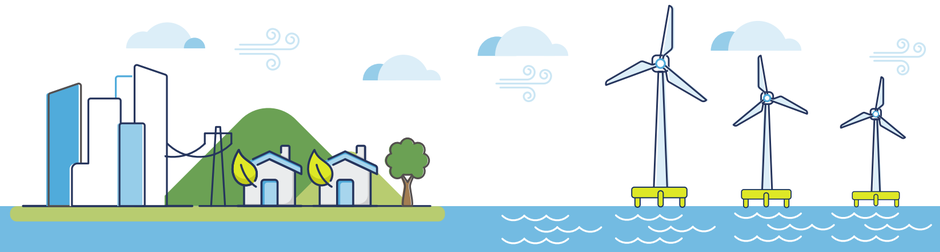
WHITE CROSS

The area of search for the windfarm considered environmental, technical and commercial constraints including:

- potential zones identified in the Catapult report "Benefits of Floating Offshore Wind to Wales and the South West"
- Wind resource
- Physical Parameters (including water depths, wave height, seabed conditions and metocean conditions)
- Export Cable grid connection and proximity to a suitable landfall
- Environmental impact and consenting risk
- Landscape and environmental designations and constraints
- Other users (e.g., Ministry of Defence radar, shipping and navigation, National Air Traffic (NATs) services, fishing activity, marine aggregates and tidal energy)
- Cumulative impacts with other licensed activities

An Area of Search for the Offshore Export Cable Corridor has been developed that offers the best balance for:

- keeping routeing options as short as possible, to minimise environmental impact and cost
- minimising the number of crossings of existing offshore cables and pipelines, where crossing is required, cables and pipelines to be crossed at 90° angle
- maintaining required separation distances with other offshore cables and pipelines
- maintaining sufficient space for offshore cable installation (including anchor spread of installation vessels) whilst maintaining an appropriate safety zone with existing subsea cables and pipelines
- avoiding direct significant impacts to sites designated for nature conservation as far as possible



And the area of search for the onshore export cable:

- avoids crossing and/or significant impacts on international and national designations
- avoiding the need for woodland removal
- minimises the crossing of linear features (e.g., roads, railways, watercourses, utilities and hedgerows) minimising routeing through challenging ground conditions (e.g., rocky outcrops or wetlands)
- utilising existing boundaries to avoid sterilising land for future uses
- avoids substantial infrastructure and urban land uses (e.g., residential titles)

As far as reasonably practicable, the area of search for the substation:

- avoids internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value
- avoids areas of local amenity value, important existing habitats and landscape features including ancient woodland, historic hedgerows
- surface and ground water sources and nature conservation areas should be protected as far as reasonably practicable
- takes advantage of the screening provided by landform and existing features and the potential use of site layout and levels to keep intrusion into surrounding areas to a reasonably practicable minimum