

An aerial photograph of an offshore wind farm. A long, straight line of wind turbines extends from the foreground towards the horizon. In the lower-left foreground, a red and white boat is moving across the water, leaving a white wake. The water is a deep blue-green color, and the sky is a pale, clear blue.

Offshore Wind New Leasing Stakeholder Engagement Event 15th November 2018



Welcome

This presentation is provided for information purposes only; it reflects current thinking and is subject to change. No party is entitled to rely on its contents. The Crown Estate makes no representation, assurance, undertaking or warranty in respect of the information in this presentation.

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

Policy context

Yuen Cheung

BEIS



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

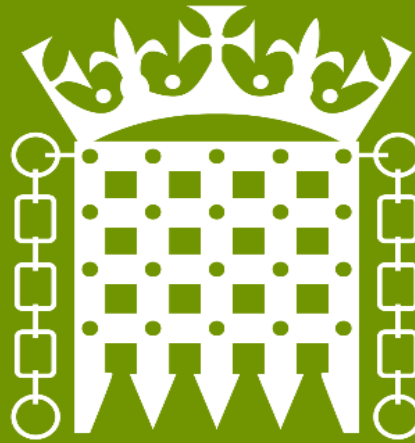
- Government providing long term certainty
- Next Contract for Difference auction start by end May 2019
- Then auctions every two years
- Depending on auction prices, could see 1-2GW of new offshore wind per annum in 2020s
- Industry says it could deliver 30GW installed by 2030

New leasing

Offshore wind portfolio context

Will Apps

The Crown Estate is an independent, commercial business created by Act of Parliament



100%

Net revenue profit

£329.4m

2017/18



Capital value

£14.1bn

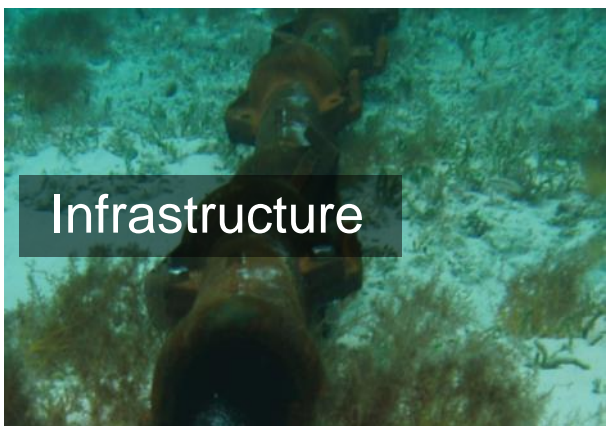
2017/18



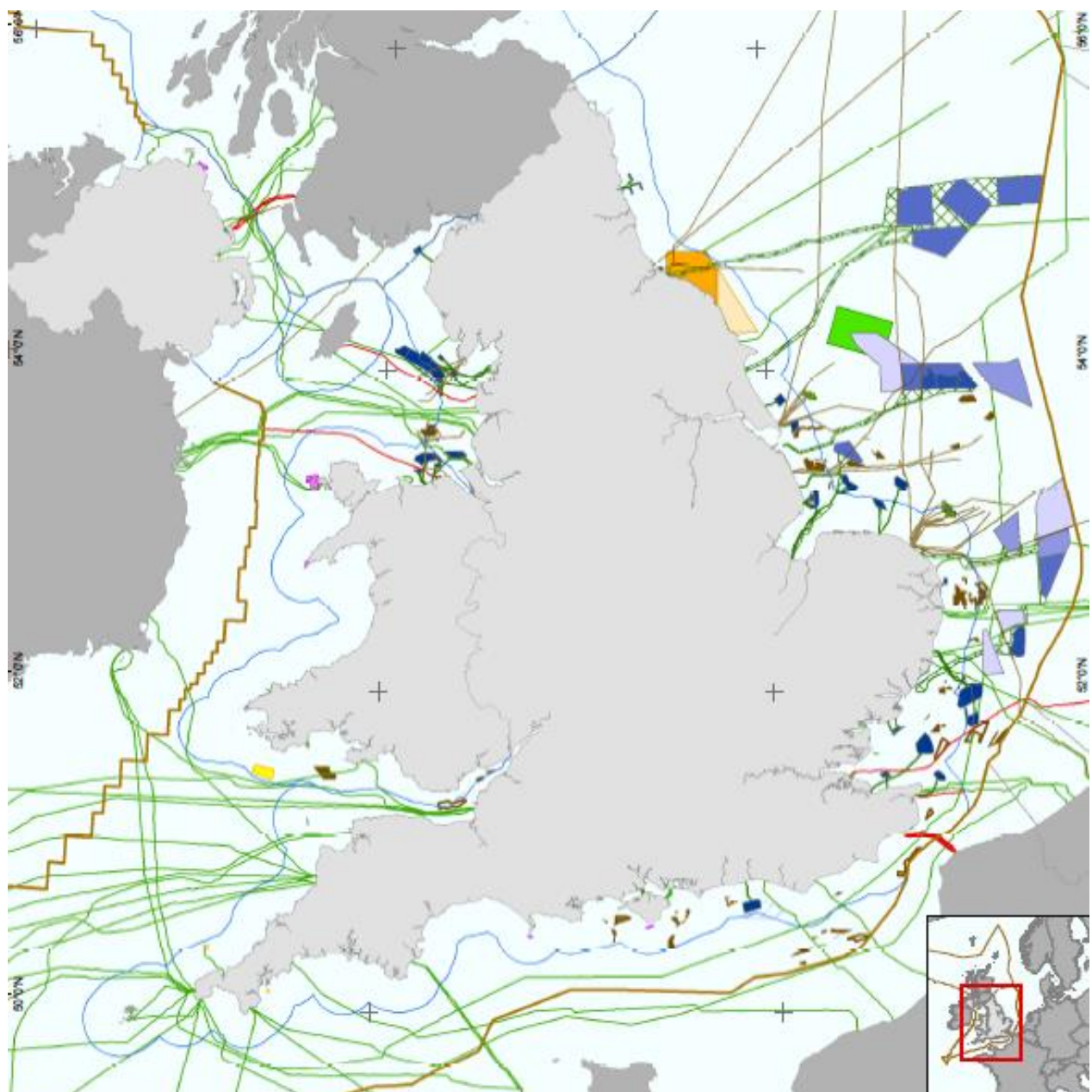
Energy



Minerals & Coastal



Infrastructure



Positions shown relative to WGS 84. © Crown Copyright 2018, all rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or part is not permitted without prior consent of The Crown Estate. OceanWise Data: License No. EK001-20140411. Ordnance Survey Data: Licence No. 100019722, <http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/ordnance-survey-licence/>. Limits: Supplied by UKHO. Not to be used for Navigation. Please note, only cables and pipelines that intersect in part or completely with the English, Welsh and Northern Irish portions of the UKCS are shown. Cable Data: Created from Kingfisher, OceanWise and Global Marine Systems data. Pipeline Data: Created from UKOGD, OceanWise and Global Marine Systems data. International Medians: Created from UKHO, OGA and EEA data.

UK offshore wind leasing framework

Leasing the seabed

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

The Crown Estate's responsibilities

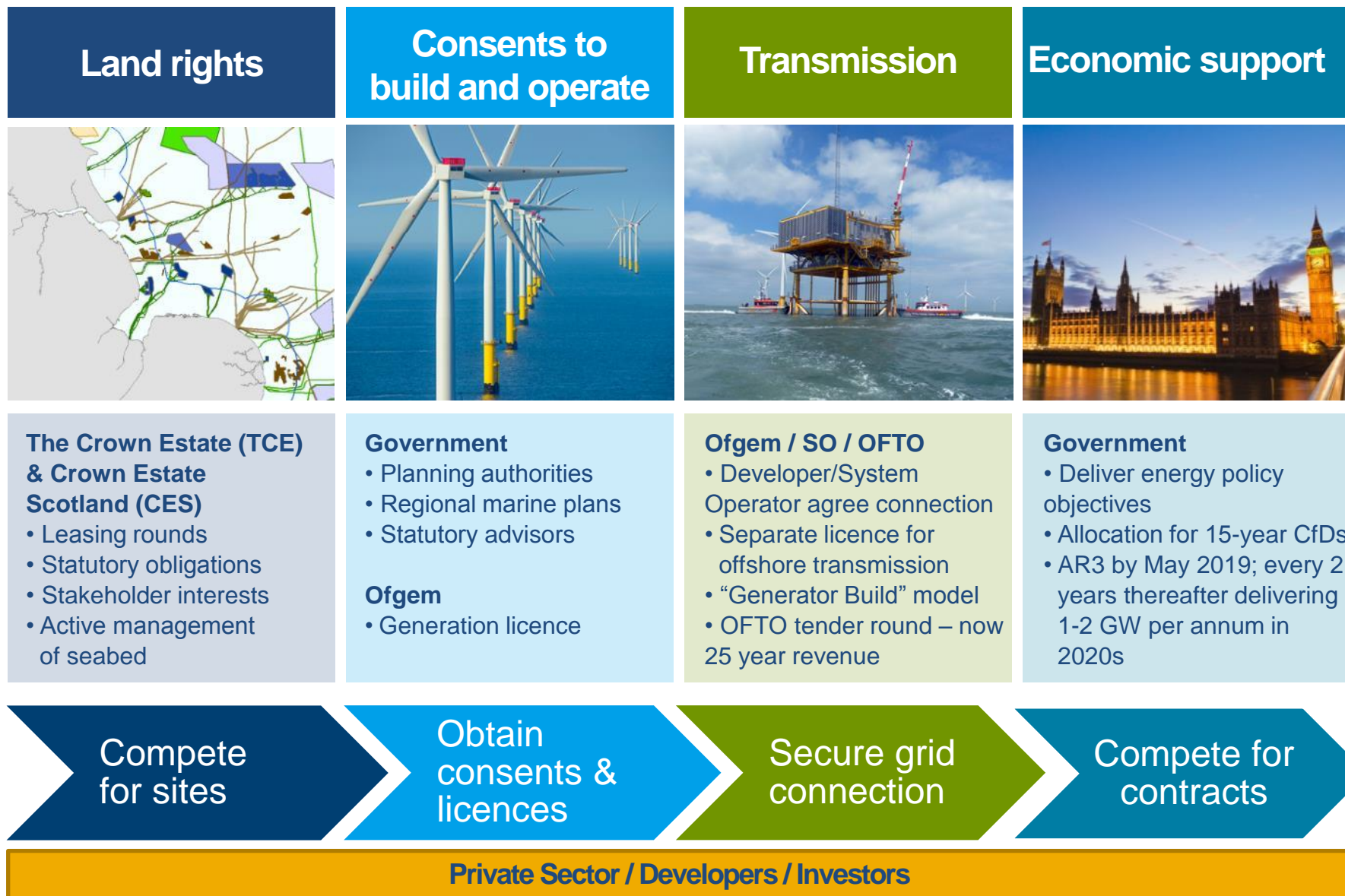
- England, Wales, Northern Ireland within 12nm – managed under Crown Estate Act 1961
- England, Wales, Northern Ireland within REZ - Energy Act 2004 & 2008

Key

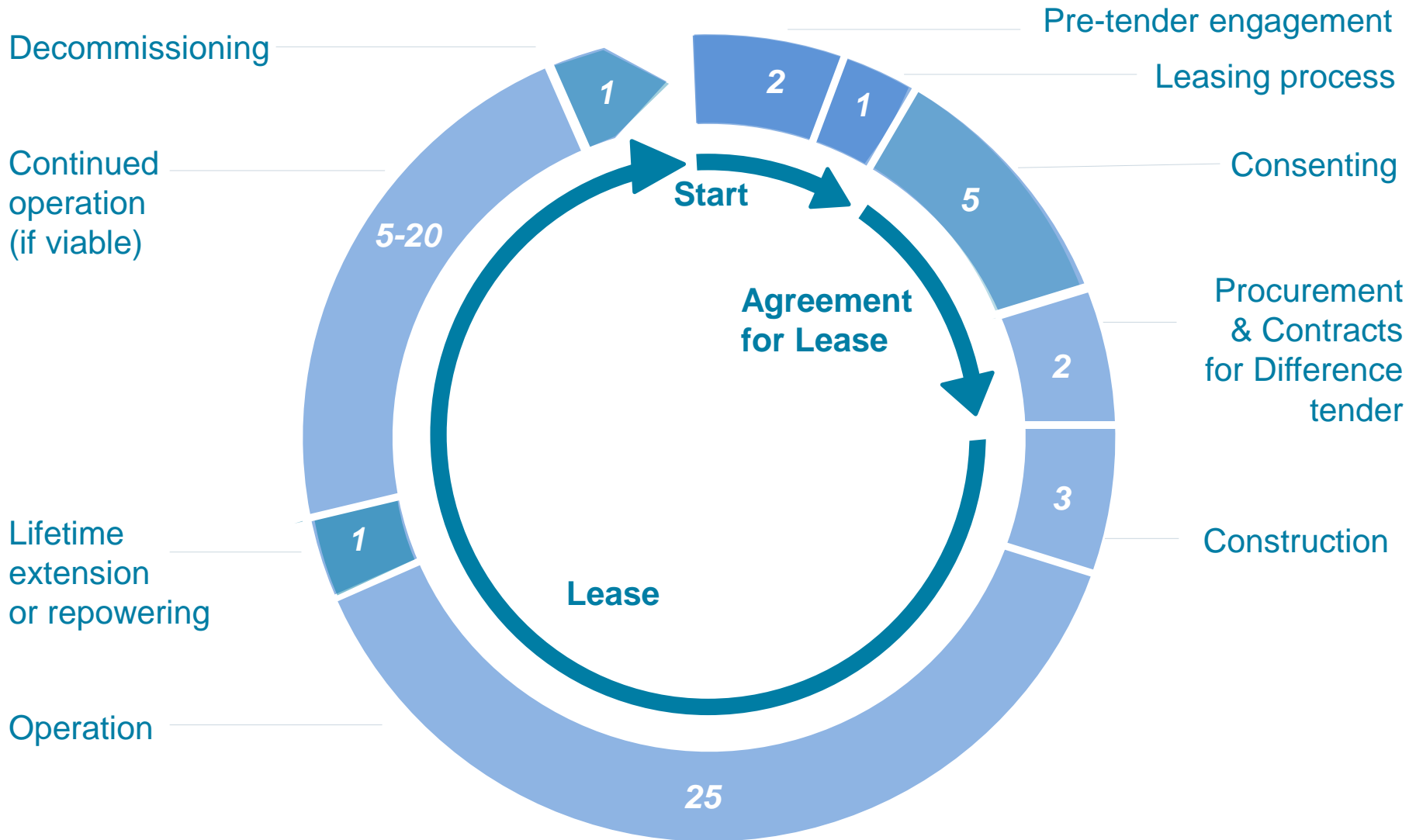
- Territorial Waters Limit
- UK Continental Shelf
- Renewable Energy Zone Limit



