Offshore Wind New Leasing Stakeholder Engagement Event
15th November 2018
Welcome

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For the avoidance of doubt, please note that The Crown Estate's management duties in Scotland have been transferred to Scottish Government. The information contained within this presentation therefore relates to the potential leasing of new offshore wind projects in England, Wales and Northern Ireland only.
Aims of this event

• To update you on the context of the leasing process, and why we are currently considering a new leasing round

• To share a summary of feedback received to date from statutory stakeholders, and the market

• To update you on the where we are in the process of deciding preferable seabed regions for new leasing

• To provide an indication of what information / materials we will make available

• To seek reflections and answer any questions on our process
Introduction
Huub den Rooijen
Priorities

- Tackling climate change
- Leaving the environment in a better state than when we inherited it
- Industrial Strategy
- Clean Growth
- Reliable, affordable energy for consumers
Offshore wind’s role

• Costs continue to fall

• Significant appetite to develop and invest in UK

• Offshore wind is now going global

• Becoming integral part of UK electricity system

• 6.2% of annual generation in 2017, over 10% by 2020

• 14GW by 2023
Offshore wind’s role

• Government providing long term certainty

• Next Contract for Difference auction start by end May 2019

• Then auctions every two years

• Depending on auction prices, could see 1-2GW of new offshore wind per annum in 2020s

• Industry says it could deliver 30GW installed by 2030
New leasing
Offshore wind portfolio context
Will Apps
The Crown Estate is an independent, commercial business created by Act of Parliament.

Net revenue profit

£329.4m
2017/18

Capital value

£14.1bn
2017/18
Leasing the seabed

- Within 12nm - land owner managed under Crown Estate Act 1961
- Within REZ - Energy Act 2004 & 2008

The Crown Estate’s responsibilities

- England, Wales, Northern Ireland within 12nm – managed under Crown Estate Act 1961

Key

- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf
- Renewable Energy Zone Limit
Policy & regulatory setting: offshore renewables

**Land rights**
- The Crown Estate (TCE) & Crown Estate Scotland (CES)
  - Leasing rounds
  - Statutory obligations
  - Stakeholder interests
  - Active management of seabed

**Consents to build and operate**
- Government
  - Planning authorities
  - Regional marine plans
  - Statutory advisors
- Ofgem
  - Generation licence

**Transmission**
- Ofgem / SO / OFTO
  - Developer/System Operator agree connection
  - Separate licence for offshore transmission
  - “Generator Build” model
  - OFTO tender round – now 25 year revenue

**Economic support**
- Government
  - Deliver energy policy objectives
  - Allocation for 15-year CfDs
  - AR3 by May 2019; every 2 years thereafter delivering 1-2 GW per annum in 2020s

**Compete for sites**
- Compete for sites
- Obtain consents & licences
- Secure grid connection
- Compete for contracts

**Private Sector / Developers / Investors**
The lifecycle of offshore wind leasing

- **Pre-tender engagement**
  - Indicative time (years): 5
- **Leasing process**
  - Indicative time (years): 2
- **Consenting**
  - Indicative time (years): 1
- **Procurement & Contracts for Difference tender**
  - Indicative time (years): 5
- **Construction**
  - Indicative time (years): 3
- **Lifetime extension or repowering**
  - Indicative time (years): 5-20
- **Continued operation (if viable)**
  - Indicative time (years): 1
- **Operation**
  - Indicative time (years): 25
- **Agreement for Lease**
  - Indicative time (years): 1
- **Decommissioning**
  - Indicative time (years): 1

*Indicative time (years)*
Existing UK Portfolio

Formal rights total up to 33.2 GW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Projects Located in Scotland and Managed by Crown Estate Scotland (CES)</th>
<th>Numbers in brackets represent total UK pipeline, including Scotland, at each stage of development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>(7.9)</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under construction</td>
<td>(3.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government support on offer</td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consented</td>
<td>(7.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In planning</td>
<td>(4.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-planning</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate Change Act & Carbon Budgets
Committee on Climate Change scenarios – July 2018
100gCO₂/kWh by 2032
28 – 34 GW by 2030

