

Public

Connections Network Design Methodology

12 June 2026

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How to read this document

Welcome to our **Connections Network Design Methodology (CNDM) document**. This document provides an overview of our approach to assessing new Gate 1 and Gate 2 applications under the reformed connections process, TMO4+. Throughout, where we refer to Gate 2 applications, this includes Gated Modification Applications which need to be reconsidered within the queue formation process e.g. where there is a Material Technology Change.

Chapters 1 to 3 provide an overview of the purpose of the CNDM, the process it describes and the Framework Objectives and building blocks that underpin it. The full document provides further detail on the process and either explains the steps or refers to other related TMO4+ methodologies and guidance documents.

This document explains the connections assessment and design processes for TMO4+ for **new applications which have met the Gate 2 criteria**.

This document will be reviewed and updated in line with the relevant ESO licence conditions.

This Methodology is applied under the reformed connection process introduced into CUSC as a result of CMP434 and needs to be read in the context of this process. CMP434 sets out the enduring process for applications and offers in **Section 17 of CUSC**.

Please note any reference to Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) within this document refers to both DNOs and Transmission Connected Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNOs), unless these are explicitly differentiated.



1. Introduction

This section introduces the purpose of the Connections Network Design Methodology

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 This methodology, along with the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology** and the **Project Designation Methodology**, underpin the reformed connections process known as TMO4+, and supplement the process that will be outlined in the Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) and System Operator Transmission Owner Code (STC).

1.1.2 The purpose of the Connections Network Design Methodology is to provide an overview of the process that NESO, Transmission Owners (TOs) and Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) will follow when assessing applications to connect generation, interconnection, storage and transmission connected demand that have met the Gate 1 Criteria or the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria.

1.1.3 This methodology will be followed by NESO, TOs and DNOs as we undertake the connections network design activities for assessing new applications in the application window.

2. CNDM Definition, Framework Objectives and Scope

This section outlines the scope and objectives of the CNDM

2.1 Definition: Connections Network Design Methodology

What do we mean by the CNDM?

“The Connections Network Design Methodology describes how relevant generation and demand connections will be assessed and strategically designed in alignment with wider network planning activities.”

It defines the process by which NESO and the TOs will undertake a technical assessment of connection applications and determine:

- the indicative connection date and indicative connection location included in a Gate 1 offer
- the connection date and connection point included in a Gate 2 offer, or the reserved connection date and connection point included in a Gate 1 offer for eligible projects
- opportunities for connections-related anticipatory investment

The methodology also:

- describes how capacity will be reallocated to other projects following termination or Gate 2 offer rejection
- describes how the connection design processes will interact with Government and NESO strategic energy plans
- signposts to other relevant documentation about strategic energy planning and the reformed connections process

2.2 CNDM: Framework Objectives

2.2.1 Five Framework Objectives have been developed to underpin the CNDM and the connection assessment processes outlined within. These are shown in **Figure 1** below and are to be considered on an equal footing.

2.2.2 These objectives will be updated where necessary in accordance with NESO, TO and DNO licence obligations.



Objective	Description
 Safety & Security of Supply	• Produces a network design that is safe and reliable
 Economic, Efficient and Sustainable	• Enables the coordinated assessment of connections, resulting in an economic and efficient system and savings for end consumers • Facilitates contestability and competition for design and delivery of connection infrastructure, encouraging innovation and creating benefits through capital and operational cost savings • Considers environmental and community impacts and aims to minimise or mitigate these in the network design
 Transition to Net Zero	• Helps to facilitate the delivery of the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30 Action Plan) • Is future-proofed to enable alignment with future strategic plans such as the Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP), Strategic Spatial Energy Plan (SSEP) and Regional Energy Strategic Plan (RESP)
 Deliverability & Operability	• Provides the greatest opportunity for earlier connection dates for viable, net zero aligned generation and demand projects across Great Britain • Facilitates the connection of projects that deliver material system benefits
 Consistency & Transparency	• Promotes consistency between TOs yet respects their independence and appropriately takes account of differences between networks • Provides customers with insight as to how connection projects are assessed and the opportunity to collaborate on shaping the future of the network

Figure 1: CNDM Framework Objectives

2.3 What is in scope of the CNDM?

2.3.1 The table below provides an overview of what is in scope of the CNDM.

In Scope	Description
Gate 1 Assessment (new applications)	Documenting the approach that NESO and TOs will follow to produce Gate 1 offers and identify anticipatory investment. - Purpose of a Gate 1 offer - Approach to determining indicative connection dates and connection locations - Connection point and Capacity Reservation for selected Gate 1 projects - Anticipatory Investment at Gate 1
Gate 2 Assessment (new applications and gated modification applications)	Documenting the approach that NESO, TOs and DNOs will follow to align each Gate 2 Tranche to the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria, and assess projects to determine connection dates, PoC and reinforcement works. - Assessing the Gate 2 Tranche against the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria - Assessing relevant projects against the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30 Action Plan) - Treatment of relevant embedded generation, Designated Projects, projects not in scope of the CP30 Action Plan, hybrid projects, and Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservations - Substitutions and rebalancing to adjust zonal capacities and address over- or undersupply against the CP30 Action Plan - Publishing the outcome of assessment against the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria - Assessment to determine a connection date and connection point for each project at Gate 2 - Approach to the Gated Design Process - Design Variations, derogations, competition and contestability and bay allocation - Approach to reallocating capacity when projects exit the queue
Interactions with other Strategic Energy Planning Processes	- Interactions between the CNDM and CP30 Action Plan - Interactions between the CNDM and SSEP - Interactions between the CNDM and Transitional Centralised Strategic Network Plans (tCSNP)

Roles and Responsibilities	• Roles and responsibilities of NESO under the CNDM • Roles and responsibilities of TOs under the CNDM • Roles and responsibilities of DNOs under the CNDM • Roles and responsibilities of Transmission Connected IDNOs under the CNDM
Interactions with Strategic Energy Planning Processes	The following topics are out of scope of this version of the CNDM, but will feature in future iterations of the CNDM once these interactions are better understood: • Interactions between the CNDM and CSNP • Interactions between the CNDM and RESP

2.4 What policy and publications does the CNDM refer to?

The table below provides links to existing publications and policy documents which are referenced within this document.

Existing Policy	Description
Gate 2 Criteria Methodology	The Gate 2 Criteria Methodology sets out the two parts of the Gate 2 Criteria; the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria and the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria. It also explains how Users evidence they have met the criteria, and how such evidence is assessed.
Project Designation Methodology	The Project Designation Methodology explains the reasons projects could be designated, sets out the criteria for designation and the process by which NESO will designate projects.
Clean Power 2030 Report	NESO provided advice to Government in November 2024 on achieving Clean Power by 2030 via our Clean Power 2030 Report .
Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30 Action Plan)	The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan: A new era of clean electricity (December 2024) builds on the advice from NESO, setting out Government's view of the requirements for Clean Power by 2030 and the steps needed to get there.
Connect and Manage Guidance	How the range of works required for a connection are categorised as Enabling and Wider works is covered in the Connect and Manage Guidance .
CP30 Action Plan Connections Reform Annex	The CP30 Action Plan contains a Connections reform annex , which provides a detailed breakdown of the permitted capacities to 2030 and to 2035 for in-scope technologies for the purposes of aligning the connections queue to the CP30 Action Plan.
Gated Modification Guidance	The Gated Modification Guidance sets out the types of changes which require a Gated Modification Application to be submitted within a Gated Application Window.
Material Technology Change Guidance	The Material Technology Change Guidance sets out NESO's process for managing requests for technology changes made via Gated Modification Applications and the Treatment of Requests to Change Connection Applications does this for relevant embedded projects.
Queue Management	Queue Management was introduced following the implementation of CUSC Modification CMP376. This is the current Queue Management

	Guidance . This is the current Queue Management User Guide for relevant embedded projects.
Technical Limits	The introduction of Grid Supply Point (GSP) Technical Limits is an initiative developed as part of the ENA's 3-Point Plan, working to accelerate the connection of generation and storage in some areas of the distribution network ahead of the required transmission reinforcement works.
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out the criteria and methodology for planning and operating the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS): SQSS Code Documents .
Connection and Infrastructure Options Note (CION)	The CION Process was previously used to assess and record the rationale for the selection of the overall preferred connection option for the onshore connection point and offshore transmission system design, for relevant offshore projects.

The table below provides links to other publications and policy documents which are referenced within this document.

Future Policy	Description
Strategic Spatial Energy Plan (SSEP)	A document intended to form the foundation of NESO's GB wide energy planning. The first SSEP will be a GB-wide plan, mapping potential zonal locations, quantities and types of electricity and hydrogen generation and storage. In May 2025 we published the SSEP Methodology .
Transitional Centralised Strategic Network Plan (tCSNP)	We published the tCSNP2 in March 2024, also known as the Beyond 2030 report . This is currently being refreshed and will be published in 2026, ahead of the first enduring CSNP. In December 2025, we published our tCSNP2 Refresh Methodology .
Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP)	The Centralised Strategic Network Plan will provide an independent, coordinated, and long-term approach to network planning in GB to help achieve its net zero ambition. In April 2026 we published the CSNP Methodology .



3. Connections Network Design process steps

This section provides a visual representation of how the CNDM building blocks reflect the TMO4+ process.

3.1 Connections Network Design (CND) process steps

3.1.1. This CNDM sets out how queue formation and the Gated Design Exercise will be undertaken for those applying to connect in a Gated Application Window who meet the Gate 2 criteria.

3.1.2 This document also sets out how the connections network design process will interact with the **CP30 Action Plan** and **SSEP** to ensure that the generation and demand requirements identified through these are considered when assessing connection applications.

3.1.3 In future versions of the CNDM, these will be updated to include interactions with other regional and central network plans such as the **RESP** and **CSNP**.

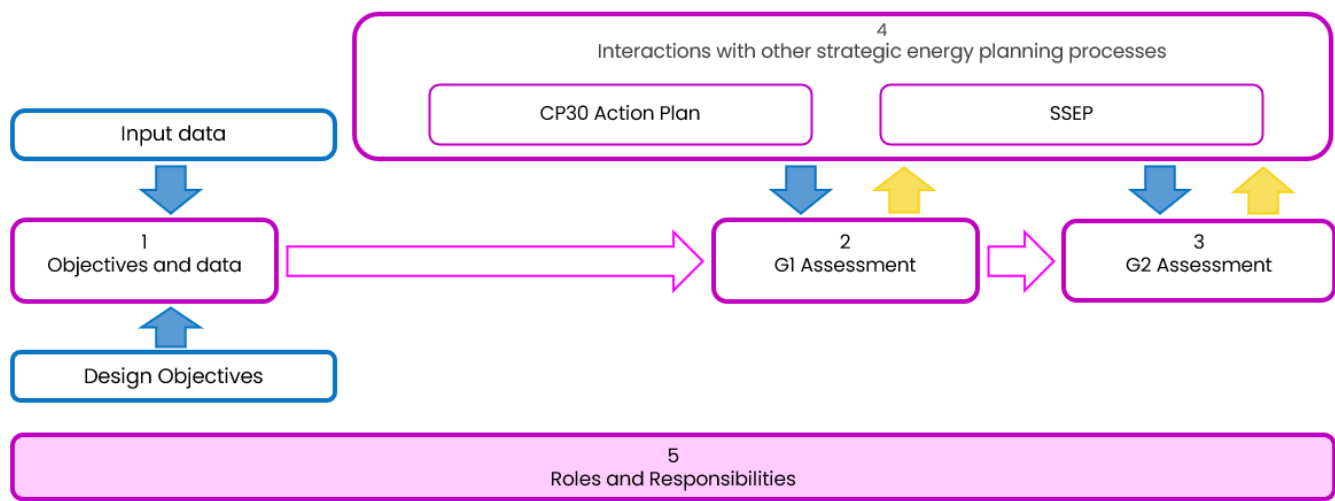


Figure 2: CND Process Overview

3.2 CNDM Building Blocks

Item	Description
Design Objectives and Data	The scope of the connections network design is established with setting the design objectives, the supporting business processes and the data inputs required to assess connections applications.
Gate 1 Assessment	Defines the process and the principles for determining indicative date and location and anticipatory investment triggered by Gate 1 projects, and the process for reserving a connection point and capacity for selected projects.
Gate 2 Assessment	Defines the process and principles for determining Strategic Alignment and producing full connection offers for projects that have met the Gate 2 Criteria.
Interactions with Strategic Energy Plans	Defines how Gate 1 and Gate 2 assessments will interact with Government and NESO plans such as the CP30 Action Plan, SSEP, tCSNP, CSNP and RESP.
Roles and Responsibilities	Defines the different roles and responsibilities between NESO, TOs and DNOs when assessing Gate 1 and Gate 2 applications and determining connection dates and reinforcement works.

CSNP and
RESP not
yet within
CNDM scope

Figure 3: CNDM Building Blocks

This section defines the data inputs that feed into the overall Connections Network Design process.

4.1.1 Figure 4 shows this initial step in the context of the overall Connections Network Design (CND) process.



4.2 Establishment of CND data sets

4.2.1 The first step in assessing Gate 1 and Gate 2 applications is to establish the required data sets. This includes determining the connections projects in scope of the assessment and developing a suitable generation and demand background on which they can be studied.

4.2.2 Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 outline the data requirements for the queue formation and technical assessment of connection applications. This does not include the evidence requirements for the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria or the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria. These can be found in **Section 8** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology**.