Policy & regulatory setting: offshore renewables

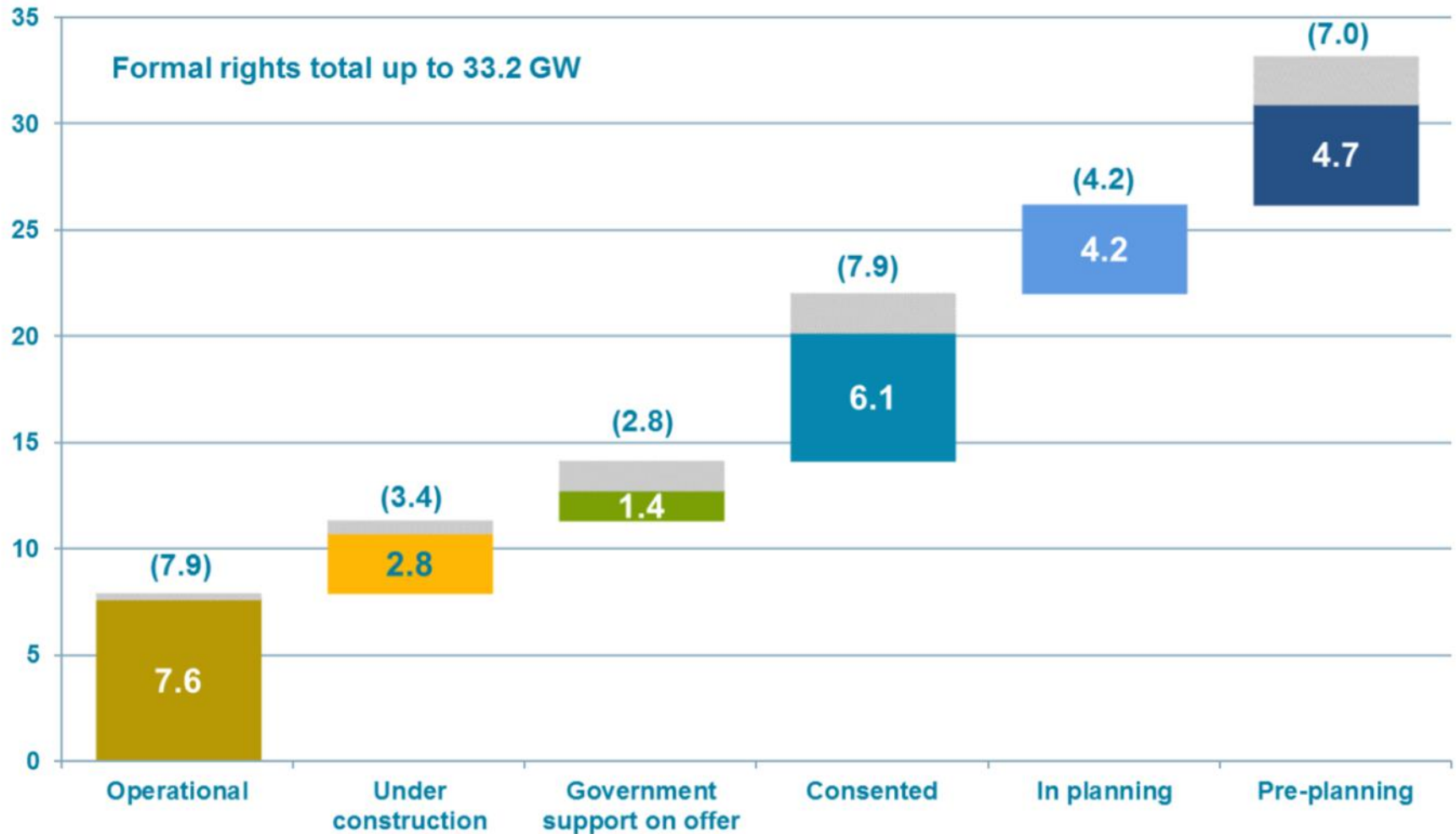


The lifecycle of offshore wind leasing



Indicative time (years)

Existing UK Portfolio



Key



= Projects located in Scotland and managed by Crown Estate Scotland (CES)

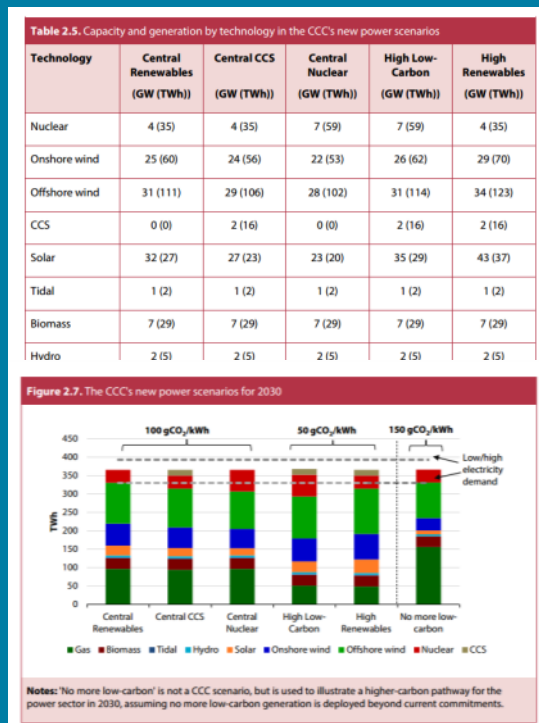
(1.0) = Numbers in brackets represent total UK pipeline, including Scotland, at each stage of development

Climate Change Act & Carbon Budgets

Committee on Climate Change scenarios – July 2018

100gCO₂/kWh by 2032

28 – 34 GW by 2030



Future Energy Scenarios

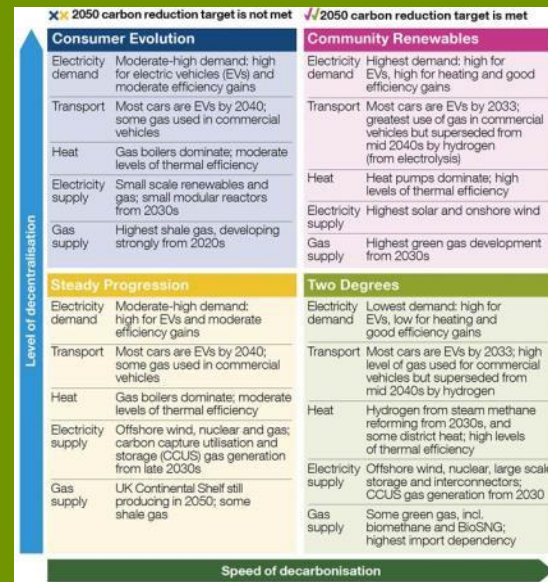
National Grid – July 2018

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

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?

				30	35	2030 deployment scenario
				(GW)		
Scenario	Existing Portfolio	2017 Extensions / Portfolio Growth	Available Portfolio	33	38	Required portfolio
High case	30	5	35	0	3	Capacity required through new leasing
Low case	24	2	26	7	12	
				3	3	Buffer for competition

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

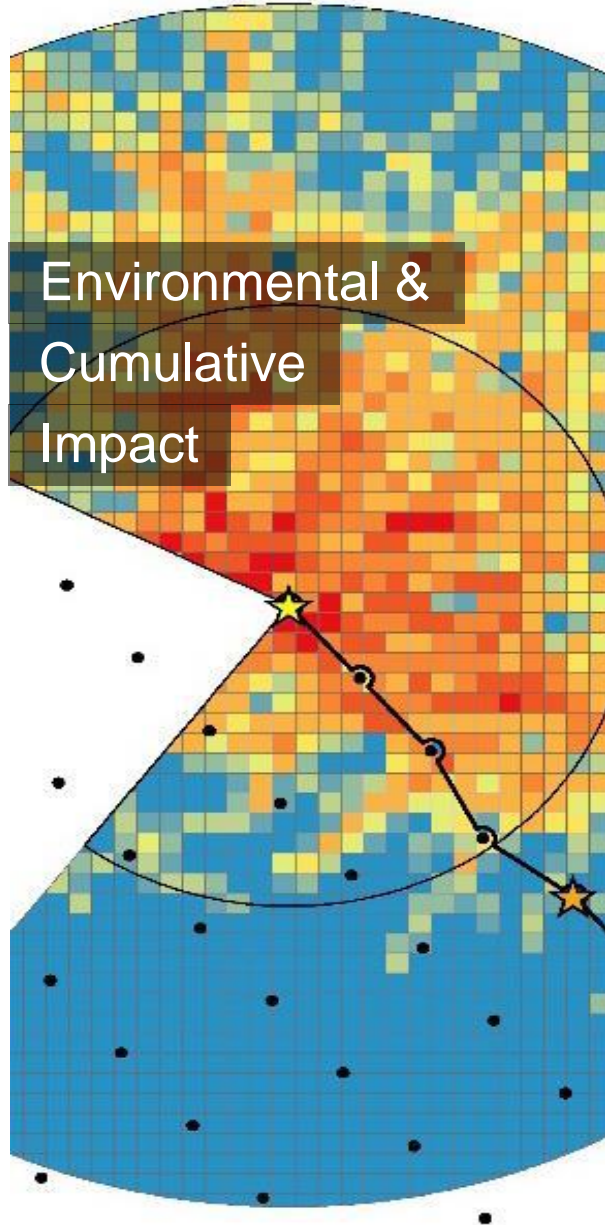


Advancement programme

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

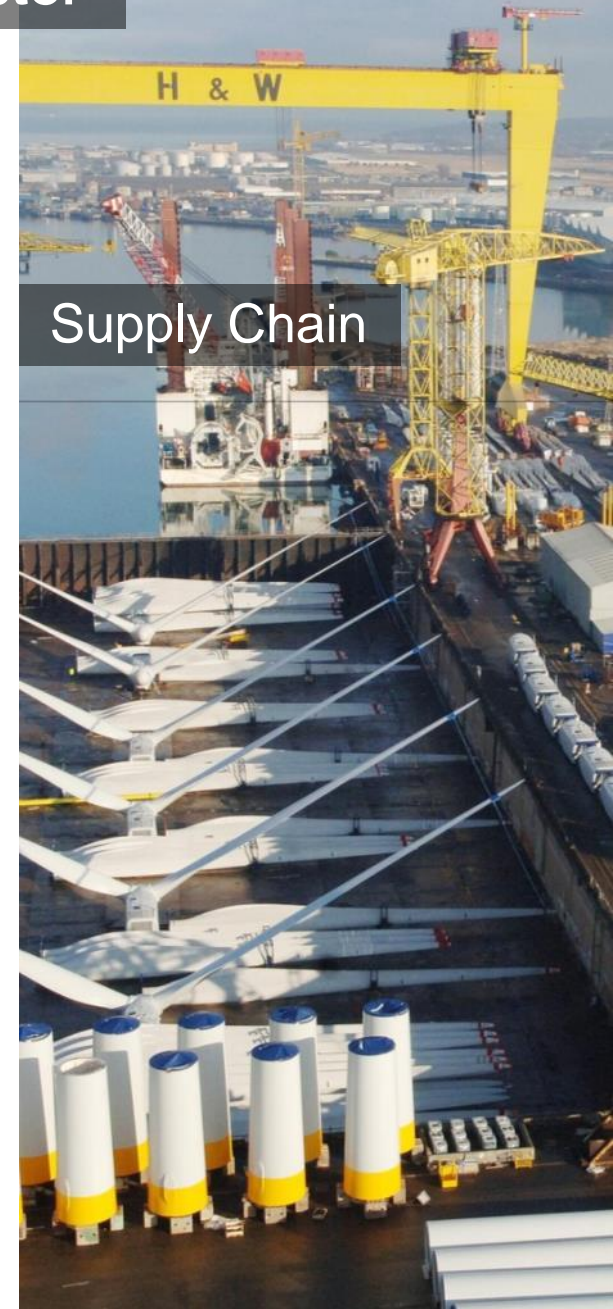


© <https://www.carbontrust.com/offshore-wind/orjip/birds/>

20181115 OSW New Leasing Stakeholder Engagement



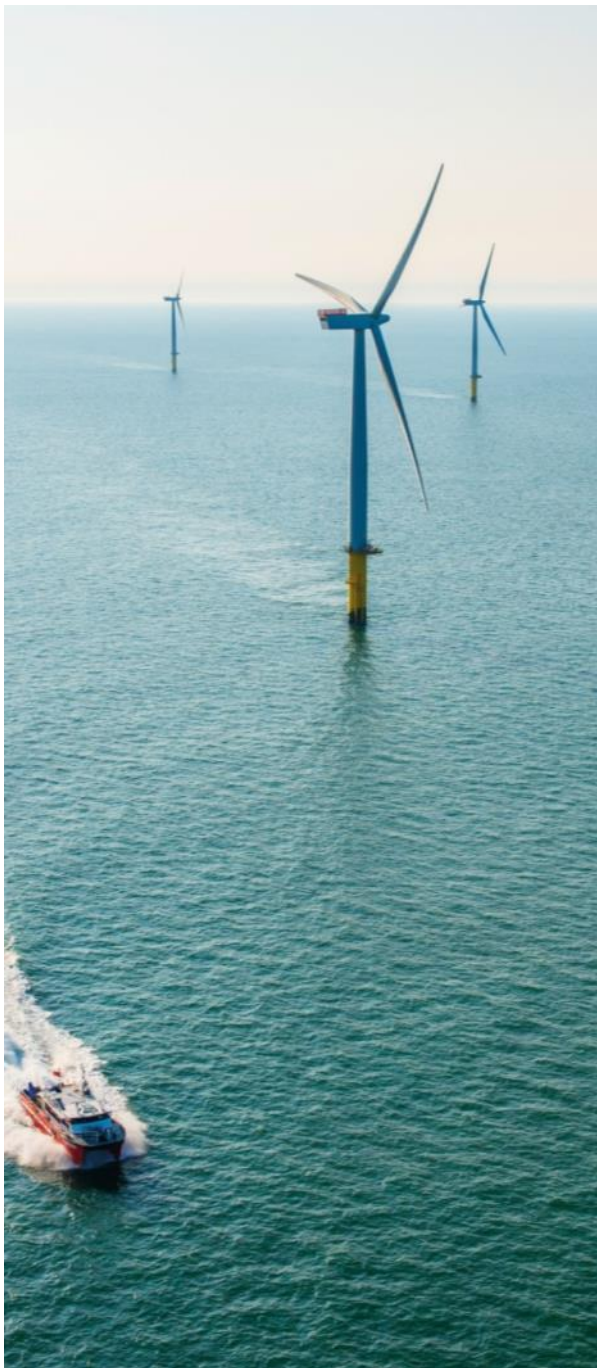
Image Credit: [@pwesten1](#)



New leasing

Other considerations

Olivia Thomas



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

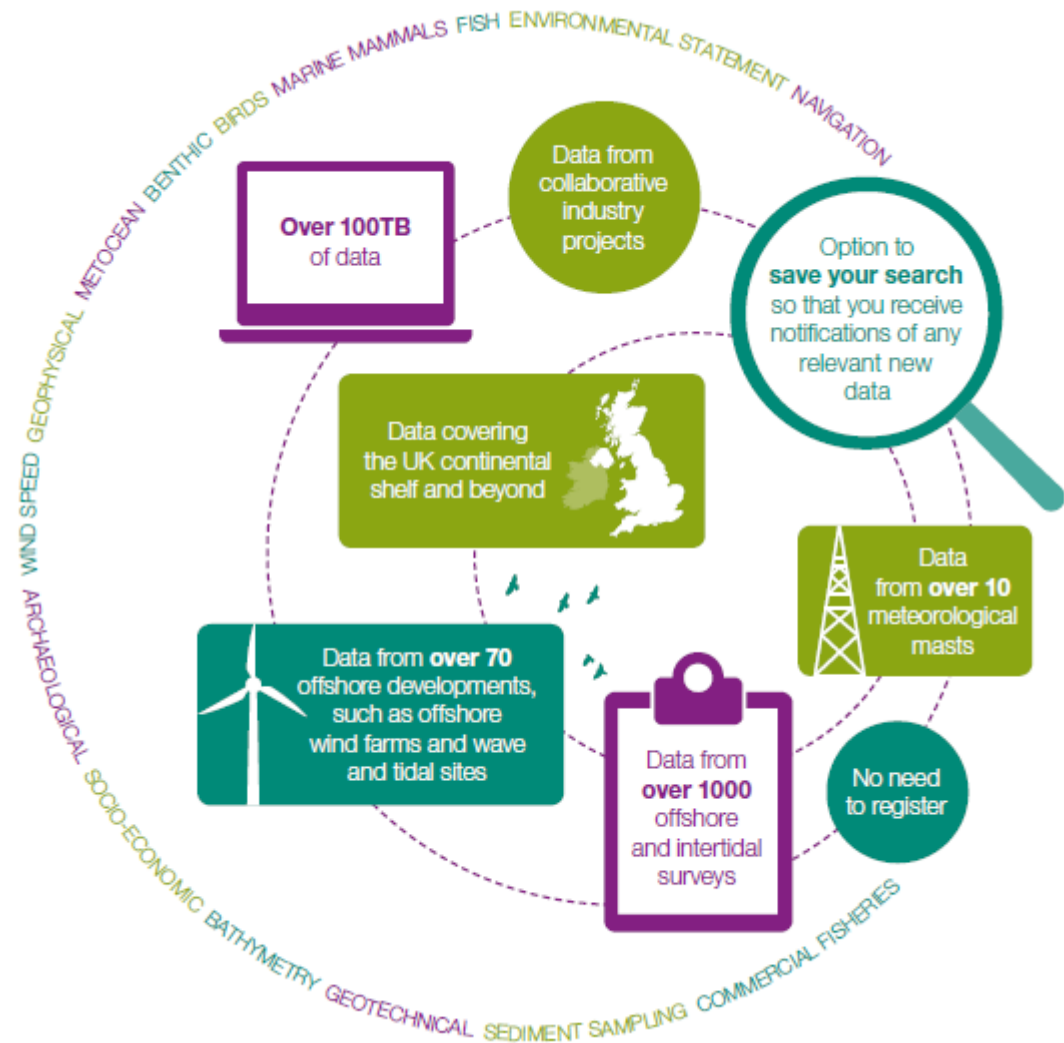
- We are a Public Authority for the purposes of Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013
- We also contribute to the marine planning process by working with the MMO (England), Welsh Government, and DAERA (Northern Ireland)
- Under the MCAA, we must consider 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