Future Energy Scenarios
National Grid – July 2018
Community Renewables: 23.6GW
Two Degrees: 29.9GW
Steady Progression: 24.8GW
Consumer Evolution: 16.8GW

Sector Deal
Industry aims to generate one third of the UK’s electricity from offshore wind by 2030 - more than doubling capacity from 14GW deployed or contracted today, to 30GW by 2030
- £48 billion infrastructure investment
- Five-fold increase in export value, to £2.6 billion/year
- 27,000 skilled jobs
- £2.4 billion/year reduction in total electricity system costs

UK Offshore Wind Industry Reveals Ambitious 2030 Vision, Feb 2018

© Committee on Climate Change
© National Grid
The consequential need for new seabed rights

Our task - proportionate and responsible release of sufficient development opportunity to support UK’s energy security and clean energy ambitions out to 2030

Q: What will the current portfolio ultimately provide?

Q: What will 2017 Extensions provide?

Q: What deployment scenario do we need to satisfy?

Q: What new capacity is required?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Existing Portfolio</th>
<th>2017 Extensions / Portfolio Growth</th>
<th>Available Portfolio</th>
<th>2030 deployment scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(GW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High case</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low case</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Portfolio priorities

2017 Extensions
Application assessment and plan level Habitats Regulations Assessment

Development portfolio
New consents, Contracts for Difference process, new leases

Asset portfolio
Operational performance, life-extensions, decommissioning

Advancement programme
Proportionate and responsible impact assessment and evidence base, the wider energy system

https://www.carbontrust.com/offshore-wind/orjip/birds/
Key strategic issues to be addressed by the sector

- Environmental & Cumulative Impact
- Innovation & Development of Floating wind
- Supply Chain

Image Credit: @pwesten1
Statutory Obligations

• The Crown Estate is a Competent Authority under the Habitats Regulations*

• We must conduct a plan-level Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for any leasing/licensing activity that constitutes a ‘plan’

• The plan-level HRA requires us to assess the impacts on Natura 2000 designated sites before full seabed rights can be awarded

*Habitats Regulations:
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland
Statutory Obligations

• We are a Public Authority for the purposes of Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013

• We also contribute to the marine planning process by working with the MMO (England), Welsh Government, and DAERA (Northern Ireland)

• Under the MCAA, we must consider potential effects of our agreements on the habitats & species for which Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) have been designated

• We also have obligations under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
The Marine Data Exchange

The Marine Data Exchange provides **free access** to survey data and reports collected throughout the lifetime of an offshore project - from pre-construction through to decommissioning - by working closely with our offshore customers to capture and advocate the sharing of survey data.

www.marinedataexchange.co.uk
Other leasing processes

Marine Aggregate Tender
• Tender for new marine aggregate licences around England, Wales and Northern Ireland

• Invitation to Tender (ITT) closed in October 2018, rights to be awarded 2019

Other Marine Minerals Tender
• Increased market demand due to rising metal prices e.g. tin.

• Tender offer - waters inside 12nm off the coast of Cornwall reflecting extent of geographic interest

• ITT due to be launched shortly, rights to be awarded 2020

Both processes may involve plan-level HRA prior to award, and would then initially provide the opportunity to explore the potential resources.
Other leasing processes

Offshore wind 2017 extensions
• 8 applications have met our initial assessment criteria. Representing potential for up to 3.4GW of new capacity on the seabed around England and Wales

• Plan-level HRA is now underway

Ad hoc applications - Ongoing
• We also have processes to allow ad hoc applications to be made in the following sectors:
  – Interconnectors
  – Telecoms cables
  – Pipelines
  – Aquaculture
  – Wave energy devices (up to 3MW)
  – Tidal current (up to 30MW)
  – Offshore wind test and demonstration including floating wind (up to 100MW)
Key offshore leasing processes

Marine aggregates tender

Offshore wind 2017 extensions

New Offshore Wind Leasing

Outcomes of other leasing processes would be known prior to Round 4 ITT submission deadline. Potential sites would be known earlier.
New leasing
Overview of our approach
Jonny Boston
Context: previous major leasing rounds
Reflections from previous leasing rounds

We are using the feedback we received and our experience from previous leasing activity to inform the approach to potential new leasing.

