



ESTUARIES

OFFSHORE WIND FARM

FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WIND FARM

6.1.3.1 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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Revision	Date	Status/Reason for Issue	Originator	Checked	Approved
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APPENDICES

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DEFINITION OF ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EN-1	Overarching NPS for Energy
EN-3	NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure
EN-5	Electricity Networks Infrastructure
ES	Environmental Statement
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
MDS	Maximum Design Scenario
MHWS	Mean High-Water Springs
MPS	Marine Policy Statement
MW	Megawatts
NPSs	National Policy Statements
NSIPs	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
RIAA	Report to Inform the Appropriate Assessment
VE	Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm
ZoI	Zone of Influence



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Cumulative effects are defined as the effects on a receptor that may arise when the development is considered together with other existing and/ or approved projects, plans and activities. A fundamental requirement of undertaking the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is to identify those projects, plans and activities with which Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm (VE) may interact to produce a cumulative effect. These interactions may arise within the construction and operation and maintenance (O&M) phases of the project. Please note that due to the anticipated lifetime of the project up to 40 years), it is not possible to undertake meaningful assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the decommissioning phase. This is common practice for Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
- 1.1.2 The objective of this document is to provide details on the proposed methodology for VE for each of the assessments, justification for the approach taken regarding cumulative effects, and to detail the longlist of projects, plans and activities that have been considered within the assessments. The approach for assessing cumulative effect is based upon the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment, which is described in further detail in Section 2. The approach to the CEA is intended to be specific to VE and takes account of the extensive available knowledge of the environment and other third-party project activities in the vicinity of VE.

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF CUMULATIVE AND IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS FOR VE

- 1.2.1 The Environmental Statement (ES) sets out the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The focus of the EIA is on the assessment of the impacts which are likely to have significant effects on the environment including an assessment of cumulative effects. For the purpose of the CEA process, cumulative effects are defined as effects upon certain receptors from VE when considered alongside other proposed developments and any other reasonably foreseeable projects and activities. This includes all projects that result in a comparative or ongoing effect and is not restricted to offshore wind farms, offshore and onshore electrical systems, or projects that are pre-commencement.
- 1.2.2 In-combination effects are defined as the combined effect of VE, with the effects from other projects, on the integrity of European Sites designated for their nature conservation value in terms of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The methodology for in-combination effects is bespoke to the HRA process (though it will draw on many of the same data sources presented in this document) and is presented separately within the Report to Inform the Appropriate Assessment (RIAA).
- 1.2.3 Cumulative effects apply in the EIA, whilst in-combination effects apply to the RIAA in HRA terms. These definitions are consistent with those provided in Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019) and have been applied throughout the PEIR documentation. This document therefore presents the first stages of the CEA for the EIA only.



2 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 2.1.1 The Planning Act 2008 underpins the consenting regime for NSIPs. The Planning Act 2008 sets out thresholds above which certain types of development are classified as NSIPs and therefore require a DCO in England and Wales. For offshore energy developments in English waters (including offshore wind), projects are classed as NSIPs if they have a generating capacity of over 100 megawatts (MW) under section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. VE will exceed this generating capacity and therefore is classed as an NSIP.
- 2.1.2 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations') implement the requirements of the EIA Directive (Directive 2014/52/EU) into UK law in respect of NSIPs. A CEA is required under Schedule 4, Paragraph 5(e) of the EIA Regulations.
- 2.1.3 The National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out national (UK) policy relating to NSIPs. This document refers to the NPSs designated on 17 January 2024.
- 2.1.4 The Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (DESNZ, 2023a) states at paragraph 4.2.12: *“Applicants should set out how residual impacts will be compensated for as far as possible. Applicants should also set out how any mitigation or compensation measures will be monitored, and reporting agreed to ensure success and that action is taken. Changes to measures may be needed e.g. adaptive management. The cumulative impacts of multiple developments with residual impacts should also be considered.”*
- 2.1.5 The NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (DESNZ, 2023b) (states at paragraph 2.8.100: *“with increasing deployment of offshore wind to 2030 and beyond, with a likely focus on deployment of fixed offshore wind in the shallow waters of the North Sea, it is likely that the cumulative impact of multiple wind farms and electricity networks infrastructure on the marine environment will increase impacts beyond identified thresholds for increasing numbers of species and habitats, leading to increased requirements for both mitigation and compensation for impacts to be acceptable.”*
- 2.1.6 The Overarching NPS for Energy, the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) and their respective drafts identify the need to address the maximum potential adverse impacts. Matters considered to affect the maximum adverse impact are topic impacts, inter-relationships between topics, and cumulative effects. The Maximum Design Scenario (MDS), or envelope, is also sometimes referred to as the 'Rochdale Envelope'.
- 2.1.7 PINS has produced 'Advice Note 9: Rochdale Envelope' (2019) setting out the views of PINS regarding how this approach should be used in the context of the Planning Act 2008. The Rochdale Envelope approach is a well-understood concept that involves ensuring that any EIA is based on assessing the realistic MDS where flexibility or a range of options is sought as part of the consent application. This guidance confirms that in order to ensure a robust application of the Rochdale Envelope principle to the EIA process, this principle must also be applied to the CEA as well as the assessment of project specific, individual effects.



