

OTNR Pathway to 2030 Central Design Group and Network Design Terms of Reference

- for development of the follow-up Holistic Network Design and follow-up Detailed Network Designs

Version Control

Date	version Number	Amendment	Raised by	Approved By	Approved
25/07/22	1.0	Terms of Refence approved	OTNR	PMB	25/07/22
07/09/22	2.0	Inclusion of ScotWind Clearing projects, inclusion of 2 x Celtic Sea Test and Demonstration projects, removal of wording on Scottish Government targets Change Control Request (CC0001)	ESO	PMB	07/09/22
14/09/22	3.0	Inclusion of updated map and map references for ScotWind projects in Annex A	ESO	PMB	14/09/22
02/02/23	4.0	Change to delivery timeline moving from March 23 to July 23	ESO	PMB	02/02/23
10/05/23	5.0	Celtic Sea Revised Timeline Removal of Llyr from the ToR Inclusion of Innovation and Targeted Oli and Gas (INTOG) Revised HND FUE Timeline for Celtic Sea and INTOG Recommendations	ESO & The Crown Estate	TNB	10/05/23

Version 5 dated 10th May 2023

I. Preamble to the Terms of Reference

- The first Holistic Network Design (HND) published in July 2022 provided a set of recommendations to facilitate the connection of 50GW of offshore wind by 2030, taking account of the four Network Design Objectives of economic and efficient, deliverable and operable, minimising environmental impact and minimising community impact. 23GW of new offshore wind generation was in scope of the first HND process, which included some, but not all, ScotWind generation and assumptions on offshore generation in the forthcoming Celtic Sea leasing round.
- These Terms of Reference (ToR) relate to the follow-up HND process being undertaken from July 2022 to produce a set of follow-up HND recommendations and inform development of associated follow-up Detailed Network Designs (DNDs).

- The ToR, including the Network Design Objectives, set out in the following document, in no way limit the prerogative of Ofgem or the Secretary of State to take decisions in their roles as independent decision makers.
- In particular, neither the ToR nor network designs developed on the basis of the ToR prejudge any decision, either:
 - By Ofgem, within the price control framework or on other matters,
 - By the UK Government, in particular BEIS and the Secretary of State, with regard to decisions on Development Consent Orders or on other matters, or
 - By the Scottish and Welsh Governments.
- In developing the follow-up HND and follow-up DNDs (as described in this document), all parties shall have regard to the existing legal obligations placed upon them, including in particular their licence obligations.
- The ToR and network designs developed based on the ToR are not intended to amend any existing frameworks and obligations (see outputs section on code or licence changes or derogations).
- If the OTNR Project Board approves the ToR, after they have been discussed by the OTNR Working Group, the OTNR Project Board¹ will state its approval, and this will be noted in its session minutes, to highlight that the OTNR supports the ToR and the OTNR Pathway to 2030 Central Design Group (CDG) carrying out its works based on the ToR.
- The ToR are only final when the OTNR Project Board has approved them. However, the CDG can begin work, including stakeholder engagement, in advance of approval.
- Once the follow-up HND is completed, the Electricity System Operator (ESO), with the support of the CDG members as appropriate, will seek approval from the OTNR Project Board that the ToR of the follow-up HND have been met. This is expected to happen after the design has been discussed by the Working Group, and they are satisfied that the recommended design is in line with the requirements of the ToR. The Project Board will state that the follow-up HND is in line with the requirements of the ToR, and this will be noted in its session minutes, to highlight that the OTNR supports the follow-up HND.

