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Grid connections reform in practice – navigating the NESO timeline and next steps

Thursday 12 February 2026

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Your speakers for today

Richard Turney KC

Natasha Jackson

Odette Chalaby

Update on NESO grid decisions and programme

Natasha Jackson

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- Update on developments
- Milestones
- Dispute resolution / legal challenges

Update on developments

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TMO4+ scheme: recap

Context

- TMO4+ overhaul of NETS, to align with Govt's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan
- Replaces the long-standing "first-come, first-served" model…
- … with a new "first-ready-and-needed" **2-Gate model**, prioritising projects that are 'ready' to connect and that demonstrate 'strategic alignment' with the CP30 Action Plan and any future alignment criteria set by government
- Enacted through reforms to the Connection and Use of System Code ("**CUSC**"), the System Operator – Transmission Owner Code ("**STC**") and methodologies

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Recap: The two “Gates”

Firm offers issued at Gate 2 only; Gate 1 offers are indicative

Gate 1 – Baseline Readiness & Eligibility

- **applies to projects that do not meet the Gate 2 criteria.**
- **These projects will receive a Gate 1 offer or have the option to agree to terminate their connection request.**
- **Gate 1 projects will not be assigned a confirmed connection date but may progress through future windows if readiness is demonstrated. Project must continue progressing against early milestones**

Gate 2 – Full Readiness & Strategic Need

- **applies to projects that meet the new requirements for readiness and Strategic alignment. These projects can secure a confirmed connection date, connection point, and queue position.**
- **Requires robust evidence of project deliverability:**
  – Planning consent (or mature stage)
  – Land rights
  – Financing pathway
  – Programme and key contracts
- **NESO assesses strategic alignment with system needs & net-zero targets**
- **Only Gate-2-compliant projects receive firm connection offers**
- **Gate 2 determines queue position in the new “first-ready-and-needed” model**

Recap: Impacts on Projects

Impact on Existing Projects

- Already-contracted projects reviewed under CMP435
- Failure to meet Gate 2 → conversion to Gate 1 and possible movement back in queue
- Ongoing milestone obligations: risk of capacity reduction or termination

Impact on New Applicants

- Applications only accepted in two fixed windows per year
- Missing a window → wait for next batch
- Firm terms issued only at Gate 2
- Distribution projects with transmission impacts depend on timely DNO/iDNO data submission

Recap: G2TWQ / Gate 2 offers

- One-off “Gate 2 to Whole Queue” (“**G2TWQ**”) reassessment of existing queue by NESO. Existing projects that are not ‘ready’ or ‘needed’ will have their existing contract varied to instead be provided with a conditional Gate 1 offer.
- Notification of G2TWQ outcomes were sent out December 2025
- Gate 2 Modification Offers = formal contract / Agreement to Vary with confirmed connection date, works, cost, technical info and details on next steps

- NESO have published a ‘**Connections Reform Post Notifications Customer Handbook**’: here
- **New** Progression Commitment Fee (CMP 448) (triggered by a threshold of 6.5 GW terminated projects at Milestone 1, indicating poor queue health; acts as a security for achieving Milestone 1)

Protected projects

All projects must meet the ‘Readiness’ criteria…

… but some were ‘Protected’ from meeting the ‘Strategic Alignment’ criteria under section 6.2, Gate 2 Criteria Methodology:

- **Protection Clause 1**: Projects contracted to connect by end 2026 (CMP435)
- **Protection Clause 2a**: Projects which are significantly progressed (CMP435)

These projects would retain their relative queue position, remain in Phase 1 and keep contracted connection dates of 31 Dec 2027 or sooner

There are a total of 340 Protected Projects

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Where did the offers / Agreements to Vary go?

