



N O R T H F A L L S

Offshore Wind Farm

Statement of Common Ground

Essex County Council and Tendring District
Council (Clean)

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NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm

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Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding National Beauty
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CBC	Community Benefit Contribution
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CfD	Contract for Difference
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development consent order
EACN	East Anglia Connection Node
ECC	Essex County Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
LIR	Local Impact Report
LONI	Letters of No Impediment
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
N2T	Norwich to Tilbury
NFOW	North Falls Offshore Windfarm
NGET	National Grid Energy Transmission
OSEP	Outline Skills and Employment Plan
OTNR	Offshore Transmission Network Review
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TDC	Tendring District Council

Glossary of Terminology

The Applicant	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited (NFOW).
The Project or 'North Falls'	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm, including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
Onshore cable corridor(s)	Onshore corridor(s) considered at PEIR within which the onshore cable route, as assessed at ES, is located.
Landfall	The location where the offshore export cables come ashore at Kirby Brook.
Horizontal directional drill (HDD)	Trenchless technique to bring the offshore export cables ashore at landfall. The technique will also be the primary trenchless technique used for installation of the onshore export cables at sensitive areas of the onshore cable route.
Cable ducts	Housing for the onshore export cables, typically comprising plastic high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes buried underground. Each cable circuit will potentially comprise up to seven individual ducts (i.e. one per cable).
Onshore cable route	Onshore route within which the onshore export cables and associated infrastructure would be located.
Trenchless crossing	Use of a technique to install limited lengths of cable below ground without the need to excavate a trench from the surface, used in sensitive areas of the onshore cable route to prevent surface disturbance. Includes techniques such as HDD.
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.
National Grid connection point	The grid connection location for the Project. National Grid are proposing to construct new electrical infrastructure (a new substation) to allow the Project to connect to the grid, and this new infrastructure will be located at the National Grid connection point.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1. This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been prepared by North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited (NFOW) (the Applicant) and Essex County Council (ECC) and Tendring District Council (TDC). 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.
2. 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.
3. ECC have been working closely with TDC to provide input into the planning process for the North Falls proposal. This pre-submission process has been lengthy and there are no areas of disagreement between the host Councils. Consequently, ECC and TDC have requested they be considered in conjunction.
4. This SoCG has been structured to reflect topics of the application which are of interest to ECC and TDC. The applicable matters considered within the SoCG apply to ECC and TDC statutory and non-statutory remits.
5. Table 1.1 presents the topics included in the SoCG with the Applicant and ECC and TDC.

Table 1.1 Topics included in the SoCG

Topic/Chapter	DCO Document Reference
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives	APP-018
Onshore Air Quality	APP-034
Water Resources and Flood Risk	APP-035
Onshore Ecology	APP-037
Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	APP-039
Noise and Vibration	APP-040
Traffic and Transport	APP-041
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	APP-044
Socio Economics	APP-045
Tourism and Recreation	APP-046

6. Topic specific matters agreed, not agreed, and matters that remain under discussion between the Applicant and ECC and TDC are included within this SoCG. Matters that are not yet agreed will be the subject of ongoing discussion between the Applicant and ECC and TDC to reach agreement on each matter whatever 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 ECC and TDC. The phrase “Not Agreed” identifies any point that is not agreed between the Applicant and ECC and TDC.

1.2 Consultation with Essex County Council and Tendring District Council

8. The Applicant has engaged with ECC and TDC 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, ECC provided comments on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) by way of letter dated 14th July 2023. TDC provided comments on the PEIR by way of letter dated 13th July 2023.
10. Further to the statutory Section 42 consultation, several meetings were held with ECC and TDC through the EPP. These are detailed throughout the SoCG, Consultation Report **[APP-215]** and minutes of the meetings.
11. A summary of consultation is included in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2 Summary of Consultation with Essex County Council and Tendring District Council

Date	Contact Type	Topic
Pre-Application		
September 2020 to February 2021	Presentation	Introductory session to the Project.
February 2021	Presentation	Cable landfall options on the Tendring peninsula
February 2021	Written Consultation	Extended Phase 1 habitat Survey Methodology
March 2021	Written Consultation	Phase 2 surveys of Holland Haven Marshes SSSI
April 2021	Presentation	Project progress update
April to May 2021	Written Consultation	Terms for EIA/HRA Evidence Plan process
June to July 2021	Workshops	Pre-scoping ETG meetings undertaken in accordance with the project's Evidence Plan process.
December 2021	Workshops	Post-scoping ETG meetings undertaken in accordance with the Project's Evidence Plan process
January to March 2022	Presentation/Workshop	'Golden Rules' for basis of site selection process and the landfall site selection process
March 2022	Written Consultation	Phase 2 Ecology Survey Methodologies
April 2022	Presentation/Workshop	Onshore substation site selection process
June 2022	Presentation/Workshop	Onshore cable corridor site selection process
July 2022	Site Visit	Settings assessment for archaeology
March 2022 to February 2023	Workshops (ETG Meetings)	Pre-PEIR ETG meetings undertaken in accordance with the Project's Evidence Plan process

Date	Contact Type	Topic
September 2023 to May 2024	Workshops (ETG Meetings)	Post-PEIR ETG meetings undertaken in accordance with the Project's Evidence Plan process

1.3 Summary of Agreed, Not Agreed and In Discussion

12. 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 1.3 is used in the SoCG.
13. Details of specific topics that are 'agreed', 'not agreed', or 'in discussion' between the Applicant and ECC and TDC are presented in Sections 2.1 to 2.11.

Table 1.3 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 Essex County Council and Tendring District Council 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 Essex County Council and Tendring District Council 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 Essex County Council and Tendring District Council.	In discussion

2. Statement of Common Ground

14. A summary of the matters agreed or not agreed between the Applicant and ECC and TDC (based on discussions and information exchanged between the Applicant and ECC and TDC) are set out below.

2.1 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives

Table 2.1 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The Project's 'Golden Rules' (as described in ES Appendix 4.1 Site Selection Golden Rules [APP-091]) for setting the framework for the site selection process for all aspects on transmission infrastructure are appropriate for guiding the site selection process and ensuring that the process is robust and will ensure compliance with environmental requirements. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 17 th January 2022 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
2	The methodology for onshore cable corridor site selection as described in ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-018] is adequate for ensuring that the preferred option identified is compliant with all relevant environmental requirements. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 17 th January 2022 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
3	The methodology for onshore substation site selection (as described in ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-018]) is adequate for ensuring that the preferred option identified is compliant with all relevant environmental requirements. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 17 th January 2022 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
4	For onshore substation site selection, the 'Area of Search' for identifying onshore substation options includes all land within 3km of the projects provisional	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	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. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 17th January 2022 and agreed between parties.		
5	North Falls has selected its site based on the assessment in ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-018]. By locating the onshore substation close to the National Grid East Anglia Connection Node (EACN) substation, it reduces the amount of equipment required, particularly reactors and harmonic filters conditioning the power being transferred to the national grid. If a different location for the onshore substation would have been selected, further away from the EACN substation, the equipment would need to get larger and thereby have more impact on the local community. Please refer to paragraph 78 of ES Chapter 5 Project Description [APP-019] for further information. The impacts of North Falls, Five Estuaries and Norwich to Tilbury have been considered throughout the environmental impact assessment process. This includes, but is not limited to: the traffic and transport implications (considered in Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041]), visual impacts (considered in Chapter 30 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-044]) and land use (considered in Chapter 22 Land Use and Agriculture [APP-036]).	ECC and TDC have raised serious objection to the N2T DCO proposal, part of which is of particular relevance to NF, in that the proposed connection point provided by N2T would be in Ardeigh. The Councils are of the view that there are clear and demonstrable reasons why this location is completely unacceptable in what is a flat, open rural landscape. By NF constructing its own independent substation, linking to the current proposed Grid connection point at Ardeigh, it would contribute to the in-combination effects both during the construction phase and when built. NF as a project seeks consent for its own substation before connection to the Grid substation, this will result in the provision of significantly harmful industrial type infrastructure in an open, tranquil rural area from the proposal as submitted, from N2T, NF and in addition from Five Estuaries, another similar DCO proposal. Tarchon interconnector project is also recently confirmed to be another DCO project. This means the area around Ardeigh, where one substation already exists, could result in four independent sub stations in close proximity to each other (one existing in Ardeigh Road, plus 3 more by separate DCO's). The area of land around Ardeigh/Lawford and its rural farmland environment is sensitive to change and, when looked at	Not agreed - material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	Furthermore, the Applicant has developed a Co-ordination Report [APP-236] to set out the co-ordination approach from North Falls to minimise the overall impacts it and other projects could have.	in combination with the aforementioned developments, the impact of a quasi-industrial development of the scale as proposed would be injurious to the local area and its surroundings, when taking into account in combination effects.	