- 2.1.8 Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019), which provides guidance on a staged process that can be used for cumulative effects assessments for NSIPs. Advice Note 17 details a four-step process that can be followed by developers and which has been applied here. The proposed methodology, in accordance with Advice Note 17, is outlined in Section 3.1.2 below.

MARINE POLICY CONTEXT

- 2.1.9 The Government's Marine Policy Statement (MPS) sets out the need to address cumulative impacts or effects, stating in paragraph 2.3.2.1: *"when considering potential benefits and adverse effects, decision-makers should also consider any multiple and cumulative impacts of proposals in the light of other projects and activities"*.



3 CONSULTATION

- 3.1.1 The CEA is the subject of detailed discussion between Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') and various statutory and non-statutory authorities and stakeholders. This consultation has been captured under the auspices of the Evidence Plan process, via focused Expert Topic Groups (ETGs).
- 3.1.2 A summary of consultation related to the CEA to date is provided in Volume 6, Part 1, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology.

3.2 OVERVIEW

- 3.2.1 Cumulative effects refer to effects upon receptors arising from VE when considered alongside all existing, and/ or reasonably foreseeable projects, plans and activities that result in a cumulative effect with any element of VE. It should be noted that existing projects are generally considered to be part of the baseline environment, except in cases where there is an ongoing effect; examples are loss of benthic habitat for an existing (offshore wind) project will generally form part of the baseline as the habitat was lost at that stage, whereas ongoing bird collisions associated with the same project would be considered ongoing. The exact approach taken by each technical topic is described within the CEA section of the relevant ES chapter.
- 3.2.2 The cumulative effects arising as a result of VE is a required part of the EIA as described in Section 2. Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019) provides guidance on a staged process that can be used for CEAs for NSIPs, which is described below in Table 3.1.
- 3.2.3 The following sections set out the VE approach to completing Stages 1 to 3 (as described in Table 3.1 below), incorporating the development of the longlist (Appendix A), tiering of projects and the development of the topic-specific shortlists. These shortlists have been considered in detail in each of the topic-specific ES chapters to complete CEA Stage 4.



Table 3.1: Stages of the CEA process.

CEA Stage	Activity
<p>Stage 1 – Establish the project’s Zone of Influence (Zol) and identify a longlist of ‘other development’</p>	<p>The project undertakes a desk study to identify the Zol for the development for the topics that are proposed to be scoped into the EIA. The Zol analysis is documented (i.e. table of topics and Zol), with supporting mapping.</p> <p>The longlist of other plans and third-party projects/activities is drawn up through a desk study of planning applications, development plan documents, relevant development frameworks and any other available sources to identify ‘other development’ within the Zol.</p> <p>Information on each project (location, development type and timing, etc.) is documented, along with the certainty or tier assigned to the ‘other development’ (i.e. confidence it will take place in the current form and when it will take place in relation to the project).</p> <p>Advice Note 17 notes that the project should then consult with the relevant planning authority/ authorities and statutory consultees regarding the longlist (and ideally prior to the submission of the Scoping Report¹).</p>
<p>Stage 2 – Screening of longlist: Identify a shortlist of ‘other development’ for the CEA</p>	<p>PINS has provided inclusions/ exclusion threshold criteria (PINS, 2019), against which the potential for ‘other development’ to give rise to significant cumulative effects by virtue of overlaps in temporal scope, the scale and nature of the ‘other developments’ and /or receiving environment, or any other relevant factors is assessed.</p> <p>From this assessment, a shortlist of ‘other developments’ to be included in the CEA is produced. It is noted that documented information on each of the ‘other developments’ is likely to be high level at this stage, outlining the key issues to take forward.</p> <p>Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019) notes that the proposed inclusion/ exclusion should ideally be finalised prior to the request for a Scoping Opinion, and the project must consult with the relevant planning authorities and statutory consultees regarding the shortlist¹).</p>
<p>Stage 3 – Information gathering</p>	<p>All available information on the ‘other developments’ within the shortlist generated at Stage 2 is collated to inform the CEA.</p>

¹ Note: VE did not provide a longlist for consideration at Scoping for cumulative issues, this is/will be prepared for consultation at the PEIR stage following refinement of the Scoping boundary.



