



NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm

Statement of Common Ground

Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National
Landscape Partnership

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NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm

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Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
LURA	Levelling-up and Regeneration Act
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NFOW	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited
NL	National Landscape
NPS	National Policy Statement
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment
SECHNL	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape
SECHNLP	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
VP	Viewpoint

Glossary of Terminology

The Applicant	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited.
The Project or 'North Falls'	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm, including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
Landfall	The location where the offshore export cables come ashore at Kirby Brook.
Onshore cable route	Onshore route within which the onshore export cables and associated infrastructure would be located.
Onshore substation	A compound containing electrical equipment required to transform and stabilise electricity generated by the Project so that it can be connected to the National Grid.
Array area	The offshore wind farm area, within which the wind turbine generators, array cables, platform interconnector cable, offshore substation platform(s) and/or offshore converter platform will be located.
Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership	A non-constituted body made up of local authorities, non Government Organisations, representative groups from the farming and environment sector, Government Agencies to act as a champion for the National Landscape.
National Landscape	The term 'National Landscape' when used in this document refers to the relevant legally designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1. This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been prepared by North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited (NFOW) (the Applicant) and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership. It identifies areas of North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter ‘the Project’ or ‘North Falls’) where matters are agreed, not agreed or that remain under discussion between the parties. North Falls notes that all individual members of the Partnership may enter into a SoCG with North Falls in their own right.
2. Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership recognises the importance of using renewable energy sources for electricity generation to help to deliver on the UK Government’s climate change targets, in addition to contributing to the long-term conservation and enhancement of natural beauty.
3. The Applicant has had regard to the Planning Inspectorate (2024) guidance regarding Statements of Common/Uncommon Ground for Hearings and Inquiries when compiling the SoCG.
4. This SoCG has been structured to reflect topics of the application which are of interest to Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership. The applicable matters considered within the SoCG apply to Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership’s non-statutory remit.
5. Table 1.1 presents the topics included in the SoCG with the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership.

Table 1.1 Topics included in the SoCG

Topic/Chapter	DCO Document Reference
Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	APP-043
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	APP-044
Socio Economics	AS-010
Tourism and Recreation	APP-046

6. Topic specific matters agreed, not agreed, and matters that remain under discussion between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership are included within this SoCG. Matters that are not yet agreed will be the subject of ongoing discussion between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership to reach agreement on each matter wherever possible or refine the extent of disagreement between parties.
7. Throughout the SoCG the phrase “Agreed” identifies any point of agreement between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership. The phrase “Not Agreed” identifies any point that is not agreed between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership.

1.2 Consultation with the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership

8. The Applicant has engaged with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership on the Project during the pre-Application process, both in terms of informal non-statutory engagement and formal consultation carried out pursuant Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.
9. During statutory (Section 42) consultation, Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership provided comments on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) by way of letter dated 14th July 2023.
10. Further to the statutory Section 42 consultation, several meetings were held with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership through the Evidence Plan Process. These are detailed throughout the SoCG, Consultation Report [APP-215] and minutes of the meetings.

1.3 Summary of Agreed, Not Agreed and In Discussion

11. In order to easily identify whether a matter is 'agreed', 'not agreed', or 'in discussion' the position status colour coding system set out in Table 1.2 is used in the SoCG.
12. Details of specific topics that are 'agreed', 'not agreed', or 'in discussion' between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership are presented in Table 2.4 and Table 2.6.

Table 1.2 Position status key

Position Status	Position Colour Coding
Agreed The matter is considered to be agreed between the parties.	Agreed
Not Agreed - no material impact The matter is not yet agreed between the parties however the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership is not considered to result in a material impact to the assessment conclusions and the matter is considered to be closed for the purposes of this SoCG. Discussion on these matters have concluded.	Not Agreed- no material impact
Not Agreed - material impact The matter is not agreed between the parties and the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership is considered to result in a materially different impact to the assessment conclusions. Discussions on these matters have concluded.	Not Agreed- material impact
In discussion The matter is neither 'agreed' nor 'not agreed' and is a matter where further discussion is required between the parties (e.g. where the documents are yet to be shared with the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership).	In discussion

2 Statement of Common Ground

13. A summary of the consultation undertaken to date with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership and the matters agreed or not agreed between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership (based on discussions and information exchanged between the Applicant and Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership during the pre-application phase of the Application) are set out below for each of the SoCG topic areas.