2.2 Onshore Air Quality

Table 2.2 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Air Quality

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The approach / methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in respect of air quality as set out in Section 20.4 of Chapter 20 Onshore Air Quality [APP-034] is appropriate for assessing impacts on air quality sensitive receptors. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 2 on 2nd October 2023 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed

2.3 Water Resources and Flood Risk

Table 2.3 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Water Resources and Flood Risk

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The Applicant has been in extensive discussions with owners of local private water supplies to understand the nature of potential effects upon these supplies during construction. To this end, the Applicant has developed a Groundwater Risk Assessment for private water supplies, and submitted this into the Examination at Deadline 5 (Groundwater Risk Assessment and Monitoring Plan - Private Water Supplies and Licenced Abstractions [9.66]). This includes an outline monitoring plan, which sets out the proposed approach to monitoring of potentially affected private water supplies during construction, and will include outline details of the mitigation proposed in the event of a potential effect on private water supplies being identified during the monitoring.	No comment as water supply is not within ECC's jurisdiction. It is a matter for Environment Agency and the water company.	Agreed
		TDC requested more information to help residents of Little Bromley and Ardleigh understand the position regarding well water and contamination, and more important, what options are open to residents if things go wrong. The Applicant provided more information and has completed a groundwater risk assessment to evaluate possible effects on private water supplies during construction. To safeguard these supplies: • Groundwater will be continuously monitored throughout construction. • If any negative impact occurs, mitigation options include: • Permanent connection to mains water • Relocating or deepening existing wells	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		- Provision of water bowzers during resolution - The Applicant explained that all mitigation would be tailored and agreed with individual affected properties. In light of the above the previous concerns raised by TDC have now been addressed subject to successful implementation of these options and mitigation.	
2	The list of baseline data sources set out in Section 21.4 of ES Chapter 21 Water Resources and Flood Risk [APP-035] and Section 3 of Appendix 21.3 Flood Risk Assessment [APP-121] are sufficient to inform the EIA. Groundwater abstraction data sets have been included in the list of baseline data sources. The Applicant confirms that a temporary drainage strategy will be provided with the final Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) secured through Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [REP4-004]. Outline drainage measures are provided in the Outline CoCP [7.13 (Rev 3)]. Furthermore, an operational drainage strategy is secured through Requirement 22 of the draft DCO, which will be developed in discussion with the LLFA. Outline operational drainage measures are provided in the Outline Operational Drainage Strategy [APP-254]. Requirement 15 has also been updated at Deadline 5 to address ECC's concerns.	There is currently insufficient information to demonstrate that there would not be increased surface water flood risk as a result of the development. Detailed modelling and further information are required to ascertain the surface water flood risk during construction and operational stage. The applicant indicated that a temporary drainage strategy for construction stage will be developed as part of the detailed Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) to be discharged under Requirement 8. The Local Lead Flood Authority (LLFA) requests that such temporary strategy should be submitted to and agreed by the LLFA prior to commencement of the relevant construction works. ECC notes that an Operational Drainage Strategy will be submitted to and agreed by the LLFA under Requirement 22. The applicant is reminded about the importance to keep liaising with the LLFA when developing this strategy prior to detail design of the drainage system. Groundwater monitoring is required under Requirement 15, however a pre-commencement	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		trigger is required before undertaking the onshore works.	