4.2.3 The following data sets are required to facilitate the assessment of Gate 1 applications:

- List of projects that have met the Gate 1 criteria
- List of projects that have been selected for Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation
- For each project which has been selected for Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation:
 - SBN and DRC data

4.2.4 The following data sets are required to facilitate the assessment of Gate 2 applications and projects that are selected for Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation:

- Built/operational capacity and allocated capacity, with technology and zonal breakdowns
- CP30 Action Plan capacity ranges, with technology and zonal breakdowns
- Detail of Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservations
- List of projects that have met the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria
- List of projects that have been designated

For each project:

- Technology type and zone (where applicable)
- Gate 2 Readiness Date (where applicable)
- Date planning consent obtained or submitted (where applicable)
- Date Protection clause requirements met (where applicable)
- SBN and DRC data
- Construction Planning Assumptions (CPAs)



5. Gate 2 to Whole Queue Assessment

Notwithstanding its removal from this Section 5 of the Connections Network Design Methodology, the content of (and any other parts which may be necessary to correctly interpret and apply the methodology and the Gate 2 to Whole Queue process) Section 5 of the Connections Network Design Methodology published on 22 December 2025 remains applicable and binding on parties until the full conclusion of the Gate 2 to Whole Queue process, as if that content were written out in full here.



6. Gate 1 Assessment

This section provides an overview of the purpose of a Gate 1 application, and the connection point and capacity reservation process for eligible projects at Gate 1.

6.1 Gate 1 Assessment

6.1.1 The figure below shows the Gate 1 Assessment in the context of the overall CND process.

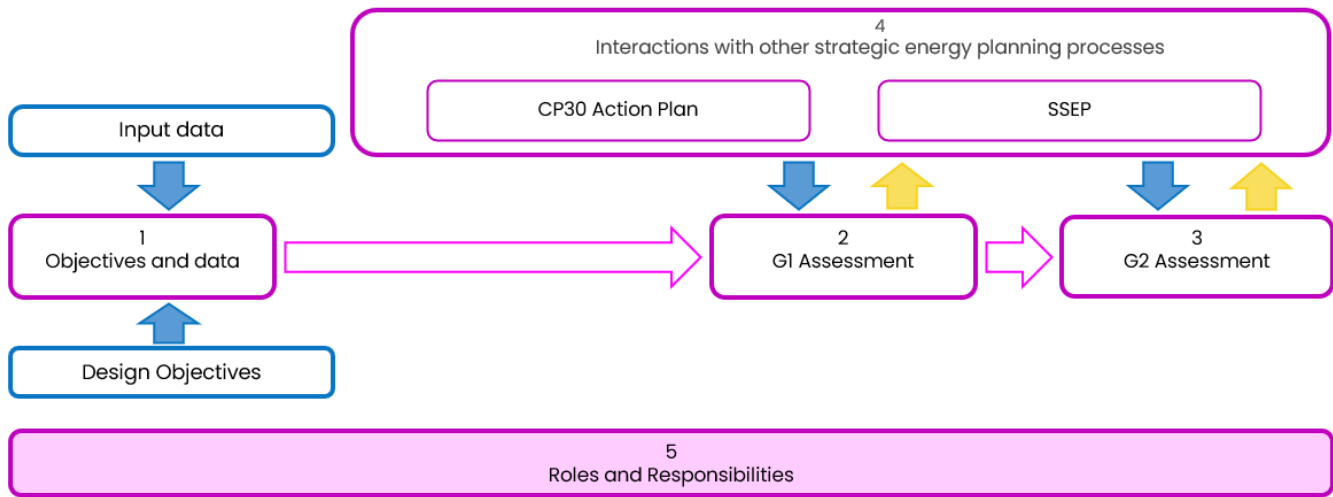


Figure 5: Gate 1 Assessment in the CND process

6.2 Purpose of a Gate 1 application

6.2.1 Applying to Gate 1 is optional, and provides three benefits:

- 1) It provides the User with an indication of the connection dates being offered for similar projects in the area they have applied to connect
- 2) It facilitates the reservation of connection points and capacity for eligible projects (see Section 6.5)
- 3) Informs certain types of anticipatory investment

6.2.2 Gate 1 is not applicable for relevant Small and Medium Embedded projects.

6.3 Gate 1 Applications and Offers

6.3.1 Please note that Gate 1 Offers (with or without Reservation) are only provided where a ‘competent’ (as set out in CUSC) Gate 1 Application has been submitted within the application window, and not where an unsuccessful Gate 2 Application has been submitted within the application window.

6.4 Indicative Connection Date and Connection Location for new Gate 1 Applications

6.4.1 Users that apply to Gate 1 and are not selected for connection point and capacity reservation will receive a Gate 1 offer with an indicative connection date and indicative connection location. For these projects, the indicative connection date and indicative connection location will be determined through a desktop exercise and will be based on recent Gate 2 offers made to Users with projects of a similar technology and capacity, connecting in the same or a nearby location.

6.4.2 NESO will conduct this desktop exercise and will share preliminary results with the relevant TO for review.

6.4.3 A Gate 1 Offer is designed to give a realistic indication of the offer that could be made if a User were to apply in the next Gate 2 application window. Any variance between the indicative offer received at Gate 1 and the full offer received at Gate 2 will primarily be due to the volume of other projects that apply (and meet the Gate 2 criteria) ahead of the project in question, as well as any further network reinforcements that may be triggered by these projects.

6.4.4 Where a permitted capacity for a particular technology has been reached, the indicative connection date for a Gate 1 project would be set to a date later than the date of the permitted capacity period. For example, if there were sufficient solar capacity in the queue in a particular zone to meet the 2035 permitted capacity, then any solar projects exceeding that permitted capacity would receive an indicative connection date of 2036 or later in their Gate 1 offer. If there were cases where the 2035 permitted capacity was expected to be achieved later than 2036, the indicative connection date received would be later than 2036.

6.4.5 A Gate 1 offer will not determine or influence the queue position, connection date or connection location that is allocated if a User later applies to Gate 2 and receives a Gate 2 offer, except in cases where a connection point and capacity are reserved at Gate 1 (Section 6.5).



6.5 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation at Gate 1

6.5.1 NESO may reserve connection points and capacity for as yet unknown projects (non-project specific reservations), as well as for specific Gate 1 projects that require it (project-specific reservations). Examples of the types of reservation NESO may make include those for:

- a) future Network Services Projects ahead of tendering
- b) facilitating network competition
- c) facilitating future leasing rounds initiated by The Crown Estate and Crown Estate Scotland
- d) ad-hoc Interconnector, Offshore Hybrid Asset, or non-GB Generation projects
- e) demand projects identified in a direction from the Secretary of State

6.5.2 If a DNO identifies a relevant embedded project which could benefit from connection point and capacity reservation, they can notify NESO and submit relevant information on behalf of the project for consideration by NESO.

6.5.3 Where these reservations require a full assessment akin to a project at Gate 2, these assessments will be conducted alongside Gate 2 assessments. See Section 7.10 for how these projects will form part of the Gate 2 Tranche queue.

6.5.4 For the purposes of network studies, where a connection point and/or capacity is being reserved, Gate 1 reservations will be treated as though they have met the Gate 2 criteria and be assigned a queue position.

6.5.5 Reservations of type (a) can be used to determine a PoC for projects at Gate 1 which are unable to meet the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria until their onshore PoC is confirmed. Where these reservations are made for and contracted with a specific User (rather than being held by NESO until assigned to a User), there will be a bilaterally agreed minimum reservation period with an annual review thereafter, to ensure the reservation is not held indefinitely.

6.5.6 The type of Gate 1 reservation in Section 6.5.5 will provide the detail of the reserved connection point, capacity and connection date in the Gate 1 Offer; however, this will be conditional on the project meeting the Gate 2 Criteria and accepting a Gate 2 offer prior to the reservation expiry date (noting that this date may be extended under the connection agreement).

6.5.7 Non-project specific reservations will only be reserved for as long as reasonably required. Where reservations are not assigned to a project during the queue formation exercise, they will be periodically reviewed and an updated explanation of intent will be published, if and where this is necessary and not commercially sensitive. It is expected that all open reservations will also be considered as part of SSEP and revised where necessary.

6.5.8 Information about reservations made in a Gated Window will be published where possible, as outlined in [Appendix 3](#).

6.5.9 All reservations contribute towards calculating the subsequently available permitted capacity (where a technology has a capacity limit), regardless of whether the reservation is bound by permitted capacity availability.



6.6 Anticipatory Investment

6.6.1 NESO consider the following to be forms of anticipatory investment:

- a) prioritising more economic and efficient solutions by undertaking a coordinated network design;
- b) progressing network build for certain Gate 1 reservations; and/or
- c) forecasting future connections and progressing network build ahead of these, where supported by strong evidence of future need and cost efficiency.

6.6.2 Prior to SSEP being published, the focus will be on anticipatory investment of a type in Section 6.6.1 a) and b) to build the network that is needed to deliver the 2030 and 2035 capacities within the CP30 Action Plan. The “End of Queue study” concept described in [Appendix 4](#) provides a view of the network at a point in time (e.g. 2035) and allows the relevant TO to begin planning and building towards that sooner. Prior to TMO4+, applications were assessed largely on a project-by-project basis and therefore more incremental reinforcements were identified to connect those individual projects. By looking out to the end of the queue, NESO and TOs can determine the ‘end state’ and work towards that in the most efficient way possible.

6.6.3 Projects that meet the Strategic Alignment Criteria allowing them to request a connection date after 2035 will also be built for and included in network design where they meet the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria.

6.6.4 For anticipatory investment of a type in Section 6.6.1 b) NESO expect network build to progress for Connection Point and Capacity Reservations that have an associated User i.e. project-specific reservations. Non-project specific reservations which are to address a need (e.g. Network Services procurement) where there is not yet an associated User will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine if it is appropriate to progress network build. Where the network requirements are clear and there are few alternatives to meet the requirement, then this may be recommended to proceed ahead of the reservation being issued to a User.

6.6.5 NESO expects anticipatory investment of a type in Section 6.6.1 c) to be minimal prior to the first SSEP publication, as until then the focus will be on maximising existing network capacity to 2030 and optimising the network plan to 2035. With the introduction of SSEP there will be a longer-term view of need, accompanied by the necessary spatial information to give NESO and TOs confidence that anticipatory investment will be utilised.

6.6.6 Once TMO4+ is more established, NESO believes there will be a stronger case for using Gate 1 projects that align to future strategic plans to inform anticipatory investment. For relevant embedded generation and demand, the ongoing [GC0139 grid code modification](#) proposes to extend existing demand forecasts to cover generation and provide an equivalent data source for this group of projects.

7. Gate 2 Assessment

This section applies for all Gated application windows. It provides an overview of the queue formation process and Gated Design Process for Gate 2 applications that have met the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria.

7.1 Gate 2 Assessment

7.1.1 The figure below shows the Gate 2 Assessment in the context of the overall CND process.

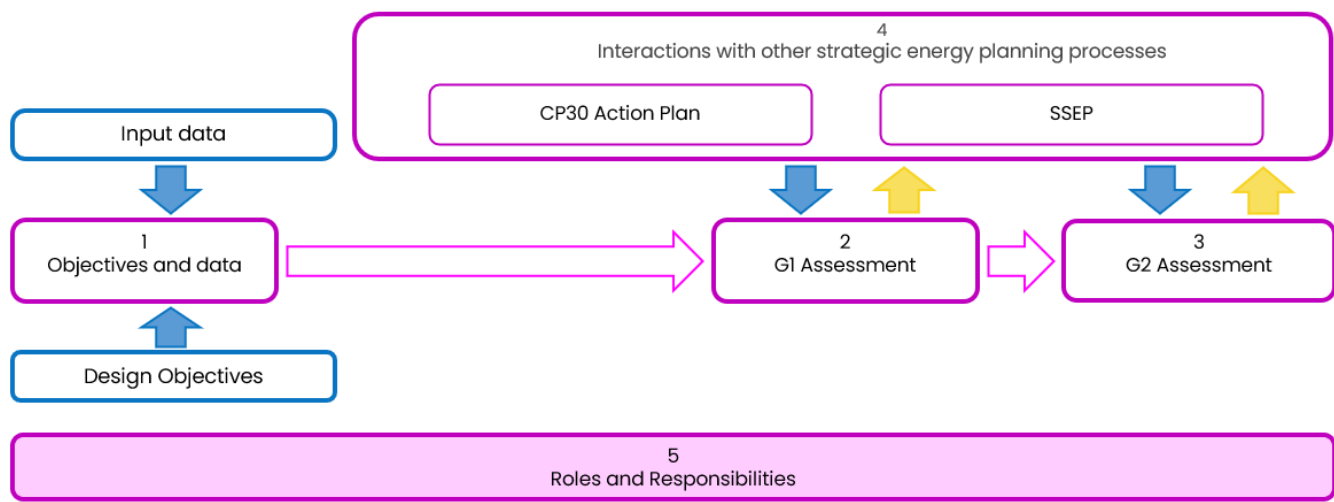


Figure 6: Gate 2 Assessment in the CNDM process

7.2 Application of the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria to the Gate 2 Tranche

7.2.1 The batch of projects that applies in a particular Gate 2 application window is hereafter referred to as the ‘Gate 2 Tranche’. This Section 7 applies to all Gate 2 Tranches (i.e. all new Gate 2 applications, albeit noting the introduction to **Section 8** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology** related to the potential for some applications to fail strategic alignment prior to checks and the queue formation process) and is expected to apply until the SSEP is published.

