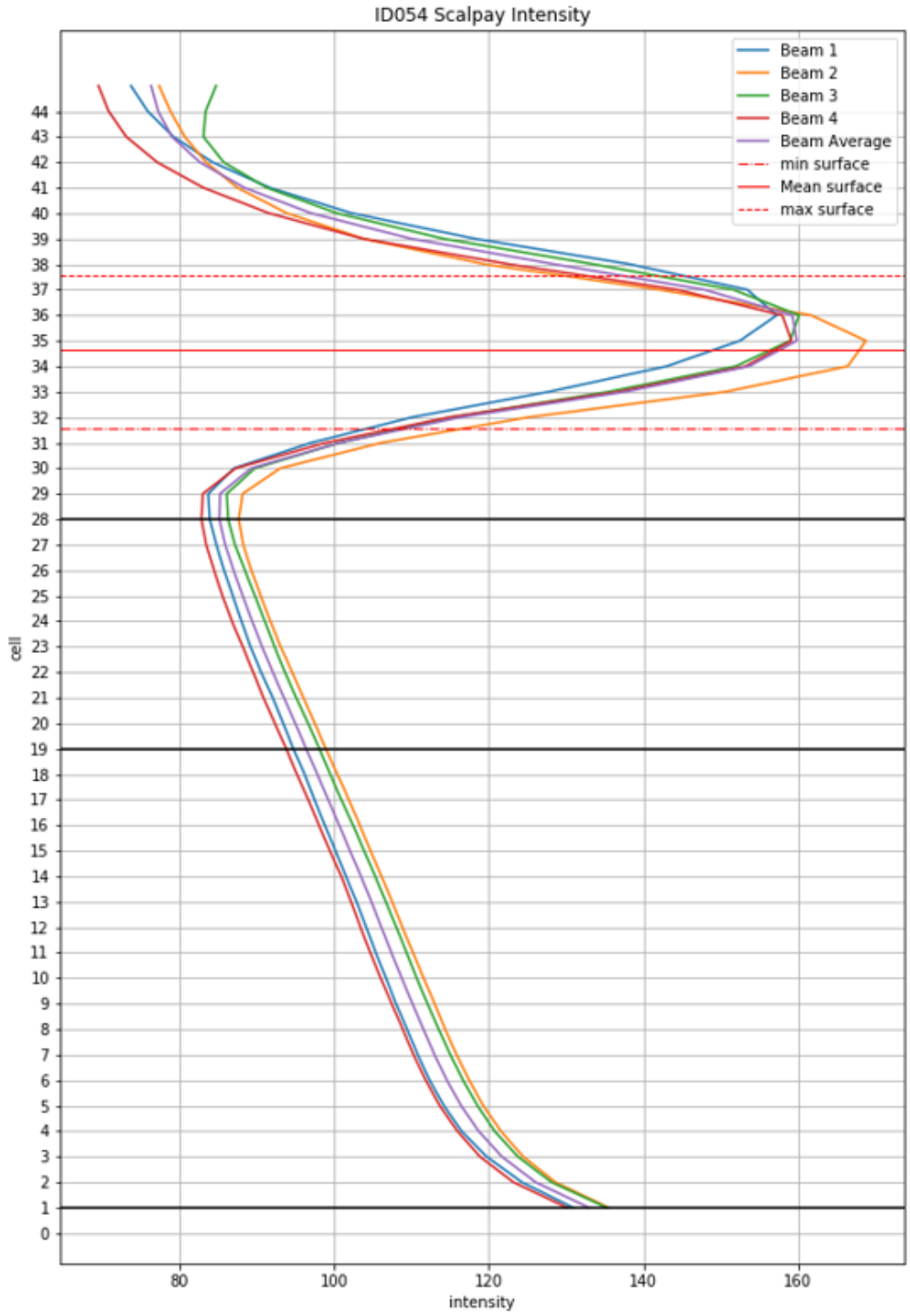


Figure 2. Mean intensity of the ADCP signal for the ID054 dataset plotted by bin number

The 'first cell range' is automatically calculated by the instrument, which is the distance from the transducer head to the first cell. For this deployment, the first cell range was calculated as 2.02 m. This value is then added to the height of the instrument frame (0.7 m) to get the first cell height above the seabed, which equated to 2.72 m

Standard deviation has been assessed throughout the deployment to identify accurate and reliable data for near bed, middle (net depth) and surface cells using the following equation:

$$Cell\ StdDev = \frac{Instrument\ StdDev}{\sqrt{No.valid\ pings}} \qquad (1)$$

The Instrument Standard Deviation (StdDev) in Equation 1 is determined using the deployment settings when the meter is programmed, examples of the StdDev values for different configurations are shown in Table 1. This deployment had a cell size of 1m which equates to an Instrument StdDev of 10.9 cm/s.

The Percentage of valid pings used to calculate Cell StdDev is derived using "Percentage Good" data which allows us to relate the StdDev to the actual data gathered. The percent good data is available for 1, 2, 3 and 4 beams which represent the following:

- Percent good 1 = % of good data computed from 3 Beams
- Percent good 2 = % of bad data due to more than 2 Beam bad
- Percent good 3 = % of bad data due to error velocity exceeded
- Percent good 4 = % of good data computed from 4 Beams

The method described has been used to calculate the Standard deviation throughout the deployment for the surface, middle and bottom cells; the average StdDev values for the surface, middle and bottom was 0.63cm/s, 0.63cm/s and 0.63cm/s respectively which are all within the SEPA criteria of 2cm/s.