2.4 Onshore Ecology

Table 2.4 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Ecology

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The approach / methodology for EIA as set out in Section 23.4 of ES Chapter 23 Onshore Ecology [APP-037] and Section 24.4 of ES Chapter 24 Onshore Ornithology [APP-038] is appropriate for assessing impacts on onshore ecology / ornithology receptors. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6 th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
2	The list of desk-based data sources set out in Section 23.4 of ES Chapter 23 Onshore Ecology [APP-037] and Section 24.4 of ES Chapter 24 Onshore Ornithology [APP-038] are sufficient to inform the EIA. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6 th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
3	The study area buffers for designated sites, habitats and species set out in Section 23.4 of ES Chapter 23 Onshore Ecology [APP-037] and Section 24.4 of ES Chapter 24 Onshore Ornithology [APP-038] are appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6 th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
4	The scope of the Extended Phase 1 Habitat surveys proposed for 2021 is appropriate and is suitable to characterise the baseline for the EIA. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6 th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
5	The scope of the invertebrate and botanical surveys proposed for Holland Haven Marshes for 2021 are appropriate and are suitable to characterise the baseline for the EIA. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
6	The scope of the overwintering and breeding bird surveys undertaken in 2020/1 are appropriate and are suitable to characterise the baseline for the EIA. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
7	The proposed approach in terms of early engagement on biodiversity net gain is appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
8	The proposed approach in terms of early engagement on Letters of No Impediment (LONI) for protected species licensing is appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
9	The great crested newt eDNA (i.e. presence / absence) data is suitable for a draft species licence application for the purpose of securing a LONI for this species (if required). Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
10	The screening thresholds used within the onshore HRA screening (<i>Doc. Ref.: 004158062-02, dated 1 November</i>	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	2022) are appropriate for screening in sites potentially subject to LSE from North Falls' onshore works.		
11	The sites and potential effects screened in for further assessment within the onshore HRA screening (<i>Doc. Ref.: 004158062-02, dated 1 November 2022</i>) are appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
12	The approach to setting out how the project will achieve 10% biodiversity net gain, as set out during the 15 November 2022 ETG, is appropriate for ensuring enough information is available prior to consent to have comfort about how the 10% net gain will be delivered. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
13	The project's Bat Activity Survey and Bat Emergence Survey are adequate to define the ecological baseline for bat species for the project. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 3 on 10th October 2023 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
14	The approach to assessing effects upon migratory Nathusius' pipistrelle - i.e. to assess effects on their terrestrial habitat – are appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 3 on 10th October 2023 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
15	The approach to assessing effects upon Holland Haven Marshes SSSI - i.e. to assess effects on the components of the SSSI individually - is appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
16	Assessment of effects arising from HDD breakout is best assessed in the ES through a risk assessment, and geotechnical data is not required at this stage to inform this. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
17	An arboricultural management plan and lighting scheme will be subject of DCO requirements and provided post-consent. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
18	Works taking place within 30m of Holland Mill Wood is acceptable. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
19	Undertaking BNG calculations based on the onshore project infrastructure, not the project red line boundary. This includes the onshore substation and onshore cable route.	If onshore project infrastructure includes the substation and cable corridor we agree to this approach. Otherwise it contradicts point 20 below.	Agreed
20	Assuming that all areas subject to temporary works for less than two years will be 'retained' within the metric, and all arable land will be returned to target condition once back in its original use.	ECC agrees to the Applicant's position, including the flexible approach to hedgerow management and monitoring for a period of 10 years.	Agreed
21	Hedgerows will be subject to post reinstatement surveys to ensure successful establishment of habitat and that they have achieved their target condition, up to 10 years after scheme completion. After 10 years it will be assumed that the landowner will continue to maintain the area as they deem fit. These areas will be specifically excluded from the 30-year monitoring and management	ECC agrees to the applicant's position, including the flexible approach to hedgerow management and monitoring for a period of 10 years.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	plan, once they have been confirmed as reaching their target condition. Any habitat creation and enhancement which takes place and contributes towards the project's BNG target will require a minimum 30-year monitoring and maintenance period of its condition. This excludes arable habitats as they do not receive a condition score within the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric.		
22	The approach set out in the North Falls BNG Strategy [APP-257] is appropriate for characterising the baseline and post-development habitat requirements both pre- and post-consent, and the list of information to be provided pre-consent is sufficient to adequately identify the project's outline BNG requirements when exploring opportunities to achieve 10% BNG. The Applicant understands that the residual concerns on this point relate to the predicted net loss of watercourse units in the Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy (Rev1) [REP3-027] and the Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy Technical Note (Rev1) [REP3-030]. In order to reach agreement on this point, following a call on 8 July 2025, the Applicant has agreed to share a description of the steps they will take to address the mitigation hierarchy for watercourse units post-consent. This will be provided at Deadline 7 for comment in the Applicant's response to item REP6-081_h in the Applicant's Response to Deadline 6 Submissions [Document ref: 9.102, (rev 0)].	ECC supports the approach, in line with the mitigation hierarchy, to ensure that a measurable biodiversity net gain for watercourse units will be achieved post-consent. This was agreed in principle following the call on the 8th July 2025. It is expected that the hierarchy for securing watercourse units should be set out as follows: • Watercourse units secured within the Order limits • Watercourse units secured off-site within Tendring District or same National Character Area within Essex. • Watercourse units secured within the adjacent LPA or adjacent National Character Area, within Essex. • Watercourse units secured anywhere within Essex. • Watercourse units secured outside of Essex. ECC has set out its position that 10% Biodiversity Net Gain is considered the minimum needed to avoid net loss, as such Essex is requesting 20%. This is supported in the Essex Biodiversity Net Gain Evidence	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		for Need and the Viability Assessment of BNG in Essex Final Report, both are appended. Therefore, it is still expected that watercourse units should ideally secure a 20% net gain when securing enhancement within Essex. It is noted that habitat units will not achieve a 20% biodiversity net gain, when not considering the enhancements to be secured as part of the cable route, which will be secured for 10-year period. However, a 10% net gain will be achieved for habitat units and a 20% net gain would be achieved if the cable route enhancements were included as part of the calculations. As a result, ECC acknowledges this precautionary approach and does not consider it reasonable to request that a 20% net gain for habitat units should be secured from the onshore substation site, when this will be achieved in principle.	
23	North Falls will submit a DLL enquiry form with a view to obtaining a DLL certificate in advance of DCO application submission. The enquiry will include a boundary which in the 'worst case' of both the North Falls and Five Estuaries boundaries, and both enquiries (from North Falls and Five Estuaries) will allow for the certificate to cover the project in the event of either (i) build out of both North Falls and Five Estuaries cable ducts or (ii) North Falls infrastructure only. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 6 on 1st March 2024 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
24	No draft protected species licences are proposed to be required. Based on the data submitted to date and the outline mitigation proposed for hazel dormice as set out	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	during the 1 March 2024 ETG meeting, this approach is appropriate. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 6 on 1st March 2024 and agreed between parties.		
25	Paragraph 153 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy [APP-249] states that <i>"Reinstated habitats will be subject to an aftercare period of up to 10 years following reinstatement, to be extended (if required) if reinstatement is not deemed to have been successful."</i> The conditions of extending the aftercare period will be included within the final Ecological Management Plan, secured by Requirement 7 of the Draft DCO [REP4-004].	ECC welcomes the applicant's commitment to provide biodiversity net gain (BNG). However Essex has a low rainfall, and any landscaping which may be secured which will contribute to BNG, and which will absolutely be necessary to ensure the permanent built development as proposed is substantial to provide mitigation, where considered possible, ECC would ask that any maintenance/aftercare period is extended to ensure long time management and retention of any landscaping is achieved. This point is 'agreed' by ECC, with the caveat that should the Secretary of State, on the advice of the ExA, conclude that the Applicant should extent the aftercare period to longer than 10 years, ECC would welcome this.	Agreed

2.5 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Table 2.5 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The list of baseline data sources set out in Section 25.5 of ES Chapter 25 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage are sufficient [APP-039]. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Yes, following the provision of further information regarding the nature of the walkover surveys. Emphasis should be placed on identifying non-designated heritage assets in the absence of an adopted local list within the Tendring District.	Agreed
2	Agreed to list of 3x heritage viewpoints proposed in relation to the project onshore substation (CH01, CH02, CH03). Agreed to an additional heritage viewpoint (CH04) from the non-designated henge site (Little Bromley Hall, EHER 2460) located at TM 274 089, south of the Church of St Mary's (NHLE 1337175), as this asset is likely to become scheduled prior to DCO submission and visibility of the substation is likely. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Agreed	Agreed
3	Agreed no requirement for a heritage viewpoint from the Scheduled settlement site of a Neolithic enclosure (NLHE 1002157), located NNE of Lawford House, as the onshore substation is unlikely to be visible given the intervening vegetation buildings and topography. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Agreed	Agreed
4	A single WSI will be drafted detailing the geophysical survey methodology for the project, but will remain a live document and be updated with phase 2 survey locations via submission of new figures and an update	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	to the survey rationale table. Any alternative geophysical survey requirements (such as ground penetrating radar (GPR) or Electromagnetic Mapping (EM)) will be detailed in a separate survey-specific WSI. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.		
5	A selection of areas which appear archaeologically 'blank' will be included within the Phase 1 geophysical survey. These locations will be provided within the next iteration of the Geophysical Survey WSI to be approved by ECC Place Services. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Agreed	Agreed
6	The WSI for archaeological evaluation at the North Falls and Five Estuaries onshore substation areas and accompanying trial trenching plan are appropriate for characterising the baseline environment at this location. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Agreed	Agreed
7	The WSI for archaeological evaluation of the North Falls and Five Estuaries onshore cable route north of Little Clacton Road and accompanying trial trenching plan are appropriate for characterising the baseline environment at this location. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	Agreed	Agreed
8	The areas in which trial trenching has been completed (onshore substation working area and land north of Little Clacton Road) within the onshore project area is	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	a sufficient baseline upon which to adequately assess the effects of the project on archaeological remains and provide an effective mitigation strategy. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 7 th February 2023 and agreed between parties.		
9	The assessment presented within Section 25.6 of ES Chapter 25 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage [APP-039] was informed by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), an assessment of aerial photography and Lidar data, a geoarchaeological DBA, archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring of GI works, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. This body of work is considered to form a proportionate basis on which to base the ES assessment to make an informed judgement on the impacts of the development upon the heritage significance of known and potential archaeological remains, and inform an effective mitigation strategy of the identified effects as detailed within the Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), updated at Deadline 5 [7.12 (Rev 1)] .	ECC believes that the impact on the historic environment, specifically archaeology, cannot be effectively managed based on the level of investigation and information submitted. The scheme has potential to impact on both known and presently unknown heritage assets whose significance remains difficult to state with confidence at this time. ECC believes that to determine the impact of the proposal on archaeological remains and provide an effective mitigation strategy further assessment is required.	Not agreed - material impact
10	The Applicant in discussion with Essex County Council (Places Services) and Historic England have agreed a programme of project-wide trial trenching and geoarchaeological evaluation post-consent to inform the detailed design phase and archaeological mitigation approaches and manage risk in delivery. The Applicant is following the approach discussed with Five Estuaries and has drafted an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP5-046 to REP5-048] and updated the Outline Onshore WSI [REP5-016 to	ECC is in agreement with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, Trial Trench Plan and Outline Onshore WSI.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	REP5-021] , both of which were submitted into the Examination at Deadline 5.		
11	The Applicant will submit a further revision to the Outline CoCP at Deadline 5 [7.13 (Rev 3)] and submitted updated wording to Requirement 11 of the draft DCO [REP4-004] at Deadline 4 to reflect the discussions and agreements made between the Applicant, Essex Place Services and Historic England, in combination with Five Estuaries.	ECC has reviewed the latest revisions of OCoCP and AMS with the requested amendments and the agreed version is expected to be submitted by the applicant at Deadline 5.	Agreed
12	The assessment, in Section 25.6.1.4 of ES Chapter 25 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage [APP-039], concludes that the significance of effect from changes to the setting of designated heritage assets during construction are “minor adverse” which equates to “less than substantial harm at the lower end of the scale”. It is acknowledged in the ES chapter that while there may be some change to setting during construction, any change would be temporary and, in respect of the onshore cable route, will be reversible. The reinstatement of the landscape would reverse the construction period effects and no lasting effect would be experienced. An Addendum to ES Chapter 25 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage [REP4-035] was submitted at Deadline 4 which provides further rationale and justification as to the conclusion of the assessment in relation to changes to setting and associated heritage significance during construction and operation.	The proposed Onshore Project Area (landward cable connection and substation) has been identified as having a negligible adverse effect on designated heritage assets within the study area, albeit the level of harm has not been explicitly stated. Although, the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ES Chapter [APP-039] does not fully address construction effects on the significance of the identified heritage assets. It is considered that this harm would result from both the construction and operational phases of the development. The measures proposed in the OCoCP are considered sufficient at this stage to address construction impacts. On balance, it is considered that this matter can be agreed.	Agreed
13	The effects of construction upon Jennings Farmhouse were not assessed to give rise to adverse effects as it was considered that any effects would only arise from	Jennings Farm is located on Ardleigh Road, an access route for the cabling corridor and substation site. The Grade II Listed Farmhouse is approximately	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	the lasting change to setting caused by the presence of the completed onshore substation above ground structures. Therefore, changes to the setting of Jennings Farmhouse were only considered to potentially give rise to adverse effects during operation as a result of the permanent change to setting. An “Addendum to ES Chapter 25 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage” [REP4-035] was submitted at Deadline 4 which provides further rationale and justification as to the conclusion of the assessment in relation to changes to setting and associated heritage significance of Jennings Farmhouse during construction and operation.	300m north of the proposed underground cabling corridor/easement. Given this proximity, TDC asserts that both the farmhouse and its residents will experience impacts during the construction and operational phases. Therefore, a revision to the Environmental Statement’s (ES) summary of effects is required.	
14	ES Appendix 25.4 Offshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment [APP-150] concluded there would be no significant change to the settings of the identified heritage assets and their associated heritage significance. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 7th February 2023 and agreed between parties.	It is agreed that the Offshore development would cause no harm to the significance of the identified heritage assets due to their only being noticeable on days of ‘Excellent’ visibility, given their distance from the shore.	Agreed

