Modular Offshore Grid – ELIA

Permitting challenges & Environmental concerns

22.01.2019





Agenda

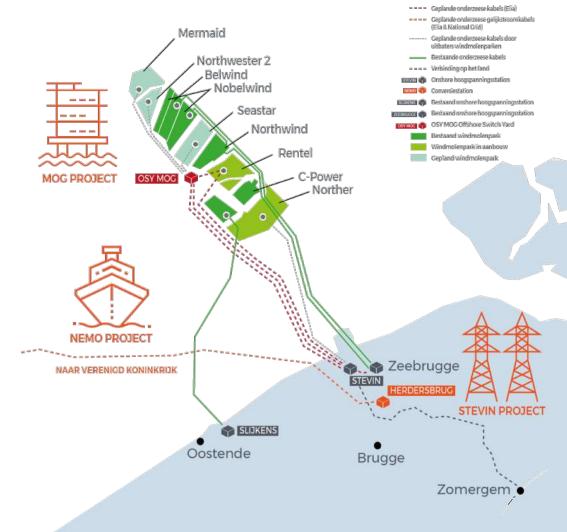
- I. Project introduction
 - MOG I
 - MOG II
- II. Permitting challenges
- III. Environmental concerns





Modular Offshore Grid

- Belgian part of the North Sea
- Offshore platform 40 km from the coast
- Bundles cables of 4 windfarms
- Operational end 2019