Interactions with wider network planning

- Ofgem is undertaking a wider Electricity Transmission Network Planning Review (ETNPR)² in parallel to the work of the CDG. Ofgem will coordinate the ETNPR and Offshore Transmission Network Review (OTNR) workstreams to ensure that emerging findings align and are compatible as far as possible, to avoid duplication or other process inefficiencies.
 - This will include, for example, ensuring, as far as possible and appropriate, consistency in analysis and decision-making tools underpinning network plans and designs, as well as roles and responsibilities in developing those plans and designs – with the aim to ensure that the follow-up HND and follow-up DNDs are compatible with the wider network plans and designs resulting from the ETNPR (e.g. through the Transitional Centralised Strategic Network Plan (TCSNP), the Large Onshore Transmission Investments re-opener or other mechanisms).
- The first TCSNP (TCSNP1) was the combination of the first HND and the Network Options assessment (NOA) 2021/22 refresh published in July 2022. The NOA 2021/22 refresh was undertaken towards the end of the first HND and was therefore incorporated as a final step within the first HND in order to ensure that the wider onshore network reinforcements recommended through the NOA refresh complemented the first HND.

¹ For an overview on the OTNR governance for please refer to slide 9 of this presentation:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/946574/presentation-17-10-20.pdf

² The aim of the ETNPR is to ensure that planning and design of the GB electricity transmission network can efficiently support the delivery of net zero at lowest cost to consumers. The ETNPR will review approaches to analysis and decision making, including for anticipatory investment and integration of market solutions, whole system solutions and flexibility to resolve network problems. The ETNPR will also review roles and responsibilities of key parties in early development of solutions, as well as review incentives and legal duties to enable any change. The scope of the ETNPR is broader than the OTNR and any changes to network planning arrangements as a result of the ETNPR may be taken forward after the Central Design Group has produced its initial outputs.

- The second TCSNP (TCSNP2) has wider objectives than TCSNP1, which include seeking whole energy system solutions that would not be possible within the current NOA process. The methodology for TCSNP2 is currently under development, but it is expected that TCSNP2 will not conclude until some months after the HND follow-up process. As such, these ToR reflect that the HND follow-up process will specify system needs and boundary capability requirements necessary to facilitate an economic, efficient, operable, and coordinated NETS through TCSNP2. Where appropriate, the HND follow-up process may also specify solutions to these system needs and boundary capability requirements.

II. Terms of Reference for the Central Design Group and Pathway to 2030 Network Design for the HND follow-up process

A. Governance

1. Purpose

The follow-up HND will be delivered by the ESO in consultation with the CDG. The purpose of the follow-up HND is to provide design recommendations for in-scope projects. This will be done in a holistic way, taking account of the four Network Design Objectives (economic and efficient, deliverable and operable, minimising environmental impact, minimising community impact). This will support the Government ambition for 50GW of offshore wind by 2030 for GB including 5GW of GB floating wind, as well as contributing to the Sixth Carbon Budget targets for 2035 and net-zero by 2050 for GB and by 2045 for Scotland (Scottish Government target).

The purpose of the CDG is to act as a vehicle for the ESO to consult and collaborate with Transmission Owners (TOs) and other key stakeholders on the follow-up HND, and to consult with stakeholder groups as the follow-up HND is developed.

2. Objective

The ESO, in consultation with the CDG, will deliver a follow-up HND that facilitates an economic, efficient, operable, and coordinated National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) (including offshore and associated onshore assets required to connect in-scope projects). The follow-up HND should minimise the impact on environment and communities (where possible) by considering different design options against the Network Design Objectives. This includes connections and associated system needs and boundary capability requirements necessary to connect in-scope offshore generation to facilitate the pace and certainty required to deliver the ambitions and targets set out in Section 1 above.

Through considering the requirements for the NETS holistically, the follow-up HND should be economic and efficient, be deliverable and operable, minimise the impact on the environment, and minimise the impact on local communities.

For the avoidance of doubt each of these objectives have equal weight.

There are two parts of network design for both onshore and offshore as further described in Part B and Part C:

- Follow-up HND, and
- Follow-up DND

3. Scope

Prior to the assessment work beginning, the scope of the follow-up HND exercise will be agreed through existing OTNR governance arrangements. This will take the form of a list of specific projects

or leasing rounds, where the final projects are yet to be defined. This can be found in Annex A along with high level reasoning for their inclusion.³

During the design process, where any deviation from the agreed scope is required, a proposal will be brought to the relevant OTNR governance forum for agreement and Annex A will be updated to reflect any changes, and the Terms of Reference republished.

4. Inputs

A non-exhaustive list of inputs for the follow-up HND are given below.