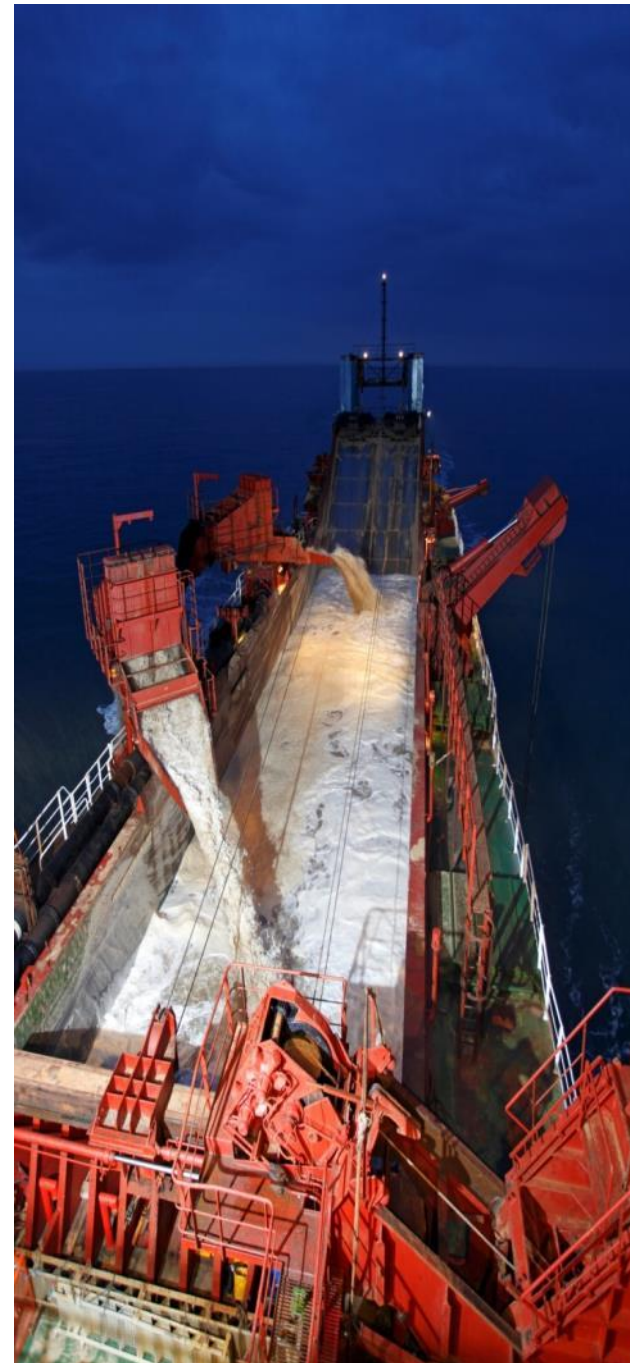
Marine Aggregate Tender

- 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

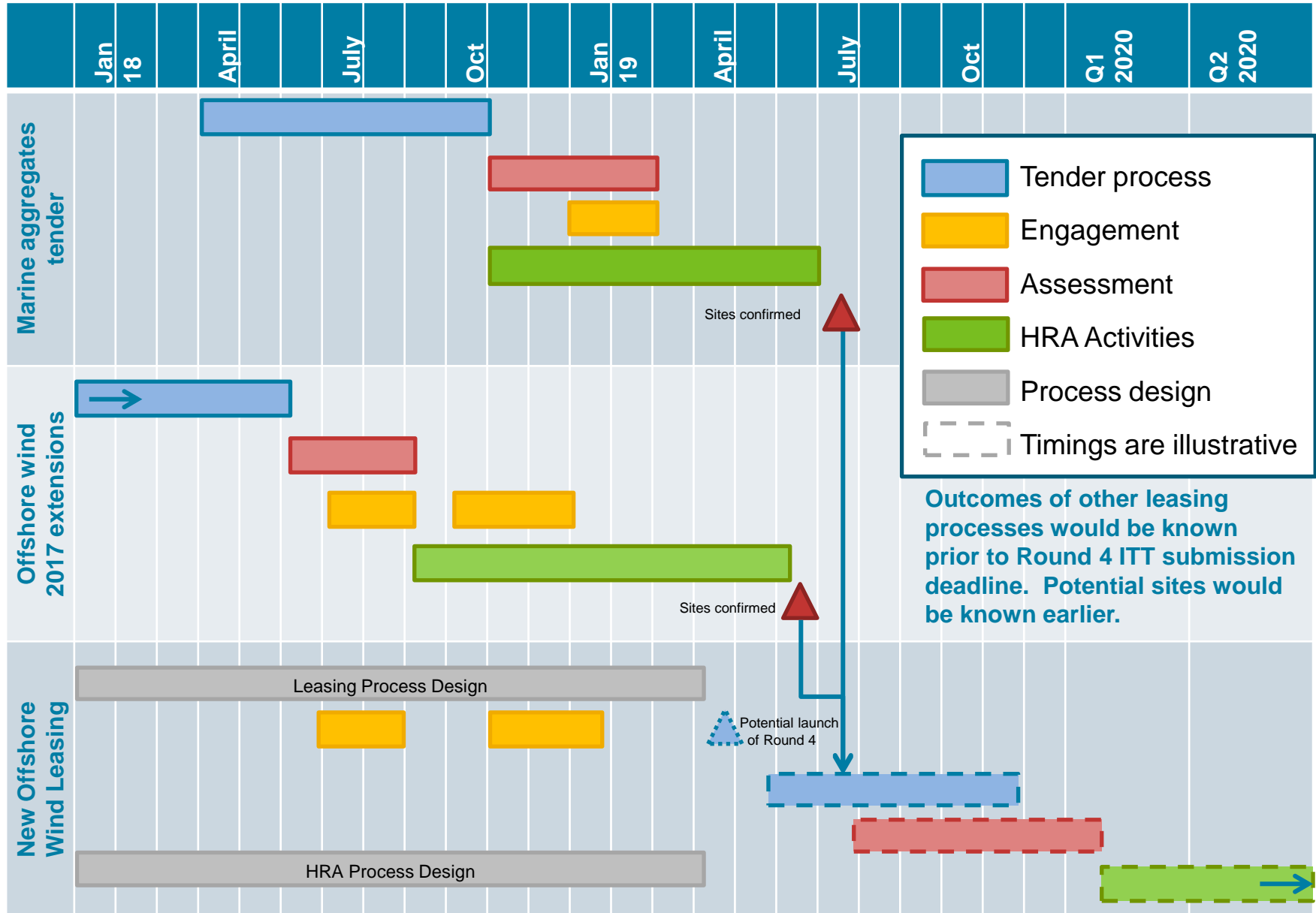
Offshore wind 2017 extensions

- 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

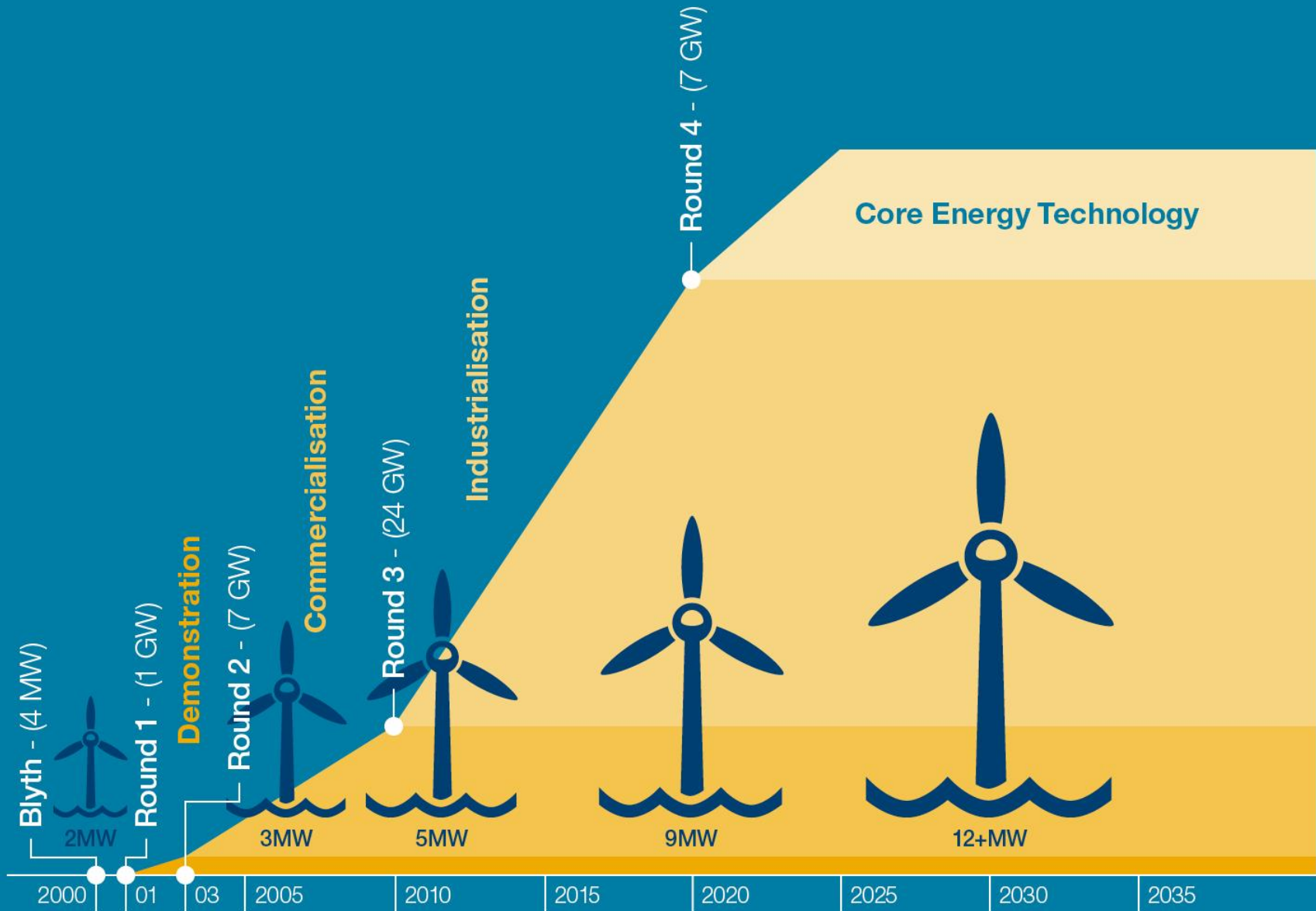


New leasing

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

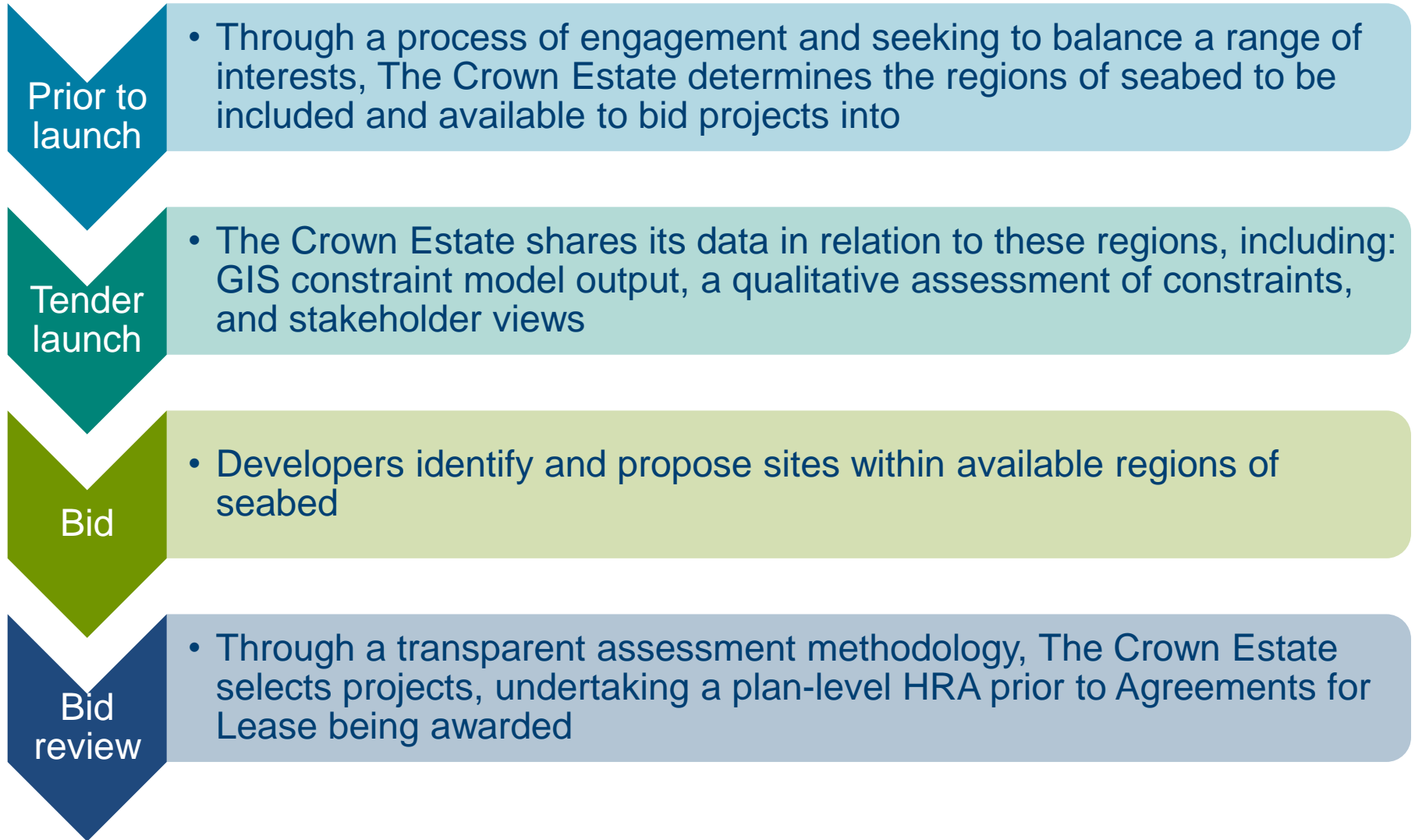
Fair & transparent process

Balance our role with that of the market

Responsible leasing

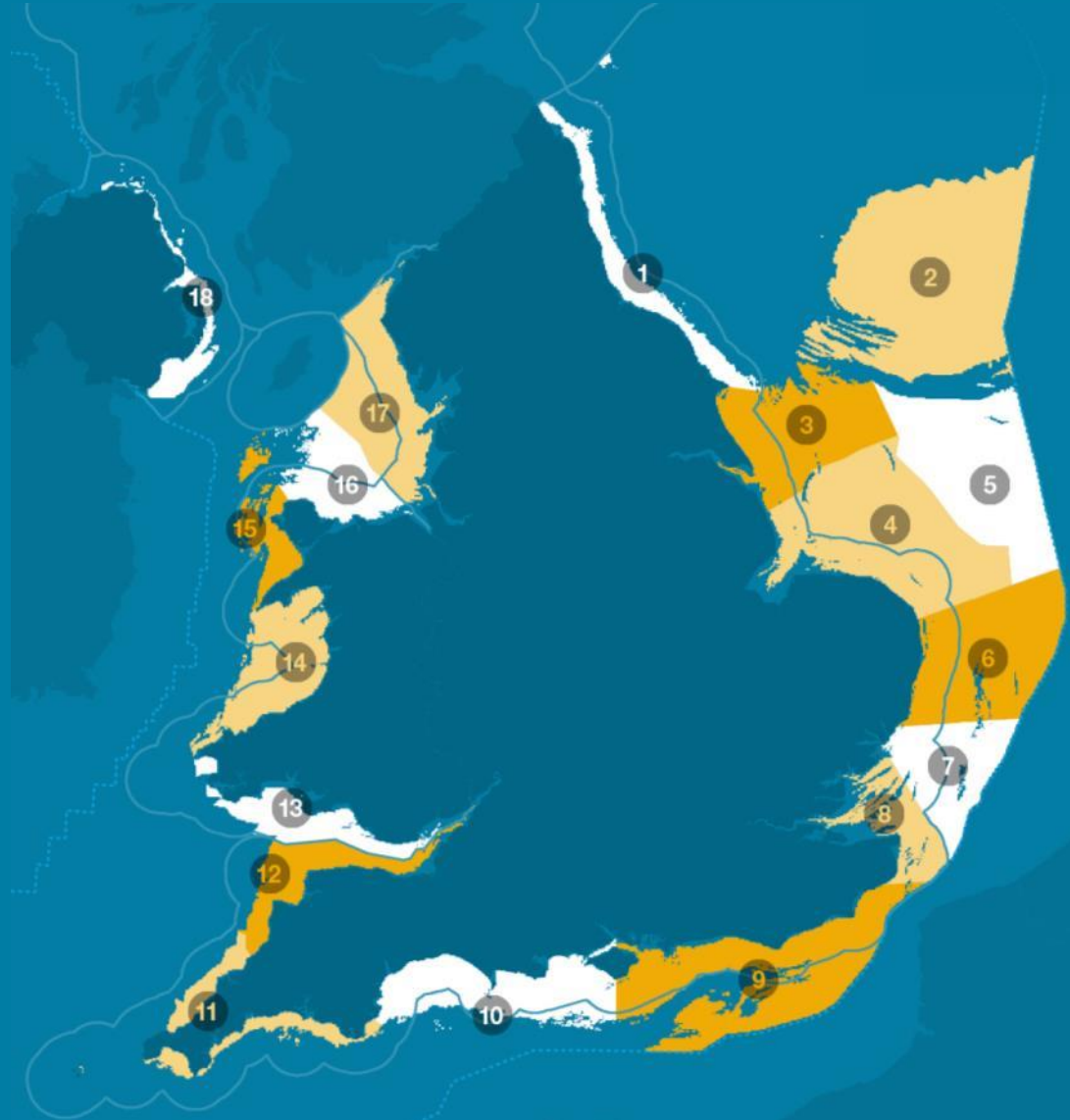
Refine and validate our proposals through extensive pre-tender engagement

