

**2017/18 Reporting Criteria – GW of installed operational offshore renewable energy capacity**

The Crown Estate has a target to effectively realise value from the natural resources of the seabed (England, Wales and N Ireland), including facilitation of 8-10 GW of offshore wind capacity (by 31 March 2020).

**Scope:** This KPI is based on total installed capacity (TIC), see definition below. Renewable energy capacity from wave and tidal technology is not included as this is still in the test and demonstration stage and total capacity currently installed is immaterial.

There were 9 offshore wind farms under construction during the reporting year, 7 of which contributed to operational renewable energy TIC in 2017/18. This includes:

- Burbo Bank Extension, which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed in May 2017 and generation since November 2016;
- Dudgeon, which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed in December 2017 and generation since February 2017;
- Race Bank, which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed in January 2018 and generation since May 2017;
- Blyth Demo (Phase 1), which began generating and became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed in November 2017 and generation since October 2017;
- Rampion, which began generating and became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed in March 2018 and generation since November 2017;
- Galloper, which began generating and was partially operational during the reporting year with installation expected to complete in April 2018 and generation since November 2017;
- Walney Extension, which began generating and was partially operational during the reporting year with installation expected to complete September 2018 and generation since August 2017;
- Hornsea Project 1, which under construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2018/19;
- East Anglia One, which was under construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2019/20.

The offshore renewable energy capacity made operational during FY17/18 is 2.3 GW.

<b>Operational Capacity as at 31 March 17</b>	<b>Operational Capacity as at 31 March 18</b>	<b>Capacity made operational during FY17/18</b>
5.2 GW (5166 MW)	7.4 GW (7450 MW)	<b>2.3 GW (2284 MW)</b>

**Definitions:**

Offshore wind energy capacity relates to total installed capacity (TIC). TIC is calculated using the sum of the number of operational turbines installed within each wind farm multiplied by their given turbine rating, i.e. 3.6MW or 6MW.

Installed Operational Capacity includes turbines that have been installed and connected to the grid and are already exporting power. This is also sometimes referred to as 'grid connected capacity'.

Fully operational means that turbine installation is complete and all turbines are fully commissioned (successfully completed any test period (i.e. passed 240hr test) and are capable of commercial operation) and operational (generating electricity/exporting power).

**Reporting period:** 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018.

**Method:** All offshore wind farms have been enabled by The Crown Estate through granting of leases. We receive quarterly updates from the offshore wind farm operators, which provide us with information on the number of turbines that have been installed, the number of turbines which are operational and the TIC. We also hold copies of all lease documentation, which specifies the planned capacity and the number of turbines to be installed. This data is collated and monitored by the Energy Assets Team.