### *2.5 Meteorological Data*

The collection of meteorological data is no longer required to support the assessment process and consequently has not been undertaken. The current data used is collected using mulitple deployments and over a longer period and thus provides a more realistic representation of site conditions than short deployments, thus allowing an assessment of the influence of meterological conditions.

# 3. Results and Discussion

A summary of the current data is shown in Figure 3 to Figure 11 and in Table 2 to Table 5. Over the period analysed for this report, the near-surface, middle and bottom cells had current speed averages of 6.23 cm/s, 5.85 cm/s and 4.21 cm/s respectively. This gave an overall average of 5.43 cm/s. The orientation of the tidal velocities was north-east – south-west.

Residual currents at the surface and mid-depth were toward the south-west (209°G and 215°G respectively, Figure 6 & Figure 7). The residual current for the near-bed cell was toward the south-west (158°G, Figure 8). The magnitude of the residual currents for the surface, middle and bottom cells were moderate, with mean values of 0.033 m/s, 0.041 m/s and 0.017 m/s respectively.

4. Hydrographic Data Summary Sheets

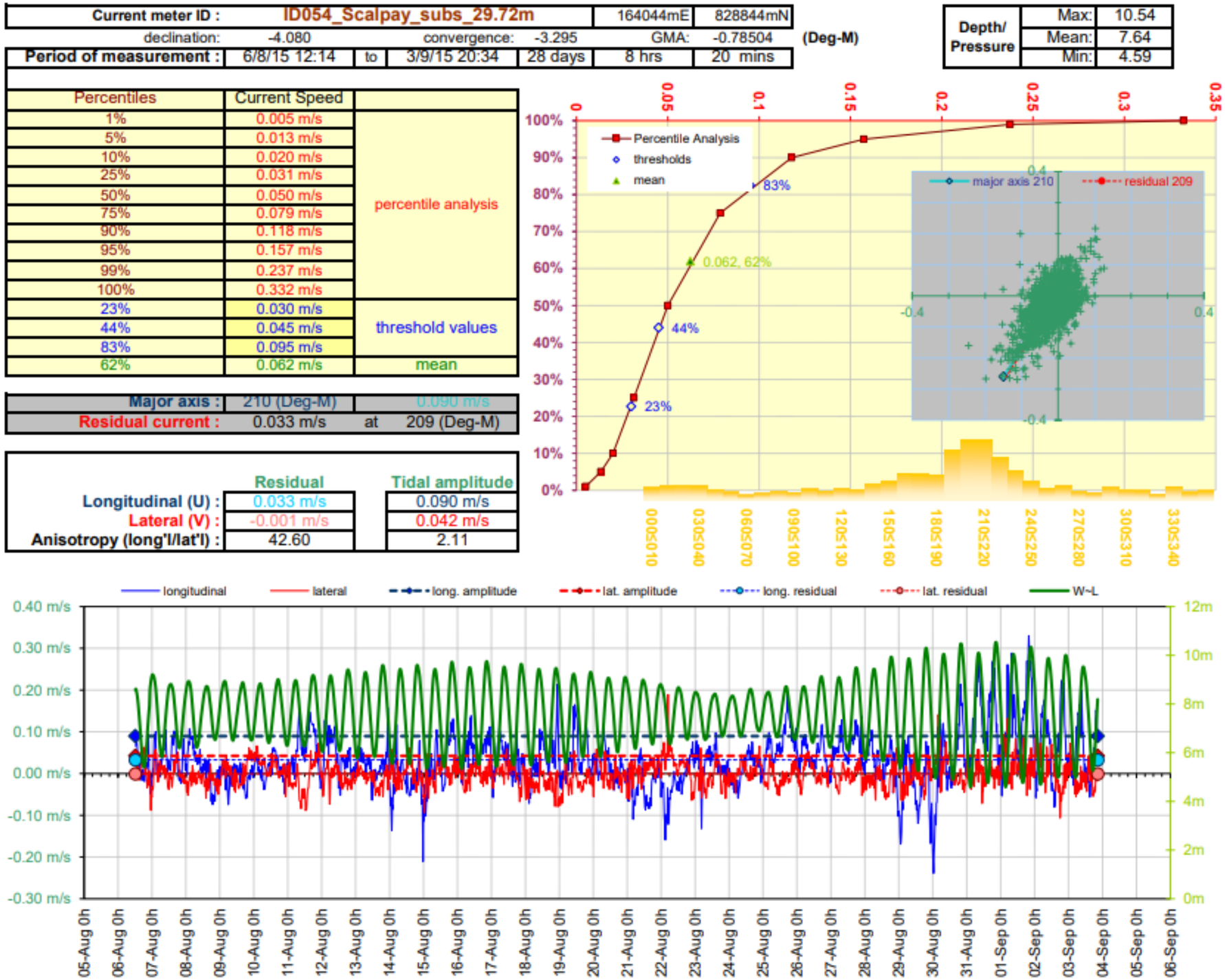


Figure 3. Current Data Summary Sheet for the surface current cell 28, 29.7m from seabed, 6th August to 3rd September 2015 inclusive (ID054).