Recap of proposed leasing concept



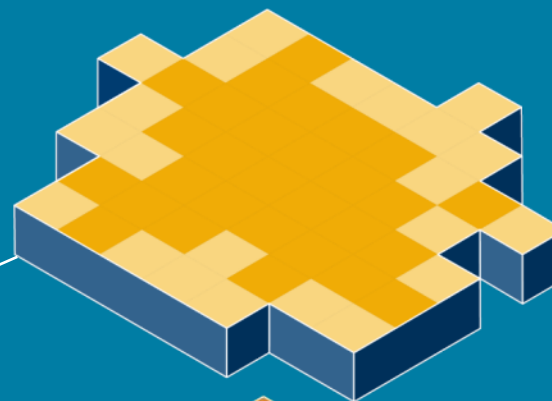
Recap of regions initially proposed

- 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

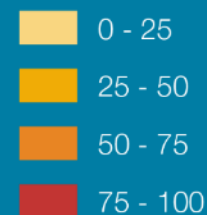


Recap of proposed leasing concept

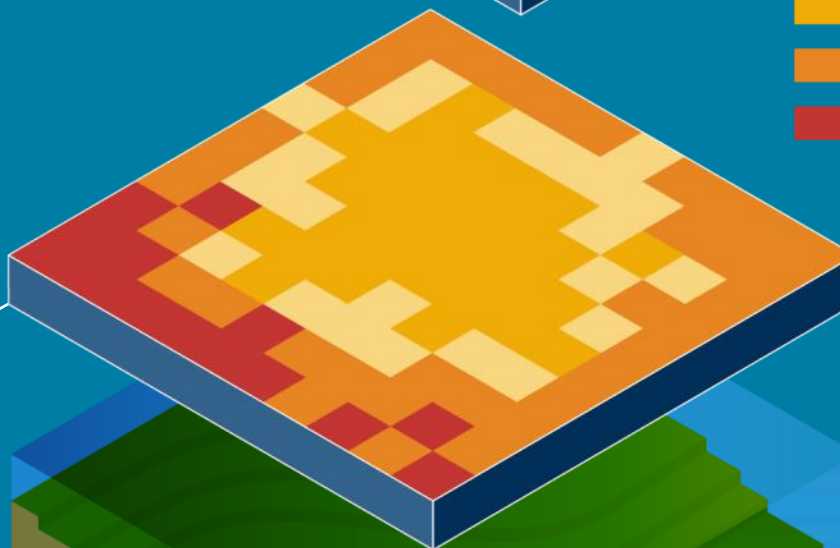
More detailed qualitative analysis provided within the 'characterisation area' (ie the least constrained (<50) part of the region)



Relative
constraint level



Exclusions and restrictions model output provided across the whole region



Region of seabed open to tender



Recap of initial proposals: summary



6GW

Developer-led site selection

Sharing our data

50m max depth

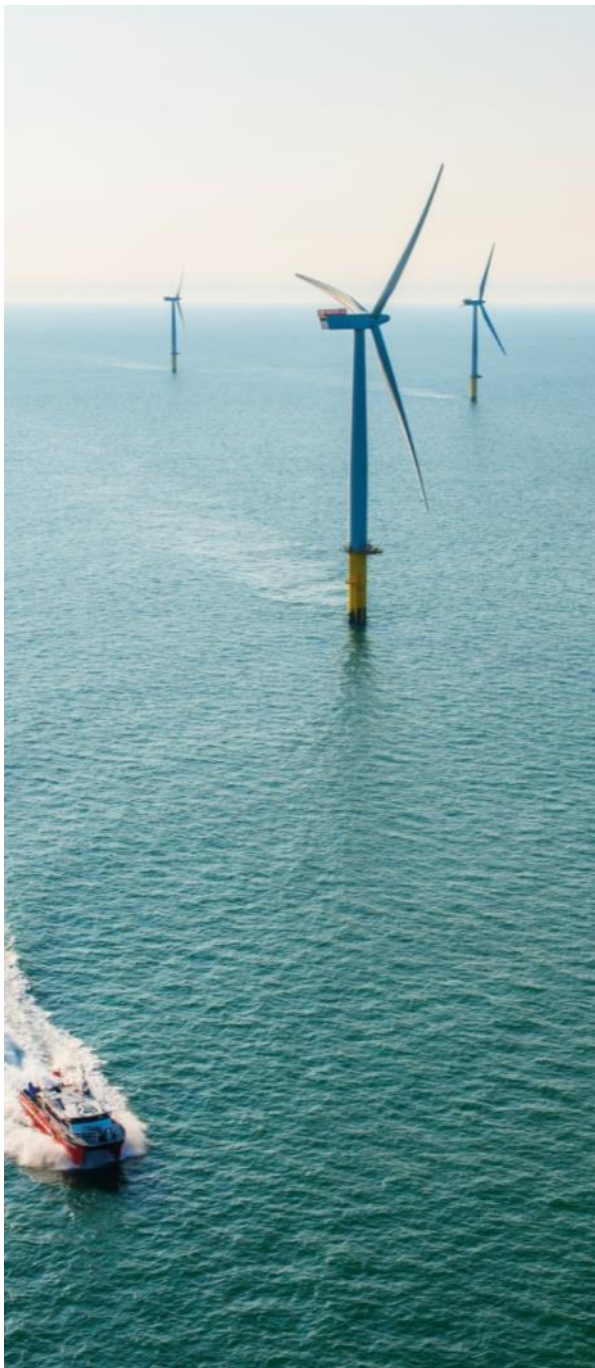
Potential 4 year gap to future rounds

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

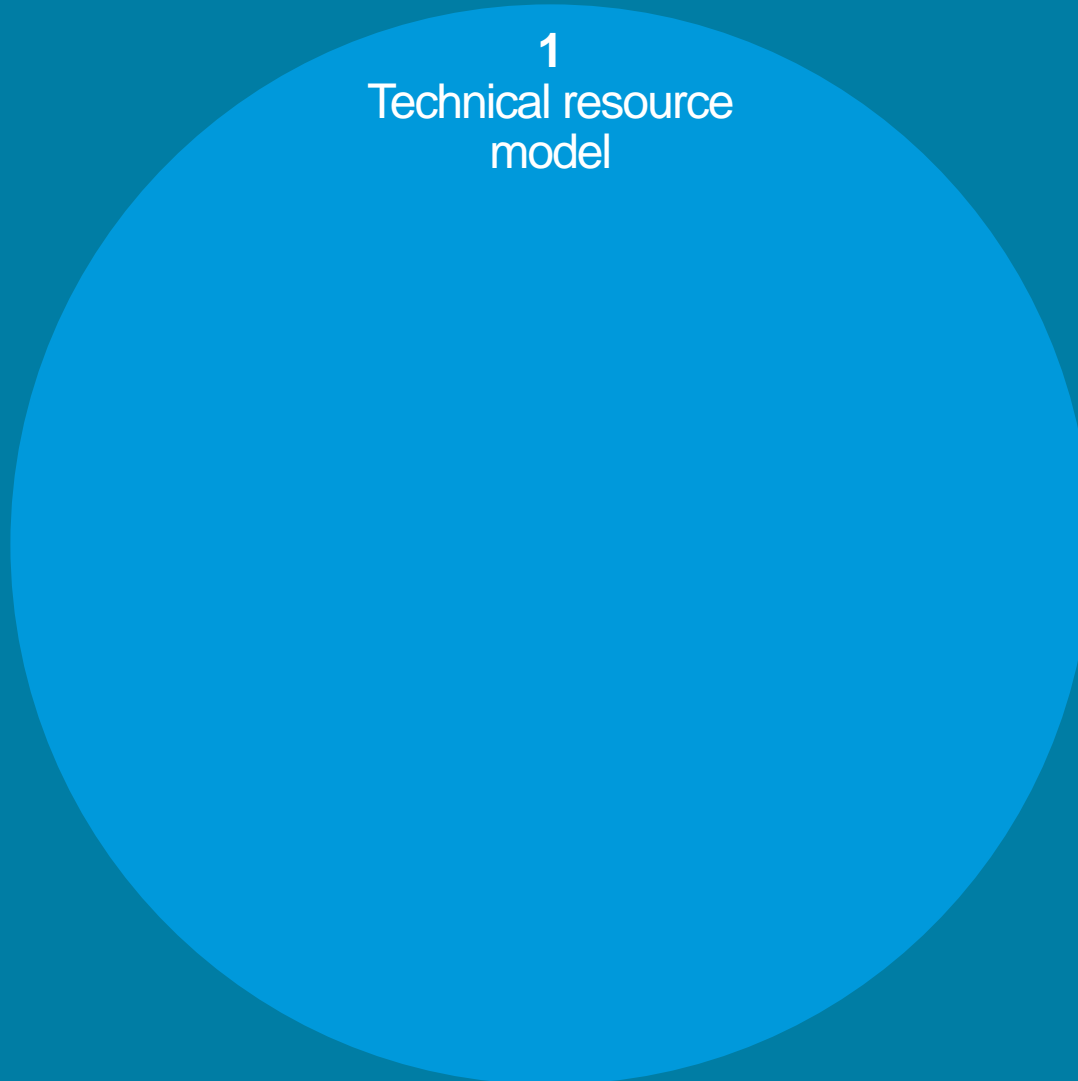
The constraint analysis draws on expertise and knowledge within The Crown Estate, supported by peer review by RPS Energy



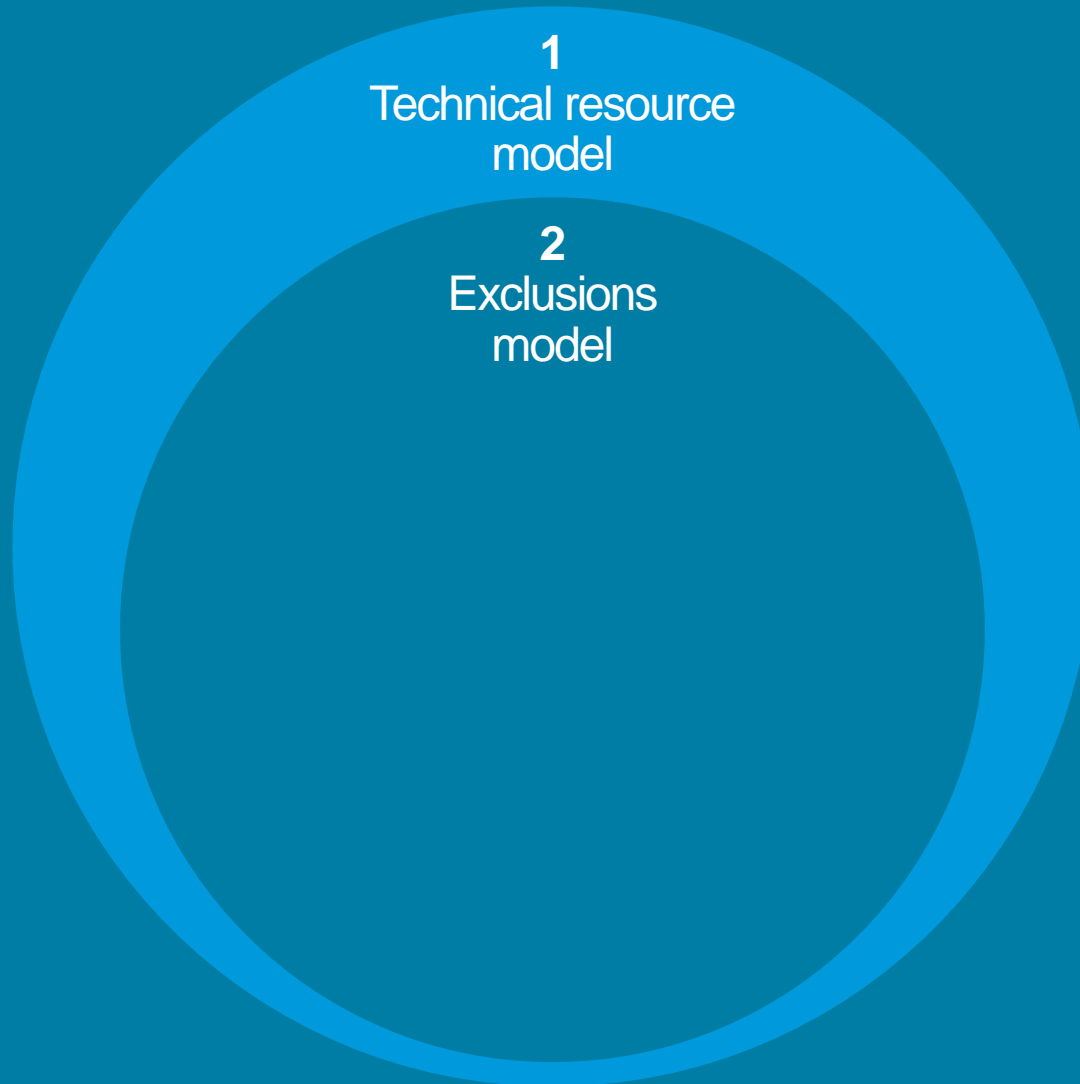
This has also been subject to review by statutory stakeholders over summer 2018



