

2018/19 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 6 offshore wind farms under construction during the reporting year, 3 of which contributed to operational renewable energy TIC in 2018/19. This includes:

- Galloper, which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed April 2018 and generation since November 2017;
- Walney Extension (WOW3), which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed June 2018 and generation since August 2017;
- Walney Extension (WOW4), which became fully operational during the reporting year with turbine installation completed May 2018 and generation since January 2018;
- Hornsea Project 1, which began generating and was partially operational during the reporting year with installation expected to complete September 2019 and generation since February 2019;
- East Anglia One, which was under construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2019/20.
- Triton Knoll, which was under construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2021/22.

The offshore renewable energy capacity made operational during FY18/19 is 0.2 GW.

Operational Capacity as at 31 March 18	Operational Capacity as at 31 March 19	Capacity made operational during FY18/19
7.5 GW* (7450 MW)	7.7 GW (7654 MW)	0.2 GW (204 MW)

*The 2017/18 Integrated Annual Report stated the cumulative capacity for that year was 7.4GW, as opposed to 7.5GW as quoted above and in 2018/19 Integrated report. The figure was rounded down in the 2017/18 report to overcome the potential situation of having to report a figure of 7.5GW again in the 2018/19 report (in the event of a very low increase in capacity over the year).

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 2018 – 31st March 2019.

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 Offshore Assets Team.