| Current meter ID : | ID054_Scalpay_cbot_bin18_19.72m | | | 164044mE | 828844mN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| declination: | -4.080 | | convergence: -3.295 | GMA: | -0.78504 (Deg-M) |
| Period of measurement : | 6/8/15 12:14 | to | 3/9/15 20:34 | 28 days | 8 hrs | 20 mins |

| Depth/ Pressure | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Max: | 20.54 |
| | Mean: | 17.64 |
| | Min: | 14.59 |

| Percentiles | Current Speed | |
|---|---|---|
| 1% | 0.005 m/s | percentile analysis |
| 5% | 0.013 m/s | |
| 10% | 0.020 m/s | |
| 25% | 0.033 m/s | |
| 50% | 0.052 m/s | |
| 75% | 0.075 m/s | |
| 90% | 0.108 m/s | |
| 95% | 0.126 m/s | |
| 99% | 0.178 m/s | |
| 100% | 0.250 m/s | |
| 21% | 0.030 m/s | threshold values |
| 42% | 0.045 m/s | |
| 85% | 0.095 m/s | |
| 59% | 0.058 m/s | mean |

| Major axis : | 205 (Deg-M) | 0.067 m/s |
|---|---|---|
| Residual current : | 0.041 m/s | at 215 (Deg-M) |

| | Residual | Tidal amplitude |
|---|---|---|
| Longitudinal (U) : | 0.040 m/s | 0.067 m/s |
| Lateral (V) : | 0.007 m/s | 0.039 m/s |
| Anisotropy (long'l/lat'l) : | 5.47 | 1.72 |

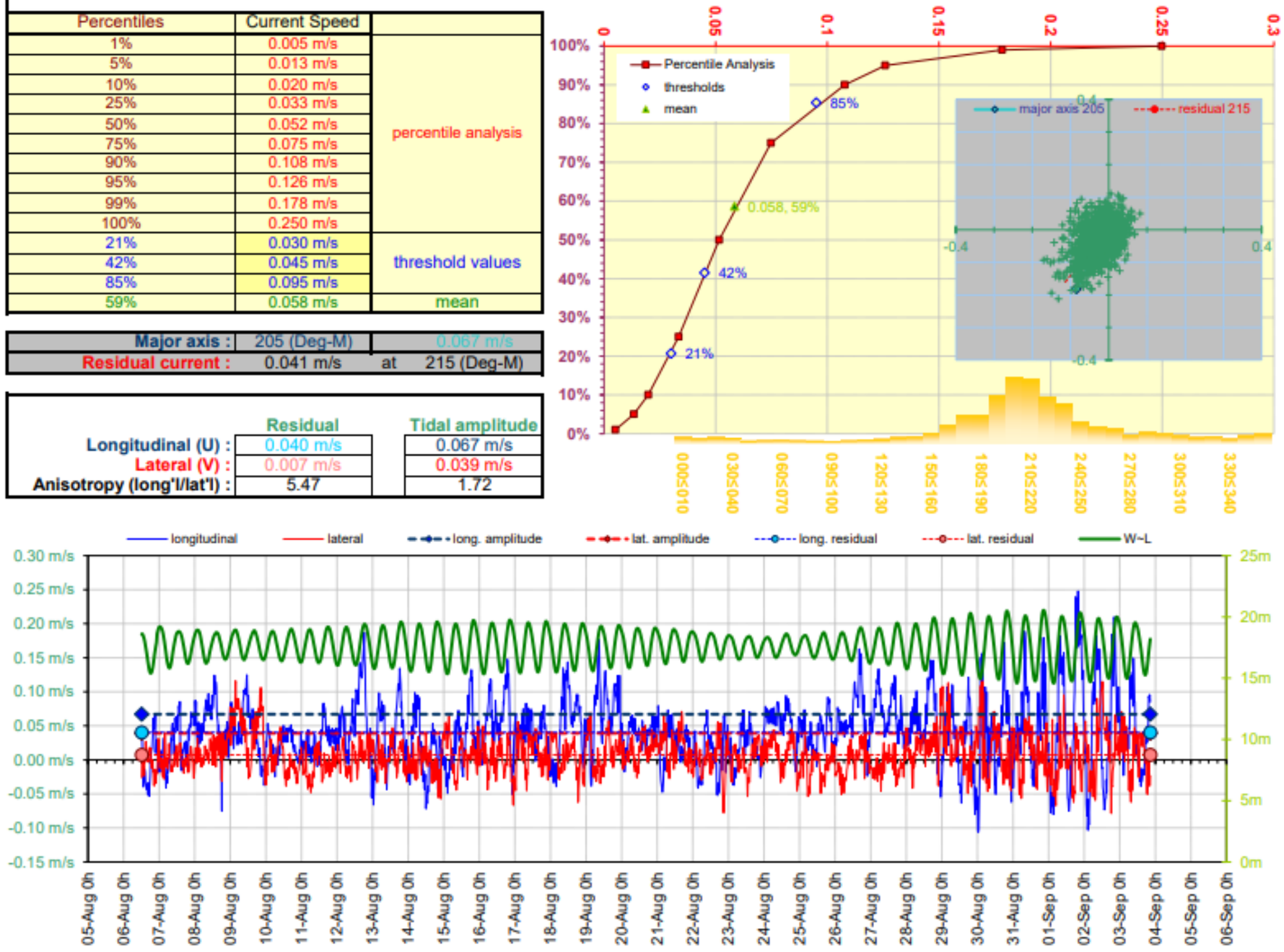


Figure 4. Current Data Summary Sheet for the cage bottom current cell 18, 19.7m from seabed, 6th August to 3rd September 2015 inclusive (ID054).