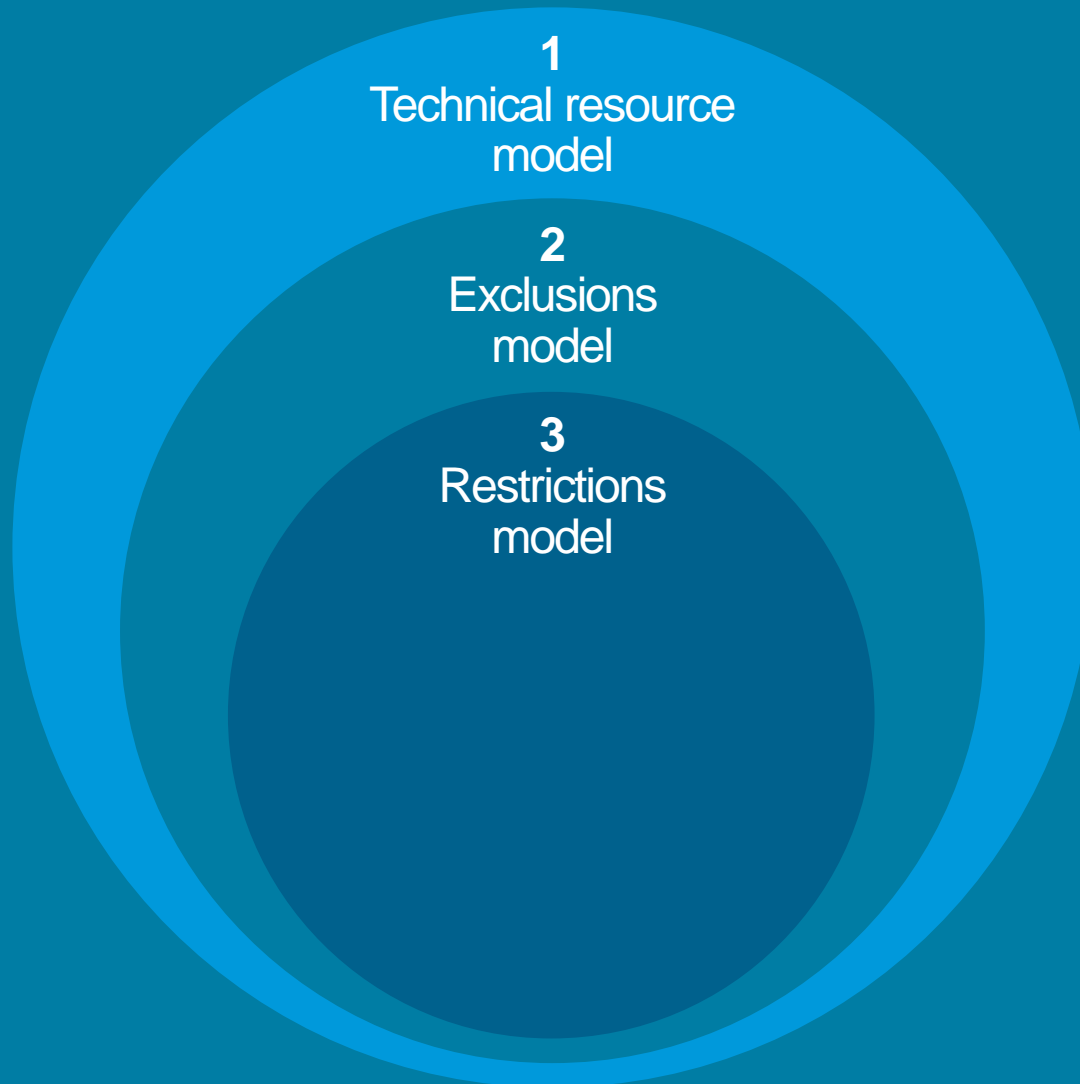
Modelling overview



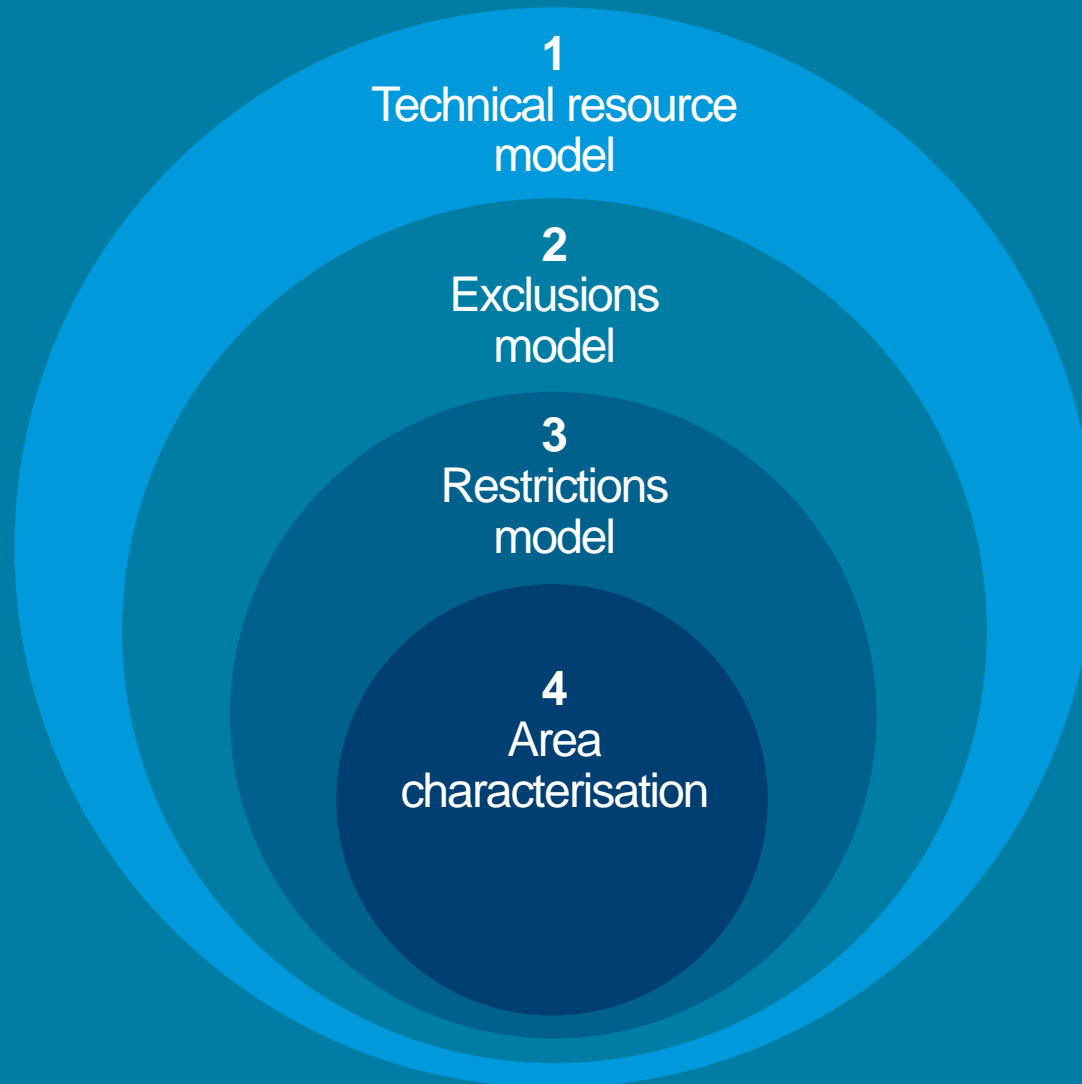
Modelling overview



Modelling overview

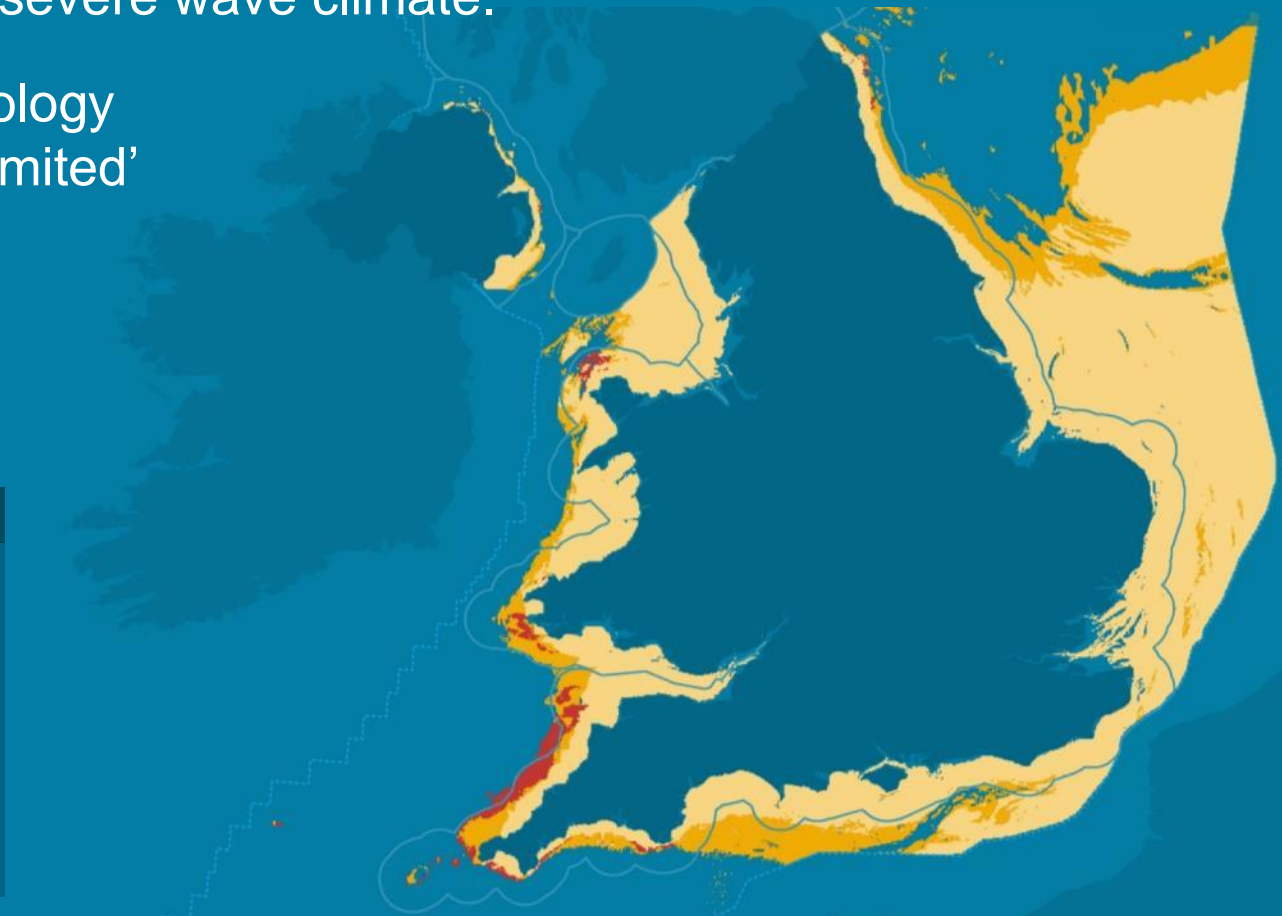
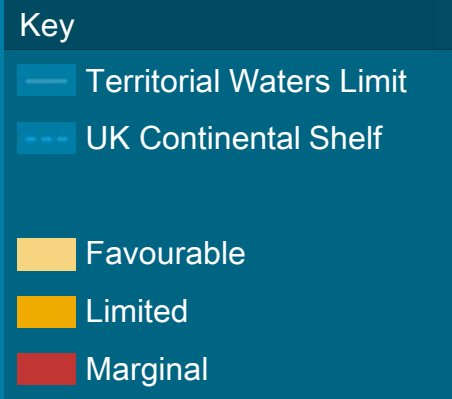


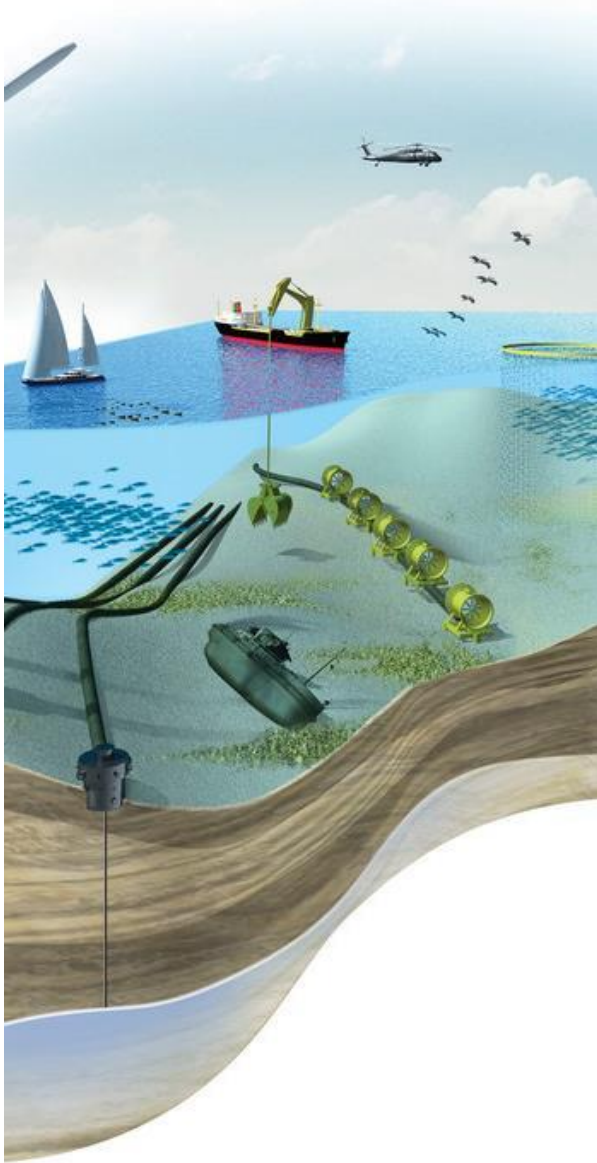
Modelling overview



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

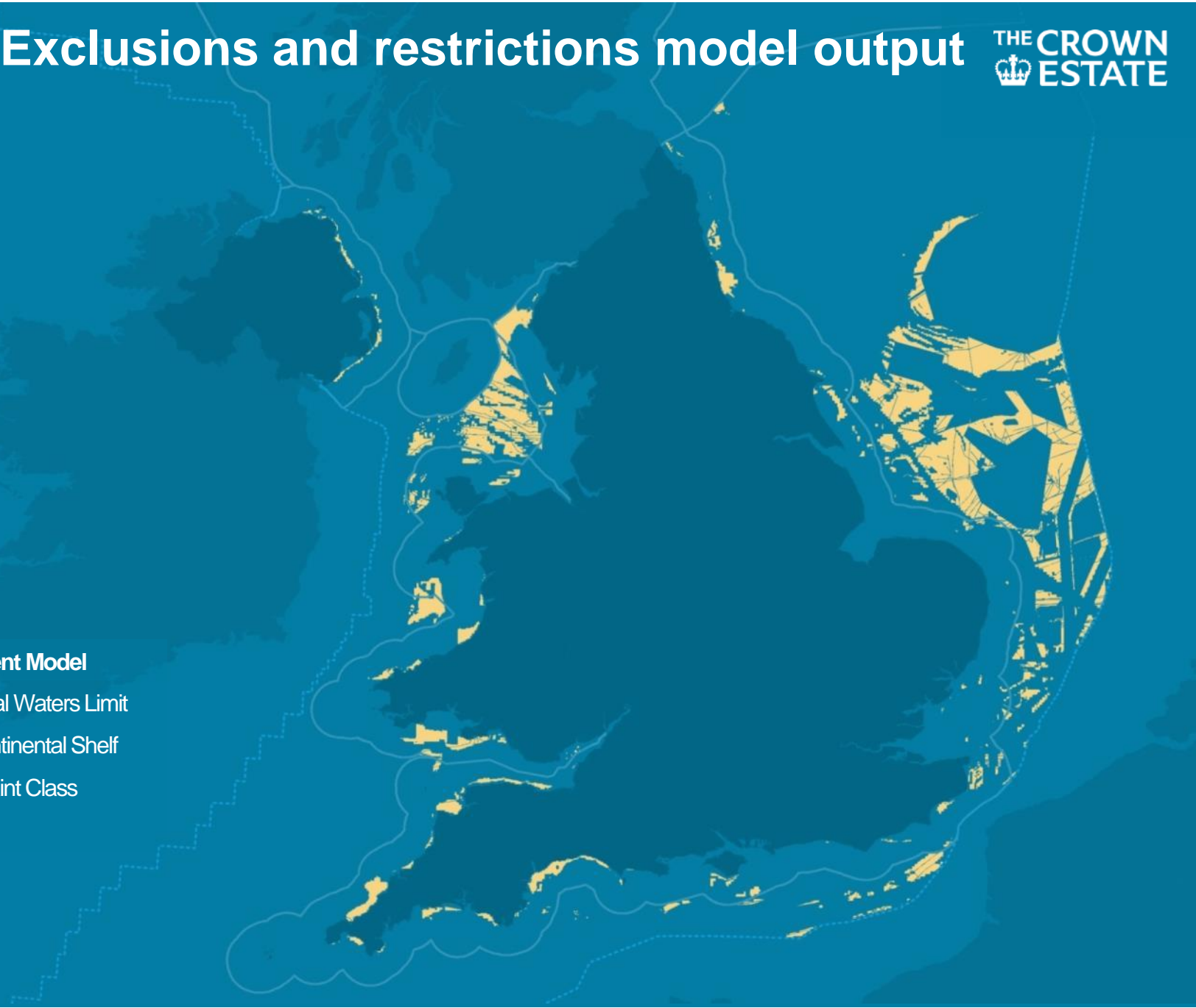
2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions: data used