CEA Stage	Activity
Stage 4 – Assessment	<p>The project reviews each of the ‘other developments’ in turn to assess whether cumulative effects may arise. This should also include, where relevant, consideration of any mitigation measures where adverse cumulative effects are identified and should clearly signpost to the relevant means of securing mitigation (e.g. DCO requirements and/or associated mitigation plans).</p> <p>It may be appropriate to ascertain the contribution of each development to the effect (via professional judgement) but should not be used as a means to shift the burden of mitigation. This may, however, be useful during the consultation with other developers to identify ways to jointly address mitigation measures to be implemented to reduce likely significant adverse cumulative effects.</p>

3.3 STAGE 1 - ESTABLISH THE ZOI AND IDENTIFY THE LONGLIST OF 'OTHER DEVELOPMENT'

DEVELOPING THE LONGLIST

3.3.1 Under the first stage of the offshore CEA, a longlist of relevant projects, plans and activities occurring within a large study area has been developed around the VE Order Limits (including the array areas, onshore and offshore Export Cable Corridors (ECC), Substation Search Areas and the 400 kV Connection). Depending on the type of project, this generally encompasses a large area of the North Sea (offshore) (Table 3.2) and parts of Essex and Suffolk (onshore) (Table 3.3). The longlist (Appendix A) includes the details of the relevant operational or planned projects, plans and activities including those in the UK and adjoining international jurisdictions and has been based on publicly available information available at the time of preparation (October 2023).

OFFSHORE

3.3.2 The longlist, seaward of Mean High-Water Springs (MHWS) has been produced based on the scale of other projects and the potential for them to produce cumulative effects with VE. The longlist has been reviewed since the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) consultation for the purpose of the ES, and all relevant changes are captured in the ES chapter assessments.

3.3.3 Table 3.2 defines the search area extents that have been applied in developing the longlist of marine projects, plans and activities. It should be noted that the initial screening ranges were based on what are considered to be the maximum extents of potential impacts from those activities and are therefore considered to be highly precautionary. Impact-specific screening ranges used for individual topics use refined ranges depending on topic-specific criteria at Stage 2.

3.3.4 All projects, plans and activities within the search areas defined in Table 3.2 have been identified through a desktop study using, among others, the following data sources:

- > PINS website;



- > The Crown Estate website;
- > The Marine Management Organisation's Marine Case Management System
- > European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) data;
- > North Sea Transition Authority website; and
- > Developer and project proponent websites.

