

Overview developments social acceptance in the Netherlands

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Dutch objectives and realisation wind power



6.000 MW onshore

6.000 MW offshore

- Paris: calls for acceleration e-transition
- National Energy- and Climate plan in 2018 (new EU regulation on governance)
- Energy agenda: CO₂-neutral in 2050
- National Energy deal 2013 ≤ 2020/2023
 - summer 2018 new deal > 2023
- Regional energy strategies
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Change
- Sense of urgency ▲: call for fast reduction of gas extraction (region Groningen)

ONSHORE WIND

Regulations, governance and stakeholdermanagement

- ▲ Visibility municipalities. They state (extra) conditions:
 - involve local residents in an early stage (stakeholder process, workshops, advisory groups)
 - The local community benefits (local co-op, wind fund, financial participation)
- Toolkit environmental participation NLVOW (association residents and wind energy)
 - Commissioned by ministry Economic Affairs and Climate Change
 - Leitmotiv = developing decision processes in a way the chance of confrontation diminishes and social acceptance grows
- Wind branch
 - Collaboration (mixed projects with local co-op / local-regional fund)
 - Code of conduct as standard (participation plan, 0.40 to 0.50 €/MWh/year (± € 1,000 per MW per year), preferred link to local community)
 - National stakeholder dialogue
- Platform LEO (Learning Energy and Environment): E-infrastructure companies, utilities, developers etc. on exchanging practices about stakeholder management in renewable energy: meetings & intervision
- Future: participation integrated in instruments in the integral Environmental Law (Omgevingswet)



Not in my
back yard!!

Okay, we will
put it in your
front yard

Time of changing gears

Examples of practices

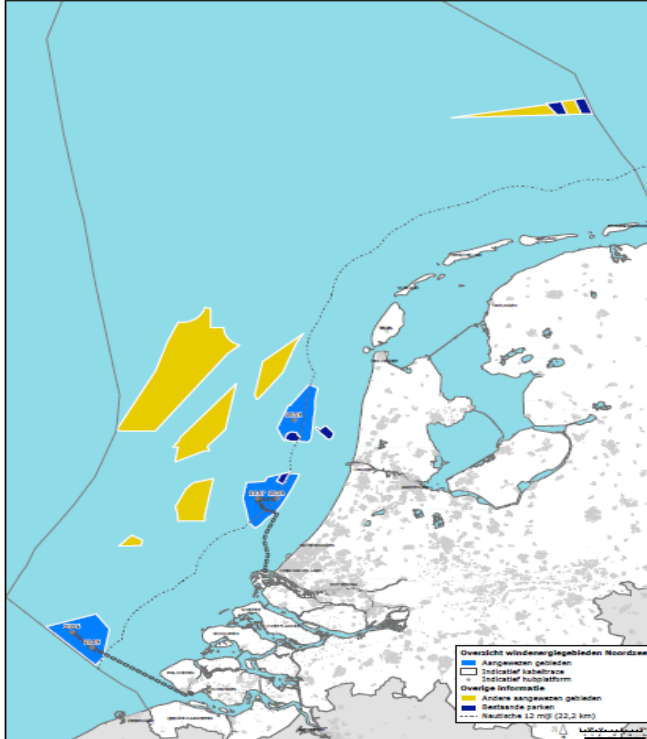
- Main issues: noise, shadow flicker, aviation lights, health (e.g. low frequent noise), feeling of social inequality, value real estate, landscape
- (New) instruments GIS, visualisations, noise simulations, wind farm visits, digital EIA
- Pilot aviation lights (radar)
- 25 projects consented (main permits) in 2017 and begin 2018 (+/- 1450 MW):
 - Large (>100 MW central state) projects: long (exhausting) projects, most of the projects encounter a small well organised no-group who will fight to the end, exemption = Zeewolde
 - Medium and small projects: image differs
 - Central role municipalities and local involvement (co-op's)
 - Key-combination?!: clear administrative goals – areas (not positions) – freedom to act

Examples of practices

- Example bad practice windfarm Drentse Monden Oostermoer
 - 150 MW
 - One of the first large scale central state projects in a area without any history in wind energy
 - Local authorities did not cooperate and turned even openly against the project
 - Residents confused by contrary messages from authorities and a strong feeling of social inequality and impotence
- Examples good practice windfarm Zeewolde
 - Repowering project (207 WT \square 90 WT (320 MW))
 - Area with a long history of wind power (since 1970's) and acceptance
 - Collective plan, co-operation land and wind turbine owners, large community participation
 - Success 'of, by and for the local community': do not exclude but include by the principle of making one plan and the principle everybody can participate

OFFSHORE WIND

Background offshore wind



Background

- Law on offshore wind energy
 - central government assigns 10 lots of 350 MW
 - standard platform to connect 700 MW (TenneT)
 - tender system
- Route map 2023. In 2018 new map > 2023
- 12 nautical mile zone included (22 km)
- Main issues: tourism, unspoiled horizon, regional economy, effects on fishery, shipping, gas and oil industry, ecology, sand excavation
- Offshore wind fast reduction of costs, last week Vattenfall won HKZ lot I&II (subsidy free)
- Depth max. 25-35 meters

Stakeholder process Ministry Economic Affairs and Climate Change

- Integrated and repetitive research on the effects, e.g. KEC (framework ecology)
- Stakeholder management
 - Elaborate process: all municipalities and provinces 'together in a room'
 - Small groups can create a lot of buzz (stichting vrije horizon) or have quite big political influence (fishery)
 - Exchange: e.g. nature inclusive design, provide monitoring resources
- Regulation
 - Kavelbesluit (lot decision): articles on stimulating local and regional economy, result □ report obligation
 - Tender: e.g. project side description with chapter about harbour facilities
- Shift in focus from effects on tourism to benefits regional economy
 - From no to thinking along
 - Campaign 'Wind and water works' provides platform:
<https://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2017/11/Hollandse%20Kust.pdf>

Stakeholder process TenneT

- Image of putting everything offshore
- It is not a switch: (growing) environmental impact onshore (more and further inland)
- Stakeholder management: different stakeholders – different problems
- Magnitude calls for a system change
- Bring dialogue forward

Research on effects

- Study ZKA 2013 (questionnaires including visualisations, 2.150 visitors, several distances)
- Study wind farm Luchterduinen 2013 (questionnaire, visualisations, visitors and residents)
- Study Decisio 2016 on regional effects offshore windfarms (mobile network data)

- Research
 - All *stated preference* research
 - People state they will come less, no *revealed preference research* available to (non) endorse results
 - Both methods have pro and con's that influence results, like the way questions are stated
- Conclusions
 - Potential relative small (0-10%) effect on tourism and other functions
 - Temporal effect on offshore industry
 - Effects less than costs for Dutch society to put windfarms further out

Some (non) differences onshore and offshore

- Residents – distance to windfarm
- Different issues (onshore: noise, health), offshore (tourism, free horizon)
- Stakeholders: number of professional stakeholders (offshore ▲)
- Information meetings: busy (onshore) and almost no public (offshore)
- Same emotions – different intensity
- Different initiator: central government (offshore)– developers (onshore)
- Participation (no / future possibility bonds/participation of civilians offshore)