

Impacts from offshore infrastructure: What does this mean to our work in the Wadden Sea

Bernd Oltmanns| Wadden Sea Day Wilhelmshaven| 29.08.2024





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Content

- Who is affected, where is the energy transition currently (also) taking place?
- Construction technology and construction periods now and in future
- Conflicts with conservation goals of the National Park
- Solutions are complex and time- and labour-intensive

- Coming challenges: New cable design, cumulative effects
- Conclusions



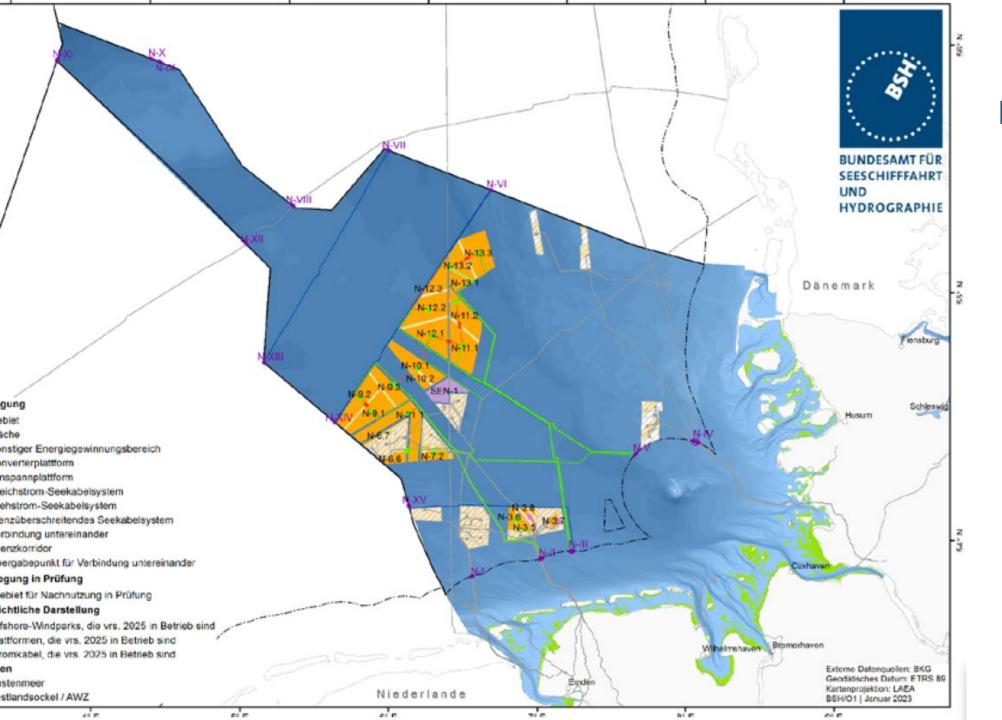
Nationalpark Wattenmeer

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Site Development Plan for the EEZ by the German Federal Republic (FEP 2023)

Quelle: BSH, FEP 2023

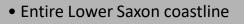
Lower Saxon Wadden Sea National Park:

3.450 km² for natural and dynamic habitats

20 km

10

0



• Complete habitat inventory

"Let nature be nature!"