Engagement
- There is benefit in early engagement with statutory and wider stakeholders regarding spatial constraints
- It is helpful to engage with industry on the leasing offer prior to the formal tender process

Site selection
- Sharing The Crown Estate’s knowledge and data may improve site selection
- Including a mechanism to allow boundary adjustments can save time later

Scale
- Leasing rounds should be designed to provide projects in accordance with market conditions
- The size of project areas should balance the need to minimise uncertainty for other seabed users, with the need to optimise economic viability

Process
- Plan-level Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is on the critical path to awarding rights
- It is important to provide clear timescales at the outset of formal leasing
Our approach: key principles

- Balance a range of interests
- Repeatable scale
- Share our data & analysis
- Fair & transparent process
- Balance our role with that of the market
- Responsible leasing

Refine and validate our proposals through extensive pre-tender engagement
Recap of proposed leasing concept

Prior to launch
• Through a process of engagement and seeking to balance a range of interests, The Crown Estate determines the regions of seabed to be included and available to bid projects into

Tender launch
• The Crown Estate shares its data in relation to these regions, including: GIS constraint model output, a qualitative assessment of constraints, and stakeholder views

Bid
• Developers identify and propose sites within available regions of seabed

Bid review
• Through a transparent assessment methodology, The Crown Estate selects projects, undertaking a plan-level HRA prior to Agreements for Lease being awarded
Recap of regions initially proposed

- Regional approach to tender proposed
- 18 potential regions identified
- We could open all regions to tender but some are quite constrained
- Feedback from statutory stakeholders is helping us decide which regions would be open to tender
- In any case, existing activities and hard constraints would need to be avoided
Recap of proposed leasing concept

More detailed qualitative analysis provided within the ‘characterisation area’ (ie the least constrained (<50) part of the region)

Exclusions and restrictions model output provided across the whole region

Region of seabed open to tender

Relative constraint level:
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 75
- 75 - 100
Recap of initial proposals: summary

- 6GW
- Developer-led site selection
- Sharing our data
- 50m max depth
- Potential 4 year gap to future rounds
New leasing

Introduction to resource and constraints assessment work

Mark Hazelton
Background

Aims

• Use our data, expertise and strategic overview as a vehicle to aid sustainable development of offshore wind in English, Welsh and Northern Irish waters

Objectives of the analysis

• Provide spatial context for policy development
• Support early engagement with stakeholders on constraints to development
• Provide a stakeholder validated evidence base to support developers in proposing potential development locations
• Enable us to refine our tender design
**Scope of our analysis**

- Focused on water depth traditionally used for fixed foundation offshore wind
- English, Welsh and Northern Irish waters
- No prerequisites in terms of size of turbines or project
- Limited to consideration of offshore array

The constraint analysis draws on expertise and knowledge within The Crown Estate, supported by peer review by RPS Energy

This has also been subject to review by statutory stakeholders over summer 2018
1
Technical resource model
Modelling overview

1. Technical resource model
2. Exclusions model
Modelling overview

1. Technical resource model
2. Exclusions model
3. Restrictions model
Modelling overview

1. Technical resource model
2. Exclusions model
3. Restrictions model
4. Area characterisation
1 - Technical resource model

• ‘Favourable’ technical resource area for fixed foundation offshore wind, defined by water depths 5-50m and good accessibility (>80%@2.5m Hs)

• ‘Limited’ and ‘Marginal’ technical resource areas are deeper (50-60m) or have a more severe wave climate.