| Current meter ID : | ID054_Scalpay_nrbd_2.72m | | | 164044mE | 828844mN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| declination: | -4.080 | convergence: | -3.295 | GMA: | -0.78504 (Deg-M) |
| **Period of measurement :** | 6/8/15 12:14 | to | 3/9/15 20:34 | 28 days | 8 hrs 20 mins |

| Depth/ Pressure | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Max: | 37.54 |
| | Mean: | 34.64 |
| | Min: | 31.59 |

| Percentiles | Current Speed | |
|---|---|---|
| 1% | 0.005 m/s | percentile analysis |
| 5% | 0.011 m/s | |
| 10% | 0.016 m/s | |
| 25% | 0.026 m/s | |
| 50% | 0.040 m/s | |
| 75% | 0.056 m/s | |
| 90% | 0.071 m/s | |
| 95% | 0.082 m/s | |
| 99% | 0.102 m/s | |
| 100% | 0.160 m/s | |
| 32% | 0.030 m/s | threshold values |
| 59% | 0.045 m/s | |
| 98% | 0.095 m/s | |
| 54% | 0.042 m/s | mean |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Major axis :** | 195 (Deg-M) | | 0.051 m/s |
| **Residual current :** | 0.017 m/s | at | 158 (Deg-M) |

| | Residual | Tidal amplitude |
|---|---|---|
| **Longitudinal (U) :** | 0.014 m/s | 0.051 m/s |
| **Lateral (V) :** | -0.010 m/s | 0.036 m/s |
| **Anisotropy (long'l/lat'l) :** | 1.33 | 1.43 |

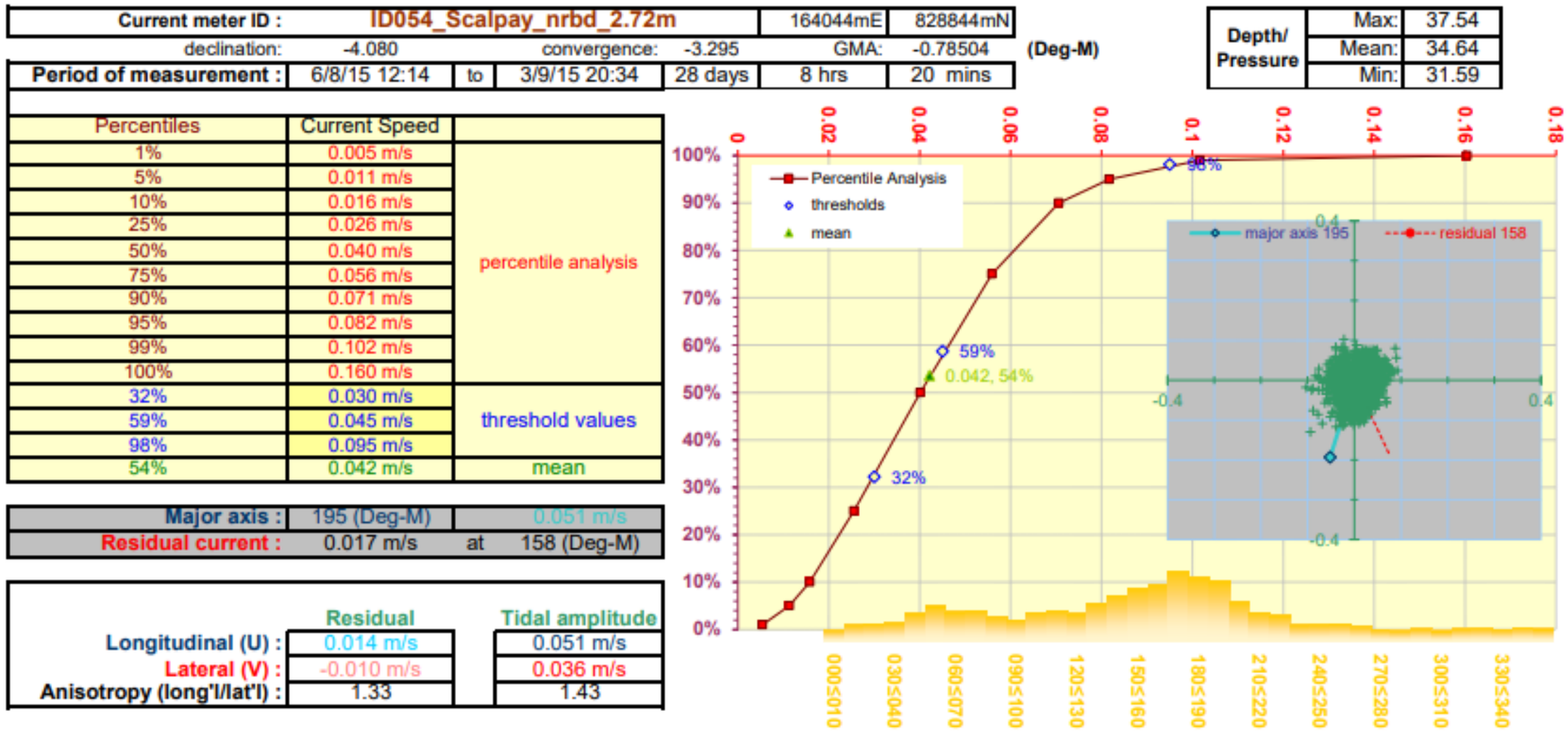


Figure 5. Current Data Summary Sheet for the near bottom current cell 1, 2.7m from seabed, 6th August to 3rd September 2015 inclusive (ID054).