7.2.2 Firstly, the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria Initial Checks are conducted on all projects in the Gate 2 Tranche. Projects that pass these Initial checks will be assessed against the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

7.2.3 Projects will meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria by either being:

- a) eligible for relevant ‘protections’ as set out in **Section 6.2** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology**; or
 - b) aligned to the capacities within the CP30 Action Plan; or
 - c) designated as described in the **Project Designation Methodology**; or
 - d) a project not within scope of the CP30 Action Plan and of a technology type listed in **Section 6.3** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology**
- The ‘listed’ project types for d) are also shown in **Figure 7**.

7.2.4 The relevant ‘protections’ for Strategic Alignment Criteria a) are also listed below for reference.

- Protection Clause 2b: Projects which are significantly progressed¹;
- Protection Clauses 3a: Projects which submitted a planning application on or before 20th December 2024 and have since obtained planning consent (those who reapply in CMP434 only, unless the technology type is in an undersubscribed technology zone); and
- Protection Clause 3b: Projects which submitted a planning application on or before the closure of the CMP435 Gated Application Window (26 August 2025) and have since obtained planning consent (those who reapply in CMP434 only, unless the technology type is in an undersubscribed technology zone).

7.2.5 Projects eligible for Protection Clause 2b and 3a will be guaranteed a place in the Gate 2 Tranche queue and will receive a Gate 2 offer, even if the project exceeds the zonal or GB permitted capacity for its technology type. Projects eligible for Protection Clause 3b will only be required to adhere to the GB total permitted capacity for the relevant technology. Where there is a zonal permitted capacity outlined for the technology, and this is exceeded, the project will still receive a Gate 2 offer provided it does not exceed the GB total permitted capacity. See **Section 6.2** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology** for further information.

¹ As set out in Section 6.2 of the Gate 2 Criteria Methodology, where the support contracts in conditions i) to iv) are dependent on the project connecting by a certain date or within a certain date range, NESO and TOs will use best endeavours to provide a connection date that meets these requirements.

7.2.6 To determine the projects that meet Strategic Alignment Criteria b), the capacity ranges outlined in the [Connections reform annex](#) of the CP30 Action Plan will be used for each type of in-scope technology. These capacity ranges cover 2030 and 2035. The annex also outlines the Transmission and Distribution 'zones' applicable to some technologies. For batteries, the network is divided into 11 transmission zones and 8 distribution zones. For onshore wind and solar, the zonal split differs in granularity between transmission and distribution between the 2030 and 2035 time horizons.

7.2.7 **Figure 7** shows the technologies that are in and out of scope of the CP30 Action Plan. It also shows whether each in-scope technology has a GB-wide or zonal allocation (and if zonal, whether there is any amalgamation of zones). Unless they also meet Strategic Alignment Criteria a), c) or d), projects in scope of the Strategic Alignment Criteria b), must be assessed against the 2030 and 2035 permitted capacities as outlined in Section 7.4 before they can be deemed to have met the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

Technology	In scope of CP30 Action Plan?	Breakdown in CP30 Action Plan	Technology	In scope of CP30 Action Plan?
Offshore Wind	Yes	GB-wide	Transmission-Connected Demand	No
Onshore Wind	Yes	Zonal ¹	Wave	No
Solar	Yes	Zonal ²	Tidal	No
Nuclear	Yes	GB-wide	Run-of-river Hydro	No
Low Carbon Dispatchable Power	Yes	GB-wide	Geothermal Power	No
Unabated Gas	Yes	GB-wide	Non-GB Generation	No
Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES)	Yes	GB-wide	Reactive Compensation	No
Batteries	Yes	Zonal		
Interconnectors	Yes	GB-wide		

Figure 7: Technologies in and out of scope of the CP30 Action Plan and breakdowns for those in scope

¹ Onshore Wind has a multi-zone breakdown to 2030 and then is amalgamated to a two-zone split (Scotland, England & Wales) for 2031-2035.

² Solar zones are amalgamated for 2031-2035, such that the transmission zone boundaries are used to create combined Transmission-Distribution zones, i.e. there is no distinction between transmission and distribution projects within the transmission zone boundary.

7.2.8 For technologies with one GB-wide zone and technologies with no distinction between transmission and distribution capacities, NESO will align the combined transmission and distribution queue to the CP30 Action Plan and determine which projects meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

7.2.9 For technologies with zonal breakdowns at transmission and distribution, NESO will align the transmission and distribution queues to the CP30 Action Plan and determine which projects meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

7.2.10 NESO will form zonal 'sub-queues' for each technology to facilitate this alignment. The alignment will be conducted in such a way that the zonal sub-queues will merge with the GB-wide queue, i.e. after alignment is conducted, the projects in zonal sub-queues will all have their place in the GB-wide queue relative to projects in other zones or of other technology types.

7.2.11 The capacity breakdowns outlined in the CP30 Action Plan for each technology type also include capacity that is installed and operational.

7.2.12 Where the CP30 Action Plan outlines a capacity range, such as the “**DESNZ 2030 Clean Power Capacity Range**” and the “**2035 FES-derived Capacity Range**” NESO will deduct from the high end of the range.

7.2.13 **Figure 8** shows an example of how the permitted capacity for Offshore Wind would be calculated. This example uses illustrative figures for the capacity of projects that are built and that are in the queue at the closure of the Gated Application Window. By taking the latest figures for Installed Capacity (built capacity) and the Capacity in Queue at the time of conducting queue formation, any instances of decommissioning or built capacity reduction since the previous application window will have been accounted for in the calculation. The ‘Capacity in Queue’ figure will also include all Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservations. For the avoidance of doubt, this calculation will exclude any permitted capacity within the capacity reallocation process², except for if and where (as per Section 7.22.7) there is a capacity reallocation process related adjustment to the permitted capacity being made available within an application window.

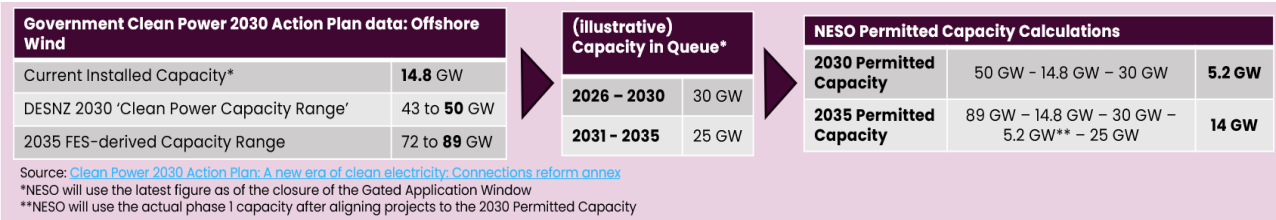


Figure 8: Example of calculating the permitted capacities for 2030 and 2035

7.2.14 For determining zonal permitted capacities, there may be cases where these capacities have been adjusted in a previous Gate 2 window, as is possible under the processes outlined in **Appendix 5** and **Appendix 6**. In these cases, the adjusted zonal capacities will be used instead of the CP30 Action Plan figures, noting this will still maintain alignment with the GB total permitted capacity.

7.2.15 When aligning to the 2030 time horizon and determining the projects in Phase 1; projects will count towards phase 1 where some or all of their capacity is aligned. For example, if there is 50MW capacity ‘remaining’ in Phase 1 and the next project is 100MW, then this project will be included in Phase 1.

7.2.16 When aligning to the 2035 time horizon and determining the projects in Phase 2; projects will count towards phase 2 only where all of their capacity is aligned. For example, if there is 50MW capacity ‘remaining’ in Phase 2 and the next project is 100MW, then this project will not automatically be included in Phase 2. NESO would however, where appropriate, invite the User to reduce capacity to facilitate inclusion in Phase 2.

7.2.17 Section 7.4 shows an example of how NESO will assess projects against the 2030 and 2035 permitted capacities.

² Being a separate process set out in Section 7.22 to 7.25 inclusive.

7.2.18 Projects that meet Strategic Alignment Criteria d), i.e. are of a technology type listed in **Figure 7** as not in scope of the CP30 Action Plan, will follow a similar process to that outlined in Section 7.4. There will however not be ‘permitted capacities’ for these technology types. See Section 7.6 for more information.

7.2.19 Where the point of connection is confirmed (e.g. when the DNO has identified it for embedded projects, or there is a signed Gate 2 Agreement or a signed Gate 1 with Reservation Agreement) projects will be assigned to zones based on where they are currently contracted to electrically connect to the Transmission or Distribution network, rather than based on the location of the land on which the project will be situated (as per the Original Red Line Boundary).

7.2.20 This will not apply if the contracted connection point is indicative (e.g. a signed Gate 1 Agreement without Reservation), or if there is no contracted connection point (e.g. a new directly connected application). Instead, where there is an indicative (or no) contracted connection point, the location of the land on which the project will be situated will be used (as per the Original Red Line Boundary) to assign the project to a zone. In the unlikely event the land spans more than one zone, the zone within which the majority of the land of the project is located will be used (as per the Original Red Line Boundary). For projects where the Original Red Line Boundary has been used to determine a zone, NESO will introduce a pre-process prior to each application window so that developers can make a case to have the location of their ‘to be requested’ connection point be used for the purpose of allocating projects to zones. Agreeing to this change will be at the sole discretion of NESO.

7.2.21 Although the CP30 Action Plan names Distribution zones after the relevant DNO, a project connected to a Transmission Connected IDNO will be assigned to the Distribution zone that covers the geographical area in which the project is contracted to connect, in the same way that a project connected to a DNO will be assigned to the Distribution zone that covers the geographical area in which the project is contracted to connect.



7.3 Ordering the Gate 2 Tranche for Strategic Alignment checks

7.3.1 The projects within each Gate 2 Tranche that meet the Gate 2 Criteria will be added to the end of the existing queue (which for the avoidance of doubt means that all projects in a new Gate 2 Tranche and allocated to “Phase 1” and “Phase 2” in the Gate 2 Tranche will be behind all projects already in Phase 1 and Phase 2 via prior allocations/windows), except in the following circumstances:

- a) Where projects are applying to Gate 2 to secure their Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation³; or
- b) Where projects are selected for capacity reallocation, such as following termination of another project.

7.3.2 Any ‘successful appeals’ projects that were removed from an earlier application window, that NESO need to include within the Gate 2 Tranche, will be added to the front of the Gate 2 Tranche, ordered (if and where more than one) by the relative final queue positions they would have had were they not removed from the earlier application window.⁴

7.3.3 Designated Projects (if prioritisation is required) will then be added behind any ‘successful appeals’ towards the front of the Gate 2 Tranche, ordered as determined by NESO.

7.3.4 If a User has obtained planning consent (including where related to Protection Clause 3a or Protection Clause 3b) or has a relevant (i.e. Protection Clause 2b) support contract and can evidence this in the Gated Application Window, then this will result in their project being prioritised in the Gate 2 Tranche, behind ‘successful appeals’ and/or prioritised Designated Projects and ahead of projects that have not yet submitted or obtained planning consent, and do not have a relevant (i.e. Protection Clause 2b) support contract. These projects will be ordered by the date the planning consent was obtained (set as per Queue Management Milestone ‘M2’, or the equivalent where Queue Management Milestones are not contracted at the time) or by the date the relevant (i.e. Protection Clause 2b) support contract was signed, or the equivalent⁵.

7.3.5 If a User has submitted their planning application and can evidence this in the Gated Application Window, then this will result in their project being considered next in the Gate 2 Tranche queue formation process (after those set out in Section 7.3.4 but ahead of those set out in Section 7.3.6). These projects will be ordered by the date the planning application was

³ For this avoidance of doubt, this only relates to the small number of projects that have expressly been provided Gate 1 with Reservation; Gate 1 without Reservation (i.e. the majority of Gate 1 Projects) are not included here and do not benefit from these circumstances.

⁴ Any ‘successful appeals’ projects will be deemed to have met the strategic alignment criteria and will therefore only be required to meet the readiness criteria.

⁵ Other than as set out in this paragraph, there is no further distinction between these four project type categories at this stage of the queue formation process e.g. all other things being equal, a Protection Clause 2b project would be behind a planning consent obtained project if the latter met ‘M2’ prior to the date the support contract was signed, or the equivalent, for the former. There is however distinction between these project type categories at a later stage of the queue formation process, as further explained in Section 7.4.2.

⁶ Where a CP30 Technology Type is oversubscribed by more than 50%, then any ‘standalone’ (i.e. non hybrid) and confirmed Protection Clause 3a and 3b queue items of that technology type will, as part of queue formation for a Gate 2 Tranche, be moved, in their relative order, to the back of the Gate 2 Tranche, rather than remaining included in the Protected tranche.

submitted (set as per Queue Management Milestone 'M1', or the equivalent where Queue Management Milestones are not contracted at the time).

7.3.6 All other projects in the Gate 2 Tranche will be ordered by the date the project achieved the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria, (e.g. the date on which the User secured all the requisite land rights). For the purposes of this document and in the context of queue ordering only, this will hereafter be referred to as the **Gate 2 Readiness Date**.

7.3.7 Where two or more projects have the same Gate 2 Readiness Date, or submitted or obtained planning consent or signed (or the equivalent) a relevant (i.e. Protection Clause 2b) support contract, on the same date, they will be separated based on the date and time their Gate 2 application was submitted to NESO, or the relevant DNO (as appropriate). The User with the earliest Gate 2 application submission will be given priority in queue ordering.

7.3.8 Projects noted in Sections 7.3.4–7.3.6 will each also be further sub-categorised within their respective sub-tranche. Those sub-categories will consider projects which are:

- 7.3.8.1 Repowering queue item(s); and/or
- 7.3.8.2 Hybrid queue item(s).