• Suitability of geology differentiates ‘Limited’ from ‘Marginal’
A new approach to spatial analysis

MaRS (Marine Resource System):

- GIS-based multi-criteria analysis tool, to assess consent constraint based on some (but not all) constraints for offshore wind
- Used for Round 3, Scottish Territorial Waters leasing rounds, and Wave & Tidal demonstration zones and strategic areas
- Also used to support previous Marine Planning policy development

Consent Constraint Model uses MaRS and incorporates Analytical Hierarchical Processing (AHP) for the first time

Constraints are grouped into themes, and compared using pairwise analysis – improved rigour and transparency
## 2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions: data used

### Exclusion Model
- Oil and Gas Safety Zones
- IMO Shipping Routes and designations
- Shipping Traffic Separations Schemes
- Protected Wrecks
- Pipeline Infrastructure
- Cables Infrastructure
- Nuclear Power Stations

### The Crown Estate Agreements
- Cables agreements
- Tidal Stream agreements
- Wind agreements
- Wave agreements
- Minerals and Aggregates agreements
- Pipelines agreements
- Natural Gas Storage agreements
- Capital and Navigation dredging agreements
- Metocean Equipment agreements
- Oil and Gas Infrastructure agreements
- Aquaculture agreements
- Lease Outfalls agreements
- Licensed Navigational Dredging activity

### Restriction Model
- Shipping intensity
- Harbour Authority areas
- Anchorage Area
- Disposal Sites
- Fishing intensity 2015
- High Intensity fish Nursery and Spawning overlap count
- Recreational sailing intensity
- Marinas
- Bathing Beaches
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Marine Conservation Zones
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- Mobile species candidate SACs
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Ramsar sites
- Visibility from landscape designations

### The Crown Estate Agreements
- Evaporates
- Carbon Capture and Storage
Wind Consent Model

- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf
- Constraint Class

0 - 25
2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model
- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf

Constraint Class
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
Wind Consent Model

- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf

Constraint Class

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 75
2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model

- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf

Constraint Class

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 75
- 75 - 100
2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model
- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf

Constraint Class
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50

THE CROWN ESTATE
4 - Characterisation areas

Regions
1. Durham Coast
2. Dogger Bank
3. Yorkshire Coast
4. The Wash
5. Southern North Sea
6. East Anglia
7. Thames Approaches
8. Kent Coast
9. South East
10. West of Isle of Wight
11. South West
12. Bristol Channel (English)
13. Bristol Channel (Welsh)
14. Cardigan Bay
15. Anglesey
16. North Wales
17. Irish Sea
18. Northern Ireland
4 - Characterisation documents: Review layers

- Everything that was in the model described
- Analysis of designations features and conservation objectives
- Ornithology outside of Special Protected Areas (SPAs) for high risk species
- Visibility analysis
- Ministry of Defence (MoD) activity
- Fisheries activity
- Oil and Gas helicopter consultation zones and blocks that are under license
- Marine plans and Marine Policy Statement (MPS)
- Water Framework Directive
- Cultural heritage
- National Air Traffic Services (NATS) radar
- The Crown Estate’s Key Resource Areas for other sectors
The receptor rating was completed by looking at what mitigation would be required within an area of influence for each receptor to enable offshore wind development.
The area rating looked at how each of the constraints, in combination, would impact development across the whole area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Rating</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptor assessed but no interaction noted at an area level</td>
<td>Need to implement best practice/accepted mitigation measures to enable acceptable development within the whole area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to implement significant and/or strategic level mitigation to enable acceptable development within the whole area</td>
<td>Need to implement moderate mitigation measures to enable acceptable development within the whole area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very significant/Insurmountable issue that would be challenging to mitigate for any development within the whole area</td>
<td>No data coverage across the area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deliverables of the analysis made available to Statutory Stakeholders in July 2018

- Methodology Report
- 18 Individual Characterisation Area Reports
- Model output shape files
Recap of regions initially identified