2.6 Noise and Vibration

Table 2.6 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Noise and Vibration

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The assessment scope and methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as set out in Sections 26.3 and 26.4 respectively of Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040] is appropriate for assessing impacts on noise and vibration sensitive receptors. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 9th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
2	The baseline information presented in Section 26.5 of Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040], including the noise survey methodology and results, appropriately determines the baseline for the purposes of the assessment. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 9th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
3	The assessment of effect significance in Section 26.6 of Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040] during construction, operation and decommissioning are appropriate, and assuming the inclusion of proposed mitigation, are considered not significant in EIA terms. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 9th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
4	The approach to monitoring set out in Section 26.7 of Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040] is	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	sufficient to provide the required evidence that effects will be not significant in EIA terms. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 9th July 2021 and agreed between parties.		
5	The conclusions of the assessments of cumulative effects, interactions and inter-relationships as detailed in Section 26.8, 26.10 and 26.11 respectively of Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040], are appropriate in that the identified effects, assuming the inclusion of proposed mitigation and monitoring as required, are considered not significant in EIA terms. Discussed at Expert Topic Group meeting 1 on 9th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
6	All relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040] are adequately secured through the Draft DCO [REP4-004] and accompanying documentation. The Project's construction working hours, including all commitments on restrictions out with these hours and the limited exemptions to them, are set out in Section 1.3.1 of the OCoCP [REP5-022].	ECC expects to see more mitigation measures in controlling of light vehicles arriving early (before 7am) and leaving after 7pm, and the associated potential noise. ECC requests the following to be included in the OCoCP: • Inclusion of the definition of "high impact" activities; • Daily start up and shut down activities to be within the construction hours of 07:00 to 19:00; • No amplifier nor radio shall be used between 18:00 and 08:00; • Not less than 2 working days for the relevant authorities, including National Highway, ECC and TDC to consider any exemption request as outlined in paragraph 51; and	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		Advance notifications of “high impact” activities to be given not less than 2 working days to noise sensitive receptors prior to the commencement of those works.	
7	The definition of high impact activities in Section 1.3.1 of the OCoCP [REP7-025] is ‘e.g. piling, breaking out, vibratory compaction, use of hydraulic hammer’, and does not include excavators, cranes, saws, sanders, grinders, as these activities fall more typically under the umbrella of general construction activities. The Applicant notes that the definition of ‘high impact’ will be revisited during the development of the final CoCP, secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft DCO [REP7-008], once a Principal Contractor has been appointed, and the noise levels of the plant proposed to be used for each element of the construction works is confirmed.	The Councils note that the definition of ‘high impact’ activities referred to in Section 1.3.1 of the OCoCP [REP6-034] has been expanded, however, to protect amenity, these should also include noise/heavy machineries like excavators, cranes, saws, sanders or grinders etc.	Not agreed – material impact
8	All relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration [APP-040] are adequately secured through the Draft DCO [REP4-004] and accompanying documentation. The Project’s construction working hours, including all commitments on restrictions outwith these hours and the limited exemptions to them, are set out in Section 1.3.1 of the OCoCP [REP5-023].	TDC requested working hours to be confined within 8am to 6pm as per their comments at Deadline 4 [REP4-093]. TDC continue to object to the proposed working hours because the in-combination effects with other NSIPs will be very considerable. Moreover, even though we are moving closer to setting clear definitions, for example definition of ‘high impact’ activities, there is no limitations / cap on for ‘emergency or unplanned situations etc’. There are also the activities that will take place outside of already generous working hrs of 7am - 7pm. Again without any cap/limitations/clarify on limitations), the	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		impacts on its own is likely to be considerable let alone the in combination effects with other NSIPs (who will no doubt ask for exactly the same) is likely to be very significant. TDC also haven't seen the latest proposed working hour condition from the applicant - where is this? I cannot find it in the COCP. For all these reasons TDC maintains the position that the working hours condition/'restrictions' fail the NPPF tests of reasonableness and preciseness. If there is an issue with working hours, TDC would like clarity on how it will be reported and identified as being one project or another, taking into account the likelihood of combined construction schedules, and whether any complaint process is a joint process.	
9	An Outline Protocol has been jointly prepared by Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Limited, North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited and National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc, as described in Onshore Substations Operational Noise and the Outline Noise Complaints Protocol [REP3-043]. Section 6 of the Outline Protocol outlines the timeframes for the tripartite noise investigation protocol, which will be secured by the DCO applications for the three projects. The Applicant considers these timeframes for investigating noise complaints to be suitable. The Onshore Substations Operational Noise and the Outline Noise Complaints Protocol has been updated to seek to address ECC concerns, and an updated version [9.32 (Rev1)] is being submitted into Examination at Deadline 5.	ECC and TDC maintain their grave concerns on the approach and timeframes proposed in the noise investigation protocol. It lacks the necessary joint panel approach between the 3 operators, namely, National Grid, Five Estuaries and North Falls, which should all be accountable to any cumulative operational noise complaints. The proposed timeframe is also unreasonable lengthy and a much shorter timeframe as suggested by the Councils should be adopted to handle any noise complaint(s) in an expediate manner by all 3 applicants. While the Councils welcomed the retention of an acoustic consultant following commencement of operation, there is no reason why the overall investigation timeframe could not be shorten as requested. Moreover, it is also important to ensure	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		that any investigation approach should apply to the entire operational period of the substation (with an indicative design life of 30 years), which is far beyond the 18 months as suggested for the retention period. We note that the initial site walkaround timeframe has been reduced from 2 working days to 48 hours as requested, however the remaining investigation process is still around 8.5 weeks for a recommended mitigation. The piecemeal approach has not been changed and further noise measurements will only take place if the first operator could not identify the problems and pass down to the second and/or third operator(s). Even if the initial walkaround is conducted by all 3 operators within 48 hours, the subsequent process will be repeated respectively by the 3 operators, it means the process could be up to 24 weeks after the initial site walkaround. This is wholly unacceptable for the length of time that the complainant has to endure the problem. The Councils consider that the timeframe must be reduced to ensure complaints are dealt with in an expedient manner.	