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Nationalpark Wattenmeer

Ruhezone

Zwischenzone

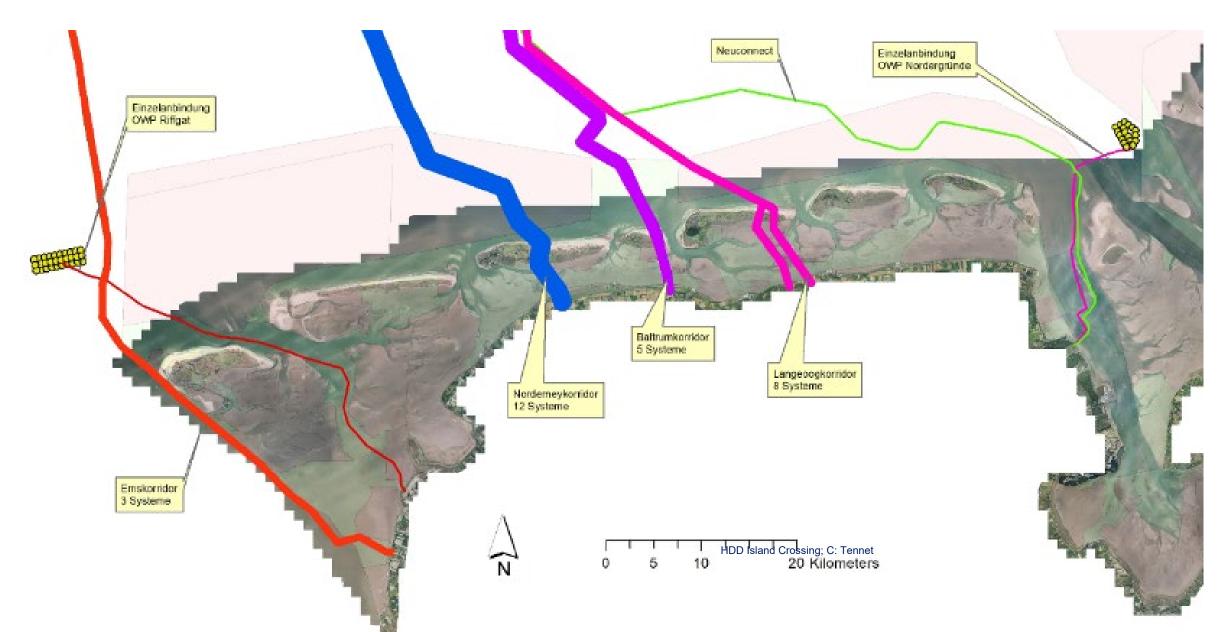
Erholungszone

Previous construction 900 MW, 2-wire HVDC systems

- Each cable project usually takes 3-5 years (including approval procedure)
- Geotechnical analysis and technical route surveys
- Munitions clearance including blasting on site
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) to cross main dykes, dunes and forelands (drilling lengths up to 1,300m, ~ 25m below ground level)
- Mudflats: Cable laying technique using vibration or "hybrid sword" (Vibro plough with water injection support)
- Nearshore and offshore: Injection method, (Injection sword)



Offshore Windfarm Grid Connection; recent and future Projects, potential Scenario