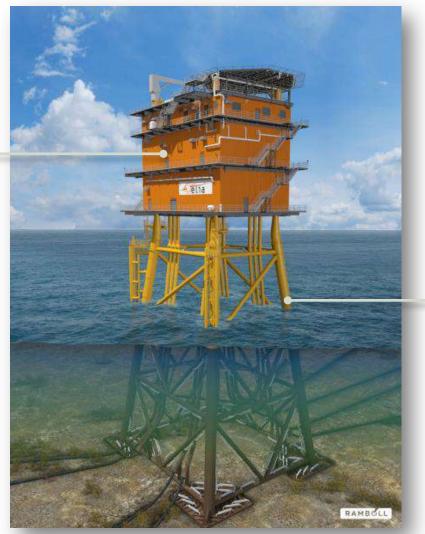
OSY platform

Topside

• Weight: +/- 2000mT

• H-deck: 41m above water

• BxL: 17x27m



Jacket

• Weight: +/- 1500mT

• Height: 48m

• Water depth: 34m

• Top leg span : 20x15m

• Bottom leg span : 31x26m





Offshore cables

Conductor

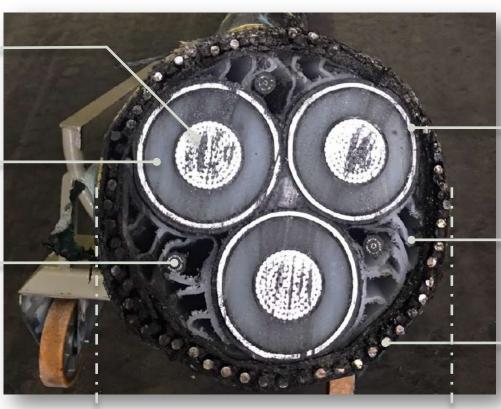
1800mm² Alu

Insulation

• 220kV

Optical fibre

Mainly for communication purposes, but also for temperature measuring



Outer sheath

• Lead + SCPE

Profile fillers

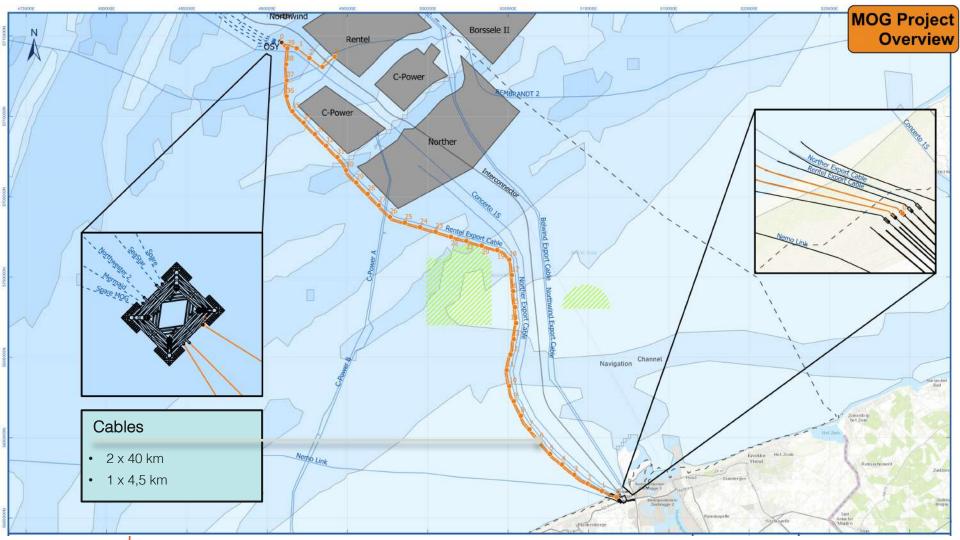
 To fill gaps between cables

Outer armour

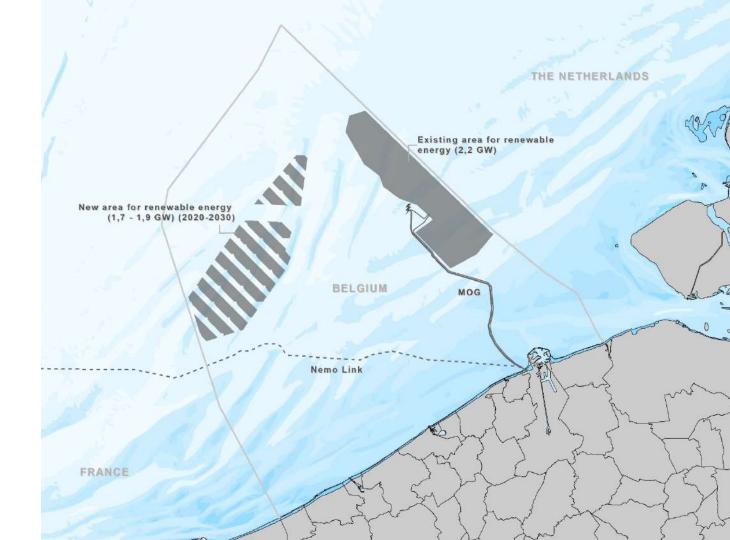
• Stainless steel / plastic wires



28cm - 107kg/m

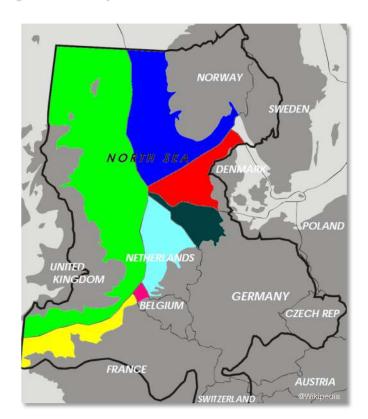


MOG II





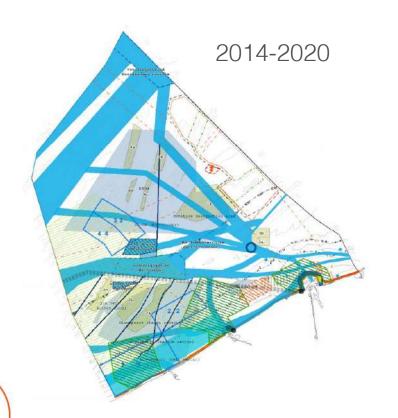
Availability of space

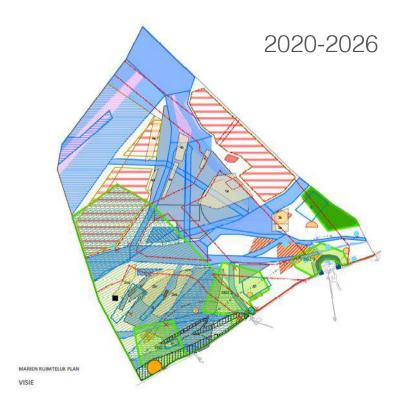




Availability of space

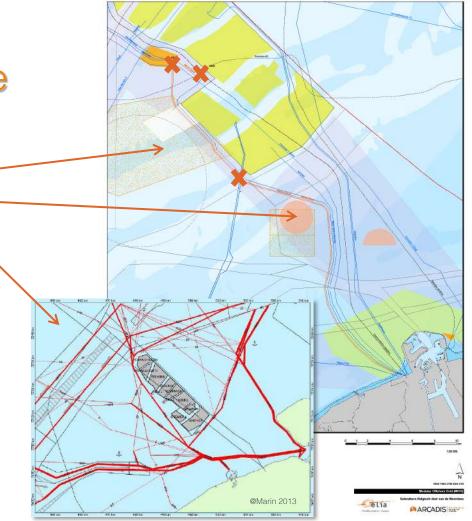
Belgian Marine Spatial Plan



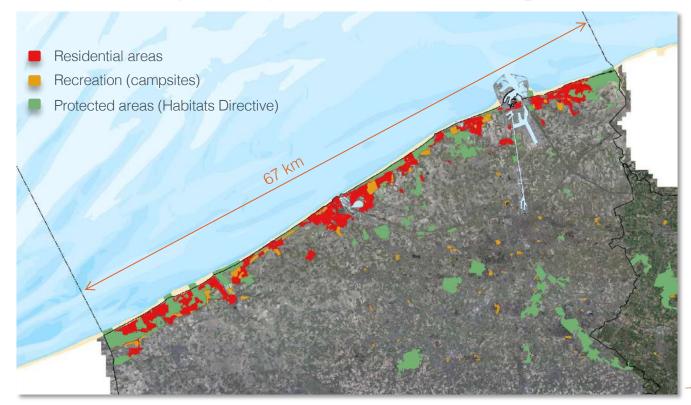




- > For routing cables
 - Overlap with sand extraction area
 - Close to spoil dump area
 - Shipping lanes (used intensively)
 - Proximities and crossings with other cables and pipelines
 - No conflicts with fisheries
- > Challenging during construction



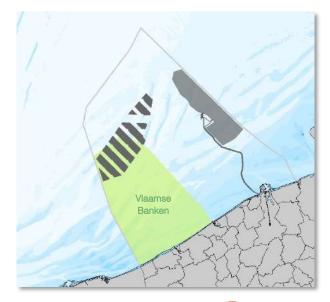
Availability of space for landing





Other permitting challenges

- ✓ MOG concept implemented at late stage in offshore wind development
- ✓ Permitting authorities:
 - Split competences: Federal (national) Flemish
 - Large amount of authorities
- ✓ Availability of sand → Island alternative less favorable
- ✓ MOG II : SAC Flemish Banks (Habitats Directive)





Best practice approaches (1)

- Communication & Public acceptance
 - ✓ Contractor familiar with the area.
 - → Requirement in beach permit