Projects in these subcategories will have those queue items placed ahead of other queue items in the sub-tranche that are not Repowering/Hybrid queue items. The relative position of each Repowering/Hybrid queue item within each of the three sub-tranches will be determined by the relevant readiness date, as described in Sections 7.3.4–7.3.7.

7.3.9 Projects which are selected for Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation will also be assessed against the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria where and to the extent appropriate. The Gate 2 Readiness Date for such projects will be the date upon which NESO decide to Reserve for such Projects. See Section 6.5 for more information on Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation.

7.3.10 **Figure 9** shows the process for ordering projects for alignment against the CP30 Action Plan to address any undersupply. Once the Gate 2 Tranche for each technology in each zone is ordered, projects will be assessed against the 2030 and 2035 permitted capacities. This process is only applicable to projects being assessed against Strategic Alignment Criteria a) and b).



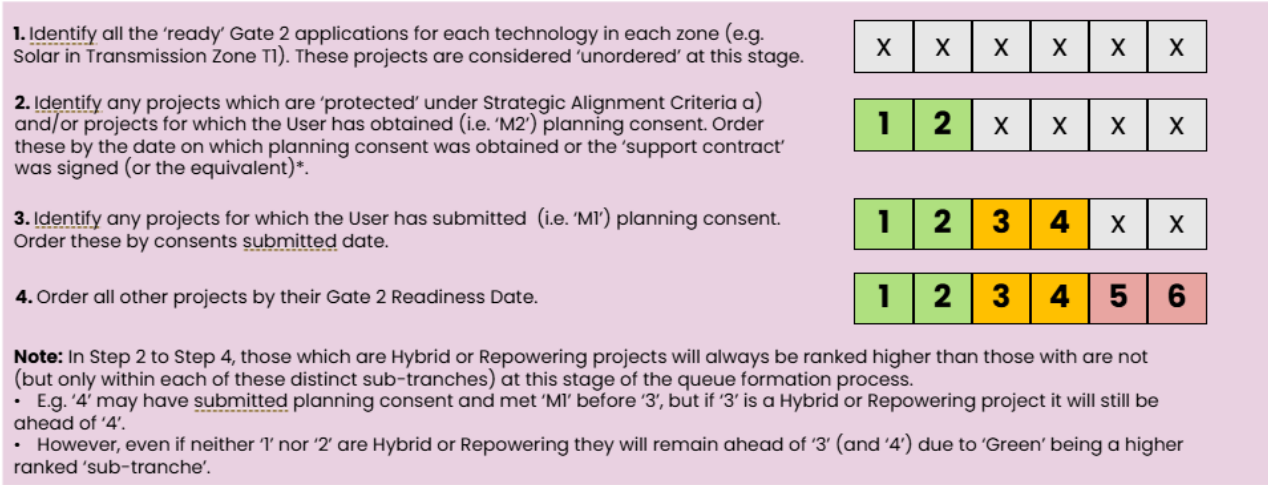


Figure 9: Ordering the Gate 2 Tranche for Strategic Alignment Checks

* Where a project has planning consent and a relevant 'support contract' is in place as per Protection Clause 2b, the earliest of these two dates will be used.

7.3.11 For directly connected projects, their Transmission Entry Capacity (TEC) will be used when determining alignment to the CP30 Action Plan. See Section 7.6 for how relevant embedded projects will be treated, and Section 7.8 for how hybrid projects will be treated.

7.3.12 Projects that are Designated and therefore meet Strategic Alignment Criteria c) will be ordered as shown in Section 7.5.

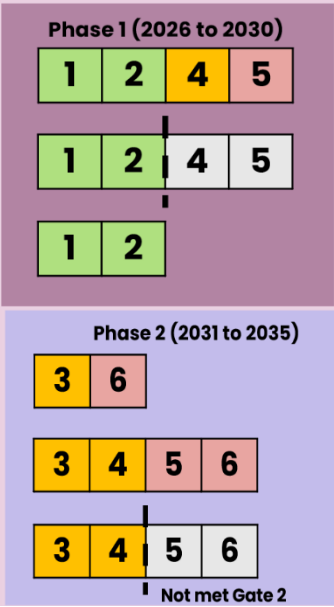
7.3.13 The process for projects that are not in scope of the CP30 Action Plan and therefore meet Strategic Alignment Criteria d) is explained in Section 7.7.

7.3.14 The approach to ordering Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservations (in the context of the overall queue formation approach discussed within this section) is shown in Section 7.10 and **Figure 12**.

7.4 Aligning the Gate 2 Tranche to the CP30 Action Plan

7.4.1 **Figure 10** shows the process for aligning the ordered Gate 2 Tranche to the 2030 and 2035 permitted capacities to address any undersupply. As set out in Section 7.3.1, all projects in a new Gate 2 Tranche and allocated to "Phase 1" and "Phase 2" in that Gate 2 Tranche will be behind all projects already in Phase 1 and Phase 2 via prior allocations/windows unless they are subject to the exceptions noted in Section 7.3.1.

1. Order the zonal technology sub-queue as shown in Section 7.3.
2. Allocate projects/stages to a Phase depending on their requested firm or enduring non-firm connection date(s).
3. Determine the point in the Phase 1 queue where the 2030 permitted capacity is reached. Any projects exceeding the permitted capacity are moved to Phase 2, retaining the relative queue order from step 1.
4. Determine the point in the Phase 2 queue where the 2035 permitted capacity is reached. Any projects exceeding the permitted capacity will not receive a Gate 2 Offer, unless 'protected' and meeting Strategic Alignment Criteria a).
5. Recombine the Phase 1 sub-queue with the Phase 1 GB-wide queue, ordered by the date planning consent was obtained (or the relevant support contract was signed, or equivalent), planning consent was submitted or the Gate 2 Readiness Date as appropriate. (As per Section 7.3.8, Repowering / Hybrid will be ahead of those which are not in each of the three sub-tranches.)
6. Recombine the Phase 2 sub-queue with the GB-wide queue, ordered by the date planning consent was obtained (or the relevant support contract was signed, or equivalent), planning consent was submitted or the Gate 2 Readiness Date as appropriate. (As per Section 7.3.8, Repowering / Hybrid will be ahead of those which are not in each of the three sub-tranches.)
7. Add the Phase 2 queue to the end of the Phase 1 queue.



- Projects 'protected' or with planning consent
- Projects with planning submitted
- 'Gate 2 Ready' projects
- Projects from other zonal sub-queues

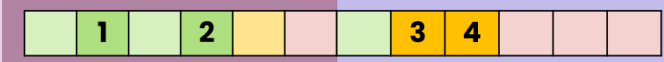


Figure 10: Aligning the Gate 2 Tranche to the CP30 Action Plan

7.4.2 Figure 10 shows an example where only ‘Red’ projects have not met the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria (in Step 4). However, it is worth noting that in practice it is also possible for ‘Green’ (protected or planning consent obtained) projects to also not meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria depending on their level of protection. Projects which are in this subcategory will always meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria if they are protected via Protection Clause 2b or 3a, which allows exceeding permitted capacity both zonally and GB-wide (as set out in **Section 6.2** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology**). However, Protection Clause 3b only allows zonal permitted capacity to be exceeded and not GB-wide permitted capacity (also as set out in **Section 6.2** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology**). Furthermore, consented but not protected projects cannot exceed either the zonal or GB-wide permitted capacities. This is also the case for ‘Amber’ (planning consent submitted) and ‘Red’ (land ready only) projects. This means that it is possible that the permitted capacity line drawn through projects in Step 3 and Step 4 could in some cases be drawn between ‘Green’ or ‘Amber’ projects, with those on the right hand side of the line in Phase 1 being moved into Phase 2 at Step 3 and those on the right hand side of the line in Phase 2 either meeting or not meeting the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria depending on their level of protection or positioning within sub-tranche.

7.5 Designated Projects in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.5.1 NESO may determine that Designated Projects may be prioritised and brought forward in the queue to enable more timely connections. **Figure 11** shows how Designated Projects will be treated if prioritisation is required. This will be conducted on the ‘GB-wide’ queue, rather than individual zonal sub-queues. If prioritisation is not required, Designated Projects will follow the process outlined in Section 7.4.

7.5.2 Where Designated Projects require a connection in 2030 or earlier to deliver the benefits they have been designated for, they will be added to the front of the Phase 1 queue within a Gate 2 Tranche, behind any ‘successful appeals’ projects being inserted into the Gate 2 Tranche.

7.5.3 Designated Projects that cannot connect in 2030 or earlier will be eligible for prioritisation to the front of the Phase 2 queue within a Gate 2 Tranche.

7.5.4 Projects that are designated under the ‘Very long lead times’ category will be those where Users are seeking connection dates beyond 2035. Where these are identified, they will be added to the end of the Phase 2 queue within a Gate 2 Tranche.

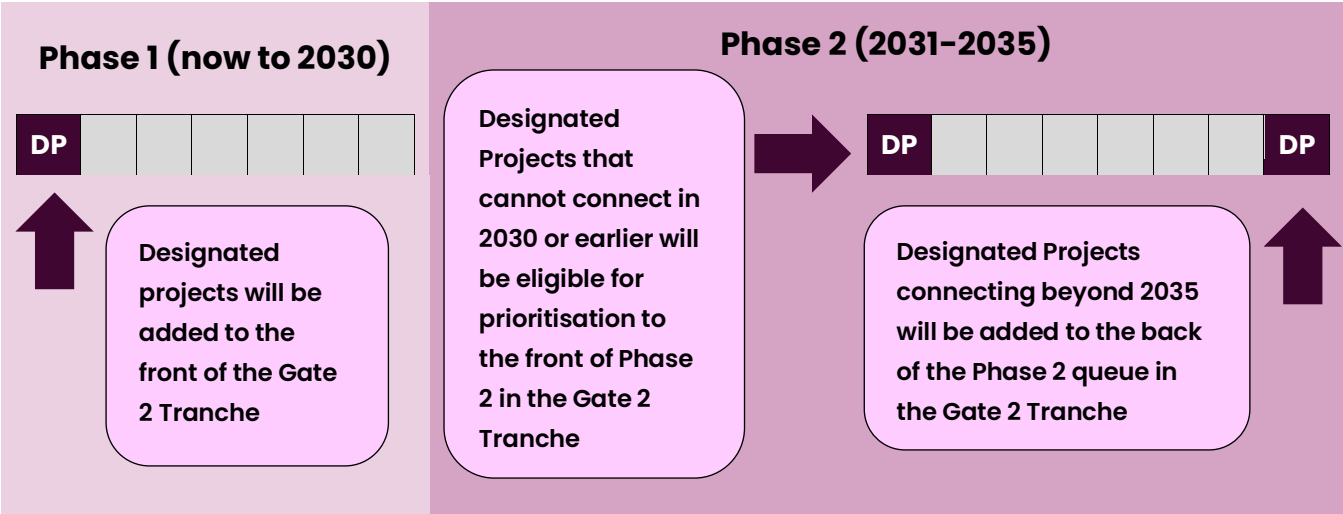


Figure 11: Designated Projects in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.6 Relevant embedded generation in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.6.1 All embedded projects (i.e. small, medium and large), including the projects of Users who have an agreement with Transmission Connected Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNOs), will contribute towards the distribution zone that aligns with the geographic area in which they are requesting to connect. NESO will conduct the CP30 Action Plan alignment on behalf of DNOs and Transmission Connected IDNOs. See **Section 8** of the **Gate 2 Criteria Methodology** for more information on the role of DNOs and Transmission Connected IDNOs in checking evidence in relation to the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

7.7 Projects not in scope of the CP30 Action Plan in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.7.1 Transmission connected demand, and other technologies out of scope of the CP30 Action Plan listed in Section 7.2.7 that have met the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria, will be assessed and provided with a Gate 2 offer. These projects will be sorted into Phase 1, Phase 2, or after Phase 2 (2035+) within a Gate 2 Tranche depending on their requested connection date and ordered as per the relevant date set out in Section 7.3. The MW volume of these projects in each phase will however not be bound by a permitted capacity as is the case for projects in technologies that are in scope of the CP30 Action Plan.

7.8 Hybrid projects in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.8.1 Hybrid projects will be managed according to how they interact with the system. If a hybrid project comprising of storage and an additional generating technology intends only to export to the transmission system (i.e. no import capacity from the transmission system), it will only be considered as contributing towards the CP30 Action Plan permitted capacity for the additional generating technology.

7.8.2 The same logic will apply to “import only” i.e. an energy storage system that is part of a hybrid project with demand and only imports directly from the transmission system (and does not export to the transmission system via the energy storage system) should not contribute to the energy storage system permitted capacity. This means that where an import-only energy storage system is part of a hybrid project with demand, the energy storage system will not contribute towards the permitted capacities for the relevant energy storage system.

7.8.3 In both cases above (export-only storage system with generation; and import-only storage system with demand) NESO will set the export or import capacity (as appropriate) of the energy storage system at 0MW. If a hybrid project comprising of storage and an additional technology (or technologies) intends to both import and export to the transmission system, it will be considered as contributing to the CP30 Action Plan permitted capacities for both storage and the additional technology (or technologies).

7.8.4 For each generating technology in a hybrid project, the contributing capacity will be taken as the lower of the Transmission Entry Capacity (or Developer Capacity where applicable) of the project stage and the installed capacity of the technology type within the project stage.⁷ In the event that NESO reasonably believes that the Transmission Entry Capacity (or Developer Capacity where applicable) and/or Installed Capacity figures provided are designed to attempt to circumvent the proper application of the permitted capacities in a technology zone, NESO will then (after first having consulted the applicant) have a right to adjust the submitted figures to provide a more accurate reflection of the contributing capacity of the technology type(s).