2.7 Traffic and Transport

Table 2.7 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Traffic and Transport

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	Baseline Traffic Flows The Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041] adequately characterises the baseline traffic flows. The approach to capturing baseline traffic flows was agreed with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 07/06/2022 and reconfirmed at an ETG on the 05/09/2023. This matter was discussed with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and the Applicant has provided Essex County Council with copies of the raw excel survey data for auditing purposes.	No comment	Agreed
2	Assignment of Traffic The approach to distribution and assignment traffic is acceptable. It was agreed at a meeting with Essex County Council on the 05/09/2023 that the assessment would assume all HGV traffic is assigned to the A120 with a sensitivity test of 100% of HGV traffic being assigned east on the A120 to Harwich and 100% west toward the A12. The approach to the assignment and distribution of employee traffic was discussed at a meeting with Essex County Council on the 05/09/2023. This matter was discussed with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and the Applicant have provided Essex County Council with copies of the excel survey data for auditing purposes.	Agreed based on Applicants commitment to finalising the remaining minor issues and a request for a call regarding the Appendices.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
3	Road Safety The assessment of highway safety set out in Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041] is appropriate. Road safety assessment methodology was agreed with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 09/07/2021 and the approach to road safety data collection was agreed at a meeting on the 05/09/2023. This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was confirmed that subject to the inclusion of additional text in an update to the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) that this matter can be agreed. A draft version of the updated OCTMP has been shared with Essex County Council and will be submitted at Deadline 5.		Agreed
4	Severance, amenity and driver delay The conclusions of the assessment of likely significant effects in Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041] are appropriate for the impacts of severance, amenity and driver delay (road closures). This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was confirmed that with the measures, monitoring and controls proposed in an updated version of the OCTMP that Essex County Council agree that the potential for significant effects can be managed. An updated OCTMP was shared with Essex County Council and submitted at Deadline 4 [REP4-008].	Agreed based on Applicants commitment to finalising the remaining minor issues	Agreed
5	Cumulative Effects The conclusions of the assessment of likely significant cumulative effects in ES Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041] is appropriate and follows the relevant transport specific guidance.	No comment	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was agreed to include a Transport Working Group within an updated version of the OCTMP for the purposes of monitoring and co-ordinating cumulative projects traffic demand. A draft version of the updated OCTMP has been shared with Essex County Council and was submitted at Deadline 4.		
6	A120/Bentley Road improvements The design of the A120 and Bentley Road improvements and the approach to securing the future detailed design through the OCTMP is appropriate. Essex County Council have not raised any concerns on this matter within their Relevant Representation and Local Impact Report and it has been confirmed at a meeting on the 21/03/2024 that this matter can be agreed.	No comment	Agreed
7	Abnormal loads The conclusions of the assessment of likely significant effects in Chapter 27 Traffic and Transport [APP-041] are appropriate for the impact of abnormal loads. This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was confirmed that with minor amendments to the OCTMP that Essex County Council agree that the potential for significant effects can be managed. A draft version of the updated OCTMP has been shared with Essex County Council and was submitted at Deadline 4.	No comment	Agreed
8	Access and Crossing Designs An access strategy was presented to Essex County Council at a meeting on the 05/05/2022 and at a second meeting on the 11/08/2023. The design and location of all accesses and crossings was agreed to the completion of a Stage 1 Road Safety	Agreed based on Applicants commitment to aligning the wording with VE ensuring appropriate landscaping at and appropriate maintenance of visibility splays.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	Audit. The findings of the Stage 1 Road Safety Audit were shared with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 11/01/2024 and ECC raised no concerns. This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was confirmed that with the measures, monitoring and controls proposed in the OCTMP that Essex County Council agree that the potential for significant effects during construction can be managed. The mechanism for securing the maintenance of highway visibility splays will be outlined by NFOW in the OLEMS.		
9	OCTMP The measures contained within the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (which is secured by Requirement 9 of the draft DCO) to manage the potential for significant effects upon the local road network are adequate and appropriate. This matter was discussed at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and it was confirmed that with the measures, monitoring and controls proposed in an updated version of the OCTMP that Essex County Council agree that the potential for significant effects can be managed. A draft version of the updated OCTMP has been shared with Essex County Council and was submitted at Deadline 4, with an updated version (Rev4) submitted at Deadline 7.	Following circulation of an updated OCTMP (Rev4) [Document reference: 7.16 (Rev4)] which includes details of the management of employee arrival, ECC have no further concerns regarding the content of the OCTMP. TDC would like clarity regarding the post-construction phase traffic impact, in terms of how many vehicle movements there will be per day cumulatively across all projects and the impact on the village and all regular road users who use the route, whether individual or business. Additionally, how can NF guarantee no construction traffic will go through the village, if they cannot ensure all construction traffic enters from A120 end, what does that mean for Little Bromley; the impact on the highway and also on drainage/well water.	Agreed
10	Draft DCO The wording of the draft DCO is acceptable to Essex County Council. The Applicant has discussed this matter with Essex County Council at a meeting on the 21/03/2025 and agreed that the wording of the Requirements 9 and 10 is appropriate. The Applicant has agreed to Essex County Councils request to	ECC has previously outlined the reason and the necessity to have a FHA secured in place in our Local Impact Report (REP1-065) as well as during the Issues Specific Hearing in April 2025. It is understood that the applicant has entered into dialogue with ECC and Five Estuaries. At the meeting on 14 July 2025, the applicants of both North Falls and Five Estuaries advised ECC that a side agreement could be agreed. However, given the tight timeframe of	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	update the determination periods for Articles 12 and 14 from 28 to 56 days and to include Protective Provisions for Essex County Council. An updated version of the draft DCO was submitted at Deadline 4 [REP4-004] Supplementary to Protective Provisions, a Framework Highways Agreement with Essex County Council is being considered by the Applicant. The Applicant, Five Estuaries and ECC had a call on 14 July 2025 to discuss the proposed Framework Highways Agreement and how it would interact with the protective provisions and management plans. It was agreed that the intention is not to duplicate any approval processes and that it would be preferable for the form of agreement to be negotiated once the detailed design has been progressed so that it could more accurately reflect the final build out option/scenario between North Falls and Five Estuaries. In order to secure the obligation to enter into such an agreement prior to the commencement of any works to the public highway, the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan will be updated at Deadline 8 [Document ref: 7.16, (rev 5)] to include an obligation on the Applicant to enter into such an agreement.	examination, it is acknowledged that a legal agreement could not be agreed at this stage. The applicant is proposing to secure some form of agreement by inserting text into the OCTMP, which the Highway Authority can agree in principle, subject to the exact wordings to be agreed.	