In total 217 GW of projects which were ready were not prioritised as they were not strategically aligned

Technology	Capacity	Reason for remaining projects not being prioritised
Battery	153 GW	Protected projects took priority
Interconnector	1.2 GW	Projects with Cap and Floor took priority
LDES	5.6 GW	Projects which applied earlier took priority
Offshore Wind	4.5 GW	More ready projects took priority
Onshore Wind	13.4 GW	Protected projects took priority
Solar	35.9 GW	Projects which applied earlier took priority
Unabated Gas	3.8 GW	Only protected projects could be prioritised

https://www.neso.energy/document/374036/download

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6 Feb 2026: Ofgem letter to NESO

"On 2nd October 2025, we received a letter from the National Energy System Operator ("NESO") and Transmission Owners ("TOs") informing us that they expected they would be unable to comply with elements of the Connections Methodologies as part of the Gate 2 to Whole Queue process ("G2tWQ"). This relates specifically to the requirement to issue Gate 2 offers to certain existing projects, qualifying for Protection, which were due to retain their existing connection date and point of connection.

The letter explained that if the Connections Methodologies were followed, NESO and TOs would be compelled to issue some Gate 2 offers with connection dates which were known to be unachievable (in some cases with dates in the past) as well as inaccurate points of connection in one case. They expressed concern that this would raise compliance issues under other terms of their licences, the CUSC, STC and connection agreements. Additionally, if this process was followed, in cases where issued Gate 2 offers contained unachievable terms, they would shortly have to be followed up with a further variation with revised connection dates and/or points of connection based on the best available information. NESO and TOs noted in their letter they did not consider this to be in connection customers' or consumers' interests.

The letter proposed that, in the circumstances, it was appropriate to depart from the requirements of the Connection Methodologies. It proposed to allow Gate 2 offers for affected Protected Projects to be issued with amended connection dates (and locations in a limited number of cases), notwithstanding that this would not comply with the requirement for such offers to retain these existing terms. To allow this, the letter requested relief from certain obligations in relation to the affected offers. The rationale put forward for the proposed approach was to mitigate inefficiency, reduce the risk of confusion to connection customers and avoid unnecessary consumer costs."

https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2026-02/Ofgem-Response-on-Protected-Projects-Relief-Request.pdf

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210 of 340 Protected Projects (62%) are affected

"*…around 135 of these projects will have their connection dates delayed due to some form of network-driven reason (either solely or jointly with developer delays), with 75 of these projects having their connection dates delayed due to developer-driven reasons*"

Why?

"Based on engagement so far, there appear to be a number of potential factors, such as: changes to the forecast generation and demand background impacting CPAs; inconsistent use of queue management milestones; issues with projects obtaining planning consents; supply chain issues; and other network or developer driven delays, that have contributed to NESO and the TOs' inability to meet existing dates in these cases."

6 Feb, Ofgem letter

Strategic planning vs operational capacity?

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What to do about it?

> *At this time, Ofgem will not be granting relief from NESO/TO obligations regarding delayed dates for affected Protected Projects; we do expect the delayed connection dates due to be offered by NESO/TOs to still be as ambitious as possible.*

NESO and TOs' preferred approach = issue a TOCA Variation Offer and Gate 2 Modification Offer in respect of each project, containing the updated date / point of connection from the outset (i.e. '**one-step offer approach**')

Ofgem's preferred approach = ?!?

"*TOs and NESO should offer affected Protected Projects their best view of the most ambitious date possible, which should be realistic, accurate and made in good faith… We therefore acknowledge that a one-step offer approach by which NESO/TOs make affected projects offers with the earliest feasible dates, based on the best information available, is a reasonable viable solution and constitutes the least worst outcome given the current circumstances.*"

"For now, we acknowledge that in some circumstances it has become necessary to issue offers that depart from the Methodologies in order to prioritise prompt delivery of TMO4+ and prevent further delay to the issuing of these offers."

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Queue Management Milestones

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Queue Management milestones

What are they?

- CMP 376: gives NESO the right to terminate Construction Agreements by reference to progress against '**User Progression Milestones**' / '**Queue Management milestones**' under the **Queue Management process** → aligned with TMO4+ reforms through CMP 434 and CMP 435
- QM Guidance covers **Transmission** projects only, connected to NETS (but similar arrangements already exist for Distribution Connections here)
- All Gate 2 agreements will include milestones

How does it work?