Conflict: Protection of rare species

Spotted Rock-Rose (Tuberaria guttata) Norderney

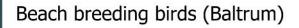


Conflict: Breeding birds on the beach

Little Tern and Ringed Plover Baltrum



disturbance or blockage of Breeding sites



Little Tern colony sites (2017-2023) buffered

1.000 m

500

Common Ringed Plover nesting sites (2017-2023) buffered

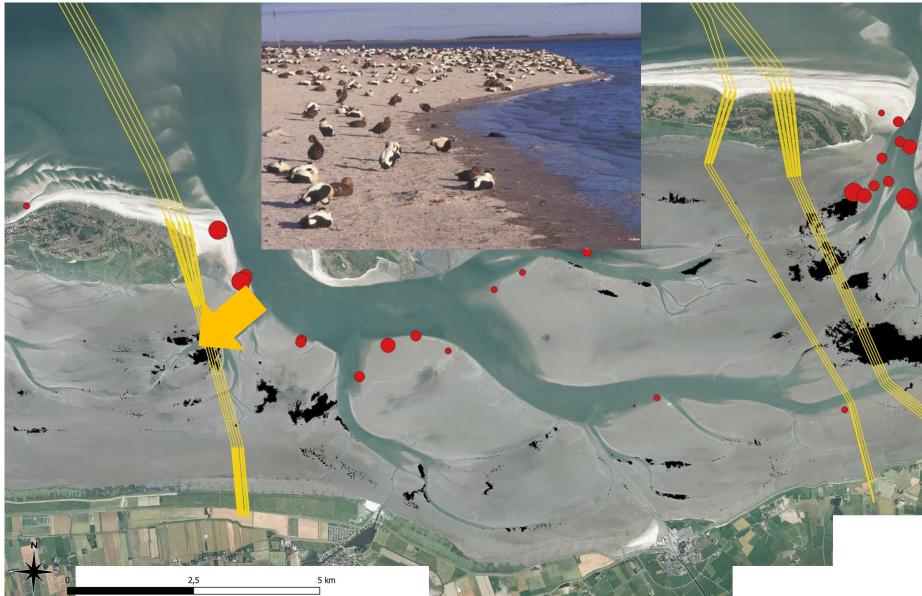


Conflict: moulting sea ducks

disturbance or blockage of movements to feeding areas



Eider ducks (Somateria mollissima) in the Baltrum and Langeoog corridor

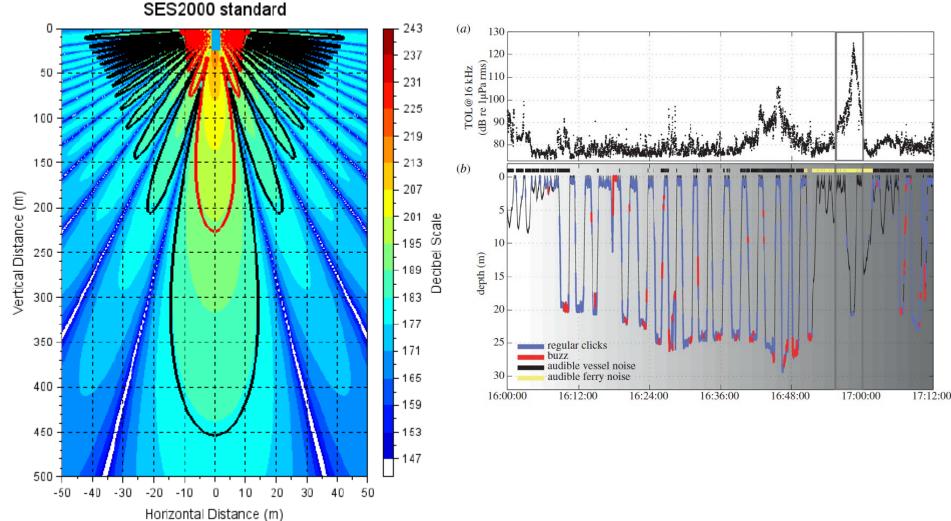


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Conflict: marine mammals

Harbour porpoises and seals nearshore

disturbance or blockage of habitats during preparatory subsoil investigations due to noise from the equipment used



