

## NIA Project Registration and PEA Document

### Date of Submission

Dec 2013

### Project Reference

NIA\_SHET\_0003

## Project Registration

### Project Title

Alternative Tower Construction

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NIA\_SHET\_0003

### Project Licensee(s)

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

### Project Start

April 2013

### Project Duration

2 years and 1 month

### Nominated Project Contact(s)

SSEN Future Networks Team

### Project Budget

£384,914.00

## Summary

To investigate the use of a modified SBB Emergency Restoration System (ERS) as a Lightweight Tower Crane (LTC) in the trial construction and dismantlement of transmission towers in SHE Transmission's license area to establish if it is technically feasible, economical, minimises environmental impact and mitigates safety issues inherent in existing construction methods.

### Nominated Contact Email Address(es)

fnp.pmo@sse.com>

## Problem Being Solved

Construction of transmission tower lines is currently a prominent activity on the SHE Transmission network as reinforcement work is under way to cater for increased renewable generation. Transmission tower lines do not always follow routes close to existing roads to enable cranes to access tower locations. This results in the need for temporary access tracks or the use of a Derrick, a lifting device that can be assembled at the point of use.

In addition to costs incurred with installing such access tracks, SHE Transmission are concerned about the visual and environmental impacts of temporary access roads as these can cause public concern, particularly in protected areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and National Scenic Areas. The costs associated with provision of temporary access roads raise project costs significantly. Using a Derrick as an alternative to temporary access roads and cranes has its own problems. A Derrick is

attached by being freely hinged about an already constructed part of the tower and then lifting via a system of lines operated from an independent prime mover. This lack of independent solid ground fixation by Derricks imposes a constant hazard which increases the risk of safety incidents during tower construction.

In addressing the foregoing issues, the most cost-effective method of transmission line construction is one which has a short construction time, limits environmental impact to as low as is reasonably practicable, and has significant financial savings for customers.

This project proposes using Acier Profile SBB's Emergency Restoration System (ERS) as an alternative tower construction method to address all the issues raised so far. It is anticipated that employing the proposed method in conjunction with all terrain vehicles and/or helicopters will reduce the need for temporary roads, thereby reducing environmental impact. Successful implementation of the method is also expected to provide a safer working environment and reduce construction costs significantly.

## **Method(s)**

The project proposes a technical trial of a modified Acier Profile SBB ERS to assess suitability and cost-effectiveness as a construction method for transmission tower lines.

SBB's ERS constitutes modular aluminium towers which can be quickly assembled without concrete foundations to form by-pass towers on damaged transmission lines in order to restore power quickly. In this project, this system will be modified into a Lightweight Tower Crane (LTC) and then trialled in the construction and dismantlement of towers.

A prototype of the modified ERS will be designed, manufactured and supplied by Acier Profile SBB to SHE Transmission. In preparation for the trials, a prototype of the Light Tower Crane has been built and has since undergone comprehensive third party mechanical assessment to ensure that all standards are met prior to deployment. The results of the assessment have shown that there is a limitation in the original design. It has therefore become necessary that another review of the design is undertaken in order to address the limitation that has been identified before trials can be performed. The crane will then be demonstrated through trials on SHE Transmission's 132kV, 275kV and 400kV tower lines. To ensure that the benefits of this method can be rigorously assessed, towers will be selected for trials on the basis of difficulty of access.

## **Scope**

To investigate the use of a modified SBB Emergency Restoration System (ERS) as a Lightweight Tower Crane (LTC) in the trial construction and dismantlement of transmission towers in SHE Transmission's licence area to establish if it is technically feasible, economical, minimises environmental impact and mitigates safety issues inherent in existing construction methods.

## **Objective(s)**

To use a modified SBB ERS as an LTC in the trial construction and dismantlement of an appropriate range of towers (may include 132kV, 275kV and/or 400kV) to establish if the method can achieve:

- Reduction of construction time and costs
- Reduction of environmental impact by reducing need for temporary access roads
- Mitigation of safety issues of concern in tower construction that uses Derricks

## **Consumer Vulnerability Impact Assessment (RIIO-2 Projects Only)**

n/a

## **Success Criteria**

- Completion of trials using a modified SBB ERS as an LTC on an appropriate range of towers in SHE Transmission's licence area, to provide sufficient data for evaluation of the method's viability
- Establishment of the method's viability to reduce costs, construction time, environmental impact and safety hazards in Derricks

## **Project Partners and External Funding**

n/a

## **Potential for New Learning**

n/a

## Scale of Project

The proposed method is based on adaptation of an existing technology, rather than development of a new technology. The scale (demonstration in a working environment) is required for a robust assessment of the method's viability and cost effectiveness as an alternative to current methods of tower construction and deconstruction.

## Technology Readiness at Start

TRL6 Large Scale

## Technology Readiness at End

TRL7 Inactive Commissioning

## Geographical Area

The prototype will be made and modified by Acier Profile SBB in Canada

The trials will be performed in SHE Transmission's network licence area in Scotland

## Revenue Allowed for the RIIO Settlement

Under RIIO-T1, a revenue expenditure of £83,300,000 has been allowed for non-load related overhead line upgrades over the 8 year period. Part of this expenditure is related to tower works. No savings have been allowed for during project implementation but may be possible in future, depending on the project outcomes.

## Indicative Total NIA Project Expenditure

The total cost of expenditure under IFI is £287,420.

The expected total cost for the remaining project activities under NIA is £97,494 (of which 90% is Allowable NIA expenditure).