⁷ To ascertain whether a project is LDES, NESO will sum the Transmission Entry Capacity (or Developer Capacity where applicable) of all the project stages and (separately) the installed capacity of the technology types that are a form of energy storage (with the exception of lithium-ion batteries) across the whole project. NESO will then divide the lower of the Transmission Entry Capacity (or Developer Capacity where applicable) or installed capacity of the Project by the energy storage potential of the energy storage technologies in the project (with the exception of lithium-ion). For projects with a technology readiness level of nine the lowest the TEC (or Developer Capacity, where applicable) or installed capacity of the Project can be is 100MW, and for other technology readiness levels the lowest the TEC (or Developer Capacity, where applicable) or the installed capacity can be is 50MW.

7.8.5 Where the capacity of one or more technologies exceeds the 2035 permitted capacity (and is not protected), then that technology element of the hybrid project will not receive a Gate 2 offer. This represents the same treatment as any other project that exceeds the 2035 permitted capacity.

7.8.6 When submitting an application for two or more technologies, Users will be required to identify these as either Parent or Child technologies (determined at the discretion of the User). When the queue is being formed, if a Parent technology does not receive a Gate 2 status but the Child technology (where there is one) does, the Child technology will not receive a Gate 2 offer.

7.8.7 In such an instance, the queue formation outcome for the Gate 2 Tranche will be adjusted to allocate the capacity of the Child technology to another ready project in the Gate 2 Tranche. This means that NESO will only allocate Gate 2 status to a Child technology if the Parent technology is given Gate 2 status. If a Parent technology receives Gate 2 status, but the Child technology does not, the Parent technology will receive a Gate 2 offer, but the Child technology will not receive a Gate 2 offer. For the avoidance of doubt, both the Parent technology and Child technology can receive Gate 2 status and a Gate 2 offer if they both meet the Gate 2 Criteria.

7.8.8 Further to Section 7.8.6 and 7.8.7, an import only or export only storage system that is part of a hybrid project with generation or demand (as appropriate) will always be a Child technology and therefore cannot be provided with Gate 2 status unless a Parent technology has Gate 2 status or a Gate 2 Agreement.

7.9 Gated Modification Applications in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.9.1 Based on the Gated Modification Guidance, if the modification is Gated, it will need to be applied for in the next Gated Application window. If the modification is not Gated, it can be applied for at any time.

7.9.2 If the Gated Modification involves a technology change, whether that be addition or removal, its queue position may be subject to change as set out in the Material Technology Change Guidance. Any new queue position would be determined in accordance with the process set out in Section 7.2 to Section 7.8, and Section 7.12.



7.10 Gate 1 reservations in the Gate 2 Tranche

7.10.1 Once the queue order has been determined for the Gate 2 Tranche, any Gate 1 Connection Point and/or Capacity Reservations that meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment criteria will be added to the Gate 2 Tranche. These Reservations will be placed at the back of Phase 1 and/or at the back of Phase 2 for the Gate 2 Tranche (as determined by NESO) and grouped depending on whether the reservation is for an onshore project or offshore project. An example of this is shown in **Figure 12**. (This Figure also shows a full queue order following reservations being added within both Phase 1 and Phase 2 for completeness.)

7.10.2 Within each of the onshore and offshore groupings, projects will be ordered as determined by NESO, with consideration given to the requested connection date of projects that have applied to Gate 1 and been granted reservation by NESO (see Section 6.5 for examples of reservation types).

7.10.3 If there occurs a scenario where an offshore project applies directly to Gate 2, having for example agreed an ad-hoc lease with The Crown Estate or The Crown Estate Scotland, then this project would also be grouped with the Offshore Gate 1 reservations, subject to it meeting the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment criteria.

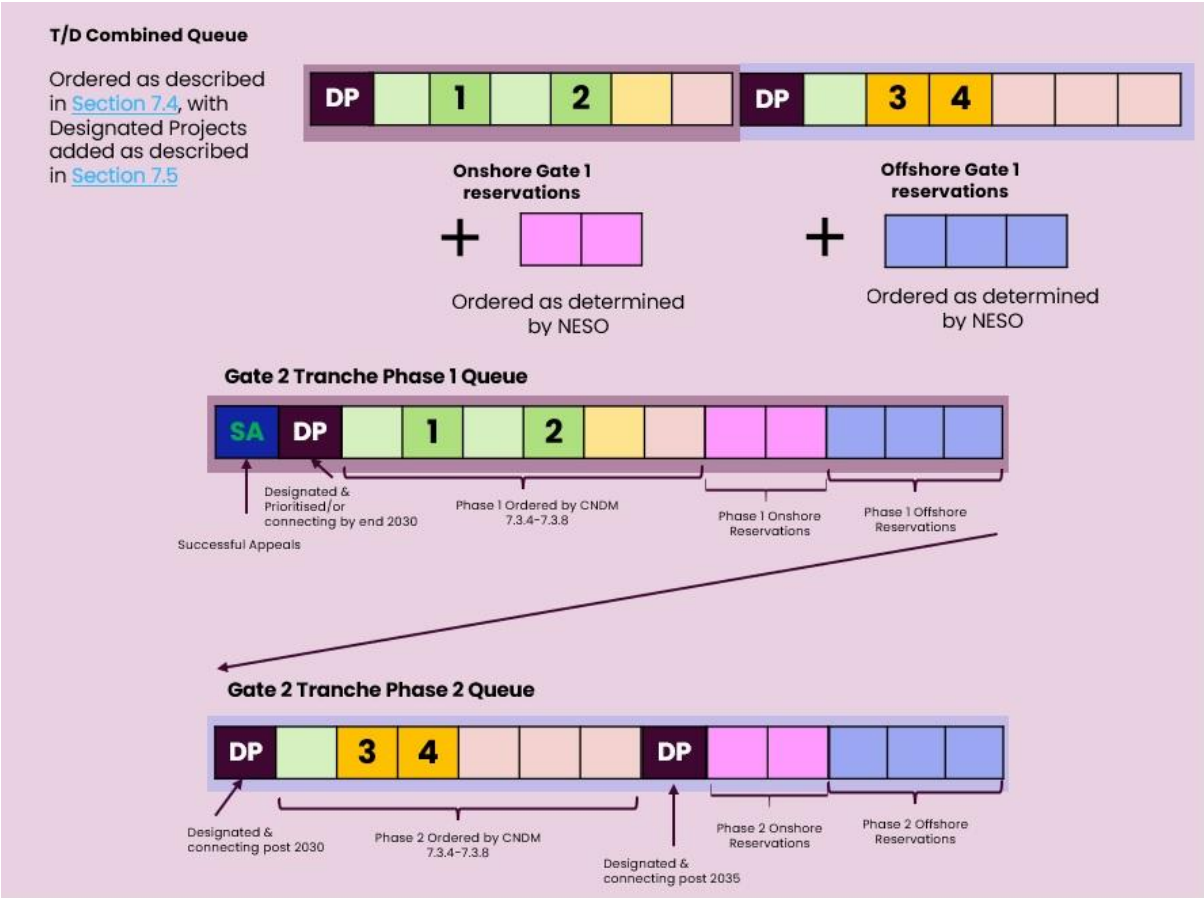


Figure 12: Determining queue position for Gate 1 reservations in the overall Gate 2 tranche queue formation process

7.11 Gate 2 Agreements and Offers

7.11.1 Gate 2 Offers are only provided where a 'competent' (as set out in CUSC) Gate 2 Application has been submitted within an application window, and where it meets the Gate 2 Criteria. As per Section 6.3, a Gate 1 Offer is not provided where a Gate 2 Application is not 'competent' and/or where it does not meet the Gate 2 Criteria.

7.12 Rebalancing Zonal Capacities and Zonal Substitutions

7.12.1 Where required and where possible, NESO will rebalance zonal capacities and conduct substitutions to manage cases of over and under-supply.

7.12.2 An example of rebalancing to account for 'protections' under Strategic Alignment Criteria a) is shown in [Appendix 5](#).

7.12.3 An example of substitutions to address undersupply is shown in [Appendix 6](#).

7.12.4 Both rebalancing and substitutions will only be permitted where the criteria outlined in [Appendix 6](#) (A6.2) are met.

7.12.5 Any adjustments made as a result of rebalancing or substitutions will not impact Users with an existing agreement who were assessed in a previous Gated Design Process. Adjustments will only consider projects in the current Gate 2 Tranche.

7.13 Publishing the outcome of the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment exercise

7.13.1 Once both the Gate 2 Readiness and Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria have been applied, NESO will publish the outcome of this activity in a sufficiently anonymised and amalgamated fashion. This will inform existing and prospective Users of the revised status of each zone for each technology (e.g. showing any remaining permitted capacities) and inform future applications to Gate 2.

7.13.2 The type of information published is included within [Appendix 3](#).

7.14 Approach to the Gated Design Process

7.14.1 The stage of process in which projects are assessed is referred to as the Gated Design Process.

7.14.2 The Phase 1 and Phase 2 queues for the Gate 2 Tranche will be formed and combined into the GB-wide queue. From here, NESO and TOs can apportion the queue into regions appropriate for studies.

7.14.3 Once a regional study queue has been formed, NESO and the TOs can prepare for assessment of these projects. NESO first creates Construction Planning Assumptions (CPAs), and will confirm which projects should be assessed against which set of CPAs. This determines the scenarios and associated generation background against which the projects in question will be studied. These CPAs are then provided to TOs to use in their connection studies.

7.14.4 Through studying the network under several scenarios (e.g. winter case, summer outage case, high import, high export etc.), the relevant TO will determine the limitations of the network with the proposed connection in place. The types of assessments undertaken within connection offer timescales will include thermal, fault level, infeed loss, and pre/post fault assessments. The relevant TO may identify specific cases where additional studies are conducted within these timescales (e.g. NPS, rotor angle or voltage stability) however these will normally be conducted at a later date, prior to connection.

7.14.5 The relevant TO will decide whether it is beneficial to conduct an ‘end of queue study’ to determine the long-term view of network requirements to 2035 and identify the most optimal reinforcements to be delivered within the 2035 time horizon. This is likely to be the case in zones where there are a significant number of projects in the Gate 2 Tranche. See [Appendix 4](#) for an explanation of the “End of Queue” study concept and how this would be approached for a TO study region. For any offshore projects in the Gate 2 Tranche, a regional offshore design as described in Section 7.15 could then be conducted in parallel to the ‘incremental studies’ as described in [Appendix 7](#).

7.14.6 In zones where there are a limited number of projects in the current Gate 2 Tranche, the relevant TO may determine that an “End of Queue” study is not required. In this case, the relevant TO will proceed with the ‘incremental studies’. For any offshore projects in the Gate 2 Tranche, a regional offshore design will be conducted once the incremental studies are complete.

7.14.7 The relevant TO will then also determine whether an “End of Queue” study is required for any projects requesting connection beyond 2035 (limited to projects that meet strategic alignment criteria a) or d), and ‘very long lead time’ Designated Projects under strategic alignment criteria c)).

7.14.8 For the ‘incremental’ studies, TO discretion will be applied to determine when it is suitable to group projects for assessment. In cases where a group of projects are found to trigger a reinforcement, further studies can be conducted as required to determine which projects in that group trigger the reinforcement.

7.14.9 TOs will then propose any additional reinforcements required to facilitate the connection.

7.14.10 Of the reinforcements identified, how these are categorised as enabling and wider works is covered in the [Connect and Manage Guidance](#).

7.14.11 Categorisation of works for charging purposes is covered in [CUSC Section 14](#).

7.15 Regional Offshore Design

7.15.1 Ordering the queue as shown in Section 7.10 facilitates the collective assessment of ad-hoc offshore projects requiring connection point and capacity reservation at Gate 1. These offshore projects must be considered separately from the rest of the Gate 2 Tranche queue due to the additional assessment required to determine their onshore interface/connection point. Grouping these projects enables a ‘regional offshore design’ to be developed and different onshore interface/connection point options to be considered without impacting the rest of the queue. See [Appendix 4](#) for further explanation of how this can be conducted in parallel with ‘incremental studies’.

7.15.2 The ‘**regional offshore design**’ will resemble that of the previous [Connection and Infrastructure Options Note \(CION\) process](#), whereby several connection options are assessed from an economic and environmental perspective in addition to assessing their impact on the overall transmission system.

7.16 Initial Offshore Design

7.16.1 Offshore projects which are within scope of any new The Crown Estate and/or Crown Estate Scotland leasing rounds in future will be mostly assessed via a separate process as set out in **Chapter 4** of the [CSNP Methodology](#).

7.16.2 The Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation process may be used to facilitate this exercise at the point this requires a ‘placeholder’ in the connections queue. See Section 6.5 for further detail on non-project specific reservations.



7.17 Assessment of relevant embedded generation

7.17.1 Assessments will also be undertaken at Grid Supply Points (GSPs) to determine any further local or GSP works required to connect relevant embedded projects. These assessments will enable TOs to identify requirements for e.g. new Grid Transformers (GTs) or Super Grid Transformers (SGTs).

7.17.2 [Technical Limits](#) will continue to be used to facilitate the connection of relevant embedded generation before transmission reinforcement works have been completed.

7.17.3 In areas where Technical Limits are not currently in place, other design variations will be explored to facilitate earlier connections under temporary restrictions to availability.

7.17.4 Projects eligible to connect under Technical Limits are determined by the principles outlined in [Appendix 8](#). The connection date requested in the User’s Gate 2 application will be the earliest temporary non-firm connection date that will be offered.

7.18 Design Variations and Interim Restrictions on Availability

7.18.1 Users may continue to request design variations as part of their Gate 2 application, which may be facilitated through interim and/or enduring restrictions on availability.