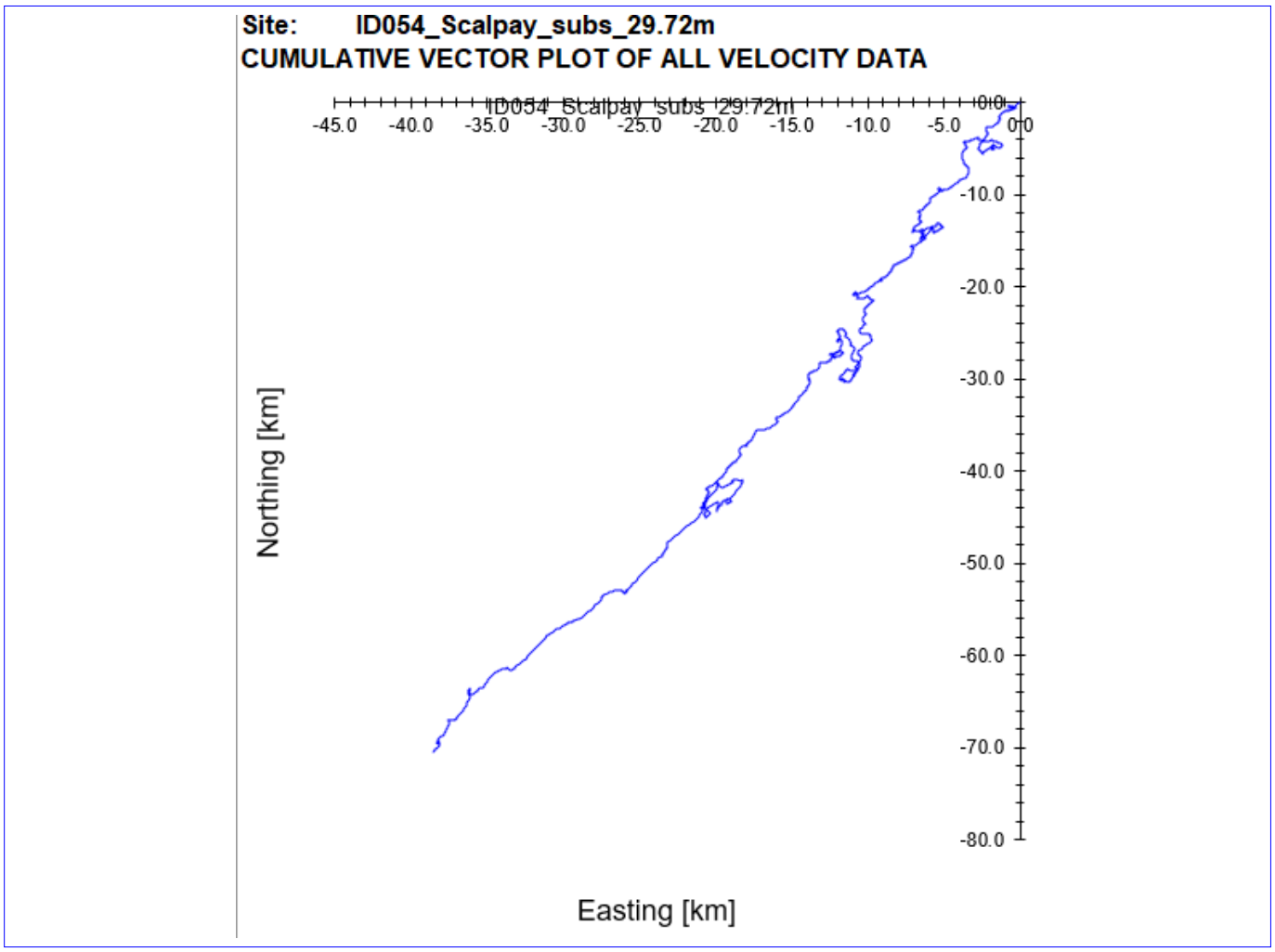


Figure 6. Cumulative Vector Plot of all velocity data from near surface cell for ID054.