- 8x prescribed milestones are added into project's Construction Agreements (through an added 'Appendix Q')
- Each milestone has timescales (bespoke to the project), specified in the project's Appendix Q → calculated by working backwards from the contract Completion Date, by reference to the timescales in the QM Guidance and CUSC Section 16
- Users must provide evidence to NESO to confirm compliance with UPMs
- Detailed provisions can be found in CUSC Section 16
- 2x categories:

  (1) **Conditional Progression Milestones:** NESO will terminate if not me (unless there's a valid exception)

  (2) **Construction Progression Milestones:** NESO may terminate if not met

NESO, 'Queue Management Guidance': https://www.neso.energy/document/375081/download

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Milestone	Detail	Milestone type
Milestone 1 - Initiated Statutory Consents and Planning Permission	Where statutory consents are needed for the construction of the User's project, the User must start the process of obtaining these consents, including Planning Permission, within the specified timescales and must be able to provide the necessary evidence of this.	**Conditional Progression Milestone**
Milestone 2 - Secured Statutory Consents and Planning Permission	Where statutory consents are required for the construction of the User's project, the User must have secured these consents, including Planning Permission, within the specified timescales and must be able to provide the necessary evidence.	
Milestone 3 - Secure Land Rights	The User must have secured the necessary land rights to enable project construction. This means the User may either be the owner/occupier of the land or have the required agreement from the owner/occupier.	
Milestone 4 - N/A	This milestone does not apply for Transmission	

Milestone 5 – Contestable Design Works Submission	This milestone will apply where a User has gone down the contestable route for connection.	**Construction Progression Milestones**
Milestone 6 – Agree Construction Plan	The User must have agreed on a construction plan for the detailed User's Works with NESO which demonstrates how they will be progressing the User's Works to achieve the Completion Date.	
Milestone 7 – Project Commitment	This milestone demonstrates that the project has the necessary commitment or backing for it to proceed.	
Milestone 8 – Initiate Construction	Project construction is the phase from when a User begins the site works to carry out the construction of its project until the completion of the User's Works.	

Evidence requirements

- Compliance evidence: see Section 4, QM Guidance and CUSC Section 16
- (NB particular guidance on Milestone 1 Adjustment Exception Evidence and Milestone 3 Ongoing Compliance relating to Original Red Line Boundary)
- Milestone 1 Adjustment Exception Evidence
- NESO will perform 'Evidence Checks' e.g. confirming against the Planning Portal for Milestone 1

"*If the evidence for the User Progression Milestone has not been provided to NESO by the User Progression Milestone due date, or if submitted by the due date the evidence is not accepted by NESO as sufficient, the Termination Process will be followed unless one of the exceptional issues (as set out in CUSC Section 16 – and above) is met. It is the responsibility of the User to identify, apply for and provide evidence for any exceptions.*" QM Guidance, §4.1.4

NESO, 'Queue Management Guidance': https://www.neso.energy/document/294211/download

Exceptions

Closed list at **CUSC 16.5**: e.g. force majeure; certain delays caused by third parties; planning appeals / third-party challenges to Consents

Process:

- Apply for extension via customer portal as soon aware of risk of delay
- Specify:
- (i) reason for missing the milestone
- (ii) the milestone for which an extension is requested
- (iii) anticipated length of delay (be realistic)
- (iv) explain any knock-on impact
- If accepted:

    <6mths = update to milestone date and Relevant Transmission Licensee informed

    >6mths = NESO works with RTL to agree a modification application, possibly with new Appendix Q

NESO, 'Queue Management Guidance': https://www.neso.energy/document/294211/download

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Termination

Circumstances:

(1) evidence not provided; (2) evidence insufficient*; (3) NESO has not agreed an exception

Process:

1. NESO issues a 'Default Milestone Remedy Period Notice', categorising project as 'Terminated' and giving 60 days to rectify the missed milestone
2. At the end of the Period:

→ **Milestones 1-3 (Conditional Progression Milestones):** NESO will issue a notice to the User terminating the Construction Agreement

→ **Milestones 5-8 (Construction Progression Milestones):** NESO will decide whether to exercise its right to terminate (following engagement with the User and Relevant Transmission Licencee)

NESO, 'Queue Management Guidance': https://www.neso.energy/document/294211/download

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Dispute resolution:

- ADR
- JR / A1P1

Where might disputes arise?

