guide 76, tensions the second wire 7 to a too great extent. When the force exerted on the first cylinder 10 by the first wire 6 decreases even further, the interconnected pistons 34, 44 of the third and fourth cylinder can be moved back into their initial positions, as shown in Fig. 4. When said force decreases further, the wires 6, 7 can mainly be tensioned by means of the first and second low pressure tensioning accumulators 15, 25 and the first and second cylinders 10, 20 connected with the respective accumulators 15, 25.

On the other hand, in case the force exerted by the first wire 6 on the first hydraulic tensioning cylinder increases even further with respect to the situation shown in Figure 5, the first low pressure tensioning accumulator 15 and the high pressure limitation accumulator 80 may absorb at least a part of said additional force. It is noted that the spud carriage biasing system can advantageously comprise one or multiple safety valves, which may counteract that pressures in the system 1 reaches critical values. For example, a first safety valve 16 may be provided in fluid communication with the first pressure chamber 11 and/or a second safety valve 26 in fluid communication with the second pressure chamber 21. Preferably, the respective pressure valve can be fluidly connected to a storage container, e.g. in order to counteract that pressure fluid pollutes the water and/or environment.

The invention is not restricted to the embodiments described above. It will be understood that many variants are possible.

For the purpose of clarity and a concise description features are described herein as part of the same or separate embodiments, however, it will be appreciated that the scope of the invention as defined by the claims may include embodiments having combinations of all or some of the features shown and/or described.