- The first HND and the NOA 2021/22 refresh
- Contracted background and latest information on relevant connections, including where available, connection contract updates and developer build programmes as a result of recommendations from the first HND
- NG ESO Future Energy Scenario (FES) elements that meet ambition for 50GW of Offshore Wind by 2030 and meet future carbon budget 6 and net-zero targets, amended as appropriate to reflect new proposals
- NOA 2021/2022 refresh infrastructure schedule and project assumptions updated as appropriate, and where available, updated earliest in service dates for onshore transmission infrastructure to reflect BESS measures,
- The draft revised National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure
- The Network Design Objectives (see below section D) for the follow-up HND,
- English marine plans, Marine Scotland Sectoral Plan and Welsh National Marine Plan,
- Leasing round updates from the Crown Estate (Celtic Sea) and from Crown Estate Scotland (ScotWind clearing round)
- Inputs from other stakeholders (including environmental stakeholders) to contribute to the overall CDG objective,
- The methodology for the first HND as published in February 2022, with incremental improvements for the follow-up HND,
- Industry technical and commercial codes and standards,
- Pathway to 2030 industry code, standard and licence recommendation report,
- Existing network design rules based on the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) to guide the follow-up HND, and
- Ofgem's minded to decision on delivery models and asset classification determinations.

5. Output

- Follow-up HND recommendations, which will include offshore and associated onshore assets required to connect in-scope projects. This may also include any notable alternative variations to design options within the HND follow-up if different design objectives drive different outcomes,
- Specification of system needs and boundary capability requirements necessary to facilitate an economic, efficient, operable, and coordinated NETS through TCSNP2. Where appropriate, the HND follow-up process may also specify solutions to these system needs and boundary capability requirements.
- If required, proposed network design rules based on the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) to guide the follow-up HND, and

³ Further analysis will be carried out in September 2022 to determine whether any additional projects should be added to the scope of the follow-up HND. This will include consideration of the Innovation and Targeted Oil and Gas (INTOG) leasing round and wider oil and gas decarbonisation projects

- If required, recommended changes to industry technical and commercial codes, standards and licence, or derogations the CDG considers are required in respect of the follow-up HND and proposals. This could include the trialling of any innovative approaches pending changes or derogations.

6. Logistics

- The CDG meets at appropriate frequency to deliver outputs by agreed deadlines.
- The CDG can decide to form sub-groups as appropriate; sub-group governance should be consistent with the CDG's governance.
- At time of writing, there are the following sub-groups:
 - HND working level sub-group,
 - Environmental sub-group,
 - Commercial sub-group (as required), and
 - Stakeholder & communication sub-group.
- Options for virtual attendance will be available for all sessions.

7. Membership and attendees

Members:

- Representatives of the ESO, National Grid Electricity Transmission, Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission, SP Energy Networks, and
- A representative from in-scope developers
- Relevant environmental sub-group and local communities representatives

Observers:

- DESNZ and Ofgem representatives, and
- Representatives of the Devolved Administrations.

Guests: The CDG can invite guests (for example in-scope developers and/or The Crown Estate or Crown Estate Scotland) on a case-by-case basis to provide input on specific topics.

The ESO will chair and provide a secretariat function for the meetings.

8. Delegates

Delegates must have appropriate authority to speak on behalf of their organisation.

9. Developer Forum

The developer forum meets at appropriate frequency to share early recommendations and gather feedback

B. OTNR follow-up HND

1. Scope of work

a. Follow-up HND timing

- The follow-up HND will aim to provide design recommendations for in-scope projects by the end of July 2023 for ScotWind and Quarter 1 2024 for INTOG and Celtic Sea (as per change request 5), in consultation with the CDG.

