



Offshore Solar farms

A Dutch consortium wants to build a floating solar park on the North Sea. The plan is to float the first prototype at the end of this year.



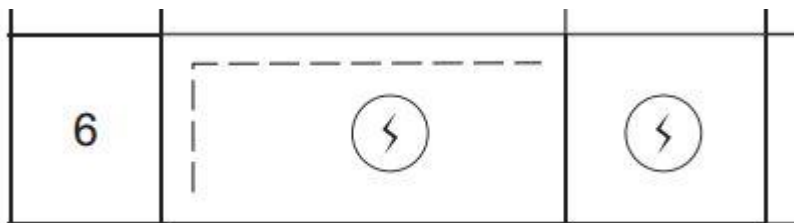


- + At sea you can build parks covering a scale of square kilometres.
- The cost of construction is far greater when working at sea.
- Salt water is not good for electronics.
- + Will attract marine life.
- Bird droppings.
- + Expectation is that the yield on sea is higher.



There's quite a chance that this development will result in more offshore solar areas, either integrated in a wind farm or stand alone.

The S4 445.12, INT1 L6 has an appropriate symbol for this





The descriptive text in S4 chapter 445.12 doesn't cover the whole subject. So the NCWG proposed to change the text to:

B-445.12 Wave ~~energy devices~~; and offshore solar energy devices; Wave farms and offshore solar farms. A wide variety of devices for harnessing wave and offshore solar energy are being developed. These devices need protection and are also potentially dangerous to navigation.

At the present stage of the industry, wave and offshore solar farms should usually be treated as Development Areas (limit N1.2, N2.1 or N2.2 as appropriate, see B445.7); (that is: charted in magenta), as the actual obstructions will come and go or be moved as experiments progress. A legend such as '*Renewable Energy Devices - Development Area (see Note)*' should be inserted in the area. Small areas may be simply labelled '*Development Area (see Note)*', '*Wave Farm (see Note)*' or '*Solar Farm (see Note)*'. 'All cables, buoys, lights and permanent structures should be charted as normal.



The S-101PT is invited to take note of the developments in offshore solar farms.

Recommendations S-101PT

1. Add Offshore Solar Farms to DCEG 14.6
2. Create a new S-101 attribute: category of offshore production area = 6 : solar farm