2.8 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Table 2.8 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	The approach / methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as set out in Section 3-4 of Chapter 30 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-044] is appropriate for assessing impacts on landscape / visual receptors. Discussed at an Expert Topic Group meeting on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
2	The viewpoints for consideration of seascape, landscape and visual effects are appropriate for characterising the baseline environment. Discussed at an Expert Topic Group meeting on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
3	The viewpoints for consideration of landscape and visual effects in relation to the project's proposed onshore substation (provided in 004340615-02 <i>North Falls Onshore Substation Proposed Viewpoints (May 2022)</i>) are appropriate for characterising the baseline environment.	Visualisations for new Viewpoint 9 along the PRoW (Barn Lane) are submitted by the applicant (REP6-065 and REP6-066). From completion to Year 10, users of Barn Lane will be likely to have a view of the development over the top of the hedgerow. Most native hedgerow plants are deciduous in nature, the proposed mitigation is still insufficient as the development will still be visible to users of Barn Lane through the hedgerow in winter even in Year 15. The cumulative views also do not show the NST pylons. The Councils maintain the view that there will be a loss of the existing openness of the local landscape and the loss of this experience for the users of the PRoW. Additional viewpoint visualisations are requested from inside the National Landscape to demonstrate that	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		cumulative impacts from the three proposed infrastructure projects will not be significant and that they further the statutory duty of the National Landscape.	
4	Any tree, hedge or shrub planted as part of the project's landscaping management scheme will be subject to a 10 year aftercare period, during which any tree, hedge or shrub which dies or becomes seriously damaged or diseased will be replaced. Discussed at an Expert Topic Group meeting on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	ECC welcomes the applicant's commitment to provide biodiversity net gain (BNG). However Essex has a low rainfall, and any landscaping which may be secured which will contribute to BNG, and which will absolutely be necessary to ensure the permanent built development as proposed is substantial to provide mitigation, where considered possible, ECC would ask that any maintenance/aftercare period is extended to ensure long time management and retention of any landscaping is achieved.	Agreed
5	North Falls is aiming for no removal of woodland (including at the onshore substation site). Hedgerows affected by the onshore cable route will also be replanted. Discussed at an Expert Topic Group meeting on 6th July 2021 and agreed between parties.	No comment	Agreed
6	Viewpoints are not required for the assessment of construction effects arising from temporary works along the onshore cable route, as detailed in ES Chapter 30 LVIA, due to their temporary and short-term nature. 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.	Most of the Construction Effects along the cable route would be significant negative on landscape and visual during construction but they are mainly temporary (except where trees cannot be reinstated due to the cable) and so the argument is that overall negative significance of effects in landscape and visual terms is less than significant, which the Councils have no objection at this stage. Clarification provided by the Applicant through provision on additional documents and email dated 24 June 2025.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	This is an item which we discussed and agreed with the Expect Topic Group (ECC, SCC, SECHNLP, Natural England) on 19 September 2023.		
7	The impacts of the project on the landscape character and visual amenity of the study area are set out in detail in the ES Chapter 30 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-044]. The Design Vision [APP-234] provides information on landscape mitigation and enhancement measures through the outlined landscape strategy. This includes a stand-alone and combined landscape planting scheme for 1) the proposed North Falls onshore substation and 2) the proposed North Falls and Five Estuaries onshore substations. Should the proposed North Falls project gain consent, the landscape mitigation plans will be developed with further detail in line with the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (as updated for Deadline 5, [7.14 (Rev. 4)] which will be subject to the approval of the discharging authority.	ECC also note that the landscape around Ardleigh and Lawford is an open and exposed plateau with a low density and rural settlement pattern, therefore any changes to the landscape will undoubtedly have an adverse impact on visual amenity and landscape character. Therefore, mitigation measures and landscape enhancements must be appropriately considered to ensure these are minimised considerably. Judging the North Falls substation in isolation, there would be some significant residual negative effects at a Site level in terms of landscape and visual issues. These effects are magnified when judged cumulatively with Five Estuaries and the proposed N2T. In landscape terms there is also the long-term proposals of the Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community which falls within the same character type The location of the connection point for NFOW is dictated by the N2T project. The landscape in this area is predominantly arable, flat, open and rural. These proposals will introduce an intrusive industrial structure with the potential for residual adverse landscape and visual impacts during both construction and operation on the local landscape character and visual receptors.	Not agreed – material impact
8	No significant effects are predicted on the special qualities of the Dedham Vale National Landscape (NL). The reasoning for this is set out at Section 30.5.3.2 of ES Chapter 30 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-044].	The Councils do not consider the level of landscape and visual mitigation, and compensation is commensurate with the scale of the proposed substation and concur with the Design Council advice identified in Applicant's Deadline 5 Document 2.3 Design Vision Rev 1 [REP5-	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	Hedgerow and woodland cover, across the relatively flat intervening landscape between the southern edge of the NL and the North Falls onshore substation, play a notable screening role (See Viewpoint 8, ES Figure 30.2.8 [APP-088]).	044] that proposed planting should extend beyond the red line. The North Falls project by itself is potentially visible from additional points other than VP8, either within the NL or within its setting. The visual impacts will be escalated in combination with Five Estuaries, the East Anglian Connection Node (EACN) and the overhead lines and pylons of N2T.	
9	By having its substation close to the National Grid substation, it reduces the amount of equipment required, particularly reactors and harmonic filters conditioning the power being injected into National Grid. If a different location for the equipment was selected, further away from the National Grid substation, this equipment would need to get larger and thereby have more impact on the local community. Therefore, by locating adjacent to National Grid, North Falls is reducing its impact. The Design Vision [APP-234] provides information on landscape mitigation and enhancement measures. This includes a standalone and combined landscape planting scheme for 1) the proposed North Falls onshore substation and 2) the proposed North Falls and Five Estuaries onshore substations. It is acknowledged that no screen planting can fully conceal a development of this nature. This planting will continue to grow beyond 15 years, over the operational life of the project, providing increased screening. Should the North Falls project gain consent, the landscape mitigation plans will be developed with further	The location of the connection point for NFOW is dictated by the N2T project. The landscape in this area is predominantly arable, flat, open and rural sensitive to change. Therefore, a proposed development of this nature and scale will have a residual adverse impact on visual amenity and landscape character. By NF constructing its own independent substation, alongside the proposed Five Estuaries, the EACN and associated pylons, it would contribute to cumulative negative impacts during both the construction phase and when built. This would likely result in significant negative impacts of industrial type infrastructure in an open, tranquil rural area.	Not agreed - material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	detail in line with the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (as updated for Deadline 5, [7.14 (Rev 4)] which will be subject to the approval of the discharging authority.		