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
<u>The Crown Estate Agreements</u>
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
<u>The Crown Estate Agreements</u>
Evaporates
Carbon Capture and Storage

2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

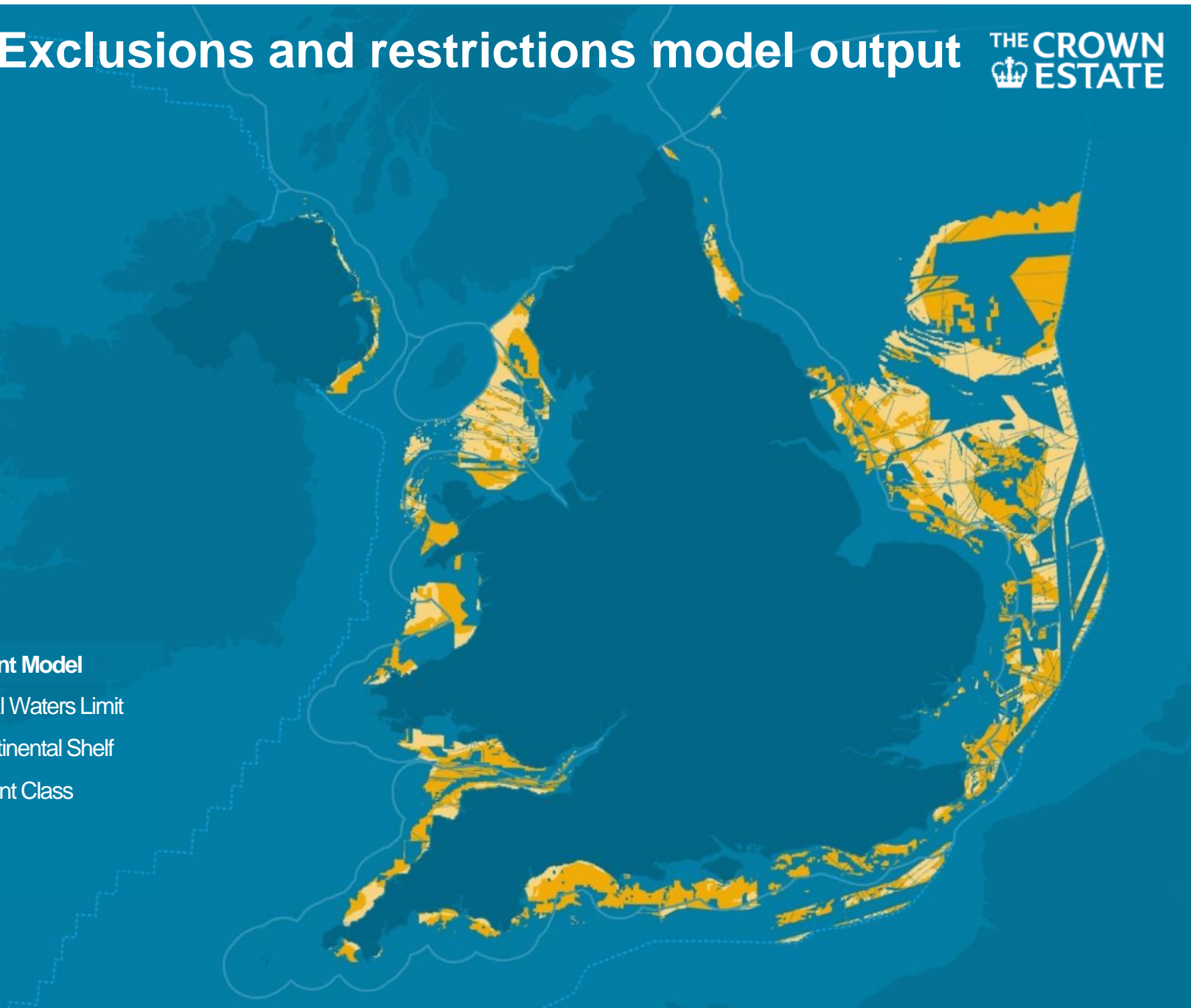
- Wind Consent Model**
- Territorial Waters Limit
 - - - UK Continental Shelf
 - Constraint Class
 - 0 - 25



2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model

- Territorial Waters Limit
- - - UK Continental Shelf
- Constraint Class
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50



2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model

— Territorial Waters Limit

- - - UK Continental Shelf

Constraint Class

0 - 25

25 - 50

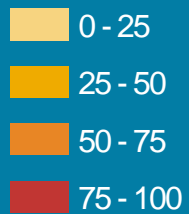
50 - 75



2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model

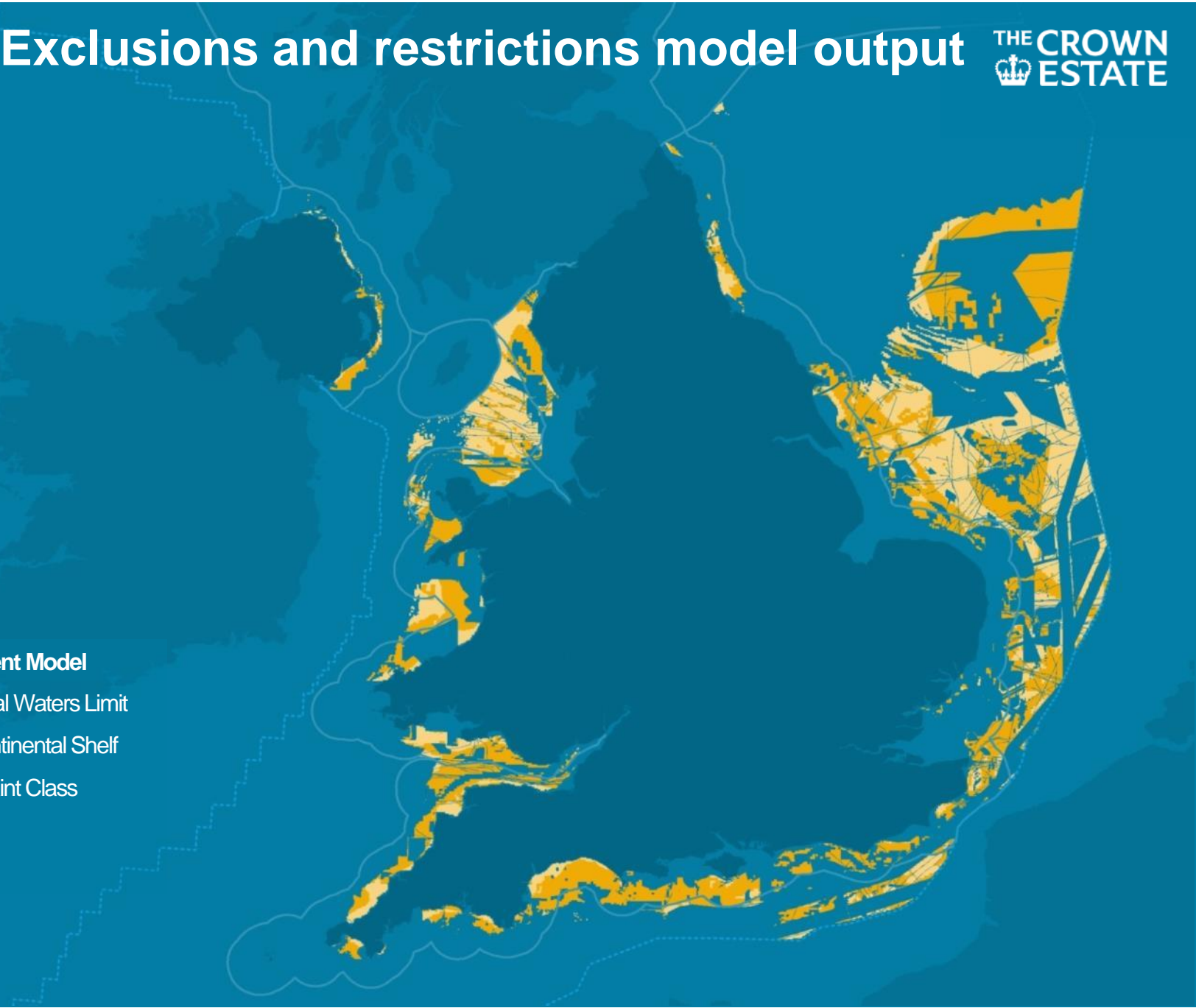
- Territorial Waters Limit
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2&3 - Exclusions and restrictions model output

Wind Consent Model

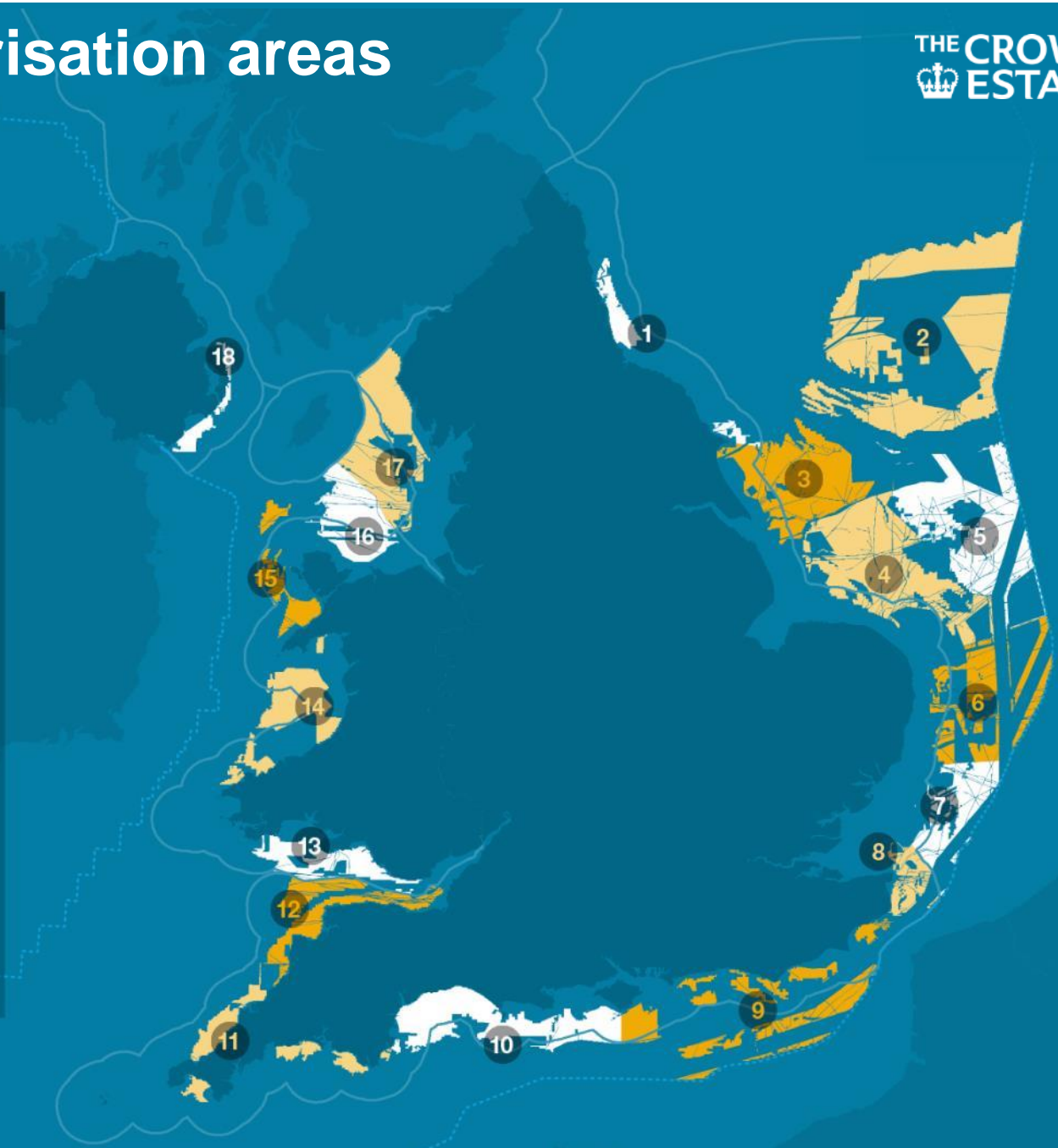
- Territorial Waters Limit
- - - UK Continental Shelf
- Constraint Class
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50



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

Characterisation documents – scoring methodology

Receptor rating

Receptor assessed but
no interaction noted

Interaction with receptor
acceptable with best
practice/accepted
mitigation

Interaction with
receptor acceptable
with moderate
mitigation

Interaction with
receptor acceptable
with significant
mitigation

Very Significant/
insurmountable issue
that would be
challenging to mitigate
within the area of
influence of a receptor

No data coverage
across the area

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.

Characterisation documents – scoring methodology

Area Rating

Receptor assessed but no interaction noted at an area level

Need to implement best practice/accepted mitigation measures to enable acceptable development within the whole area

Need to implement moderate mitigation measures to enable acceptable development within the whole area

Need to implement significant and/or strategic level mitigation to enable acceptable development within the whole area

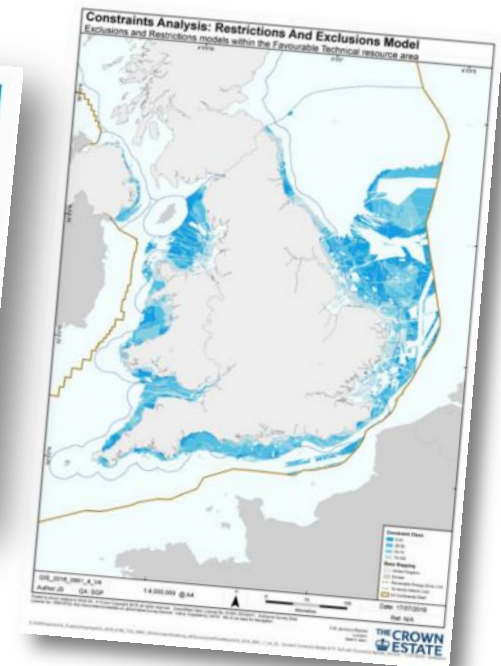
Very significant/ Insurmountable issue that would be challenging to mitigate for any development within the whole area

No data coverage across the area

The area rating looked at how each of the constraints, in combination, would impact development across the whole area.