7.18.2 The User may provide detail within their application of the design variations they would like to be considered for their connection. NESO and the relevant TO will take this into account however may also consider alternative variations where appropriate.

7.18.3 NESO and TOs will determine which options are appropriate for the User and their connection and advise the User of their options as early as possible within the design process, prior to offer.

7.18.4 The [Accelerated Storage](#) initiative will be considered as an option in the above, where applicable.

7.18.5 There may be cases where a project’s firm or enduring non-firm connection date, identified through studies, is not sufficient to align to the permitted capacity it was intended to address undersupply for. For example, where a project addressing undersupply against the 2035 permitted capacity i.e. in Phase 2, can only be offered a firm connection in 2036, the TO may undertake further assessments to determine if interim restrictions on availability will enable the project to connect within the permitted capacity time horizon on a “interim non-firm” basis.



7.19 Derogations

7.19.1 In limited circumstances there may be a requirement for NESO and the relevant TO to request, from the Authority, a derogation from SQSS in order to facilitate a connection.

7.19.2 In the case in Section 7.19.1, any affected User will be notified when this is initially identified within the Gate 2 assessment period and the implications of this will be discussed with the User prior to an offer being issued.

7.20 Competition and Contestability

7.20.1 Where early or late competition is identified by a process other than Network Services Procurement (such as CSNP), the Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation process may potentially be used to make any necessary reservations, such as bays, to facilitate the connection of the Competitively Appointed Transmission Owner (CATO) project.

7.20.2 Following the completion of each Gated Design Process, TOs will be required to identify and inform NESO of any works which are ‘separable’ and could be eligible for network competition.

7.20.3 Users may continue to request contestable assets for their connection under TMO4+ in accordance with the CUSC. This request can be made upon application to Gate 2, or application to Gate 1 where eligible for Connection Point and Capacity Reservation.

7.20.4 For the avoidance of doubt, contestable connections must still meet the Gate 2 Readiness and Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.

7.21 Connection Bays

7.21.1 As a result of Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation, bays may be reserved for particular projects, or for projects as yet to be identified.

7.21.2 Where appropriate, NESO and TOs will consider opportunities for users to share bays, particularly where this facilitates earlier and/or more efficient connections. Considerations will be made in line with a Bay Sharing Policy.



7.22 Capacity reallocation at Gate 2

7.22.1 There are several circumstances where a project with a Gate 2 agreement, or in the process of receiving a Gate 2 offer, may exit the queue. These include failing Gate 2 Criteria Detailed Checks, self-termination, NESO termination (due to missed Queue Management milestones), and rejection of a Gate 2 offer. When a project exits the queue, capacity will be “freed up” and NESO will endeavour to reallocate this capacity to offer an improved connection agreement (including possibly an earlier connection date) to the next most suitable project (or projects) with (or in the process of being provided with) a Gate 2 agreement that can make use of it.

7.22.2 Where possible, NESO (working with the TOs) will endeavour to undertake capacity reallocation as part of a Gated Design Process. Where NESO and the TOs jointly determine that undertaking capacity reallocation outside of a Gated Design Process is appropriate, such capacity reallocation process shall be undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable.

7.22.3 The ideal method of reallocating capacity would be to reassess every project in the queue behind the exiting project, to determine if their connection offer could be improved. However, it is not efficient to conduct this every time a project exits the queue, and so a more practical approach must be taken. The alternative approach outlined in this section is intended to minimise the impact on other projects in the queue when capacity is reallocated. For capacity reallocation at transmission, NESO will review the projects with (or in the process of being provided with) a Gate 2 agreement that are behind the exiting project in the queue and work with the relevant TO to identify the most suitable project(s) for reallocation.

7.22.4 Capacity reallocation for transmission and distribution will be managed separately, to allow DNOs to manage capacity reallocation independently as outlined in Section 7.25. However, if there are cases where a transmission project exits the queue and there are no suitable transmission projects to which the capacity can be reallocated, then NESO will engage with the DNO to understand the potential for reallocating capacity to the next distribution project(s) in the GB-wide queue. Similarly, DNOs and Transmission Connected IDNOs will be expected to engage where capacity reallocation between their projects is appropriate.

7.22.5 Users with (or in the process of being provided with) a Gate 2 Agreement will be able to indicate their interest in an improved connection offer/agreement (including possibly an earlier connection date). Users will be advised to update this declaration at regular intervals, and it will be taken into account when determining how capacity should be reallocated. Suitable projects may also be approached by NESO to discuss the potential for an improved connection offer/agreement (including possibly an earlier connection date) as a result of capacity reallocation. This could involve discussing the possibility of reducing capacity to align to the MW capacity made available by another project exiting the queue.

7.22.6 No contractual changes will be made to any other projects as a result of capacity reallocation i.e. when Project A exits the queue, reallocating its capacity will not result in a negative impact on Project B, the next project in the queue (and so on).

7.22.7 Where:

- i) a capacity gap is not reallocated through the capacity reallocation process, or
- ii) a reallocation is not an exact match between the capacity gap and the reallocated project parameters⁸,

then NESO will adjust the permitted capacity made available to applicants in the capacity allocation process (as described in Section 7.2) as soon as reasonably practicable. This will only be done if:

- i) it does not result in the CP30 Action Plan permitted capacity being exceeded, either on a zonal or national basis; and
- ii) it is aligned with the SSEP (or, where prior to the publication of the SSEP, the analysis indicates, in the reasonable opinion of NESO, that it is likely to be aligned with the SSEP when it is published).

7.22.8 For the avoidance of doubt, indicating an interest in and/or being offered an earlier date through capacity reallocation is separate to seeking and being offered an earlier date through interim restrictions on availability (details for which are set out in Section 7.18).

⁸ As is possible in certain circumstances under Section 7.23 to Section 7.25.

7.23 Capacity reallocation for transmission – connected projects in phase 1

7.23.1 The following approach applies to transmission connected projects. See Section 7.25 for capacity reallocation for relevant embedded projects.

7.23.2 If a Phase 1 project exits the queue, capacity will (where possible) be reallocated to a Phase 1 or Phase 2 project that is already in the queue.

7.23.3 The projects to which capacity will be reallocated will be considered in the same hierarchy as queue formation noted in Section 7.3.4–7.3.8, i.e.

1. Projects which have successfully appealed
2. Projects which are Designated
3. Projects which are Protected and / or have consent (i.e. milestone 'M2')
 - a. Of which Hybrid and / or Repowering projects will be first
 - b. Followed by the rest of the strategically aligned Technology Types
4. Projects which have applied for consent (i.e. milestone 'M1')
 - a. Of which Hybrid and / or Repowering projects will be first
 - b. Followed by the rest of the strategically aligned Technology Types
5. Projects which have met the Readiness Criteria only
 - a. Of which Hybrid and / or Repowering projects will be first
 - b. Followed by the rest of the strategically aligned Technology Types

7.23.4 The capacity will normally be reallocated to project(s) that will not have a significantly different impact on constraints, or require new network reinforcement to connect. As such it will normally be reallocated to project(s) that best aligns with the following guidelines:

- a) Is of the same technology as the exiting project
- b) Is in the same CP30 Action Plan zone as the exiting project
- c) Is also directly connected to the Transmission network
- d) Is of the same or less capacity as the exiting project

7.23.5 There are limited circumstances under which capacity may be reallocated to a project that does not align with all the guidelines in Section 7.23.4, namely:

- a) Where another technology is more undersupplied against its 2030 permitted capacity and there are 2035 permitted capacity projects of this technology that can advance
- b) Where a Designated Project or project with a relevant support contract has not been sufficiently advanced to address the need it was designated for or for which it was issued a relevant support contract
- c) Where the project is of slightly greater capacity and will not have a significantly different impact on constraints, or require new network reinforcement to connect
- d) Where there are no suitable transmission connected projects for reallocation, and there are suitable distribution projects
- e) Where a project was removed from the queue in a previous application window (including CMP435) but successfully appealed and was readmitted to the queue in the next application window.

7.23.6 In exceptional circumstances, NESO may delay the reallocation of capacity to enable it to be ‘held back’ and then be reallocated to the most suitable project in accordance with Section 7.23.3 to 7.23.5. For example, where a project has been designated due to the Project Designation Methodology, but where it does not yet have (and is not yet in the process of getting) a Gate 2 agreement.

7.23.7 This reallocation may mean the Phase 1 zonal capacity for that technology is ‘topped up’ to maintain alignment with the 2030 permitted capacity if and when there is reallocation to a Phase 2 project. This may then leave a ‘capacity gap’ in place of the Phase 2 project’s original queue position. This capacity may in turn be considered for reallocation in line with Section 7.24.

7.23.8 This approach will apply from the first CMP434 Gated Process and is expected to apply until the SSEP is published.

7.24 Capacity reallocation for transmission – connected projects in phase 2

7.24.1 The following approach applies to transmission connected projects. See Section 7.25 for capacity reallocation for relevant embedded projects.

7.24.2 Where a Phase 2 project exits the queue, or where a Phase 2 project has been advanced (to replace a Phase 1 project or to replace another Phase 2 Project), the Phase 2 capacity will (where possible) be reallocated to another Phase 2 Project that is already in the queue.

7.24.3 In the case of Section 7.24.2, any reallocation to other Phase 2 projects that can make use of the capacity will be considered in line with the guidelines in Sections 7.23.3, 7.23.4, 7.23.5 and 7.23.6.

7.24.4 This approach will apply from the first CMP434 Gated Process and is expected to apply until the SSEP is published.



7.25 Capacity reallocation for relevant embedded projects

7.25.1 Capacity reallocation for relevant embedded projects will continue to follow the existing [Capacity Reallocation Process for Distribution](#), which will be updated to account for the CP30 Action Plan as described in Sections 7.25.2 to 7.25.4.

7.25.2 When a Phase 1 project exits the queue, where possible, capacity will continue to be reallocated until it facilitates a project from Phase 2 that already has (or is in the process of being provided with) a Gate 2 agreement being aligned to Phase 1. This project can only be a project of the same technology type as the original exiting project, or a different technology which is also undersupplied against the 2030 permitted capacity.

7.25.3 Where a Phase 2 project exits the queue, or is advanced into Phase 1 under Section 7.25.2, improvements for other Phase 2 projects that already have (or are in the process of being provided with) a Gate 2 agreement will be considered where possible.

7.25.4 If reallocation is to another project that aligns to the same phase as the exiting project (either Phase 1 or Phase 2), then this does not need to be a project of the same technology type (where scaling factors are in place and permit such change), as this reallocation will not increase the total capacity level of that technology within the phase.

7.25.5 Any reallocations under Section 7.25.2 to 7.25.4 inclusive should be recorded and reported to NESO periodically to facilitate the permitted capacity adjustment considered in Section 7.22.7.

7.25.6 This approach will apply from the first CMP434 Gated Process and is expected to apply until the SSEP is published.

8. Interactions with Strategic Energy Planning Processes

This section provides an overview of the interactions between the CP30 Action Plan, SSEP, tCSNP and the Connections Network Design process.

8.1 Interactions with strategic energy planning processes

8.1.1 The figure below shows the interaction with the CP30 Action Plan and SSEP, in the context of the overall CND process.

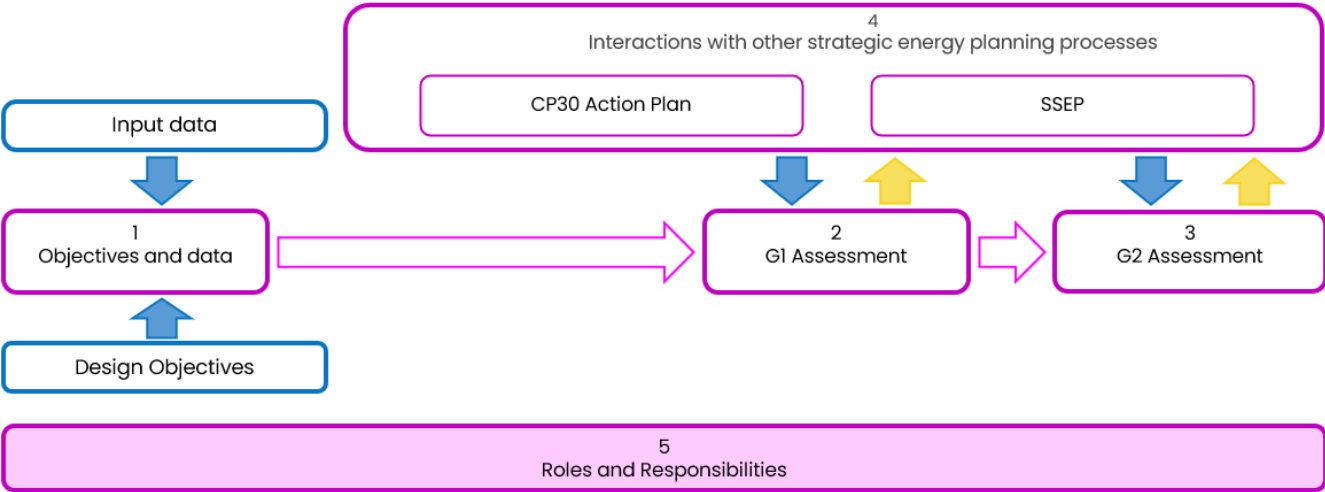


Figure 13: Interactions with strategic energy planning processes

8.2 Interaction between the CP30 Action Plan and CNDM

8.2.1 The interactions with the CP30 Action Plan and approach to aligning the connections queue to this have been described throughout this document. If any amendments are made to the CP30 Action Plan or policy referenced therein, NESO will update the CNDM accordingly where required.