2.1 Onshore Site Selection

Table 2.1 Summary of Consultation with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership regarding Onshore Site Selection

Date	Contact Type	Topic
Post-Application		
16 th October 2024	Relevant Representation	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership response to the relevant representation consultation.

Table 2.2 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Site Selection

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
1	As detailed in Environmental Statement (ES) Appendix 4.1 Site Selection Golden Rules [APP-091] , a number of principles have been adhered to, including the avoidance of direct significant impacts to internationally and nationally designated areas. For onshore substation site selection, the 'Area of Search' for identifying onshore substation options includes all land within 3km of the projects provisional National Grid connection. Built up areas (>5,000 population), major linear infrastructure (A-roads, railway) and national nature conservation/landscape designations (SAC, SPA, Ramsar, AONB) have also been removed from the Area of Search boundary. This area of search is reasonable for identifying initial options for the onshore substation.	The Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership welcome the fact that the connection point and onshore transmission route are located outside of the National Landscape.	Agreed

2.2 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact

Table 2.3 Summary of Consultation with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership regarding Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact

Date	Contact Type	Topic
Pre-Application		
18 th November 2018	Environmental constraint consultation	A consultation event (led by The Crown Estate) appraising constraints around the area sought for the array areas for North Falls.
April – May 2021	Written Consultation	Consultation on terms for the North Falls EIA/ Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) EPP.
7 th December 2021	Expert Topic Group (ETG) Meeting 1	The following topics were discussed during the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project update; • Scoping opinion response; • Discussion on viewpoints.
19 th September 2023	ETG Meeting 2	The following topics were discussed during the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project update; • Key changes to design affecting Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA); • Key changes to design affecting Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA); • SLVIA PEIR Feedback; • LVIA PEIR Feedback; • Design Vision / Landscape Design for ES Update (NE).
Post-Application		
16 th October 2024	Relevant Representation	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership submission of Relevant Representations received by the Planning Inspectorate
3 rd July 2025	ETG Meeting	Meeting to discuss the without prejudice draft National Landscape Enhancement Scheme Principles.