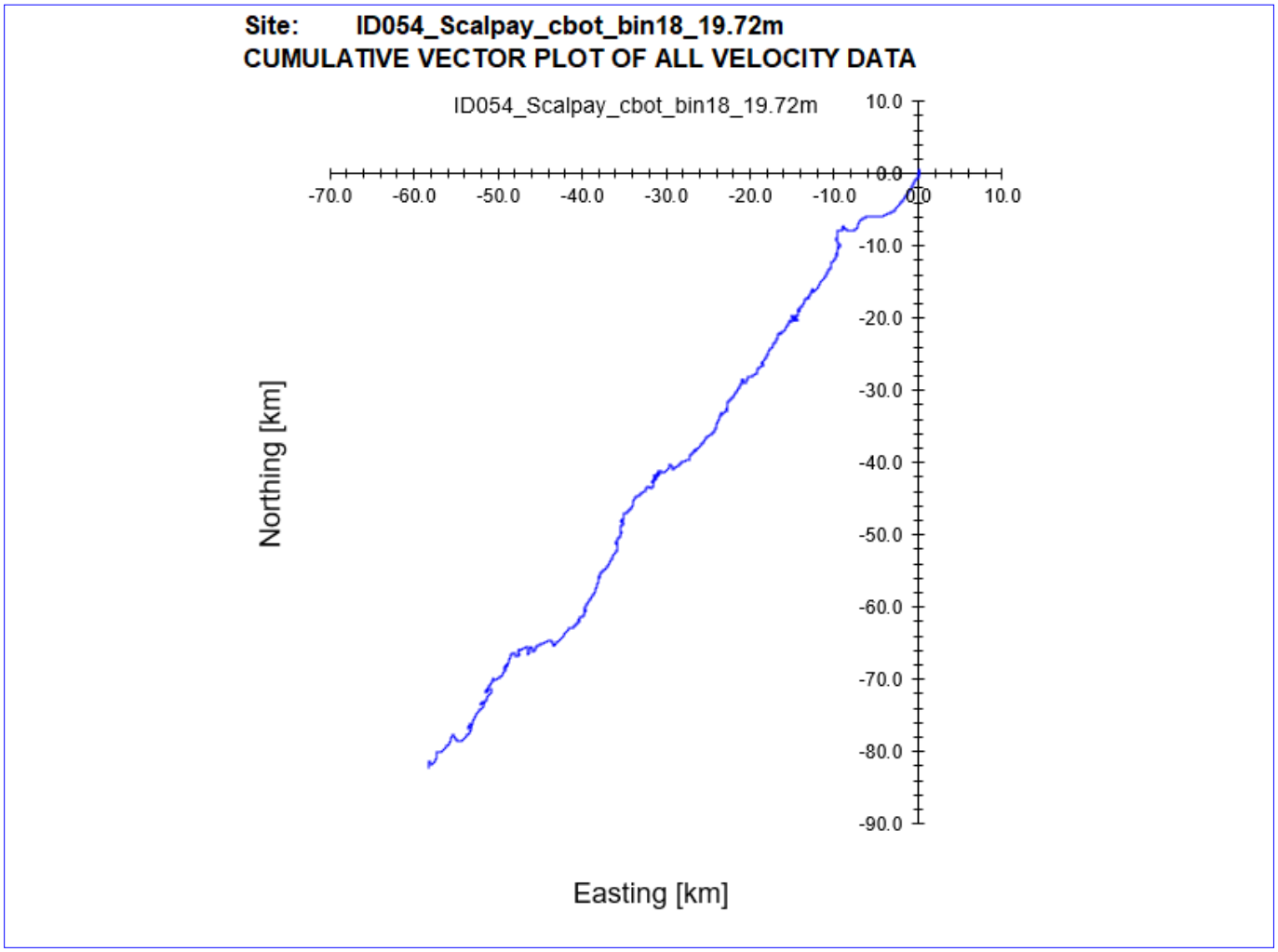


Figure 7. Cumulative Vector Plot of all velocity data from cage bottom cell for ID054.