8.3 Interaction between SSEP and CNDM

8.3.1 The first application window that opens following publication of the SSEP will align the queue to the permitted capacity outlined in the SSEP.

8.3.2 Where an SSEP permitted capacity is lower than that in the CP30 Action Plan, any Users with agreements that align to the CP30 Action Plan and not to SSEP will retain their agreements. **The SSEP permitted capacity will not be applied retrospectively to amend existing connection agreements.**

8.3.3 Once the form and content of SSEP has been consulted on and confirmed, we will update the CNDM to describe how NESO will align the queue to the SSEP permitted capacity. This will include a process for how applications for connections beyond 2035 will be added to the queue and assessed, and how capacity reallocation will be undertaken for each of the 5-year time horizons.



8.4 Interaction between tCSNP and CNDM

8.4.1 The first Gated Design Process that takes place following publication of the refreshed Transitional Centralised Strategic Network Plan will adopt the latest network assumptions from this plan.

8.4.2 Where outputs of the latest tCSNP studies are available prior to the final document being published, NESO and TOs will share relevant information to allow these to be taken into consideration in the Gated Design Process as soon as possible.

8.4.3 If the tCSNP is updated during a Gated Design Process, the network assumptions will, where possible, be accounted for in any outstanding studies in the ongoing Gated Design Process.

9. Roles and Responsibilities

This section defines the different roles and responsibilities between NESO, TOs and DNOs when following this methodology.

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

9.1.1 The figure below shows the roles and responsibilities in the context of the overall CND process.

9.1.2 The roles and responsibilities outlined in Sections 9.2 to 9.5 are in relation to CNDM only and therefore do not cover broader aspects of the process such as assessment of the Gate 2 Readiness criteria evidence, or the creation and issuing of TOCOs and Offers.

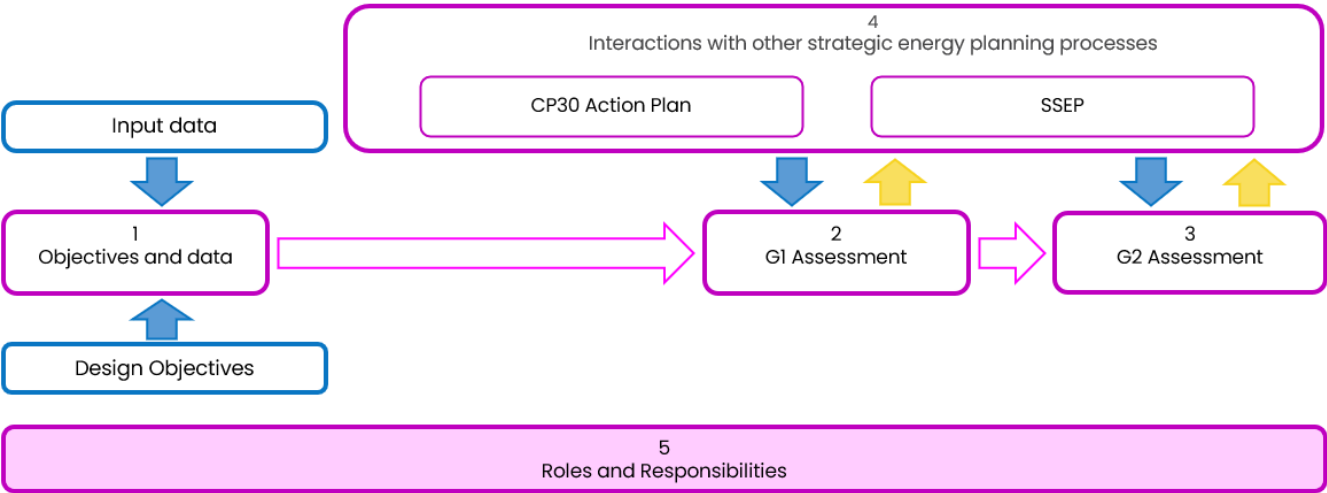


Figure 14: Roles and responsibilities in the context of the CND process

9.2 Role of NESO in the CNDM

9.2.1 NESO is responsible for the following in relation to the processes outlined in the CNDM:

- 1. Applying the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria to Gate 2 Transmission applications (including Large Embedded Generation applications).
- 2. Applying the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria to applications that meet the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria.
- 3. Determining the projects that meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria.
- 4. Identifying opportunities for addressing zonal imbalances through substitution and rebalancing.
- 5. Publishing the outcome of the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria checks as soon as practicable.
- 6. Identifying and selecting projects which require connection point and capacity reservation at Gate 1.
- 7. Working with TOs to determine suitable projects for capacity reallocation.
- 8. Providing CPAs to TOs to conduct Gate 2 assessments.
- 9. Supplying TOs with the necessary project data to conduct the Gated Design Process.
- 10. Working with TOs to complete regional offshore design exercises and conduct supporting analysis.
- 11. Facilitating engagement between TOs, DNOs and Users where required to agree design variations or other notable characteristics.
- 12. Determining an indicative connection date and indicative connection location (both as supported by TOs) for projects which apply to Gate 1 and are not selected for connection point and capacity reservation at Gate 1.

9.2.2 Obligations regarding the regular revision of CNDM and consulting on changes are included in NESO’s electricity system operator licence.

9.3 Role of TOs in the CNDM

9.3.1 TOs are responsible for the following in relation to the processes outlined in the CNDM:

- 1. Determining suitable sites for reserving connection points and capacity.
- 2. Working with NESO to determine suitable projects for capacity reallocation.
- 3. Conducting power system studies on the relevant applications in Gate 2 Tranche to determine new Transmission Reinforcement Work requirements, connection dates and connection points for each project, including projects selected for Gate 1 Connection Point and Capacity Reservation.
- 4. Support NESO in undertaking desktop studies to facilitate Gate 1 Offers (without Reservation).

9.3.2 Obligations regarding engaging with NESO to support the revision and development of the CNDM are included in the TO’s transmission licences.

9.4 Role of DNOs in the CNDM

9.4.1 DNOs are responsible for the following in relation to the processes outlined in the CNDM:

- 1. Conducting the relevant Gate 2 Readiness Criteria Initial and Detailed Checks for relevant projects in Gate 2 application windows, and informing NESO of the outcome.
- 2. Assessing relevant projects in Gate 2 application windows against Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criterion a).
- 3. Determining suitable projects for capacity reallocation when a distribution-connected project exits the queue and engaging with relevant IDNO(s) where required.
- 4. Supplying NESO (for onward sharing to the relevant TO) with the necessary project data to conduct the Gated Design Process.

9.5 Role of Transmission Connected IDNOs in the CNDM

9.5.1 Transmission Connected IDNOs are responsible for the following in relation to the processes outlined in the CNDM:

- 1. Conducting the relevant Gate 2 Readiness Criteria Initial and Detailed Checks for projects in Gate 2 application windows which apply directly to the IDNO, and informing NESO of the outcome.
- 2. Assessing relevant projects in Gate 2 application windows against Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criterion a).
- 3. Determining suitable projects for capacity reallocation when a distribution-connected project exits the queue and engaging with relevant DNO(s) where required.
- 4. Supplying NESO (for onward sharing to the relevant TO) with the necessary project data to conduct the Gated Design Process.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1: CNDM abbreviations

The below table lists abbreviations used throughout this document.

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
ATV	Agreement To Vary	OHA	Offshore Hybrid Asset
CATO	Competitively Appointed Transmission Owner	PoC	Point of Connection
CND	Connections Network Design	RESP	Regional Energy Strategic Plan
CNDM	Connections Network Design Methodology	SBN	Scheme Briefing Note
CPA	Construction Planning Assumptions	SGT	Super Grid Transformer
CSNP	Centralised Strategic Network Plan	SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standard
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code	SSEP	Strategic Spatial Energy Plan
DNO	Distribution Network Operators	tCSNP	Transitional Centralised Strategic Network Plan
DRC	Data Registration Code	TMO4+	Target Model Option 4+
FES	Future Energy Scenarios	TO	Transmission Owner
GSP	Grid Supply Point	TOCO	Transmission Owner Construction Offer

Appendix 2: Key CNDM Terminologies

Detailed description of terminologies mentioned throughout this document.

Terminologies	Description
Enabling Works	The transmission reinforcement works which need to be completed before a generator can connect without Temporary Non-Firm arrangements / temporary restrictions on availability (and so is connecting either Enduring Non-Firm or Firm).
Enduring Non-Firm	Also known as a Design Variation or Customer Choice connection. This means the User has been offered or has accepted a connection which will never be fully firm. This is most commonly a single PoC to the transmission system (as opposed to a double busbar connection), which means for the outage of that piece of transmission equipment the user will be disconnected and not compensated. There could however be other enduring non-firm arrangements.
Firm	An offer or agreement that has no restrictions on availability, other than those that can be imposed under the codes (e.g. cat2 and cat4 intertrips). This is the default assumption for a connection, and Users have a right to insist on a firm connection. These Users can still be taken off the system as needed, but only through commercial trading or Balancing Mechanism actions (outside of emergency conditions) and so are compensated for those actions.
Gate 2 Readiness Date	The date on which the project achieved the Gate 2 Readiness Criteria (e.g. the date the User secured the requisite land rights, etc).
Hybrid project	A project made up of two or more technologies listed in Section 6.3 of the Gate 2 Criteria Methodology , at a single point of connection.
Permitted Capacity	The capacity ranges outlined in the CP30 Action Plan for each technology type also include capacity that is installed and operational. Once this installed and operational capacity, and capacity already in the queue has been subtracted from these capacity ranges, the remaining available capacity that can be allocated to projects that meet the Gate 2 Criteria is defined within this document as the Permitted Capacity.
Repowering project	A project that is already connected to the electricity system, that is seeking to replace some or all of the project in a way which creates a new queue item i.e. through capacity increase and/or material technology change.



Temporary (or Interim) Non-Firm	These are temporary restrictions that apply from a certain date until another date or until certain works are completed. This is most commonly as a result of the User wishing to connect ahead of the earliest firm connection date that can be provided and means that until that firm date the User accepts the temporary restrictions. Note that a party can have both temporary and enduring non-firm restrictions. This will mean that both sets of restrictions initially apply, then at a certain date or when certain works are complete the temporary restrictions will cease to apply, but the enduring ones will remain. There can also be stages of temporary restrictions where the restrictions change but are not yet entirely removed until another later date.
Wider Works	All other (non-Enabling Works) transmission reinforcement works associated with accommodating the new generator to ensure compliance with the Security and Quality of Supply Standards (SQSS).

Appendix 3: Publishing the Queue Revision Outcome

A3.1 Based on the outcome of the Gate 2 Criteria assessment and as soon as reasonably practicable, the following will be published for each zone by NESO to the extent it is practicable (and where it does not result in individual projects being identifiable):

- a) MW volume of projects that are expected to receive a Gate 2 offer, broken down by allocations to Phase 1 and Phase 2 within their Gate 2 Tranche
- b) MW volume of projects that are expected to receive a Gate 1 offer (or, for small and medium embedded Users, revert to an existing DNO offer)
- c) MW volume of ‘protected’ projects deemed to have met Strategic Alignment Criteria a)
- d) Detail of any substitutions and/or rebalancing made to account for ‘protected’ projects or undersupply
- e) Detail of any changes made to the permitted capacity in the zone as a result of substitutions and/or rebalancing
- f) MW volume of ‘project specific’ Gate 1 reservations and the reasons for these
- g) MW volume of ‘non-project specific’ Gate 1 reservations and reasons for these
- h) MW permitted capacity (per technology) remaining that is available for future Gated Application Windows
- i) Total MW volume of designated projects and reasons for these
- j) The “Gate 2 Register” (containing the information which would have been included under CMP434 WACM7, where users provide consent)

A3.2 If, for any of the information listed in A3.1, a zonal breakdown will result in individual projects being identifiable, this data will be amalgamated and presented for larger zones e.g. Transmission Zone 1 and Distribution Zone 1 combined, all zones in Scotland combined, etc.

A3.3 A3.1 e) and A3.1 h) will not be amalgamated to provide clarity ahead of the next CMP434 application window as to where permitted capacity has not yet been reached.

A3.4 For the avoidance of doubt, ‘permitted’ and ‘available’ capacity in the above context relate to the capacity totals outlined in the CP30 Action Plan. Where this permitted capacity has not yet been reached in a zone, there is ‘available’ capacity remaining in that zone. This is not illustrative of the actual capacity available on the network, which may be greater or lesser than the ‘permitted’ capacity for future applications.

Appendix 4: “End of Queue” Study Concept

A4.1 TOs will assess the queue in three stages: first, the projects in Phase 1 of the Gate 2 Tranche will be assessed, followed by the projects in Phase 2, and finally any projects that meet Strategic Alignment Criteria a), c) or d) and are due to connect beyond 2035.

A4.2 For assessing Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Gate 2 Tranche, an “End of Queue” study will be conducted to allow the TOs to understand the infrastructure required to, where possible, facilitate connection of the Phase 1 projects by 2030 and the Phase 2 projects by 2035. **Figure A1** introduces the concept of an “End of Queue” study and shows how this would be approached on a regional basis. This approach will be repeated when studying the Phase 2 projects and may then also be used for any 2035+ projects if required.

A4.3 Forming the regional study queue in this way facilitates the collective assessment of Gate 1 offshore projects requiring connection point and capacity reservation. Grouping these projects enables a more coordinated connection to be developed and several onshore interface / connection points to be considered without impacting the rest of the queue.