Webinar pt 1 focused on:

- ‘Downgrading’ decisions under G2TWQ (NEMA)
- Contents of a Conditional Offer under Gate 1 (i.e. unfavourable indicative connection time and location) (NEMA / DNO)
- GEMA / Ofgem statutory determinations on disputes (GEMA)

This webinar:

- Connection delays
- Milestone decisions

Recap: ADR and regulatory complaints

- **NEW** Ofgem Disputes Guidance: here
- Ofgem *may* settle disputes between NESO and parties who have or who are seeking a connection to the system
- Separate to statutory system for disputes under s.23 Electricity Act 1989 (disputes between DNO and a person wanting to connect)
- Ofgem state that s.23 mechanism does *not* apply to *"disputes about decisions that have been made by NESO and correctly implemented by DNOs. We therefore expect parties seeking a determination under s23 to provide clear evidence that the DNO (not NESO) has made a clear error, or has otherwise failed to follow the Gated Application Process as set out in the CUSC and the Distribution Licence."*

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Recap: Ofgem determination

- Can be referred under clause E13.5 of the Electricity System Operator Licence (disputes about variation of agreements)
- Only in "exceptional cases, such as those where the NESO or DNO has breached its regulatory obligations or has failed to resolve an error"
- Ofgem makes clear that NESO "is empowered to decide which projects should receive Gate 2 Offers, in accordance with the rules approved by the Authority"
- Ofgem will only intervene where there is "objective evidence" of an error in the process

** But how long will this take…? **

Judicial review of Ofgem decision

- Scope for JR clearly identified by reference to s 23 decisions: see e.g. *R (UK Power Networks (Operations) Ltd) v Gas and Electricity Markets Authority* [2018] P.T.S.R. 262
- However:
- **Timing likely to be critical – if Ofgem doubt their ability to give effective remedy, then JR likely to be too late to make a difference**
- **Wide margin given to regulatory decision-makers**
- **Limited scope of initial disputes indicates even more limited scope when it comes to JR**

JR / A1P1 challenge?

Article 1 Protocol 1, ECHR

"*Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.*

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of the State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties."

Breyer Group Plc v Department of Energy and Climate Change [2014] EWHC 2557 (QB) at [87]–[109], per Coulson J (upheld by CoA: [2015] EWCA Civ 408):

- 'Feed-in Tarif' scheme case
- Concluded contracts represented an element of the marketable goodwill in the claimants' businesses – and a 'possession' for the purpose of A1P1 – but that unsigned contracts did not

Grid Connections and the Planning System

Richard Turney KC

Locational policies for renewables (England, TCPA)

- NPPF 165: “plans should… provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, and their future re-powering and life extension, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed appropriately (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts)…[and] consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development”
- Local Plan content

Locational policies for renewables (Wales)

- Future Wales Policy 17: “In Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way. There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas, subject to the criteria in policy 18.”
- “Applications for large-scale wind and solar will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and all proposals should demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment”.
- Policy 18 tests including: “outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty)”

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The NPS Energy Suite

- EN-1 “critical national priority” means that “it is likely the need case will outweigh any other residual impacts not capable of being addressed by application of the mitigation hierarchy, in all but the most exceptional circumstances” (3.3.63)
- “The government has other mechanisms to influence the delivery of its energy objectives and imposing limits on the consenting of different types of energy infrastructure would reduce competition, increase costs, and disincentivise newer, more efficient solutions coming forward. This does not reduce the need for individual projects to demonstrate compliance with planning and environmental requirements or mean that everything that obtains development consent will get built” (3.2.7)
- **“Government does not intend for the planning system to decide where infrastructure should be built”**

CP2030: Connections Reform Annex (April 2025)

- For solar, batteries, and onshore wind, we need to ensure that ready projects can progress while delivering a balanced energy system for 2030. Regional breakdowns are needed to give network companies greater control over capacity allocation for these technologies because they are characterised by a larger number of smaller projects, are geographically dispersed and, in the case of solar and batteries, are oversubscribed nationally in our current connection queue. For these technologies, using pathways limited to GB-level would create significant risks of sub-optimal network design and could limit the ability to connect strategically important demand projects.