2.9 Socio-economics

Table 2.9 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Socio-economics

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	North Falls is proposed to connect to the onshore transmission network at National Grid Electricity Transmission's (NGET) proposed East Anglia Connection Node (EACN), situated north east of Little Bromley, by way of buried cables from the landfall location near Kirby Brook. ES Chapter 31 Socio-economics [AS-010] sets out the expected employment and business benefits that will be realised during North Falls' construction and while the wind farm is operational. The Applicant is maintaining a comprehensive log of all comments and proposals to ensure that feedback and requests associated with the Outline Skills and Employment Plan [APP-253] are fully captured and considered in the preparation of the final SEP, which will be developed post-DCO consent. At this stage of the project, detailed information, particularly regarding procurement decisions, is not yet available to provide a more granular forecast of workforce and labour demands. As noted in the Addendum to the Outline Skills and Employment Plan [9.108, (Rev 0)], this level of detail will be developed post-DCO consent and will inform the final Skills and Employment Plan accordingly.	The Addendum of OSEP (REP7-057) only summarised the suggestions from the Councils, SCC and Interested Parties, but failed to provide a firm commitment or even some minimum targets of measures in relation to skills and employment. It still failed to address the Councils' concerns raised at the ISHs. There is currently nothing in the DCO submission to ensure that sufficient mitigations will be provided and transform into the claimed employment and business benefits. It is disappointing that the Applicant is unwilling to commit, before the close of examination, to some minimum targets which the Councils could begin to influence partners to start initial preparation, considering operational details and speed up their delivery.	Not agreed – material impact
2	The Applicant recognises the importance of delivering social value through the project, and specifically to the potential benefit the project could generate in creating	Measures to address social value and community benefit are important to ECC and TDC. Whilst there continues to be ongoing engagement with the applicant, there are no definitive commitments to	Not Agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	local employment opportunities through the project's construction and operation, together with education, skills and training provision linked to the development of the workforce and the provision of capacity to deliver the project. Embedded mitigation in North Falls design includes the preparation of an Outline Skills and Employment Plan (OSEP) [APP-253], setting out themes which will provide the basis for measures to realise opportunities for local employment and supply chain benefits, and to identify and address the education, skills and training requirements the project could generate. The Applicant is committed to working with local authorities and other stakeholders to continue the development of the OSEP. A full Employment and Skills Plan will be secured through a Requirement of the DCO should the project receive consent.	education, training or employment within the District. The Councils would consider any project of this scale that does not address the economic disparity of those unable to access jobs through the transition to net zero to be unacceptable. The OSEP lacks measurable provisions. The Councils would expect the Applicant to have stronger commitment to invest in a Skills and Innovation Fund that could support a variety of functions. Harwich green energy hub as well as the innovation hub should be referenced in the OSEP. The applicant should explore how the project could contribute to the research and development of the construction, renewable and sustainable sectors. Apart from bridging up the gap of roles required for the development and training for the next generations, objectives and measures should also include boosting up the residents' skill-set, creation of higher paid jobs, attraction and retention of the expertise to allow for coaching within the relevant sectors in the county. Specific programme should also be ring-fenced and dedicated to expanding the current and future opportunities within Tendring district. In view of the significant shortage of professionals and labour in the relevant industries and the growth agenda within Essex as well as Suffolk, the Councils also requested the applicant to provide more details on the labour forecast by types for the next few years, in addition to those already provided within the OSEP. These are essential for the Councils to assist in workforce development and training as well as to minimise labour competition among other NSIPs and strategic developments. These estimated figures will	

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		allow the Councils to strategically plan ahead to allow resources to be appropriately allocated, staggering project timelines to avoid peak demand overlaps and commence early dialogue with local employers, education sectors and skills providers to invest in upskilling and promoting sector growth. The Addendum of OSEP (REP7-057) merely summarised the suggestions from the Councils, SCC and Interested Parties, but failed to provide a firm commitment or even some minimum targets of measures in relation to skills and employment. It still failed to address the Councils concerns raised at the ISHs. There is currently nothing in the DCO submission to ensure that sufficient mitigations will be provided and transform into the claimed employment and business benefits. It is disappointing that the Applicant is unwilling to commit before the close of examination to some minimum targets which the Councils could begin to influence partners to start initial preparation, considering operational details and speed up their delivery.	
3	It is envisaged that a community benefit fund will be established prior to the commencement of operation of the wind farm. Discussions have commenced between the Applicant and ECC regarding a community benefit fund. Whilst these discussion will not conclude before the end of DCO Examination, the Applicant will continue to consult both Essex County Council and Tendring District Council on the terms and conditions of this fund post Development Consent Order (DCO) award.	The potential impacts and disturbance placed on local communities by the construction and operation of onshore transmission networks cannot be adequately dealt with through the planning system and it is necessary for NF to provide a voluntary Community Benefit Contribution (CBC) package to host local communities. The CBC package would recognise the role of local communities that are being asked to host nationally significant infrastructure projects that will contribute	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		significantly to the government's commitment to Net Zero and energy security. The Councils are pleased that the Applicant agrees in general to provide a CBC package. However, this will need to be secured by a signed agreement. Given the limited time before the close of Examination, it is acknowledged that more time is required to agree on the contribution figures and heads of terms of such agreement before such package could be sealed. Hence this would not be secured as planning benefit and should be not taken as part of the material consideration when determining this DCO. The Councils expect continual discussions with the Applicant until such CBC package is secured by a legal agreement. Tendring, as a host authority will experience a disproportionate level of the negative impacts from the construction and operation of onshore transmission networks. Mitigation in the form of Community Benefit, is not accounted for within the planning system. TDC welcomes the continual discussions for a voluntary Community Benefit Contribution package for the lifetime of the project.	

2.10 Tourism and Recreation

Table 2.10 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Tourism and Recreation

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046], in particular Section 32.5.6, discusses a wide range of evidence about the impacts of offshore wind farm construction and operation on tourism and finds no evidence to indicate a relationship between construction and an overall reduction in visitor numbers and spending. Recognising that the sector is a key part of Tendring's economy and that of the wider area, it assesses the impact as minor, adverse, which is not significant in EIA terms. The assessment considers the potential impacts of temporary closures or diversions of rights of way, air quality, noise and vibration, construction road traffic and visual impacts, noting that the combination of mitigation measures proposed by the applicant and the temporary duration of the construction process would limit the impacts to short-term changes in behaviour in the local area (see Section 32.6.1, ES Chapter 32 Tourism and Recreation [APP-046]).	While the Councils acknowledged that the impacts on tourism are not significant in EIA terms to warrant refusal of the DCO on its own, it does not mean the development itself does not impose detrimental impacts on the district's tourism, in particular during construction stage of the project itself as well as the cumulatively with other NSIPs in the area. As for the impact on tourism, which is identified as a key component of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013 – 2033 and Beyond, as was formally adopted by the Council in two sections – Section 1 in January 2021 and Section 2 in January 2022, Policy PP8 (Section 2 of the Plan) identifies tourism as a key component to the areas socio- economic profile is worth more than £276 million to the Tendring District. With the area containing a significant number of tourist destinations, and a wide variety of differing types of available accommodation, tourism is the main contributor to the local economic job profile, whether that is directly in hotels, caravan and chalet parks and tourist attractions or indirectly in shops, cafés and restaurants. The landward side of the construction works as proposed by this DCO proposal could have a significant impact on the areas attractiveness to tourism, with disturbance to both the attractiveness of the rural landscape and transportation as a result of the DCO within the wider Tendring peninsular.	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		Cumulatively, the proximity of various DCO developments would deter the attractiveness of the district's tourism, this is of particular importance to short breaks and smaller seaside traders. It is unclear on the potential loss on tourism trade to nearby destinations and how would those impacts on the local tourism-related businesses be appropriately compensated and/or mitigated. The Councils do not agree with the assertion within the assessment in ES Chapter 32.6 (APP-046), especially for non-frequent visitors. There are no data to suggest how much non-frequent visitors are contributing to the overall picture and being non-frequent does not mean there are little impacts. The Councils do not agree that the applicant's conclusion that there would be negligible impacts on local tourism. As pointed out previously, the ES does not provide a comprehensive assessment on the potential impacts and the cumulative effects from other relevant NSIP projects. The overall construction periods could be a lot longer than 27 months if these projects are not aligned and constructed at the same time. This would have significant impacts on local tourism especially for day-trips and short-trips to the coastal areas. This could not be classified as Negligible (very minor, i.e. of under 5% or very short-term [a few days]) changes in levels and/or patterns of use as listed in Table 32.8 Magnitude of tourism and recreation impacts. The assessment largely relies on data source up to 2022, which is not up-to-date and has not taken into account the potential increase of day-trips and short-trips due to changing work pattern after the pandemic. It	