b. Follow-up HND content

- The follow-up HND must identify the requirements for network capacity on the NETS across GB and in offshore waters in relation to in-scope projects.
- The follow-up HND should, as far as reasonably possible, include indications on the potential location of infrastructure such as onshore landing points and locations of new substations, as well as technology type (e.g. AC vs. DC) and other key parts of the specification. It should provide developers with potential connection points and connection dates. The following additional points should be considered as part of this development:
 - The follow-up HND should include a robust strategic desktop assessment of the different options available according to the published methodology, and any incremental improvements to that methodology, and taking into account the four Network Design Objectives.
 - In particular, the desktop assessment of cumulative environmental and community impacts should be provided in a format that can be taken forward by relevant parties and feed into assessments of strategic impacts so that mitigations and compensation activities can be defined. It should be noted where this assessment aligns with, or is similar to Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) requirements.
- In practice, the follow-up HND will cover the appropriate offshore and associated onshore network for in scope projects. This includes the interface between what is currently considered the 'offshore' network (assets owned by an Offshore Transmission Owner today), and 'onshore' network (assets owned by a TO today).
- For those elements of the follow-up HND on the 'offshore' side of this interface, the follow-up HND should provide as much detail as reasonably possible, while considering that the follow-up DND will then set out the next level of detail (see below), in terms of both the electrical and spatial configuration of assets. A robust strategic options assessment should be applied cognisant of, and consistent with, the RIIO-T2 price control frameworks.
- Any solutions to system needs and boundary capability requirements on the onshore side of the interface that are in addition to those specified within the NOA 2021/22 Refresh, will be determined either through the HND follow-up process or through the TCSNP2. The ESO should take reasonable steps that,

while remaining consistent with the Network Design Objectives, follow-up HND proposals and the outcome of the NOA 2021/22 Refresh align and where this is not the case the differences are justified. Where the follow-up HND aligns with existing onshore reinforcements in the NOA 2021/22 Refresh, the existing regulatory framework will apply, including any relevant changes as a result of the British Energy Security Strategy, and the four network design objectives will not be applied to these.

- The follow-up HND will consider the Network Design Objectives (cost, deliverability and operability, environmental impacts, and community impacts) on an equal footing.
 - In developing the follow-up HND, the ESO (in its independent role, including in relation to and within the CDG), within these constraints, should seek to minimise the whole system cost to the consumer of the NETS while also meeting network planning and operational standards. The ESO should also take into account the Network Design Objectives when developing and evaluating design options, and in assessing the impacts of the design recommendations as a whole. Whole system costs must account for achieving the Government’s net-zero targets, while appropriately managing social, environmental and economic impacts to ensure clean, affordable and reliable energy to the consumer. Where a different balance of Network Design Objectives (in particular of total cost vs. other objectives) would result in a very different follow-up HND, the ESO should make this clear as part of the recommendation process and if appropriate show alternative options.
- The follow-up HND should provide a sufficient level of detail to allow the parties undertaking the follow-up DND to make decisions about the specific network assets that would fulfil the requirements of the follow-up HND. The follow-up HND should include a number of “fixed” design components, but it should not limit the ability of the parties undertaking the follow-up DND to exercise their engineering judgement or limit their ability to discharge their detailed planning and consenting obligations.

c. Roles and responsibilities for the follow-up HND development

- The ESO will be responsible for making an independent evaluation of the follow-up HND, including carrying out the strategic options assessment
- The ESO will be responsible for developing, delivering and owning the follow-up HND.
- In developing the follow-up HND, the ESO should work closely with CDG participants⁴, and take their views into account.
- If there is a divergence in opinion the ESO, the TOs and the other members of the CDG will seek to find agreement. If an agreement cannot be found, the ESO will take the final decision.

⁴ This could include relevant delivery bodies, where known. The Ofgem minded-to decision on delivery models to maintain the ‘very late competition generator build’ for Pathway to 2030 applies to all Crown Estate Leasing Round 4 projects, ScotWind projects and projects from an earlier leasing round that are in the scope of the first HND. The delivery model for Celtic Sea/other projects included in this exercise is yet to be decided. At the time of agreeing these terms of reference, Ofgem was in the process of considering responses to this consultation and therefore the final decision on the delivery model was not known.