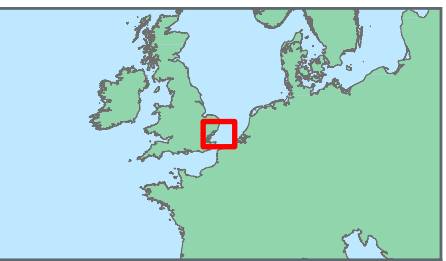
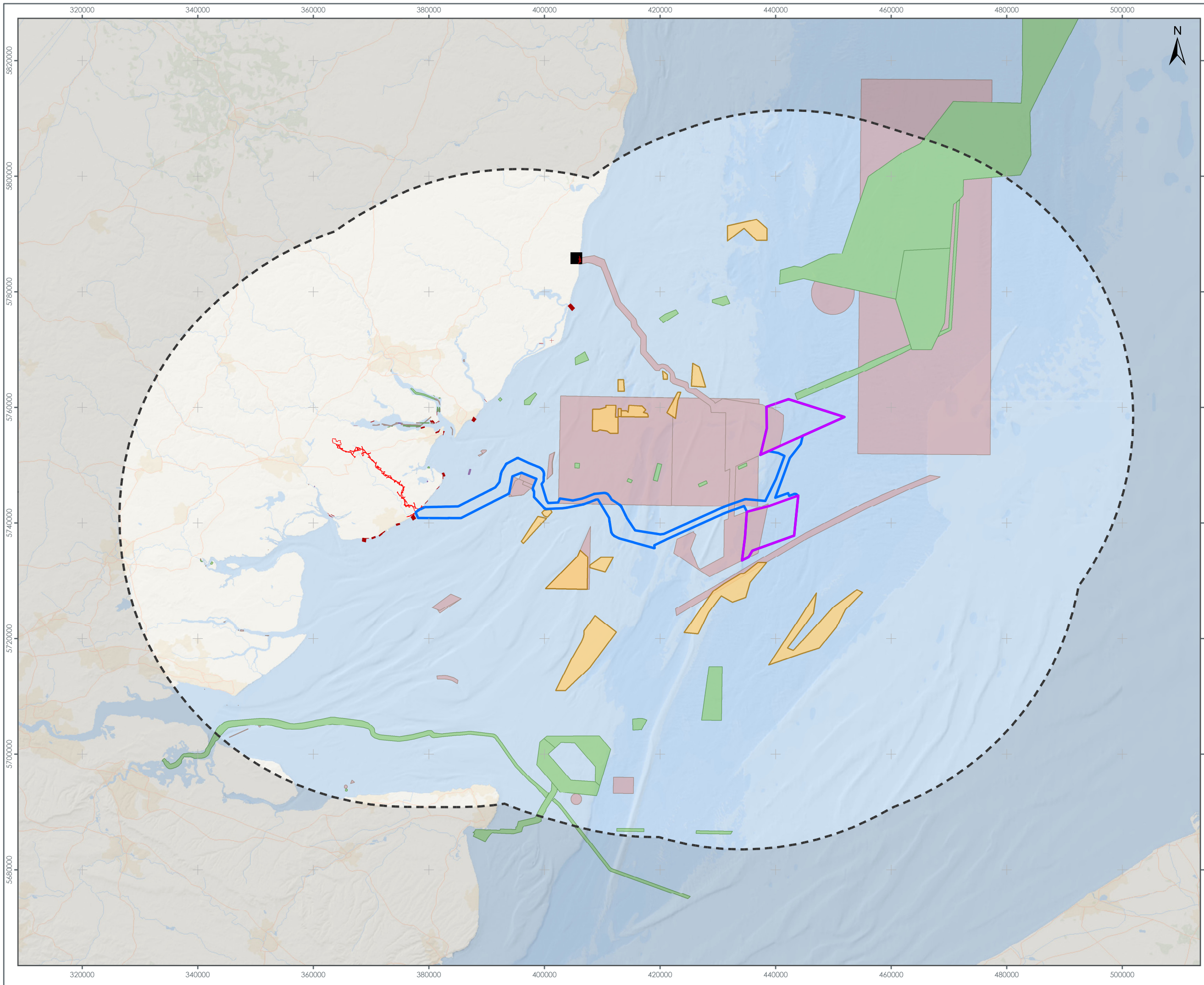
3.3.5 The CEA longlist for projects is presented in Appendix A of this document. All offshore projects, plans and activities considered based on the Zol criteria listed in Table 3.2 are presented in Figure 3.1 to Figure 3.5.

Table 3.2: Offshore longlist Zones of Influence

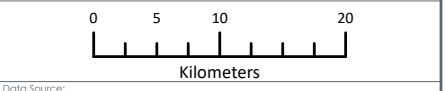
Type of project or activity	Zol criteria	Rationale
Aggregate dredging and disposal	Up to 50 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from aggregate dredging and disposal could occur.
Offshore energy, including Carbon Capture Storage	Up to 500 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from offshore energy could occur.
Commercial fisheries	Up to 200 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from commercial fisheries activities could occur.
Oil and gas	Up to 200 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from oil and gas activities could occur.
Cables and pipelines	Up to 50 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary distance at which effects from cables and pipelines could occur.
Shipping, Ports and Harbours	Up to 200 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from commercial shipping activities could occur.



Type of project or activity	Zol criteria	Rationale
Military, aviation and radar	Up to 200 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from military, aviation and radar effects could occur.
Coastal developments	Up to 200 km from VE array areas and offshore ECC.	This range represents a precautionary maximum distance at which effects from major coastal development effects could occur.



- LEGEND**
- Array Areas
 - Offshore Export Cable Corridor
 - Onshore Order Limits
 - 50km Cumulative Effects ZOI
 - Sizewell C
 - Outfall Pipes
 - Aggregate Areas
- Disposal Sites:**
- Open
 - Disused
 - Closed