Table 2.4 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
1	<p>Worst case scenario</p> <p>The worst case scenario option for the PEIR was the layout with a smaller number of larger turbines (rather than a larger number of smaller turbines). The largest turbine size under consideration will generate the largest viewshed. A similar approach to the worst case scenario assessment was taken for the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.</p>	Agreed. Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership are not requesting any further reductions to the number of turbines.	Agreed
2	<p>Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</p> <p>The PEIR set out the potential for effects on the AONB (now National Landscape), in terms of special qualities as identified in the "The Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2018 - 2023". The assessment of effects on the National Landscape was updated for the DCO application, with consideration given to the special qualities as outlined in the 2016 'Natural Beauty and Special Qualities Indicators' report as referenced in the SECHNL Management Plan 2023-2028.</p>	Agreed	Agreed
3	<p>The Applicant has reviewed the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Partnership document 'Guidance of the selection and use of colour in development' (2018). This has been referred to in the SLVIA (Chapter 29 [APP-043]), LVIA (Chapter 30 [APP-044]) and Design Vision [REP5-004].</p> <p>Embedded mitigation, incorporated into the design of the Project following PEIR, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the colour of the turbines (off white) has been selected so the turbines recede when seen against cloudy/ whiter skies. the array area has been reduced from 149.5km² down to 95km². This has involved the complete removal of the former northern array. This has 	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p>increased the distance from the coast of the SECHNL from 22km to approximately 40km at the closest point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum tip height of the wind turbines has been reduced to 377m above MHWS. <p>These mitigation measures have notably reduced the predicted impacts of the proposed development on the SECHNL as assessed within the ES Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-043], compared to the assessment in the PEIR. Further detail on the significance of predicted effects on the SECHNL can be found in Section 29.6 in ES Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-043], and this is expanded in the Assessment of the Special Qualities of the Suffolk and Essex Coast and Heaths National Landscape and Suffolk Heritage Coast - Technical Note submitted at Deadline 3 [REP5-038].</p> <p>Further detail on mitigation measures in relation to the proposed onshore substation is outlined in the Design Vision [REP5-004].</p>		
4	<p>The Applicant has reviewed the 'Lighting Design Guide: Dedham Vale National Landscape & Coast & Heaths National Landscape Guidance to reduce light pollution and protect our dark skies' (2023). This has been referred to in the SLVIA (Chapter 29 [APP-043]), LVIA (Chapter 30 [APP-044]) and Design Vision [REP5-004].</p>	Agreed	Agreed
5	<p>Cable corridor viewpoints</p> <p>Cable corridor viewpoints have been scoped out of the LVIA because landscape and visual effects will largely related to construction stage effects. The corridors will be re-instated following construction and hedgerows will be reinstated. The Project is aiming for no removal of mature trees or woodland. Effects relating to smaller pieces of above ground infrastructure (linking bays) will be very localised. The cable route is not located within the boundary of the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape.</p>	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
6	<p>Effects on the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape</p> <p>ES Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-043] concludes in Table 29.21 that there will be no significant impacts on the special qualities of the Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (now branded as the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape) (SECHNL). The ES chapter sets out the following reasoning:</p> <p>Taking a precautionary approach to the assessment, the scale of change on certain perceptual aspects of the SECHNL special qualities is judged to be medium, although other special qualities will be entirely unchanged. The Assessment of the Special Qualities of the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape and Suffolk Heritage Coast – Technical Note [REP5-038] provides further explanation on the scale of change on certain perceptual aspects of the SECHNL special qualities.</p> <p>The Zone of Theoretical Visibility shown in ES Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Figures [APP-077 to APP-082] demonstrate that the geographical extent of the change will be small, limited to coastal areas within around 40km of the Offshore Above-sea Development, between Bawdsey Manor and Orford Ness.</p> <p>This will affect a very localised area of the coastal edge, in the context of this large-scale designation.</p> <p>Effects will also be limited to days with clear weather.</p> <p>For the vast majority of the SECHNL, which is largely beyond 40km from the Offshore Above-sea Development, and due to the increased distance and the reduced visibility from inland areas, the scale of change will be small or negligible.</p> <p>On clear days, operational wind farms including East Anglia One, Greater Gabbard and Galloper will also be visible. The Offshore Above-sea Development will be seen in the context of these existing offshore wind farms.</p>	<p>The Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership is a grouping of around 20 organisations that act as a champion for the nationally designated Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, AONB. It should be noted that many of those organisations that make up the Partnership are statutory authorities. These and other members of the Partnership are likely to submit their own relevant representations reflecting their own remit and the views of the Partnership should not be interpreted as the view of the individual organisations that make up the Partnership. The Partnership consider the main issues and impacts are:</p> <p>i) The impacts of the proposals on the nationally designated Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, in particular the defined characteristics of the area as described in Natural Beauty and Special Qualities documents.</p>	Not agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p>The Offshore Above-sea Development will intensify the effects associated with existing offshore wind farm development that influence certain perceptual special qualities of the SECHNL.</p> <p>The contribution of existing offshore turbines to the seascape horizon is acknowledged in the special qualities of the SECHNL, where it is acknowledged that they <i>“create a cluttered horizon and, like the large scale elements onshore, also divide opinion”</i>.</p> <p>The Offshore Above-sea Development will not greatly extend the spread of turbines across the horizon. It will introduce turbines into an area of the skyline which has already been altered by existing offshore wind farm development.</p> <p>The project will also contribute to the “developing story of the Suffolk’s Energy Coast”.</p> <p>Overall, the magnitude of impact to the special qualities of the SECHNL will be locally low along the coast, and negligible further inland.</p> <p>This is not considered to translate into significant effects on the special qualities of the SECHNL.</p> <p>North Falls submitted a further Technical Note clarifying effects upon the special qualities of the SECHNL at Examination Deadline 3, which has been updated at Examination Deadline 5 (Assessment of the Special Qualities of the Suffolk and Essex Coast and Heaths National Landscape and Suffolk Heritage Coast - Technical Note) [REP5-038]. This clarifies that the Proposed Development will not have significant (in EIA terms) effects on the special qualities or natural beauty of the SECHNL.</p>		
7	<p>Duty to seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area</p> <p>Section 85 (A1) of the CRoW Act (2000) (as amended by the LURA 2023) states: <i>“In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England, a relevant authority</i></p>	<p>The Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership is a grouping of around 20 organisations that act as a champion for the nationally designated Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, AONB. It should be noted that many of those organisations that make up the Partnership are statutory authorities.</p>	Not agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p><i>other than a devolved Welsh authority must seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.”</i></p> <p>This means that relevant authorities must now ‘seek to further’ the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of areas of outstanding natural beauty (now branded as National Landscapes). This replaces the previous duty on relevant authorities to ‘have regard to’ their statutory purposes.</p> <p>It is noted that to date no draft regulations have been published to provide further details as to how a relevant authority is to comply with the duty. However, the Applicant notes that guidance was recently published by Defra on the 16 December 2024 titled ‘Guidance for relevant authorities on seeking to further the purposes of Protected Landscapes’, in addition to guidance published by the National Landscapes Association in November 2024 titled ‘Guidance for Local Planning Authorities’, for which regard has been had in this written response.</p> <p>It is noted that the Defra Guidance explicitly states that the duty applies to decision making in respect of nationally significant infrastructure projects. It is also noted that the Defra Guidance states that:</p> <p><i>“Consideration of what is reasonable and proportionate in the context of fulfilling the duty is decided by the relevant authority and should take account of the context of the specific function being exercised.”</i></p> <p>The duty does not over-ride other statutory duties and this is noted in the Defra Guidance:</p> <p><i>“The duty does not prevent relevant authorities from undertaking their statutory functions and discharging their legal duties and other responsibilities. The duty is intended to complement these requirements by ensuring that the purposes for which Protected Landscapes are designated for are recognised in reaching decisions and undertaking activities that impact these areas.”</i></p>	<p>These and other members of the Partnership are likely to submit their own relevant representations reflecting their own remit and the views of the Partnership should not be interpreted as the view of the individual organisations that make up the Partnership. The Partnership consider the main issues and impacts are:</p> <p>ii) How the proposals seek to comply with local and national policy, in particular the obligation on relevant authorities that the Partnership considers includes statutory authorities and statutory undertakers who ‘must seek to further the purposes of an AONB’ when undertaking its activities, as written in section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023). The Partnership consider this duty applies to all relevant authorities including (but not limited to) the applicant, Local Authorities, the Planning Inspectorate and Secretaries of State. It is considered an active duty.</p>	