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		also under-estimates the importance of Holland-on-Sea, Frinton-on Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze, which offer families an alternative option of less busy coastal experience as compared to Clacton-on-Sea during peak period. Paragraph 192 also highlight perception on traffic interruptions and delays are perceived as nuisance and could significantly deter people from visiting or returning to the area. With the proposed works at A120 and Bentley Road, visitors are likely to avoid using A120 altogether, it is unclear how much of the tourism-related trade will be leaked outside of Tendring district. Hence the Councils maintain the views that monitoring of the situation are crucial and that mitigations and or compensation measures must be in place to ensure that there would not be significant impact on the local tourism industry as well as the District's economy. Given the significant level of importance of tourism on the District's economy, the Councils strongly maintain the view that a tourism contribution is required towards but not limited to the following: • Provision of signage • Provision and/or improvement to coastal path and/or heritage trail • Tourism Monitoring and Recovery Plan (to include a baseline of tourism performance prior to construction works, and to have continued monitoring of impacts on tourism-related traders, as well as compensation or mitigation measures if required)	

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		Tourism marketing campaign	

2.11 Co-ordination with Other Projects and Cumulative Effects Assessment

Table 2.11 Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Co-ordination with Other Projects and Cumulative Effects Assessment

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
1	North Falls is a project independent to the Norwich to Tilbury scheme, which is being promoted by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET). As such the Applicant cannot comment on the consultation process undertaken for the Norwich to Tilbury project or on the manner in which that project is considering alternatives. The various alternatives considered and assessed for North Falls are outlined in ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives including the three grid connection options [APP-018]. Options 1 and 2 centre on an onshore electrical connection to the grid via the East Anglian Connect Node (proposed as part of the Norwich to Tilbury project promoted by NGET) while Option 3 comprises an offshore electrical connection supplied by a third party. For further information, please refer to the Applicant's Common Response – 003 in the Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations Received from Members of the Public [REP1-048], which sets out the relationship between North Falls and the Norwich to Tilbury East Anglia Connection Node.	The application assumes an underground connection into a proposed substation, East Anglian Connection Node (EACN) east of Ardeigh. This is part of the National Grid Norwich to Tilbury upgrade. The EACN is unconsented and, as such this application is premature. ECC has stated its clear preference for a coordinated approach between the different proposed offshore windfarm extension projects and multipurpose interconnector projects in the vicinity. ECC is requesting a phasing/Grampian requirement to tie the North Falls and Five Estuaries windfarms to the EACN, subject to EACN obtaining development consent. Each of the windfarm itself would have no tangible benefits if it were not able to connect to the grid via EACN. Therefore, the project is wholly dependent on the EACN to come forward as part of the Norwich to Tilbury (N2T) DCO in order to be successful to deliver the renewable energy generated. A pre-cautionary approach must be adopted given that the applicant of the N2T has yet to apply for or obtain all of the consents required to deliver the EACN. The timetable of the N2T has slipped already and other interested parties have already indicated their intention to lodge judicial review even if consent is granted on N2T. It is this ambiguity that has undermined confidence in the consenting process	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
		and whether a connection is ultimately available for the subject windfarm.	
2	The Applicant's Co-ordination Report [AS-006] from page 13 comprehensively sets out North Falls' long-term engagement in the Offshore Transmission Network Review, (OTNR, commenced 2020) and then subsequently, the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) project, the Offshore Coordination Support Scheme (OCSS). Currently, no third party is promoting a co-ordinated offshore cable option in collaboration with North Falls proposed grid connection point, (North Falls' Option 3). For further information, please refer to the Applicant's Common Response – 001 in the Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations Received from Members of the Public [REP1-048], which details the matters related to an offshore grid connection.	Agree an offshore integrated approach to achieving the UKs net zero legislative targets is the most appropriate. Despite the decision to curtail further funding for the Offshore Co-ordination Support Scheme (OCSS) TDC and ECC assert that the developers have not presented comprehensive evidence that alternative transmission options have been fully explored to reduce the impact of onshore infrastructure on the terrestrial environment in Essex.	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
3	A detailed cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been carried out and reported on within each ES chapter [APP-033 to APP-047]. Both the Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm ('Five Estuaries') and the Norwich to Tilbury project have been considered within the CEA for each chapter. Full details of how the Applicant has co-ordinated with other developers can be found in the Co-ordination Report [AS-006]. For further information, please refer to the Applicant's Common Response – 004 in the Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations Received from Members of the Public [REP1-048], which details how the Applicant has coordinated with other developers.	The Cumulative Impacts of this and two other associated Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects – Five Estuaries and EACN as part of the Norwich to Tilbury upgrade - have not been fully considered. Greater integration on all these projects could negate the need for onshore transmission. The onshore elements of Tarchon Interconnector should be included in the CEA.	Not agreed – material impact
4	The Applicant notes that ongoing co-ordination and collaboration between North Falls and other developments is captured: 1. Through the dDCO [REP7-007], for example Requirements 19 and 20, which allow for the Project to be able to construct elements of the onshore project infrastructure in co-ordination with Five Estuaries; 2. Through ES Chapter 5 Project Description [APP-019] which sets out the onshore Build Options for the Project which encapsulate the options to undertake joint construction of the onshore temporary works with Five Estuaries; and, 3. Throughout relevant certified documents such as the Design Vision [REP5-004], , the Outline Construction Traffic Management	The Councils notes that the Co-Ordination Report provides evidence of the coordination and collaboration undertaken by North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (NFOW) during the development of the North Falls project. It is also aiming to show how NFOW has worked with other NSIPs and stakeholders at both strategic and project levels and in support of NFOW's application for a DCO by seeking to demonstrate compliance with policy requirements related to coordination. It also aims to demonstrate how the project has been designed with consideration of other major infrastructure proposals in the region. It also seeks to demonstrate how coordination efforts aim to reduce environmental disruption and impacts on local communities and to promote efficiencies in infrastructure delivery and energy distribution.	Not agreed – material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	ECC and TDC Position	Position Summary
	Plan [REP7-031], Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy [REP7-027] and others which set out the specific commitments regarding collaboration between North Falls and other developments during construction. In contrast, the Co-ordination Report [REP1-004] provides information on the extent of coordination and collaboration with other projects undertaken to date by the Applicant as part of the development of the Project, and summarises details of how co-ordination and collaboration has fed into the design and embedded mitigation presented in the North Falls ES and DCO application i.e. it is looking backwards at how the co-ordination undertaken to date has fed into the application being presented. Therefore, certifying the Co-ordination Report is not an appropriate way to secure ongoing collaboration with other projects, and that is best done through the management plans, which are already certified.	It is noted that other certified documents also mentioned about coordinating with other projects, however, these are currently scattered in various documents and it lacks a cohesive approach. Given the reluctance to commit to a Joint Noise Investigation Panel, it is unclear whether further collaboration could be achieved on other matters. The Co-Ordination report is the only over-arching document within the submission to insert responsibility upon the applicant to coordinate and collaborate with all the stakeholders, not only between North Falls, Five Estuaries and National Grid. Therefore we maintain the view that it should be listed as a certified document within the DCO to ensure that the applicant is committed and continues to work collaboratively with other nearby NSIP applicants and partners, during all stages of the development, from detailed design all the way to decommissioning.	

3. Signatures

15. The above SoCG is agreed between the Applicant and Essex County Council and Tendring District Council on the day specified below.

Signed: Mark Woodger

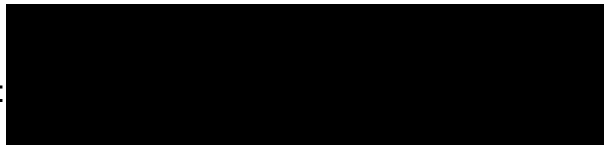
Print Name: Mark Woodger

Job Title: Technical and Operational Lead, Nationally Strategic Infrastructure Projects

Date: July 2025

Duly authorised for and on behalf of Essex County Council and Tendring District Council

Signed:



Print Name: CORMAC ROONEY

Job Title: Consents Manager

Date: 23/07/2025

Duly authorised for and on behalf of the Applicant



NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm



HARNESSING THE POWER OF NORTH SEA WIND

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