Regions
1 Durham Coast
2 Dogger Bank
3 Yorkshire Coast
4 The Wash
5 Southern North Sea
6 East Anglia
7 Thames Approaches
8 Kent Coast
9 South East
10 West of Isle of Wight
11 South West
12 Bristol Channel (English)
13 Bristol Channel (Welsh)
14 Cardigan Bay
15 Anglesey
16 North Wales
17 Irish Sea
18 Northern Ireland
Statutory stakeholder and Market feedback
Mark Hazelton
Jonny Boston
Summary of statutory stakeholder feedback

344 individual points of written feedback from 10 organisations such as:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee
- North Western IFCA
- Trinity House
- Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Bilateral contributions from many others including:

- Marine Management Organisation
- Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government
- Department for the Economy
- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
Common themes raised in statutory stakeholder feedback

- Sensitivity
- Stakeholder engagement
- Designations
- Regions
- Processes
- Cumulative
- Characterisation
- HRA
- Shipping
- Gas
- SPA
- SAC
- Impacts
- Oil
- RAG
- Mod
- Visibility
- Cultural
- Cables
- Grid
- Areas
- Heritage
- Birds
- Physical
How we are responding to the statutory stakeholder feedback we’ve received:

**Updates to documents**
- Majority of feedback related specifically to spatial documents / reports
- Documents remain ‘live’ works in progress

**Signposting**
- Signpost other policies and information within the methodology and characterisation documents
- Share documents with developer applicants at the tender stage

**Additional projects**
- Identified a number of separate projects to commission (or work on in partnership with others)
- Information from these projects would feed into a bidder information pack
We are currently scoping additional projects which will be available to developers by the start of the tender phase.

- **Cable sensitivities mapping**
  - Working with SNCB to identify particularly sensitive habitats to cabling pressure, including facilitating conversations with National Grid

- **Marine Protected Area sensitivities**
  - Update and reassess the MPA sensitivity assessment based on feedback

- **Oil and gas decommissioning**
  - Investigating options for identifying decommissioning data

- **Ornithology**
  - Agree collective priorities with SNCBs

- **Visibility analysis**
  - Re-running model at 250m & 350m tip heights
Common themes from market feedback

- Support for proposed leasing model (developers identifying preferred sites within regions of seabed)
- Support for The Crown Estate sharing its data and analysis to help inform developers’ selection of sites
- Appetite for at least 6GW of new seabed rights
- Many advocating a flexible approach to the timing of subsequent leasing rounds
- Appetite for as many regions to be available as possible
- Support for a leasing round focused on fixed foundation offshore wind, but stating fixed foundation wind viable in water depths > 50 metres.
- Interest in the ability to enable hybrid projects (e.g. with oil & gas, interconnectors)
Updates to our proposals

- Capacity likely to be increased to 7GW, in light of strong market appetite

- A more flexible position on timing of any future leasing rounds – we will consider possible future rounds in light of energy policy, market demand and stakeholder views

- Refinement of regions, removing those with significant levels of constraint at this stage

- Extend the regions included in the leasing offer out to 60m depth

- Supporting data & analysis remains focused on the ‘Favourable’ resource area
Constructive engagement to date from both market and statutory stakeholders

This has enabled us to refine proposals and focus on key areas of concern

Key decision to be taken is which regions will be taken forward – cover this in next session

Market event on 26th November will set out more detail on tender process design

Final decisions on leasing design will be taken after this second phase of engagement
Technical resource area

- ‘Favourable’ technical resource area for fixed foundation offshore wind is defined by water depths 5-50m and good accessibility (>80%@2.5m Hs)

- ‘Limited’ and ‘Marginal’ technical resource areas are deeper (50-60m) or have a more severe wave climate
Regional approach to tender proposed

18 potential regions identified

Market feedback generally promoted release of as much seabed as possible

Statutory stakeholders generally emphasised the high levels of constraint outside Characterisation Areas
Balancing market and stakeholder feedback

Regions have been categorised as follows:

1. Excluded: regions not taken forward as part of Round 4

2. Remaining:
   2a. Propose to include: region included at this stage and likely to be offered in the tender process
   2b. Under consideration: region included at this stage but awaiting evidence through additional projects being commissioned and wider stakeholder feedback before we reach our decision

The forthcoming slides on region refinement represent current thinking and are subject to change
Constraints that have determined the exclusion of regions so far:

**Defence**

DIO feedback

Certain range and exercise areas have been removed as hard constraints.