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p>The Defra Guidance confirms that the duty applies to functions undertaken outside of the designation boundary including the setting of a National Landscape. This is consistent with paragraph 5.10.8 of NPS EN1 which states that:</p> <p><i>“The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas which may have impacts within them. In these locations, projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The Secretary of State should be satisfied that measures which seek to further the purposes of the designation are sufficient, appropriate and proportionate to the type and scale of the development.”</i></p> <p>It is therefore the Applicant’s position that a relevant authority (which, in accordance with section 85(2) of the CRoW Act, may include the Planning Inspectorate, local authorities and the Secretary of State) must exercise judgment as to whether the measures proposed as part of the Project to avoid and reduce impacts on the statutory purposes of the SECHNL are appropriate, reasonable and proportionate and whether it would be appropriate, reasonable and proportionate to require any further measures to further the purpose of the SECHNL.</p> <p>This includes consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scale, extent and significance of any harm to the SECHNL; • The policies in NPS EN1 and EN3 regarding minimising and mitigating landscape effects and Critical National Priority (CNP) infrastructure; and • Whether the Project has been designed sensitively taking into account siting, engineering, operational and other relevant constraints. 		

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the Applicant's position that the duty does not oblige a relevant authority to give less weight to other important relevant considerations nor to reduce the scale of a proposed development to minimise the potential impacts on the SECHNL. <p>The Project offshore and onshore infrastructure is not within the boundary of the SECHNL but the offshore array will be visible from within it, albeit some distance away (circa 40km). As outlined in paragraph 37 of ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Alternatives [APP-018] the former northern array for North Falls was removed to reduce impacts on the SECHNL.</p> <p>The maximum number of turbines has also reduced since the PEIR stage to 57 of the smallest turbines (down from 72); or 34 of the largest turbines in the design envelope (down from 40). The site selection process has given due weight to the SECHNL, as an AONB, and has sought to further its purposes by reducing the potential effects arising from the array area.</p> <p>Given the Project's Order Limits do not fall within the SECHNL and the distance from the array area to the coastline within the boundary of the National Landscape, of circa 40km, the inclusion of any other measures specifically to further the purposes of the SECHNL would not be considered reasonable, proportionate or appropriate, in the context of concluding no significant effects on the special qualities of the SECHNL from the Project (as detailed in the Applicant's position set out in ID 5).</p>		
8	<p>Draft National Landscape Enhancement Scheme principles</p> <p>A technical note (the Applicant's Response to ExA's Request for further information (Rule 17) - National Landscapes [REP6-062]) has been prepared in response to the Examining Authority's Rule 17 Request for Further Information [PD-014], dated 6 June 2025. This asked the Applicant to consider specific additional measures to further</p>	Not agreed	Not agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p>the purposes of the SECHNL, in line with the duty set out in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p> <p>The Rule 17 Request further asked the Applicant to consider without prejudice “principles to form the basis for the development and delivery of a National Landscape Enhancement Scheme”.</p>		