- It should be noted that prioritised connection offers alone will not guarantee that a project will progress to completion. Projects will still be required to secure planning consent, (if not already granted) and meet NESO progression milestones to retain connection agreements and progress to energisation

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Strategic energy planning

- Will “assess on a zonal basis, potentially suitable geographic areas across GB for each of the in-scope electricity and hydrogen generation and storage technologies. The assessment will include the optimal locations, quantities and types of energy infrastructure required, across a range of plausible futures and based on known constraints and assumptions. As a strategic plan, the SSEP will not recommend project-specific locations”

- “We will consider factors such as urban development, agricultural land, fisheries and protected areas (for example, defence infrastructure and areas used by utilities and services). We will identify land and sea spatial use demands, considering them alongside societal and environmental factors. This enables us to have a comprehensive view of all land and sea sectors that may compete or complement the potential development of in-scope energy infrastructure.”

- “Our recommendations for the zonal locations of energy infrastructure will not take precedence over other land uses. Instead, we will take a more strategic approach that allows for more location and project-specific decisions during subsequent processes. As noted above, this work will consider existing planning frameworks (including devolved governments) across GB as an input, as well as the spatial policy and requirements already set out.”

Strategic Energy Planning explained

Strategic Spatial Energy Plan Methodology

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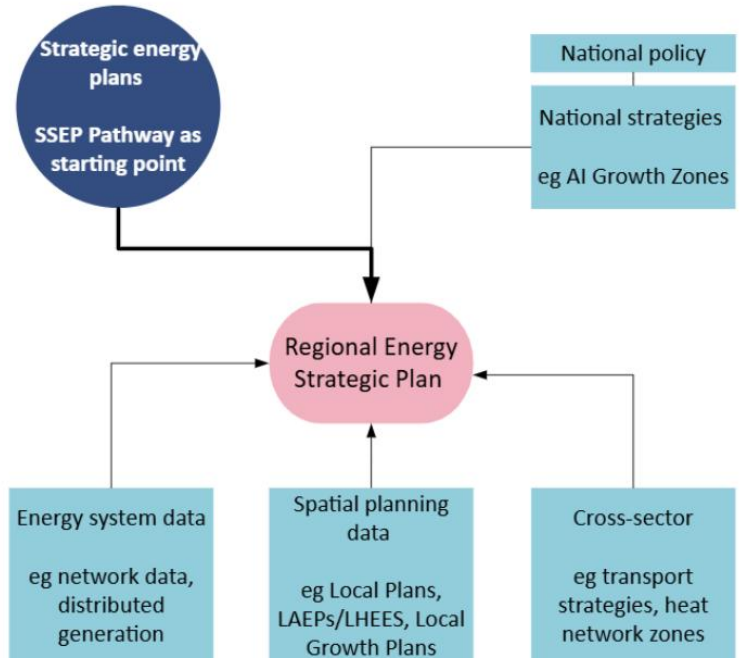
Regional Energy Strategic Planning Framework

- "3.16 The introduction of RESP does not change the accountabilities of local government or any actor with responsibility for spatial planning. That is a matter for Government. There is no requirement for those undertaking spatial planning or local energy planning to adhere to the direction of the RESP."

- "4.5 In our consultation, we set out that NESO should establish place-based engagement processes for local actors to participate in strategic planning, guided by the following principles: transparent; accountable; representative, and coordinated. We also outlined our expectation that NESO provide proportionate and relevant support for local government energy planning to aid effective participation in the RESP development process. However, we stated that it was not within its scope to provide funding or personnel for local projects."