- The CDG should also take into account the views of in scope developers and, as already stipulated by individual licences, environmental and community stakeholders, as far as is appropriate and reasonably practicable. This will include spatial planning, indicating where there are environmental constraints, land availability and interactions with other assets (including those not owned by TOs). In both cases the ESO should be able to demonstrate how those parties' views have been addressed within the final follow-up HND.

C. OTNR follow-up DND

1. Scope of work

- The Offshore follow-up DNDs, to be taken forward by the relevant delivery body, for both offshore and associated onshore assets (as defined in the follow-up HND and further confirmed in connection contract updates) should set out the next level of detail for the Network Assets based on the requirements set out in the follow-up HND. The follow-up DND should also seek to address the key environmental and cumulative impacts, indicated in the follow-up HND and therefore include mitigations and other measures required under the existing legislative and regulatory obligations (e.g. HRA or equivalent), as applicable in pursuit of planning consent in the relevant jurisdiction.

D. Interpretation

For the purposes of this document:

- Licence Area has the meaning given to it in the Electricity Transmission Licence.
- National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) has the meaning given to it in the standard conditions of the Electricity Transmission Licence.
- Network Assets has the meaning given to it in the Electricity Transmission Licence.
- Network Design Objectives are the ones listed in section E of this document.

E. Network Design Objectives

#	Name	Description	Notes
1	Economic and efficient costs	Network solution is economic and efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account, amongst others, whole system costs and the requirements of licence obligations • Least regrets investment decision that can be taken 'today', i.e., reinforcements that are required under all FES that are in optioneering to consultation stage in 2022 to meet 2030 ambition and contribute to delivery of CB6 and Net Zero in 2050
2	Deliverability and operability	Network solution that contributes to delivery of carbon budget 6 and net zero ambition and the resulting system is safe, reliable and operable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is that the coordinated onshore and offshore network infrastructure connects in scope projects in a way that supports achieving Government offshore wind ambition of 50GW by 2030 for GB, including 5GW of GB floating wind, and contributes to delivery of CB6 and Net Zero in 2050, while protecting system security, reliability and resilience. • Also, recommend offshore and associated onshore reinforcements and system needs and boundary capability requirements or solutions to manage constraints that are consistent with the Network Design Objectives. • Taking into account, amongst others, planning consent requirements, value for money to the consumer and commercial acceptability from developers • This objective likely interacts with environmental impact and community impact
3	Environmental impact	Environmental impacts are avoided, minimised or mitigated by the network design, and best practice in environmental management is incorporated in the network design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative environmental impacts of the design should be considered in addition to impacts in isolation, i.e., a high-level desktop assessment of key environmental impacts should be undertaken • Includes offshore and associated onshore environmental impacts, for example protected areas onshore and offshore, and further constraints • It should be considered that the connection of offshore wind as low carbon generation technology avoids carbon emissions compared to electricity generation with fossil fuels, but the follow-up HND should not inadvertently cause unnecessary damage to valuable ecosystems and contribute to biodiversity loss.
4	Local communities impact	Local communities impacts are avoided, minimised or mitigated by the network design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encompasses communities affected by onshore and offshore grid infrastructure • Addressing the concerns of local communities which typically relate to: the number and size of onshore connection points and onshore infrastructure; cumulative impacts associated with multiple connections, substations and other infrastructure; co-ordinated / consolidated / integrated infrastructure is central to mitigating impacts.

Annex A – projects in scope of the follow-up HND

Leasing round	Project name/sponsor	Location (if known)	Rationale for inclusion
Scotwind	BP alternative energy investments (the part not covered by the first HND)	Map reference 1 ⁵	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	SSE Renewables	Map reference 2	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Shell New Energies	Map reference 4	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Vattenfall	Map reference 5	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	DEME	Map reference 6	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	DEME	Map reference 7	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Falck Renewables	Map reference 8	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Ocean Winds (the part not covered by the first HND)	Map reference 9	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Falck Renewables	Map reference 10	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	SPR (the part not covered by the first HND)	Map reference 11	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	BayWa	Map reference 12	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Northland Power	Map reference 14	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.
Scotwind	Magnora	Map reference 15	Has a seabed lease option agreement. Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available.