2.3 Socio Economics, Tourism and Recreation

Table 2.5 Summary of Consultation with Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership regarding Socio Economics, Tourism and Recreation

Date	Contact Type	Topic
Post-Application		
16 th October 2024	Relevant Representation	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership submission of Relevant Representations received by the Planning Inspectorate

Table 2.6 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Socio Economics, Tourism and Recreation

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
1	<p>Effects on social and community facilities are assessed in ES Chapter 31 Socio Economics [AS-010]. Due to the distances involved in the location of the SECHNL from the Project, the potential is for onshore construction activity to impact on social and community infrastructure is considered unlikely.</p> <p>Effects on tourism and recreation of both the construction and operational phases are assessed in ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046]. Published evidence on the impacts on tourism of Offshore Wind Farm developments is reviewed in the Chapter in Section 32.5.6 of ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046], which indicates that the substantial majority of studies identify no deterrent to people visiting or returning to an area as visitors as a result of Offshore Windfarms (OWF) developments and their associated infrastructure, and their operation. Assessment of the impacts of construction activity on onshore recreation activity did not identify any significant effects, taking into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation embedded into the design of the Project set out in detail in ES Chapter 31 Socio Economics [AS-010], Table 32.3, which would address any potentially adverse impacts on the use and enjoyment of Public Right of Way; • Short-term, transient and reversible impacts on the users of onshore recreation and tourism assets, with effects on visibility not uniform as construction activity moves along the cable route (Chapter 31 Socio Economics [AS-010], Section 32.6.2.1.2); • The incorporation of air quality mitigation measures incorporated into the Outline Code of Construction Practice [REP7-025] to ensure that enjoyment of recreational and tourism assets is not adversely affected; • Noise and vibration impacts which will be confined to localised areas on the onshore cable route, which the assessment concludes will be unlikely to alter the 	<p>The Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership is a grouping of around 20 organisations that act as a champion for the nationally designated Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, AONB. It should be noted that many of those organisations that make up the Partnership are statutory authorities. These and other members of the Partnership are likely to submit their own relevant representations reflecting their own remit and the views of the Partnership should not be interpreted as the view of the individual organisations that make up the Partnership. The Partnership consider the main issues and impacts are:</p> <p>iii) How the proposals will impact other National Landscape stakeholders such as local communities quality of life and impacts on local businesses, including but not limited to the visitor economy.</p>	Not agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership Position	Position Summary
	<p>behaviour of visitors and users of recreational assets.</p> <p>The ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046] refers to evidence presented in the examination of the Scottish Power Renewables East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO OWF based on its analysis of 11 areas with OWF's located within 40km of the shoreline (including Norfolk Coast National Landscape, which is linked to multiple OWF and located along the East Anglia coast). This study found no evidence that pointed to a relationship between the construction and operation of OWFs and an overall reduction in tourism activity, visitor spending or tourism-related employment. The ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046] further notes [paragraph 32.5 and 4.3.4] that the SECHNL is located around 13km north of the proposed landfall for North Falls at its closest point, and 40.1km from the nearest turbine. It also refers [paragraph 32.5.6.3] to the presence of several OWFs that form part of the existing seascape from the Suffolk Coast, the majority operational before 2019.</p>		

3 Signatures

17. The above SoCG is agreed between the Applicant and the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership on the day specified below.

Signed



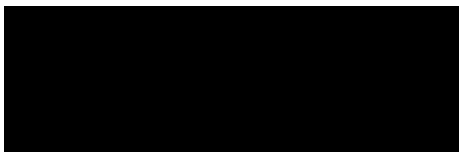
Print Name: SIMON AMSTUTZ

Job Title: National Landscape Manager

Date: 17 July 2025

Duly authorised for and on behalf of the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape Partnership

Signed:



Print Name: CORMAC ROONEY

Job Title: Consents Manager

Date: 22/07/25

Duly authorised for and on behalf of North Falls



HARNESSING THE POWER OF NORTH SEA WIND

North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited

A joint venture company owned equally by SSE Renewables and RWE.

To contact please email contact@northfallsoffshore.com