Ofgem Decision on the Regional Energy Strategic Plan Policy Framework

Figure 2: Schematic representation of data inputs to the RESP



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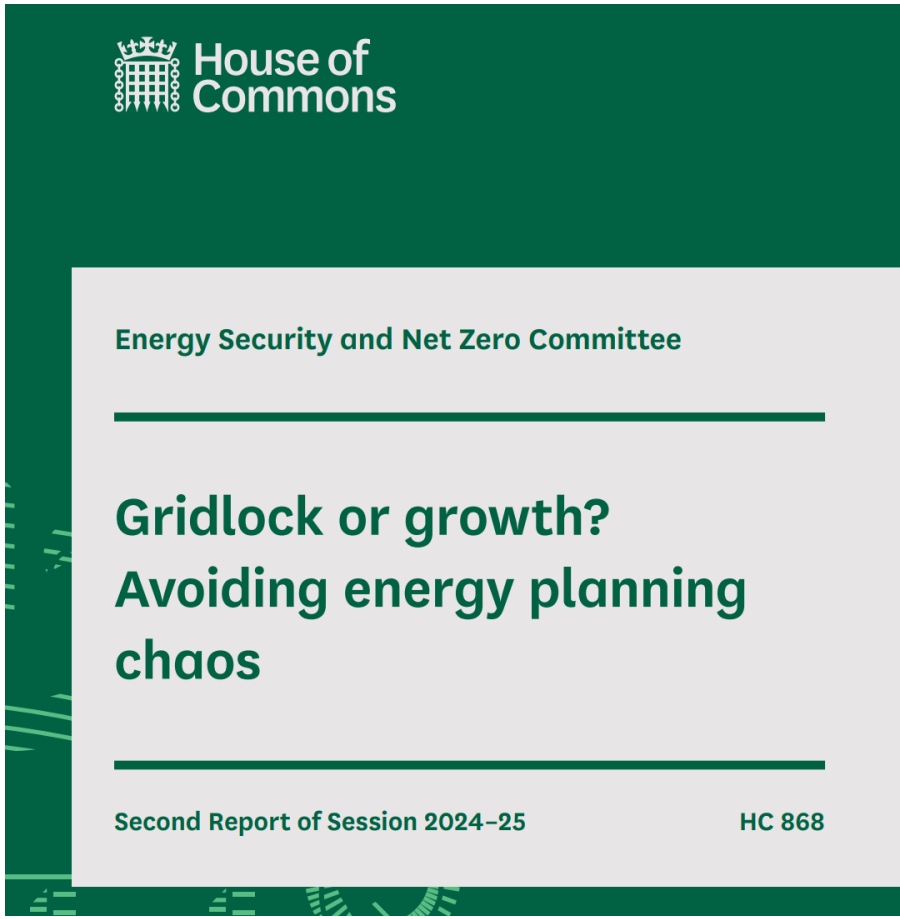
ESNZ Committee

- The planning system should not be blind to strategic energy planning
- There needs to be coordination between the application processes for development consent and grid connection, given that each is highly relevant to the other
- NPSs should give significant weight to the availability of a grid connection



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Where are we left?

- EN-1 4.11.6 “Applicants may wish to take a commercial risk where they have not received or accepted a formal offer of a grid connection from the relevant network operator at the time of the application.”
- EN-3 2.8.54 “For many wind farm projects, including those from The Crown Estate Leasing Round 4 onwards, connection agreements will be limited to connection points proposed through strategic network design exercises such as those undertaken by the National Energy System Operator (NESO), including the Holistic Network Design for offshore-onshore transmission.”
- EN-3 2.10.17 “To maximise existing grid infrastructure, minimise disruption to existing local community infrastructure or biodiversity and reduce overall costs, applicants may choose a site based on nearby available grid export capacity.”
- EN-3 2.12.14 “To maximise existing grid infrastructure, minimise disruption to existing local community infrastructure, biodiversity or heritage assets and reduce overall costs, applicants may choose a site based on available grid export capacity.”

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EN-5 and the grid

“2.2.1 The Secretary of State should bear in mind that the initiating and terminating points – or development zone – of new electricity networks infrastructure is not substantially within the control of the applicant.

2.2.2 Siting is determined by: • The location of new generating stations or other infrastructure requiring connection to the network, and/or • System capacity and resilience requirements determined by the NESO.

2.2.3 These twin constraints, coupled with the government’s legislative commitment to net zero by 2050, government’s expectation of 12- 14GW of interconnector capacity by 2030, and an ambition of accelerating the deployment of clean energy capacity and energy storage to meet our ambitions for the Clean Power 2030 Mission, means that very significant amounts of new electricity networks infrastructure is required, including in areas with comparatively little build-out to date”

Weight to SSEP?