Deliverables of the analysis made available to Statutory Stakeholders in July 2018

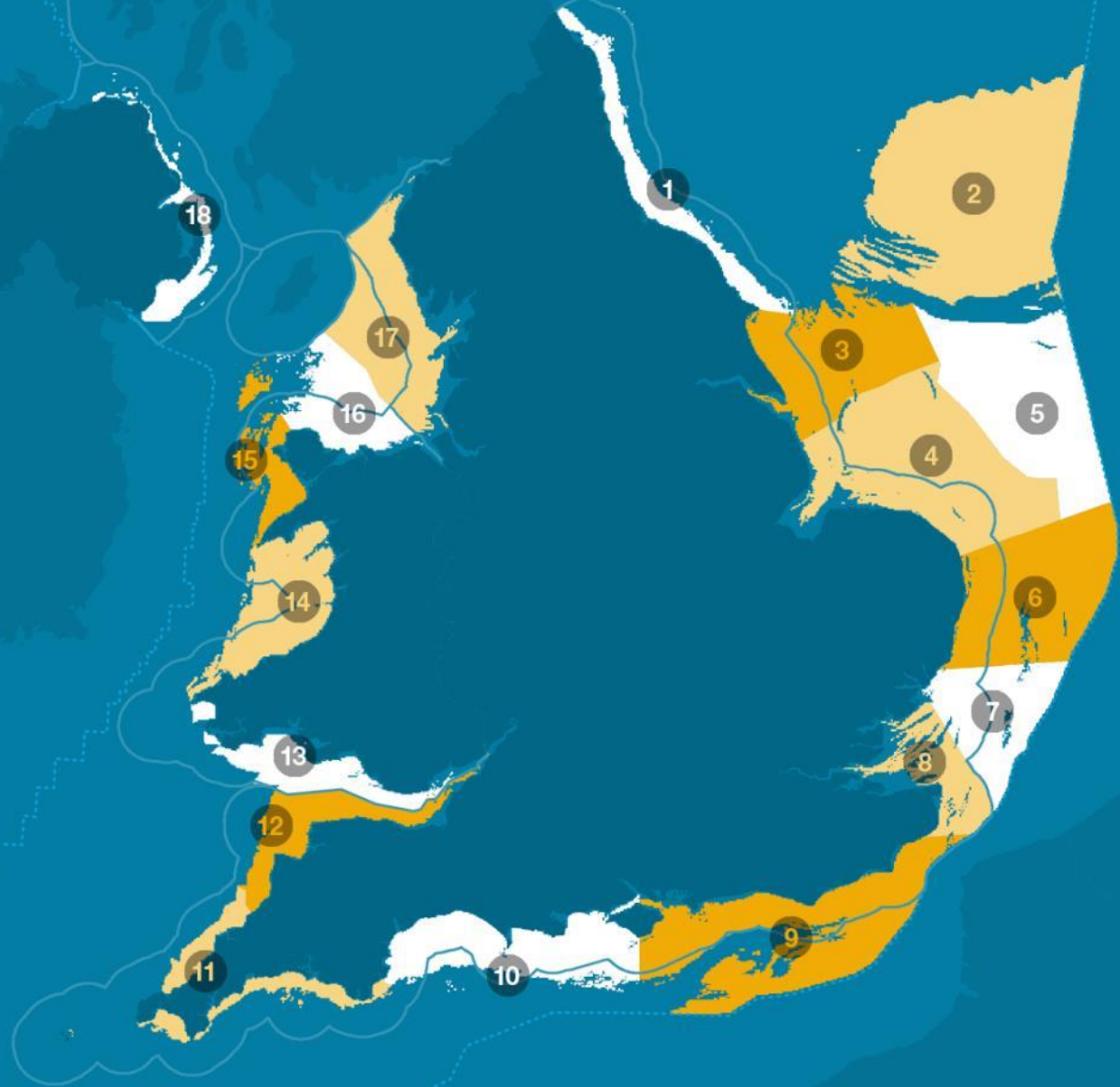
- Methodology Report
- 18 Individual Characterisation Area Reports
- Model output shape files



Recap of regions initially identified

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4 - Characterisation areas

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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:



Bilateral contributions from many others including:



Common themes raised in statutory stakeholder feedback



How we are responding to the statutory stakeholder feedback we've received:

Updates to documents

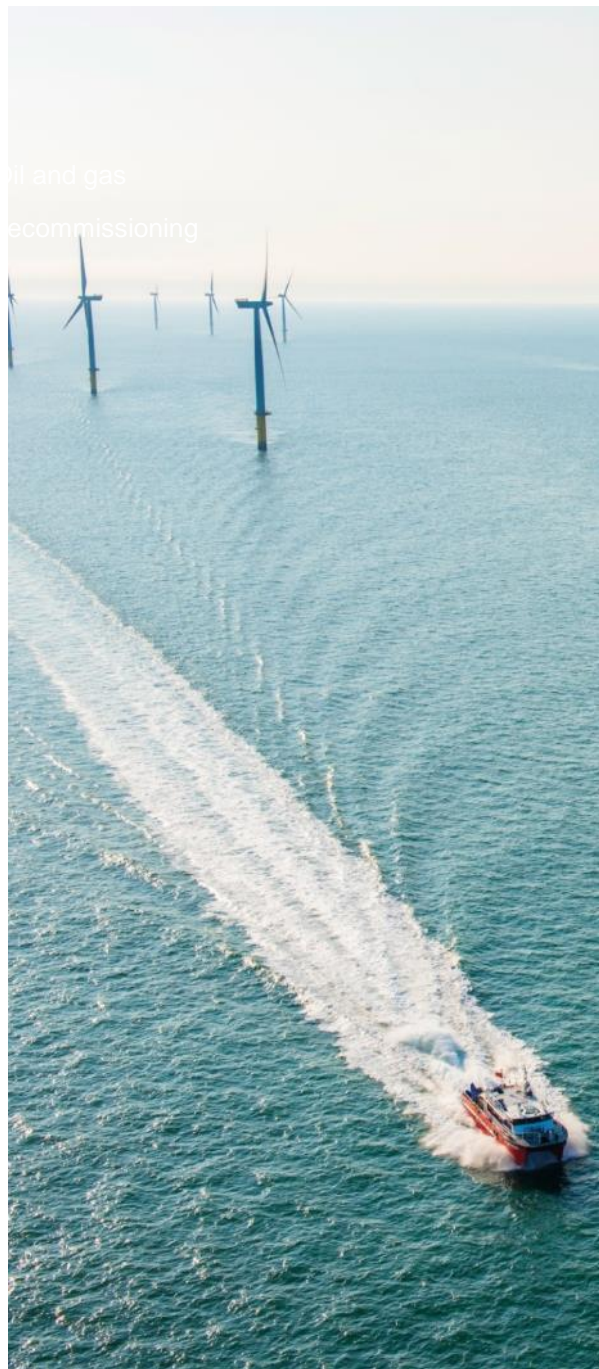
- Majority of feedback related specifically to spatial documents / reports
- Documents remain 'live' works in progress

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



Oil and gas
decommissioning

Additional projects under consideration

We are currently scoping additional projects which will be available to developers by the start of the tender phase

- Cable sensitivities mapping
 - Working with SNCBs 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 focussed 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

Summary

- 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



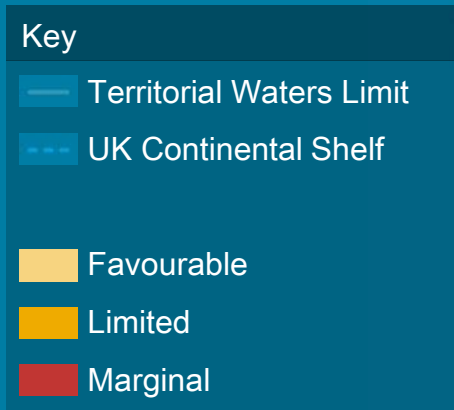
New leasing

Region refinement

Olivia Thomas

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



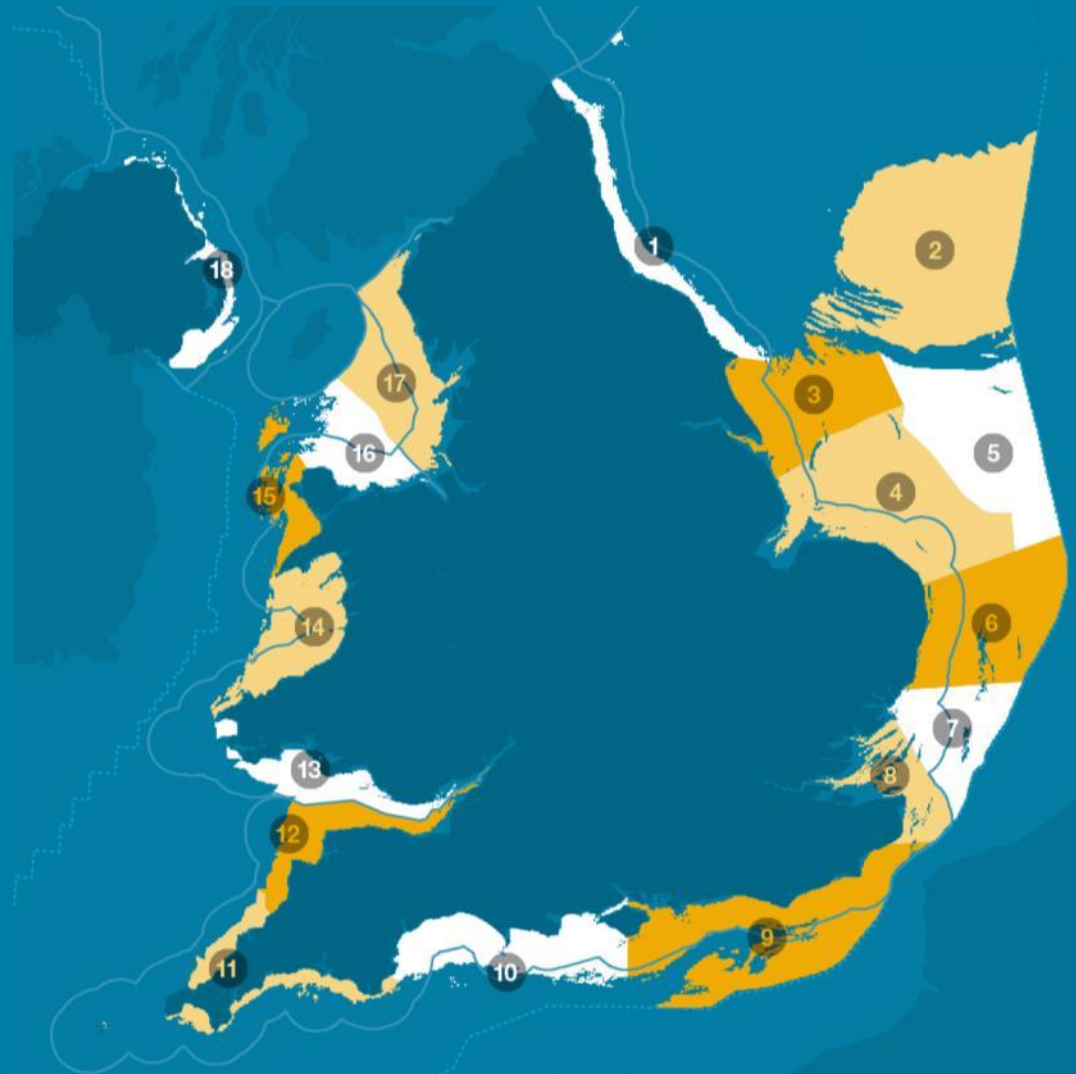
'Favourable' resource area – divided into regions

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.