⁵ <https://www.crownstatescotland.com/resources/documents/scotwind-map-all-areas-at-aug-2022>

Scotwind clearing	Three projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moray Offshore Renewable Power - Mainstream Renewable Power - ESB Asset Development 	Map reference 18, 19 and 20	Have a clear route to a seabed lease (Option Agreements issued August 2022 and are being progressed towards signing) Sufficient information expected to be available to make reasonable volumetric, spatial and temporal assumptions.
Celtic Sea leasing process ⁶	Specific projects not known at this stage as dependent on outcome of leasing round process	Within 5 broad areas of search in Celtic Sea - map ⁷	Have a clear route to a seabed lease Sufficient information expected to be available to make reasonable volumetric, spatial and temporal assumptions.
Celtic Sea test and demonstration projects ⁸	Llŷr 1 and 2 Floventis Energy Limited, a joint venture between SBM Offshore and Cierco Ltd	South of Pembroke, Welsh coast - map⁹	Have a clear route to seabed lease Subject to the HRA process that TCE is going through for Celtic Sea leasing process holistically Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available
INTOG	2 Innovation projects: Bluefloat Energy/Renan's Partnership	Map references 1 and 2- map ¹⁰	Has a clear route to a seabed lease Seeking a GB transmission grid connection. Projects are at a relatively early stage of development: opportunity for connection design to be optimised.
INTOG	4 TOG projects: Cerulean Winds and Flotation Energy	Map references 7,9,10,11- map ¹¹	Has a clear route to a seabed lease Seeking a GB transmission grid connection. Projects are at a relatively early stage of development: opportunity for connection design to be optimised.

⁶ <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/what-we-do/on-the-seabed/floating-offshore-wind/>

⁷ <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/what-we-do/on-the-seabed/floating-offshore-wind/>

⁸ <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/media-and-insights/news/three-new-test-and-demonstration-floating-wind-projects-in-the-celtic-sea-to-progress-to-next-stage/>

⁹ <https://www.llyrwind.com/project/>

¹⁰ <https://www.crownstatescotland.com/resources/documents/intog-map-and-project-details-march-2023>

¹¹ <https://www.crownstatescotland.com/resources/documents/intog-map-and-project-details-march-2023>

Submission of Change Control Request 5 to the HND follow-up exercise to include:

- Removal of Llyr from the ToR
- Inclusion of INTOG
- Revised HNDFUE Timeline for Celtic Sea and INTOG

“Change request 5 asks for the following Celtic Sea Test and Demonstration sites to be removed from the HNDFUE Terms of Reference so the developer will be able to progress their T&D project without being reliant on the HNDFUE process and revised timeline”

Celtic Sea test and demonstration projects ¹²	Llyr 1 and 2 Floventis Energy Limited, a joint venture between SBM Offshore and Cierco Ltd	South of Pembroke, Welsh coast - map ¹³	Have a clear route to seabed lease Subject to the HRA process that TCE is going through for Celtic Sea leasing process holistically Sufficient temporal, spatial and volumetric information available
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¹² <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/media-and-insights/news/three-new-test-and-demonstration-floating-wind-projects-in-the-celtic-sea-to-progress-to-next-stage/>


¹³ <https://www.llyrwind.com/project/>


HND Follow up- Programme Plan

Version – V2
Baselined 10/05/23

May 23	June 23	July 23	August 23	October 23	November 23	December 23	January 24	February 24	March 24	April 24	June 24
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HNDFUE (ScotWind) 
Recommended Design

HNDFUE (INTOG) 
Recommended Design

HNDFUE (Celtic Sea) 
Recommended Design

See Recommendation#

Confidential

ESO

Innovation projects in-scope

Developer name	CES Site Number	Project name
Bluefloat Energy & Renantis Partnership	1	Sinclair
Bluefloat Energy & Renantis Partnership	2	Scaraben

Targeted Oil and Gas projects in-scope

Developer name	CES Site Number	Project name
Cerulean Winds	7	Aspen
Cerulean Winds	9	Beech
Cerulean Winds	10	Cedar
Flotation Energy	11	CENOS Offshore Wind Farm