## Project Eligibility Assessment Part 1

There are slightly differing requirements for RIIO-1 and RIIO-2 NIA projects. This is noted in each case, with the requirement numbers listed for both where they differ (shown as RIIO-2 / RIIO-1).

### Requirement 1

Facilitate the energy system transition and/or benefit consumers in vulnerable situations (Please complete sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 for RIIO-2 projects only)

Please answer **at least one** of the following:

#### How the Project has the potential to facilitate the energy system transition:

n/a

#### How the Project has potential to benefit consumer in vulnerable situations:

n/a

### Requirement 2 / 2b

Has the potential to deliver net benefits to consumers

Project must have the potential to deliver a Solution that delivers a net benefit to consumers of the Gas Transporter and/or Electricity Transmission or Electricity Distribution licensee, as the context requires. This could include delivering a Solution at a lower cost than the most efficient Method currently in use on the GB Gas Transportation System, the Gas Transporter's and/or Electricity Transmission or Electricity Distribution licensee's network, or wider benefits, such as social or environmental.

#### Please provide an estimate of the saving if the Problem is solved (RIIO-1 projects only)

The average length of temporary road to each tower is 0.5km. Each road construction and subsequent removal costs approximately £300,000 per kilometre. The avoidance of temporary road construction alone gives potential savings of hundreds of thousands per tower replaced.

There are also benefits derived from minimising environmental impact that are more difficult to quantify.

#### Please provide a calculation of the expected benefits the Solution

Use of a LTC as a construction method reduces the need for temporary access roads when constructing tower lines. Indicative annual savings can be demonstrated by comparing the cost of providing access using temporary access roads with the cost of access using the proposed method in conjunction with all-terrain vehicles.

Based on recent experience from constructing 400kV lines, the average length of line constructed in a year is approximately 50 kilometres. The cumulative length of new temporary access roads tends to constitute approximately 70% of the total line length which represents 35km of new temporary access roads per annum.

The cost of constructing a double circuit 400kV is £1.65M per kilometre which includes a generic approximate cost of £141,000 of temporary road construction and the same amount for deconstruction and landscape restoration. Further costs are attributed to associated cranes for use with the temporary roads and these can be equated to the cost of procuring an SBB LTC. Indicative annual savings are therefore calculated below. These calculations are based on the assumption that 1 SBB LTC is provided per kilometre of line constructed. This assumption is made in order to provide only an estimation of the approximate minimum savings anticipated.

Base case cost

$$35 \times £1,650,000 = £57,750,000$$

Method cost

$$35 \times £1,368,000 = £47,880,000$$

Base case cost - Method cost = Estimated annual saving

£57,750,000 – £47,880,000 = £9,870,000

### Please provide an estimate of how replicable the Method is across GB

This method could be applied to any transmission tower across GB which is in an area difficult or problematic to access by crane. This includes areas where space surrounding the tower is limited, as well as areas where crane access may cause negative environmental impacts e.g. through habitat damage or perceived reduction in visual amenity. This method is therefore potentially applicable to the entire GB power system network and decisions on use at individual sites would be made on case by case basis.

### Please provide an outline of the costs of rolling out the Method across GB.

This would be dependent on the price of the technology but it is envisaged that it would be unlikely to exceed £100,000 per unit.

### Requirement 3 / 1

Involve Research, Development or Demonstration

A RIIO-1 NIA Project must have the potential to have a Direct Impact on a Network Licensee's network or the operations of the System Operator and involve the Research, Development, or Demonstration of at least one of the following (please tick which applies):

- A specific piece of new (i.e. unproven in GB, or where a method has been trialled outside GB the Network Licensee must justify repeating it as part of a project) equipment (including control and communications system software).
- A specific novel arrangement or application of existing licensee equipment (including control and/or communications systems and/or software)
- A specific novel operational practice directly related to the operation of the Network Licensees system
- A specific novel commercial arrangement

RIIO-2 Projects

- A specific piece of new equipment (including monitoring, control and communications systems and software)
- A specific piece of new technology (including analysis and modelling systems or software), in relation to which the Method is unproven
- A new methodology (including the identification of specific new procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information)
- A specific novel arrangement or application of existing gas transportation, electricity transmission or electricity distribution equipment, technology or methodology
- A specific novel operational practice directly related to the operation of the GB Gas Transportation System, electricity transmission or electricity distribution
- A specific novel commercial arrangement

### Specific Requirements 4 / 2a

Please explain how the learning that will be generated could be used by the relevant Network Licensees

n/a

Or, please describe what specific challenge identified in the Network Licensee's innovation strategy that is being addressed by the project (RIIO-1 only)

n/a

- Has the Potential to Develop Learning That Can be Applied by all Relevant Network Licensees

Is the default IPR position being applied?

- Yes

## Project Eligibility Assessment Part 2

### Not lead to unnecessary duplication

A Project must not lead to unnecessary duplication of any other Project, including but not limited to IFI, LCNF, NIA, NIC or SIF projects already registered, being carried out or completed.

**Please demonstrate below that no unnecessary duplication will occur as a result of the Project.**

n/a

**If applicable, justify why you are undertaking a Project similar to those being carried out by any other Network Licensees.**

n/a

## **Additional Governance And Document Upload**

**Please identify why the project is innovative and has not been tried before**

n/a

## **Relevant Foreground IPR**

n/a

## **Data Access Details**

n/a

**Please identify why the Network Licensees will not fund the project as apart of it's business and usual activities**

n/a

**Please identify why the project can only be undertaken with the support of the NIA, including reference to the specific risks(e.g. commercial, technical, operational or regulatory) associated with the project**

n/a

**This project has been approved by a senior member of staff**

Yes