 - ✓ Main language: English
 - → However Dutch speaking contact person has advantages in discussions with authorities
 - ✓ Regular updates to all third parties and authorities
 - ✓ Being in contact with other project developers
 - → Being aware of schedule and activities of similar projects
 - → Joint communication
 - ✓ Flyers, posters, films, open communication





Best practice approaches (2)

- ➤ Use of rocks from regional origin (North Sea area)
- Safeguarding most valuable gravel beds





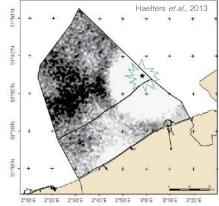




Environmental concerns (1)

- ➤ Noise → pile driving
 - ✓ Slow start
 - ✓ Bubble curtain
 - ✓ Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADD)
 - √ 1 January 30 April: prohibition of piling
 - ✓ Simultaneous piling operations preferred
 - → Rather than 1 piling period each year





Environmental concerns (2)

- ➤ Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) → cumulative impact?
 - Bundled cores
 - Only additional passive loops at jointing pit
- ➤ Gravel beds → Flemish Banks
 - Habitat destruction
 - Impact dredging (sedimentation)

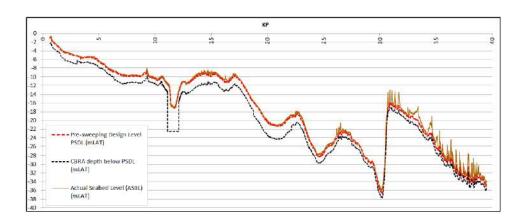






Environmental concerns (3)

- ➤ Mobile sand waves → pre-sweeping along cable routes
- > Island alternative also permitted, however not preferred
 - Sand availability
 - Erosion, bottom shear stress changes
 - Turbidity
 - Shipping safety (collision risk)



Environmental concerns (4)

- Compensating measures
 - Financial or material contribution
 - MOG: yearly payment
- Provision for restauration of the site after decommissioning



Environmental concerns (5)

- Monitoring
 - Elia:
 - ✓ Metocean conditions
 - ✓ Cable burial depth
 - MUMM (authorities):
 - ✓ Piling noise
 - ✓ Benthos and fish: soft and hard substrate, fouling communities