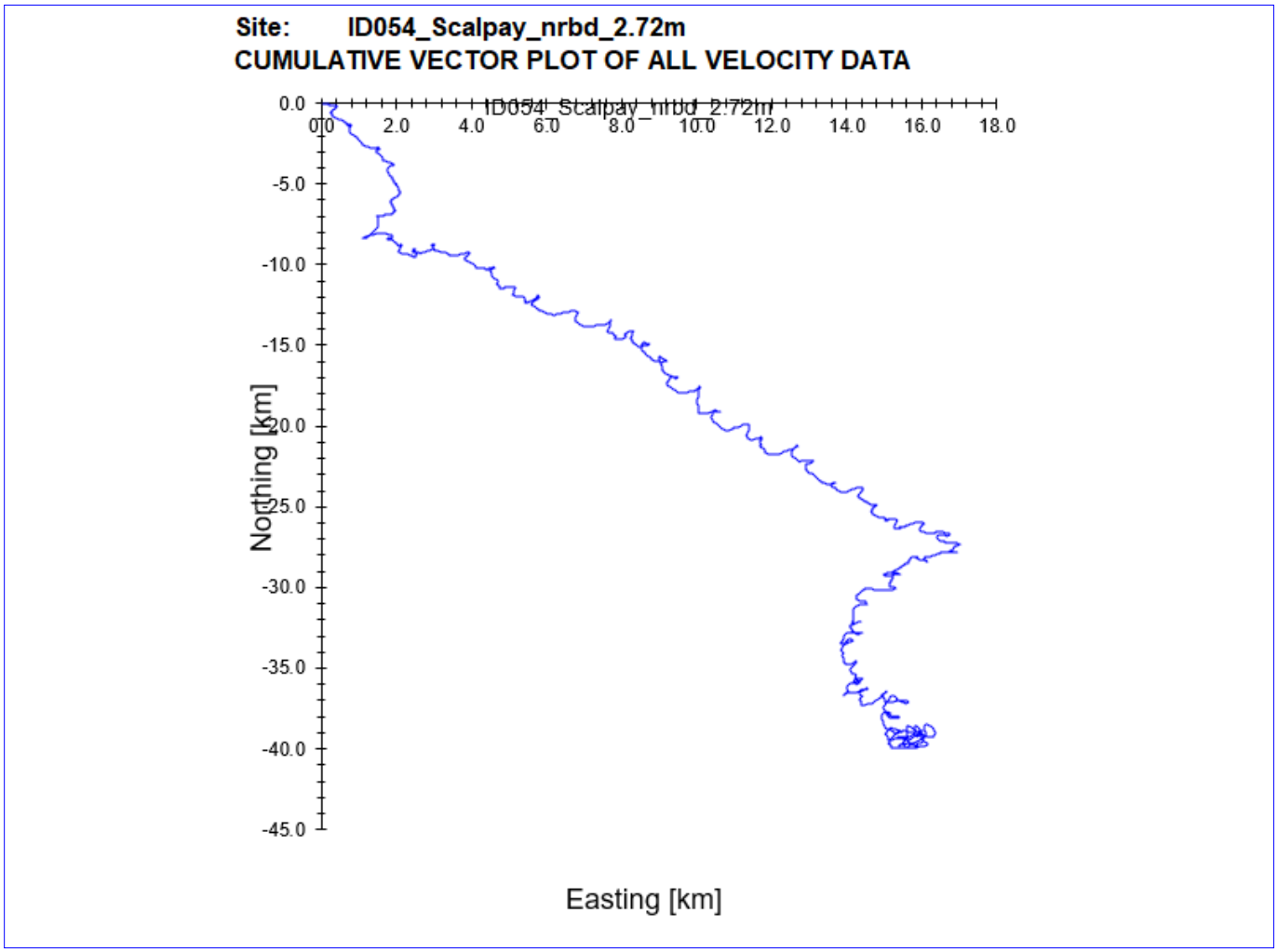


Figure 8. Cumulative Vector Plot of all velocity data from near bottom cell for ID054.

# 5. Summary of Current Data – ID054

Site Name: Scalpay
Data start date: 06/08/2015
Data end date: 03/09/2015
Mean Water Depth: 37.36m

Table 2. Summary of current meter deployment

| | Cell | Depth Below Surface (m) | Distance from Seabed (m) | Mean current speed (cm/s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near surface: | 28 | 4.59 | 29.72 | 6.23 |
| Cage bottom: | 18 | 14.59 | 19.72 | 5.85 |
| Near bed: | 1 | 31.59 | 2.72 | 4.21 |
| | | | Average current speed: | 5.43 |

Table 3. Ranked percentiles for current speed at all three depths

| Cell | Ranked Percentile (%) for mean speed | ≤3cm/s (%) | ≥4.5cm/s (%) | ≥9.5cm/s (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near surface: | 62 | 23 | 56 | 17 |
| Cage bottom: | 59 | 21 | 58 | 15 |
| Near bed: | 54 | 32 | 41 | 2 |

Table 4. Major axis

| Cell | Major Axis (Deg-G) |
|---|---|
| Near surface: | 210 |
| Cage Bottom: | 205 |
| Near bed: | 195 |

Table 5. Mean and residual currents

| Cell | Mean Speed (m/s) | Residual Speed (m/s) | Residual Parallel (m/s) | Residual Normal (m/s) | Tidal Amplitude Parallel (m/s) | Tidal Amplitude Normal (m/s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near Surface: | 0.062 | 0.033 | 0.033 | -0.001 | 0.090 | 0.042 |
| Cage Bottom: | 0.058 | 0.041 | 0.040 | 0.007 | 0.067 | 0.039 |
| Near Bed: | 0.042 | 0.017 | 0.014 | -0.010 | 0.051 | 0.036 |

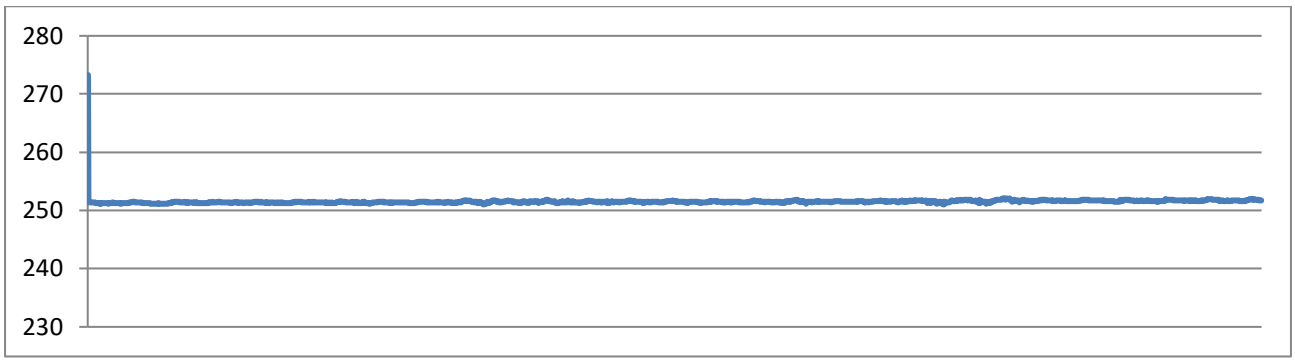


Figure 9. Summary of heading data from deployment ID054.