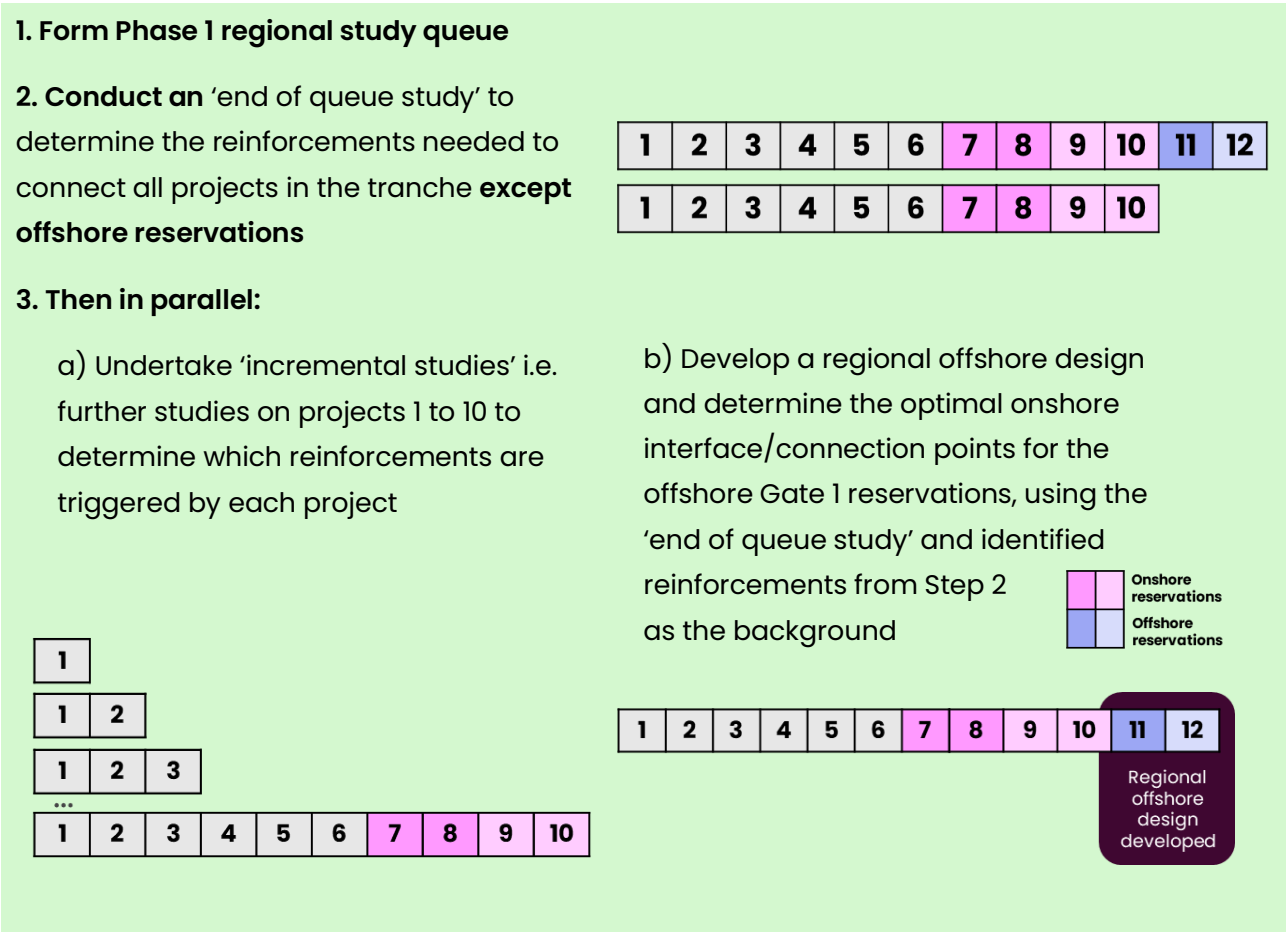


Figure A1: Example of how the Phase 1 queue of the current Gate 2 Tranche will be assessed for each study region

Appendix 5: Rebalancing zonal capacities to account for ‘protections’

A5.1 Due to the ‘protections’ NESO has provided for existing projects, there may be cases where permitted capacities for 2030 or 2035 are exceeded in some zones. Where possible, NESO will adjust or ‘rebalance’ the zonal capacities to maintain alignment to the GB-wide total permitted capacities. This rebalancing will only be permitted where the criteria outlined for substitutions in Appendix 6 are met.

A5.2 This rebalancing will not result in any projects protected under Protection Clause 2b or Protection Clause 3a being removed from the queue. If all zonal (and therefore also the GB total) permitted capacities were exceeded when considering only protected projects, then only some of these projects would still be deemed to meet the Gate 2 Strategic Alignment Criteria i.e. if they were protected under Protected Clause 2b or Protection Clause 3a.

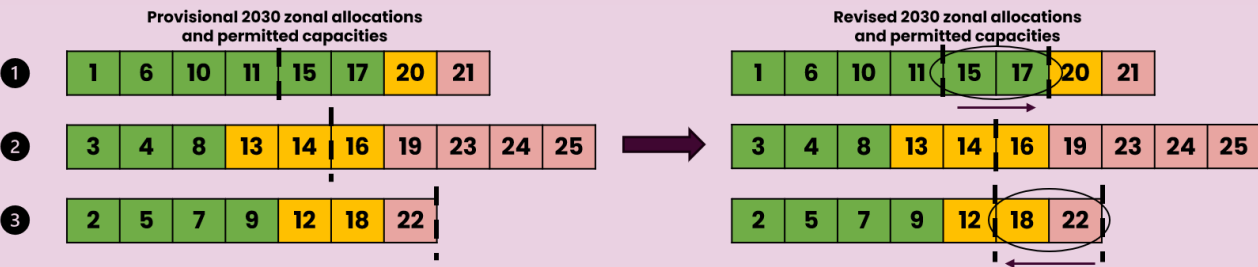
A5.3 This rebalancing does not require a change to the connection location of any associated project(s). Rather, the permitted capacity is increased to accommodate the additional project(s) in one zone and another zone’s permitted capacity is decreased to ensure alignment to the overall GB permitted capacity is maintained where possible.

A5.4 Figure A2 shows an example of how NESO will adjust zonal permitted capacities to account for ‘protections’.

For each technology with a zonal breakdown, the GB-wide queue will be divided into zones and aligned to the CP30 Action Plan as outlined in Section 7.4. In the following example, there are 25 projects in the GB-wide queue for this particular technology, which are split across 3 zones.

For simplicity, each project is assumed to have the same 100MW capacity.

The 25 projects are allocated provisionally to each zone. Projects 15 and 17 exceed the 2030 zonal permitted capacity but are ‘protected’. **The projects in the provisional allocations with the latest queue positions (projects 18 and 22) are removed** to accommodate projects 15 and 17 being added. This results in the revised zonal allocation.



The 2030 permitted capacity for each zone is now recalculated as shown in the table.

This process would be repeated for the 2035 permitted capacity for each technology with a zonal breakdown. Projects 18 and 22 would be reconsidered for alignment to the 2035 requirements.

Zone	2030 Permitted Capacity	Total Capacity of 'Protected' Projects	Adjusted 2030 Permitted Capacity
1	400 MW	600 MW	600 MW
2	500 MW	300 MW	500 MW
3	700 MW	400 MW	500 MW

Figure A2: Example of adjusting zonal allocations and permitted capacities

Appendix 6: Zonal substitutions to address undersupply

A6.1 Where undersupply is a result of a zonal imbalance against the CP30 Action Plan, NESO will determine whether adjusting the capacity allocated to adjacent zones will resolve the issue.

A6.2 This will only be permitted where **all** of the following criteria are met:

- a) The undersupply in zone A and the oversupply in zone B relate to the same technology
- b) Zone A and zone B are geographically overlapping or adjacent zones
- c) The project(s) in zone B are not known* to have a significantly worse impact on local constraints than a project connecting in zone A

A6.3 For the avoidance of doubt, substitution between overlying or adjacent transmission and distribution zones is also permitted.

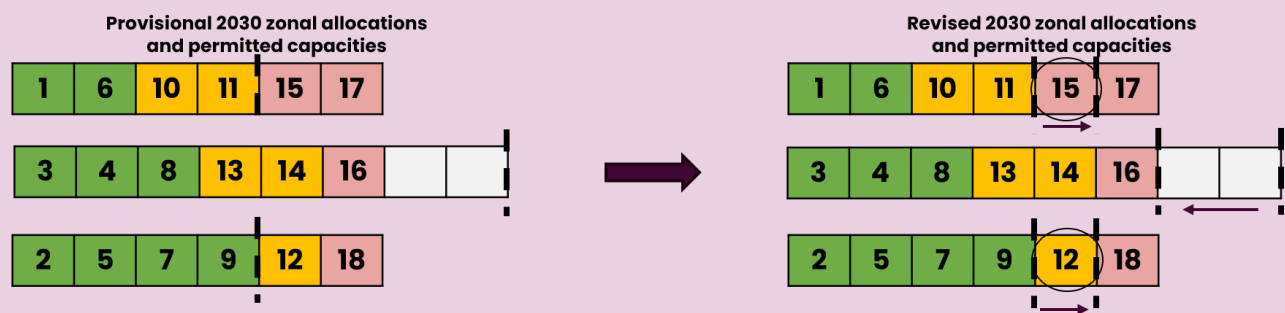
A6.4 This approach is outlined in **Figure A3** and is designed such that planning status is a factor in determining which projects are ‘substituted’.

** this will be determined prior to detailed network studies and as such will only consider clear cases that are known based on existing projects and/or that can be clearly demonstrated through a high-level examination of the network and constraint boundaries.*

A6.5 Substitution does not require a change to the connection location of the project(s) in question; rather, the permitted capacity would be increased to accommodate the additional capacity in one zone and another zone’s permitted capacity would be decreased to ensure alignment to the overall GB requirement is maintained. This is explained in **Figure A3**.

In this example, there are 18 projects in the GB-wide queue for this technology which are split across 3 zones. **Each project has the same 100MW capacity.**

These projects are provisionally aligned within each zone. Projects 12, 15, 17 and 18 exceed the 2030 zonal permitted capacities of Zones 1 and 3; meanwhile there is undersupply in Zone 2. **The projects that have the earliest queue positions and are outwith their zonal permitted capacities (projects 12 and 15) are added to their zones** to substitute for the undersupply in Zone 2. This results in the revised zonal allocation shown below.



The 2030 permitted capacity for each zone is now recalculated as shown in the table.

This process would be repeated for the 2035 permitted capacity for each technology with a zonal breakdown. Projects 17 and 18 would be reconsidered for alignment to the 2035 requirements.

Zone	2030 Permitted Capacity	Oversupply/ Undersupply	Adjusted 2030 Permitted Capacity
1	400 MW	+ 200 MW oversupply	500 MW
2	800 MW	- 200 MW undersupply	600 MW
3	400 MW	+ 200 MW oversupply	500 MW

Figure A3: Example of using zonal substitutions to address undersupply

Appendix 7: Incremental Studies

A7.1 For each “End of Queue” study, projects will be assessed against the existing plan of transmission reinforcement works. These studies will identify any new requirements for reinforcement works to facilitate the connection of the projects in the current Gate 2 Tranche.

A7.2 TOs may use a combination of queue-based and year-based studies to determine the work requirements and which projects trigger or are dependent on these works.

A7.3 Queue-based studies involve assessing a project against all the other projects ahead of it in the queue, regardless of the year in which those projects are requesting to connect. Year-based studies focus only on the projects that will be connected before or within the year being studied. The former is required to determine which works each individual project triggers.

A7.4 TO discretion will be applied to determine when it is suitable to group projects for assessment. In cases where a group of projects are found to trigger a reinforcement, further studies may be conducted as required to determine which projects in that group trigger the reinforcement.

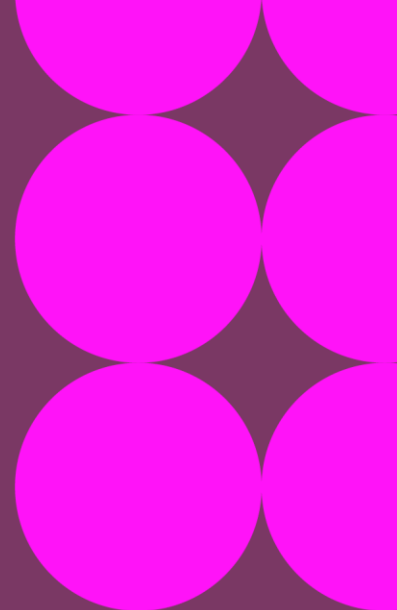
Appendix 8: Assessment of relevant embedded generation

A8.1 The relevant TO will identify the scenarios where a GSP may require assessment.

A8.2 If a Phase 1 project cannot be connected in 2030 or earlier under a firm (or enduring non-firm) connection, it will be assessed against the Technical Limits for 2030 and connected earlier under temporary restrictions to availability where possible.

A8.3 Where Phase 2 projects have requested to connect before 2030, these projects will be assessed against the Technical Limits for 2030 and connected earlier under temporary restrictions to availability where possible. These projects will remain aligned to the 2035 permitted capacity for the purposes of queue position and the date of their full connection, whether that be a firm connection or a connection under enduring restrictions on availability. Their earlier connection date under temporary restrictions will not result in them being counted towards the 2030 permitted capacity.

A8.4 Projects which do not align with the 2030 or 2035 permitted capacities will not be permitted to connect under Technical Limits. This will apply until the SSEP outlines a permitted capacity beyond 2035. At this point, projects that align to the 2035+ permitted capacity will be considered against 2035 Technical Limits where appropriate.



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