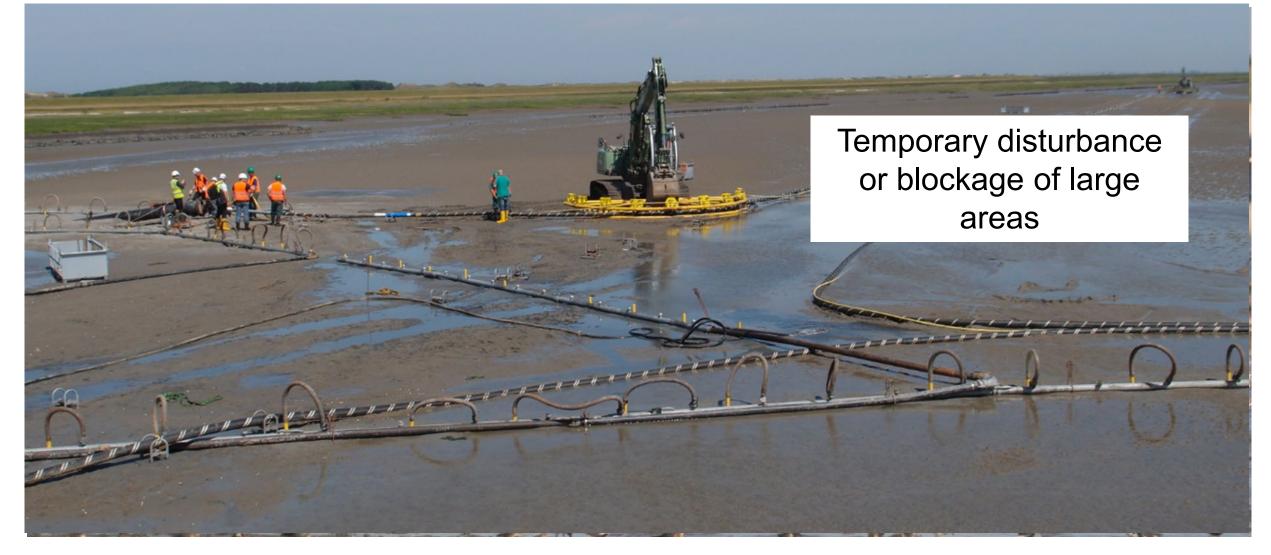
Conflict: Benthos

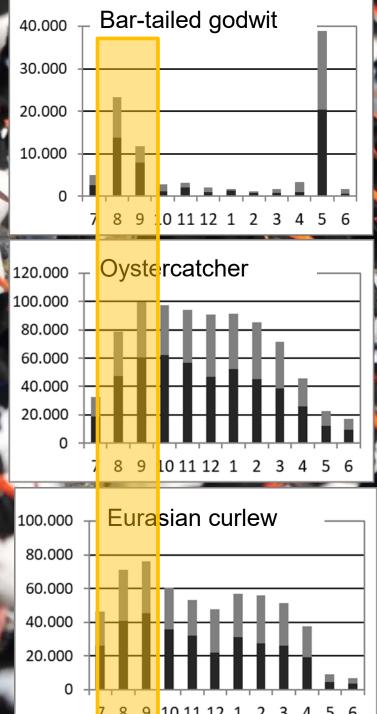
Mudflat fauna



Conflict: Migratory birds

roosting sites and feeding areas

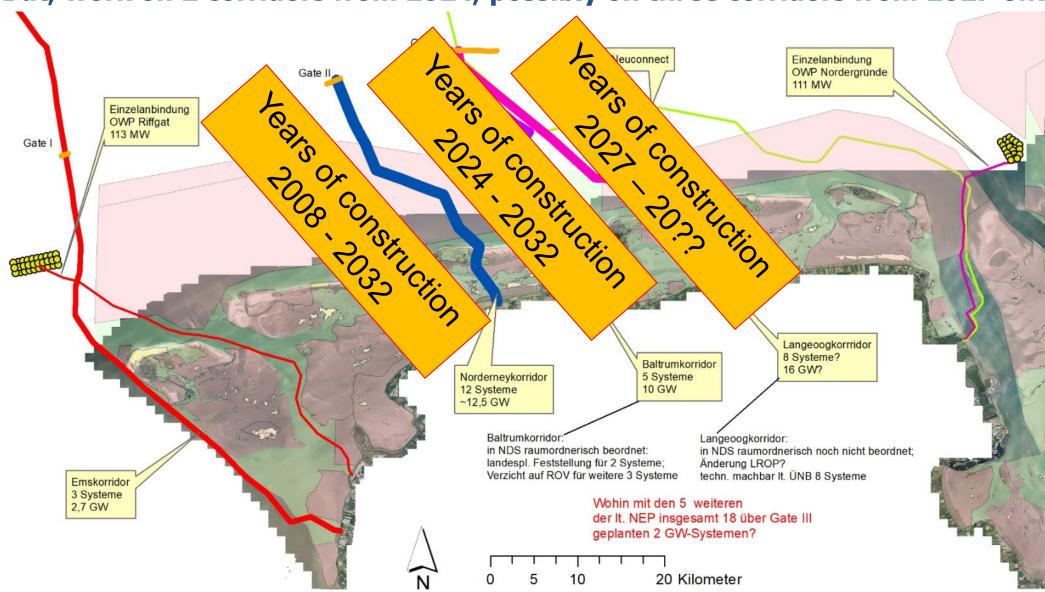






Only with the best technology, experience, careful planning and co-operation between nature conservation and TSO has it been possible so far to make the interventions `bearable'.





But, work on 2 corridors from 2024, possibly on three corridors from 2027 on?

This could have a significant negative cumulative impact on the national park

as a bird sanctuary

- Larger systems require larger interventions
- Cumulative effects of the installation work
- Extension of construction periods?

- Switching to second-best technical solutions under time pressure?
 - Effects of three-wire technology underestimated?





How to mitigate negative effects?

- Split up the heavy burden of network expansion on (inter-) national level in the Wadden Sea
- Strict avoidance of sensitive habitats
- Obligatory determination of construction periods

 Use of environmental best practice = careful construction technology

 Careful planning and nature conservation construction monitoring (coordinated crisis management)

 Honest evaluation of the impact and sufficient compensation, including ensuring coherence