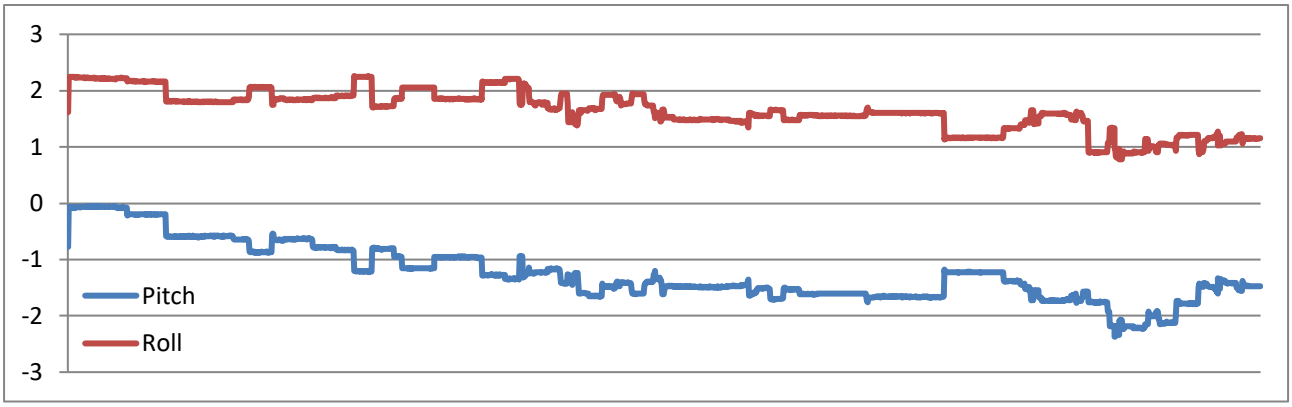


Figure 10. Summary of pitch and roll data from deployment ID054.

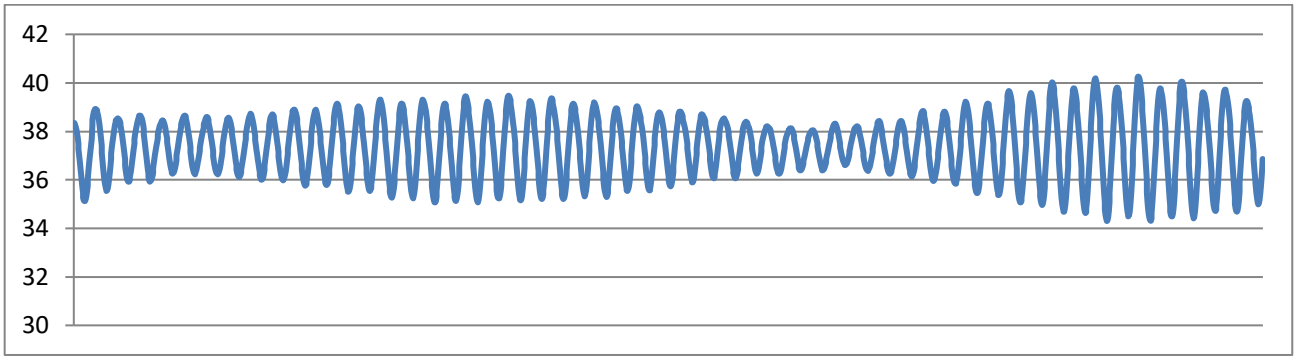


Figure 11. Pressure data from deployment ID054.

# 6. Conclusion

MOWI has collected and analysed current and bathymetric data for the proposed technical variation at the Scalpay fish farm. The analysed current data for the 28 days and 10 hours period are believed to be reliable and representative of the proposed location. The bathymetric data from the wider-area UKHO bathymetry data supplemented with the local depth survey provided a coherent bathymetric dataset for the site.

# Annex 1. Survey Equipment Deployment Log

| | |
|---|---|
| Location: | Scalpay |
| Nearest tidal port: | Broadford Bay |
| Time zone: | UTC |
| Meter switched on: | 12:14 06/08/2015 |
| Meter switched off: | 20:00 03/09/2015 |
| Period used for this report: | 12:14 06/08/2015 – 20:34 03/09/2015 |
| ADCP serial number: | 17234 |
| Meter position: | 57.28903N, -5.91737W |
| | 164044 E 828844 N |
| Minimum water depth: | 34.31 m (33.61m measured by ADCP + 0.7 m *) |
| Water depth (Chart Datum): | 33.41 m (minimum water depth - 0.9 m tide timetable) |
| Mean water depth: | 38.06 m (37.36 measured by ADCP + 0.7 m *) |
| Depth of meter from surface: | 32.71 m (below chart datum to transducer) |
| Height of meter from seabed: | 0.7 m to transducer head |
| Sounding at deployment: | 32 m @ 12:00 on 06/08/2015 |

Table A1. ADCP meter settings:

| Reference: | Transducer |
|---|---|
| Bin size (m): | 1.0 |
| Dist to 1st bin (m): | 2.02 |
| Number of bins: | 45 |
| Frequency (kHz): | 307 |
| Recording interval (mins): | 20 |
| No. pings per ensemble: | 300 |
| Magnetic correction: | 0 |
| Ensemble: | 300 |
| Standard Deviation (cm/sec): | 0.63 |
| Time/Ping (seconds): | 2 |