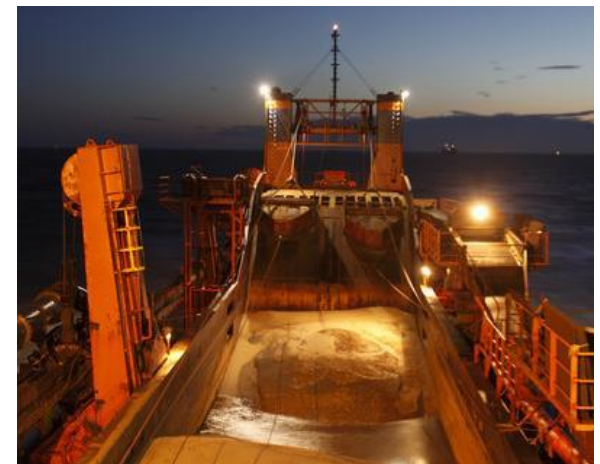
Visual Sensitivity



Visual sensitivity

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

Navigation



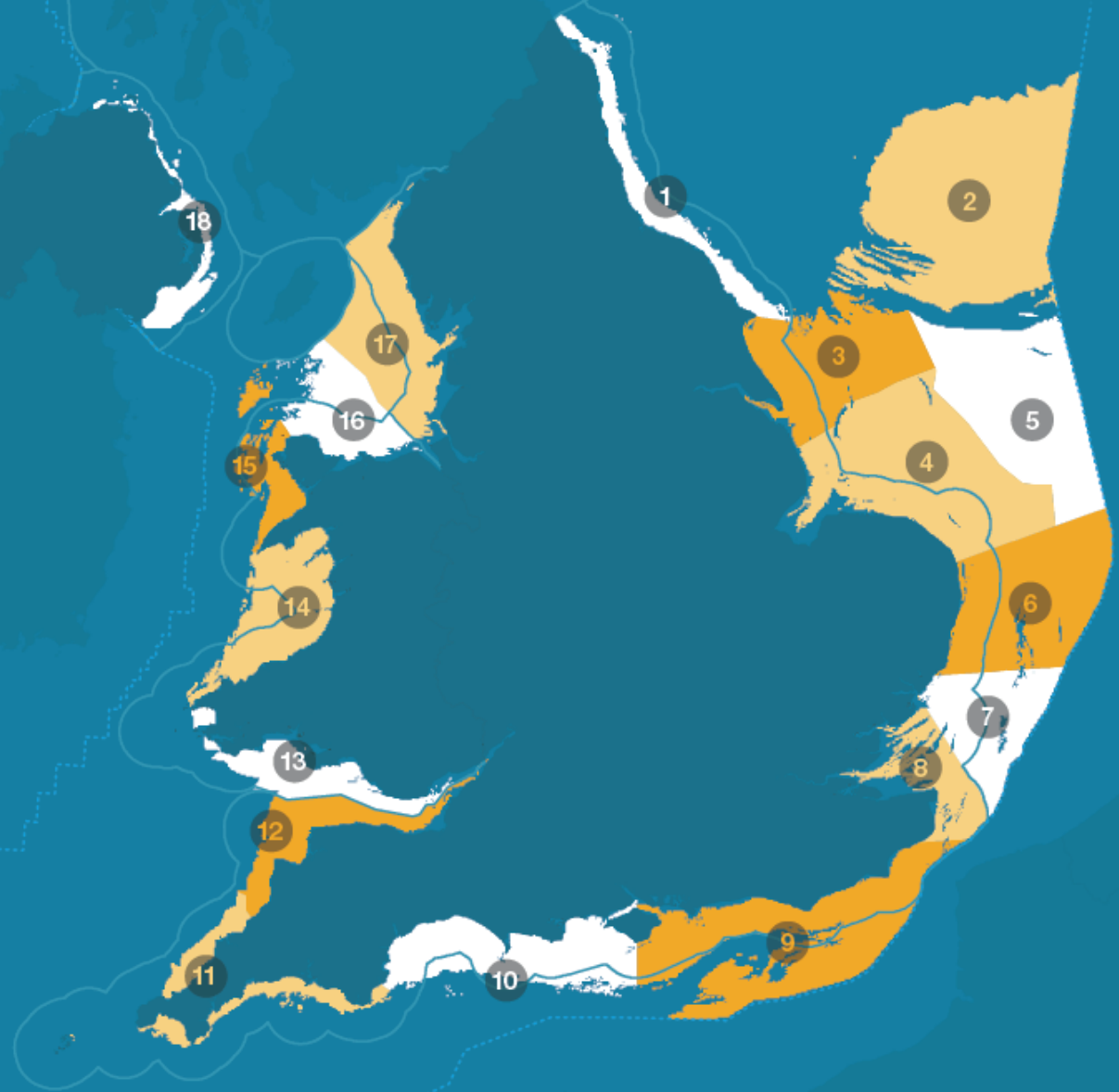
Navigation

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

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



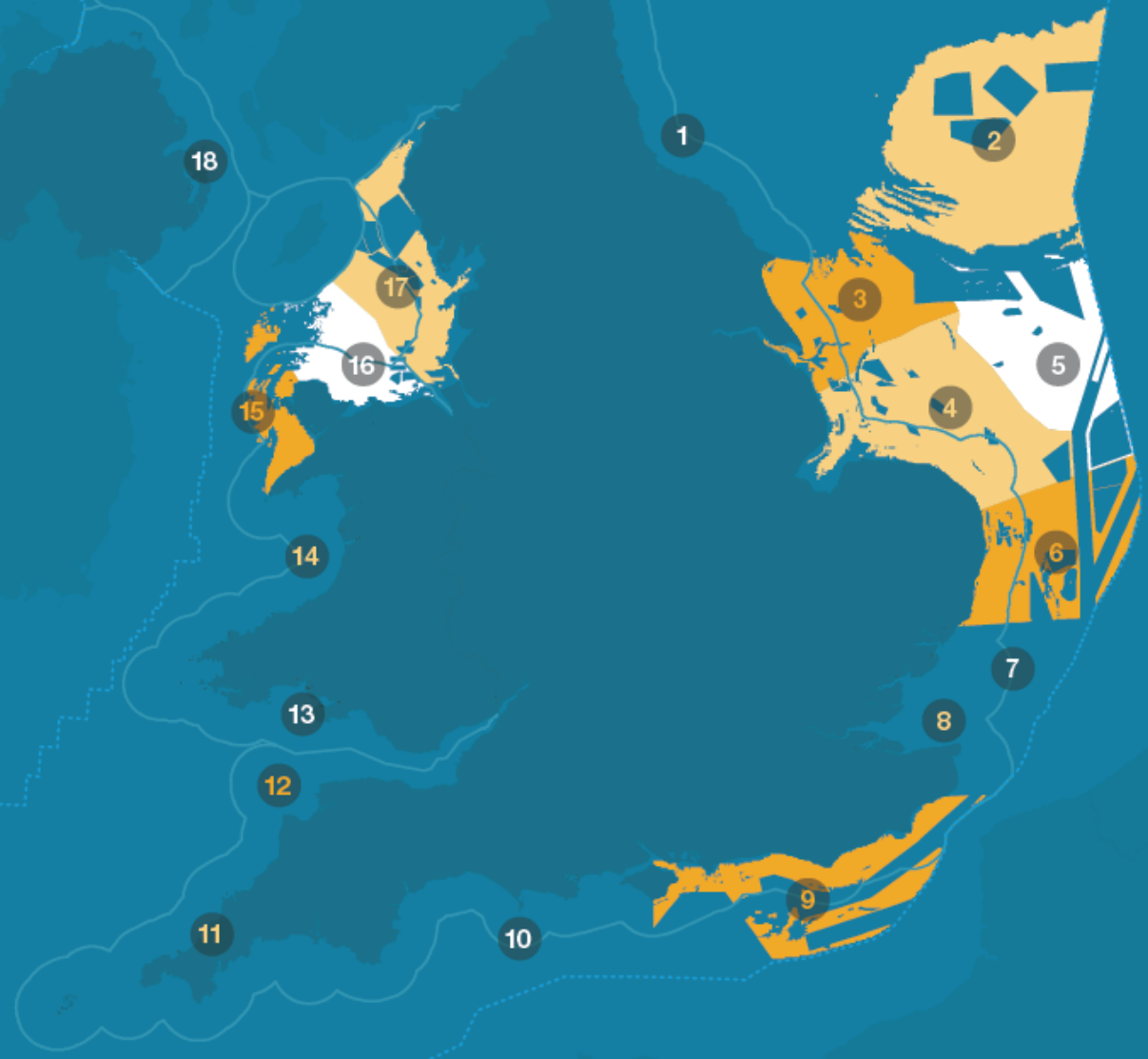
Region refinement

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

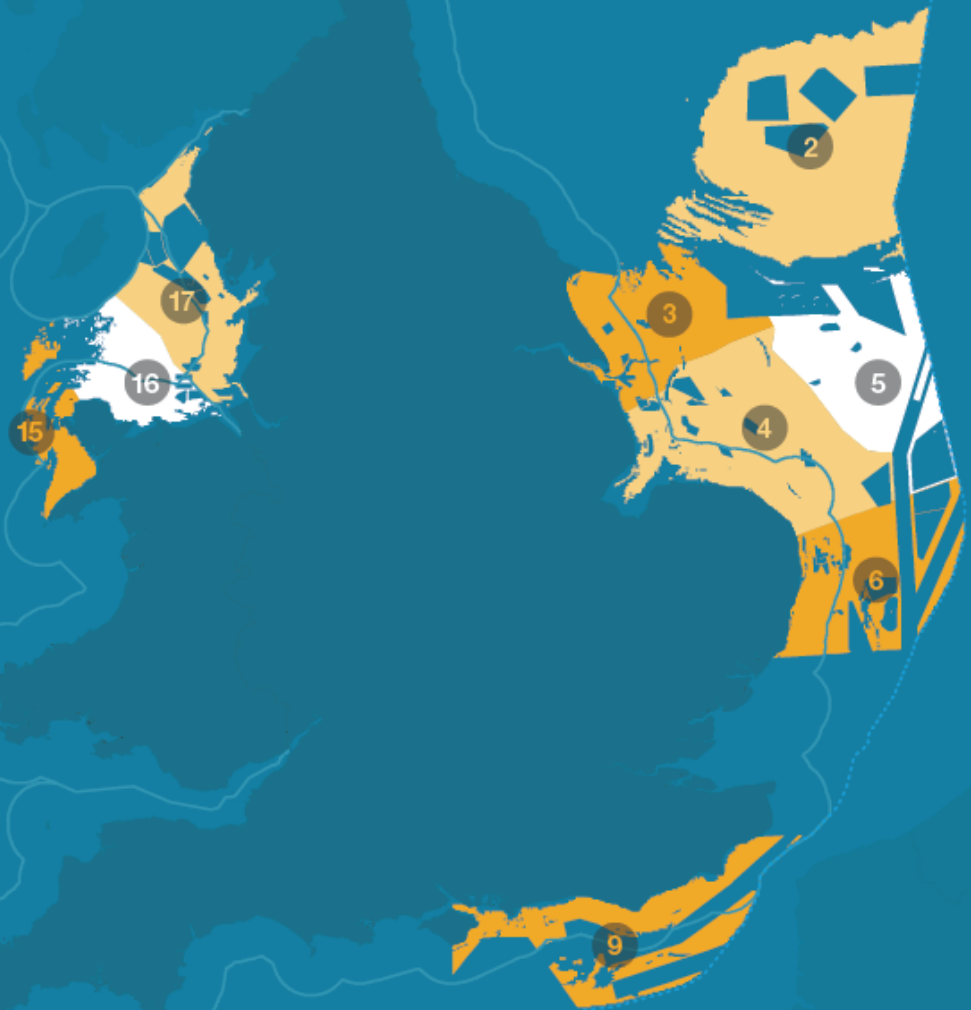
Regions remaining

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

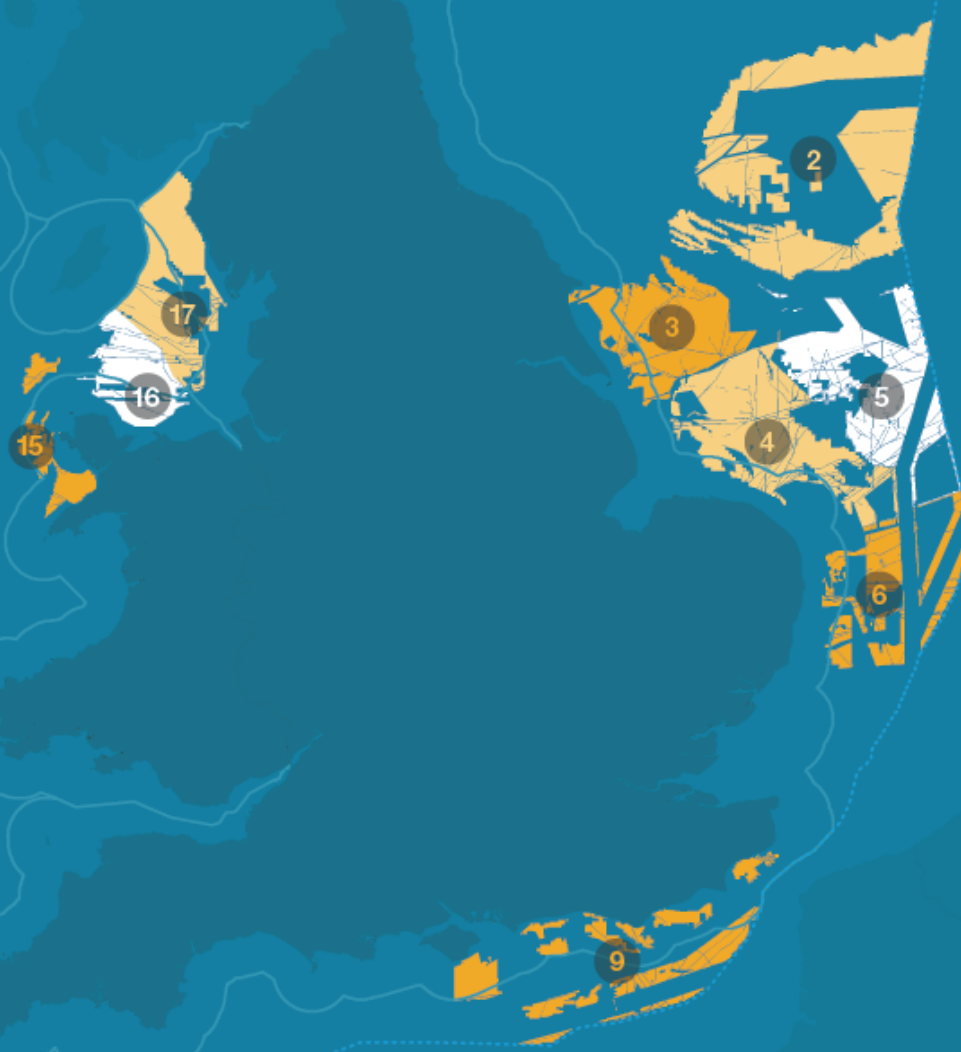
Regions remaining

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

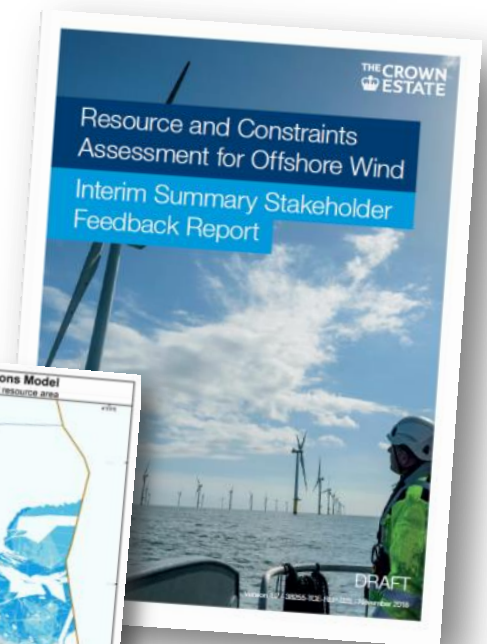
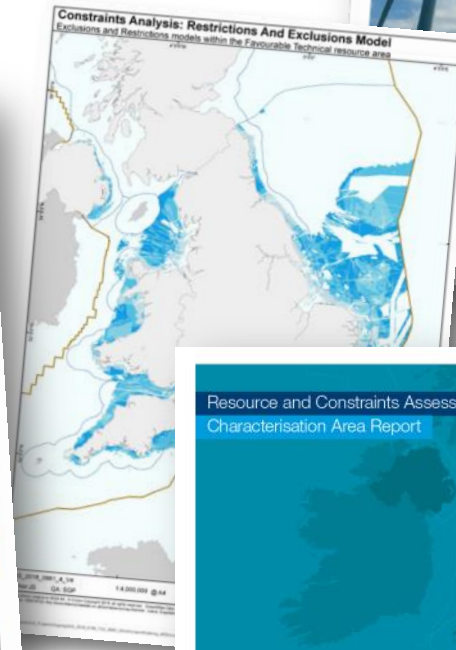
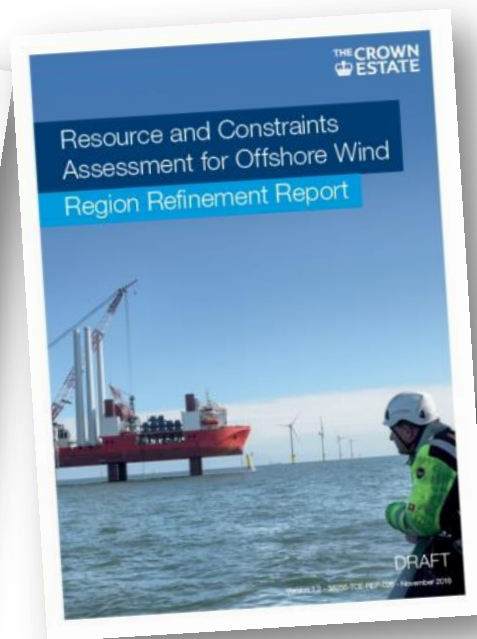
Under further consideration:

- 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





Refinement and engagement continues....

- 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 & next steps

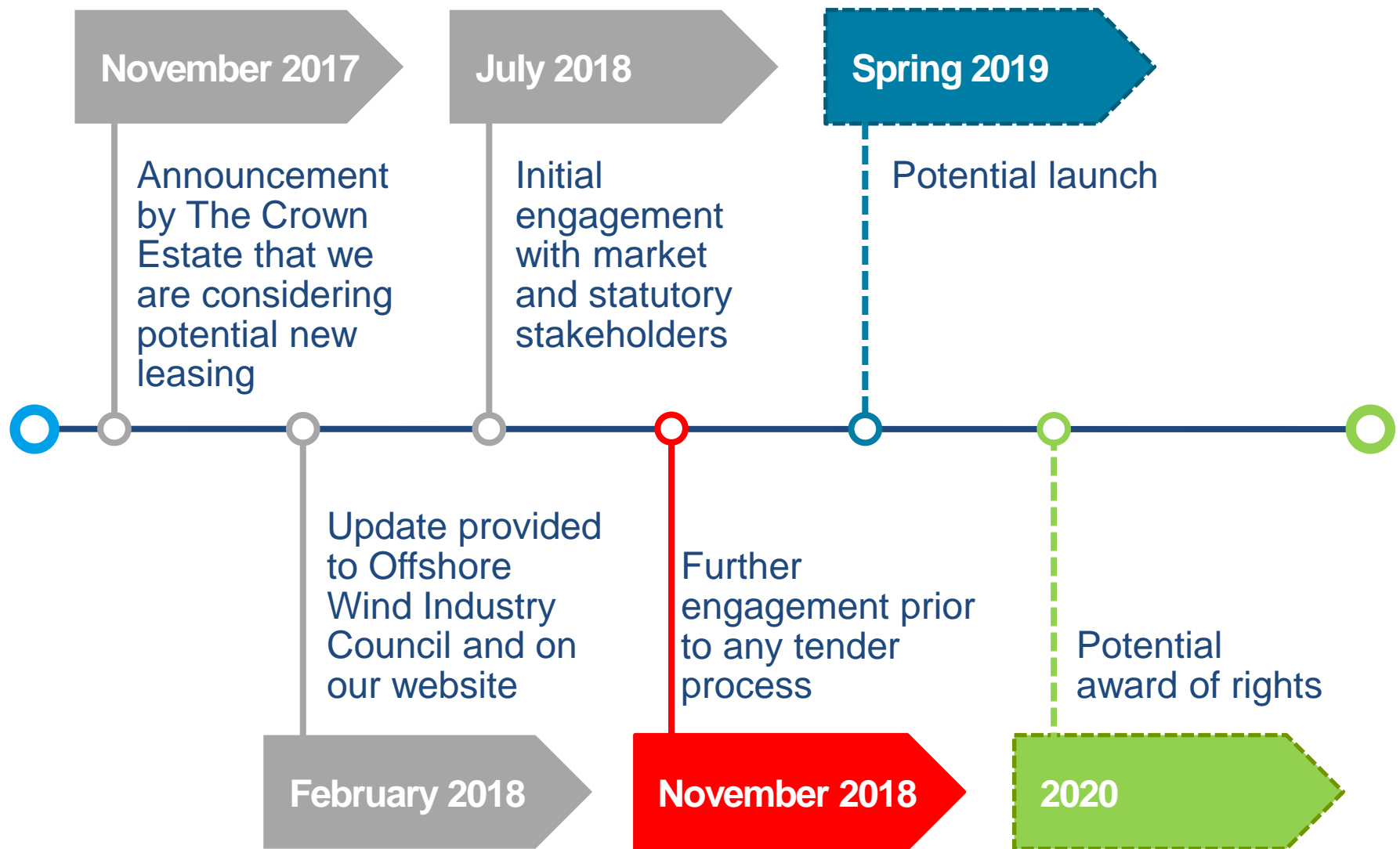
Olivia Thomas

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



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

Stay informed



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of The Crown Estate website. The navigation items are: 'Our business', 'Our places', 'What we do' (which is underlined), 'Media and Insights', 'THE CROWN ESTATE' logo, 'Careers', 'Resources', 'Contact', and a 'Search' field with a magnifying glass icon. The main banner features a large image of a wind turbine with the text 'Offshore wind potential new leasing' in white. Below the title, a paragraph reads: '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.'

[Home](#) > [What we do](#) > [On the seabed and coast](#) > [Energy](#) > [Offshore wind potential new leasing](#)

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

Press releases

[2018 - The Crown Estate](#) >

To stay informed please visit our website: thecrownestate.co.uk/potentialnewleasing

Join our mailing list at: offshorestakeholder@thecrownestate.co.uk