- EN-1 3.2.5: “The government’s strategic framework includes the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan and the pathways to 2030, the Strategic Spatial Energy Plan, and the Centralised Strategic Network Plan. *These should be considered by applicants*, together with other relevant considerations, and used to inform developments of new energy infrastructure projects.”
- EN-3 2.3.9: “As most renewable energy resources can only be developed where the resource exists and where economically feasible, and because there are no limits on the need… the Secretary of State should not use a consecutive approach in the consideration of renewable energy projects… The Secretary of State should also consider spatial plans, such as the Strategic Spatial Energy Plan upon endorsement by all relevant governments.”
- Local Plans?
- Spatial Development Strategies?

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Grid Connections “on the ground”

- Mallard Pass DCO: “The ExA is satisfied that the availability of the grid connection at Ryhall is a significant factor in the site selection process and that there are no other realistic alternatives that would meet the same objectives of the Proposed Development”
- Helios DCO: acceptance of 5km area of search from PoC
- APP/A2525/W/25/3372791: “a primary driver of site selection for solar farms is the availability of a grid connection which offers a quick and confirmed opportunity for linking a solar farm to the electricity grid… The provision of renewable energy, with the opportunity to connect to the grid at an early stage and to provide battery storage are benefits of substantial weight”

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NPPF Consultation: an opportunity?

- W1: “The development plan should be informed by early engagement between the relevant plan-making authority, utility providers, regulators and network operators, so that there is a clear understanding of energy supply and network capacity, water supply, drainage and wastewater capacity, and associated requirements for additional infrastructure provision. This engagement should take into account the impacts of planned growth, changing consumption patterns and climate change, as well as relevant infrastructure plans” including SSEP, CSNP and RESP
- W3: “substantial weight”

Energy Planning Policy Update

Odette Chalaby

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Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

National Planning Policy Framework

Plan-making and national decision-making policies

December 2025

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Policy W2: Securing renewable and low carbon energy, and electricity network infrastructure

1. The development plan should support the transition to clean power by planning positively for the increased supply and use of renewable and low carbon energy and electricity network infrastructure. This means that the development plan, should, at the most appropriate level, seek to maximise the potential for suitable development by identifying:

a. Areas which are suitable for renewable and low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure, ….

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Policy W3 (1): Renewable and low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure

1. In considering proposals for renewable and low-carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure, substantial weight should be given to:

a. The benefits of such development for improving energy security, supporting economic development and moving to a net zero future;

Appeal examples:

- Fillongley §85 (ref: 3349391)
- Burcot §63 (ref: 3350890)
- Upper Leigh §119 (ref: 3352967)
- Caudwell §46 (ref: 3372791)

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Policy W3 (2): Renewable and low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure

2. Applicants should not be required to demonstrate the need for renewable or low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure. Where proposals for this form of development come forward outside areas which have been identified as suitable for them they should be acceptable when assessed against the national decision-making policies in this Framework, taken as a whole.

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Policy S5: Principle of development outside settlements

1. Only certain forms of development should be approved outside settlements, as set out in the following list. These should be approved, unless the benefits of doing so would be substantially outweighed by any adverse effects, when assessed against the national decision-making policies in this Framework:

> *a. Development proposals which are for: agriculture, horticulture and forestry; outdoor sport and recreation; allotments; cemeteries and burial grounds; mineral extraction; engineering operations and infrastructure (including for transport, energy and water); roadside facilities in accordance with policy TR5; and national defence and security;…*

[NB does not apply to Green Belt – but on Grey Belt see Fillongley/Burcot appeals]

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Department for Energy Security & Net Zero

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

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Points to highlight

1. **Onshore wind** back in the system with new guidance
2. New **100MW** threshold
3. Introduction of **CP2030** targets
4. **Solar** “at the heart” of CP2030 and deployment needs to “radically” increase
5. **Critical National Priority** designation remains but EfW excluded
6. Requirement “to consider” **SSEP**
7. Need for network infrastructure to be established by the **CSNP**

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NFCC
National Fire Chiefs Council

Grid scale energy storage system planning

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Q&A

Please use the Q&A function to share your questions

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Thank you for joining!

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