**Visual Sensitivity**

Visual sensitivity

Region excluded in circumstances where the majority of the Characterisation Area lies within 13km from shore.

**Navigation**

Navigation

Region excluded where the majority of the Characterisation Area overlaps with shipping density of over 1,000 ships per year.
Region refinement

Regions excluded
1 Durham Coast
7 Thames Approaches
8 Kent Coast
10 West of Isle of Wight
11 South West
12 Bristol Channel (English)
13 Bristol Channel (Welsh)
14 Cardigan Bay
18 Northern Ireland

Regions remaining
2 Dogger Bank
3 Yorkshire Coast
4 The Wash
5 Southern North Sea
6 East Anglia
9 South East
15 Anglesey
16 North Wales
17 Irish Sea
Regions refinement continued

Regions remaining

Propose to include:
2 Dogger Bank
5 Southern North Sea
6 East Anglia
16 North Wales
17 Irish Sea

Under further consideration:
3 Yorkshire Coast
4 The Wash
9 South East
15 Anglesey
Characterisation areas within remaining regions

Regions remaining

Propose to include:
2 Dogger Bank
5 Southern North Sea
6 East Anglia
16 North Wales
17 Irish Sea

Under further consideration:
3 Yorkshire Coast
4 The Wash
9 South East
15 Anglesey
Remaining regions out to 60 metres

**Regions remaining**

**Propose to include:**
- 2 Dogger Bank
- 5 Southern North Sea
- 6 East Anglia
- 16 North Wales
- 17 Irish Sea

**Under further consideration:**
- 3 Yorkshire Coast
- 4 The Wash
- 9 South East
- 15 Anglesey
Deliverables of the analysis

- Revised draft Methodology Report
- 9 Individual revised draft Characterisation Area Reports
- Draft Region Refinement Report – Annexed 9 regions
- Interim Summary Stakeholder Feedback Report
- Further Projects
• Initial assessment concluded - nine seabed regions identified that will not be included in Round 4

• Nine regions remain at this stage, of which four appear to have significant levels of constraint

• We are building our evidence base to continue refining regions, including commissioning additional work – final decision on regions to be taken forward prior to launch

• In parallel, we are preparing for Plan-level HRA

• Our request of Stakeholders: provide feedback on the nine regions proposed for inclusion – feedback will be passed to developers to inform site selection
Summary

• Work continues to design a new leasing round, and we are grateful for your input

• Our vision is to design and run a process that is fair, transparent and that balances a range of different interests

• We have received constructive feedback on our initial proposals and welcome input to shape our refined proposals

• We are planning to make our draft constraint analysis available

• We propose that final constraint analysis would be published alongside stakeholder feedback by the launch of a new leasing process
The engagement journey continues

- **November 2017**: Announcement by The Crown Estate that we are considering potential new leasing
- **February 2018**: Initial engagement with market and statutory stakeholders
- **July 2018**: Update provided to Offshore Wind Industry Council and on our website
- **Spring 2019**: Potential launch
- **November 2018**: Further engagement prior to any tender process
- **2020**: Potential award of rights

*Timings are subject to change and will be confirmed in due course*
Stay informed

Offshore wind potential new leasing

Latest updates about The Crown Estate’s work with the offshore wind industry and stakeholders to consider making new seabed rights available for offshore wind.

Update as of 31 October 2018

On Monday 26 November 2018 The Crown Estate will be holding a second market engagement event for our potential new offshore wind leasing round. The session is targeted at potential leasing process participants, including potential newcomers to the market. We will

To stay informed please visit our website: thecrownestate.co.uk/potentialnewleasing
Join our mailing list at: offshorestakeholder@thecrownestate.co.uk