Data Source:
Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

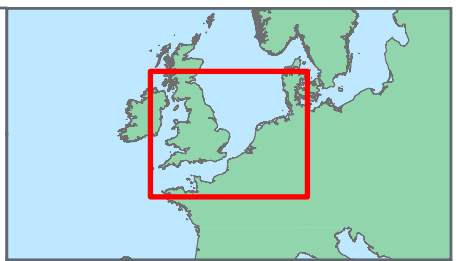
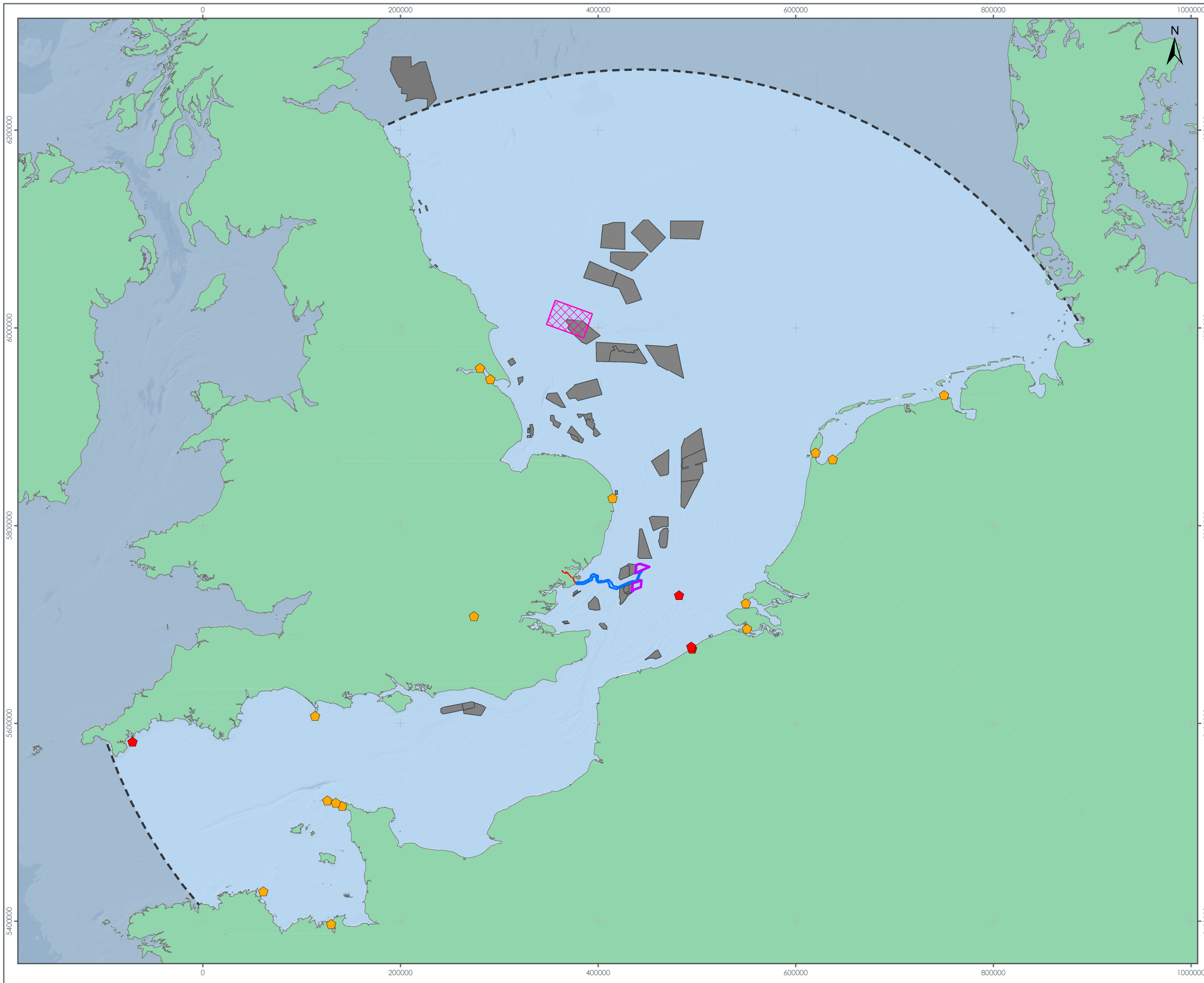
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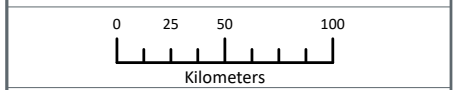
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- LEGEND**
- Array Areas
 - Offshore Export Cable Corridor
 - Onshore Order Limits
 - 500km Cumulative Effects ZOI (Exc. Irish Sea)
 - Carbon Capture and Storage Sites
 - Offshore Wind Farms
 - ◆ Wave Energy Sites
 - ⬠ Tidal Energy Sites



Data Source:
Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

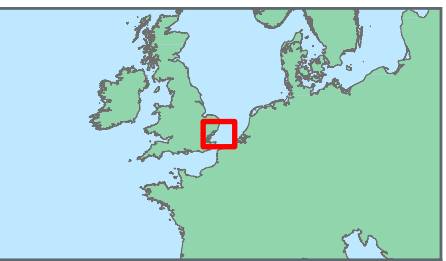
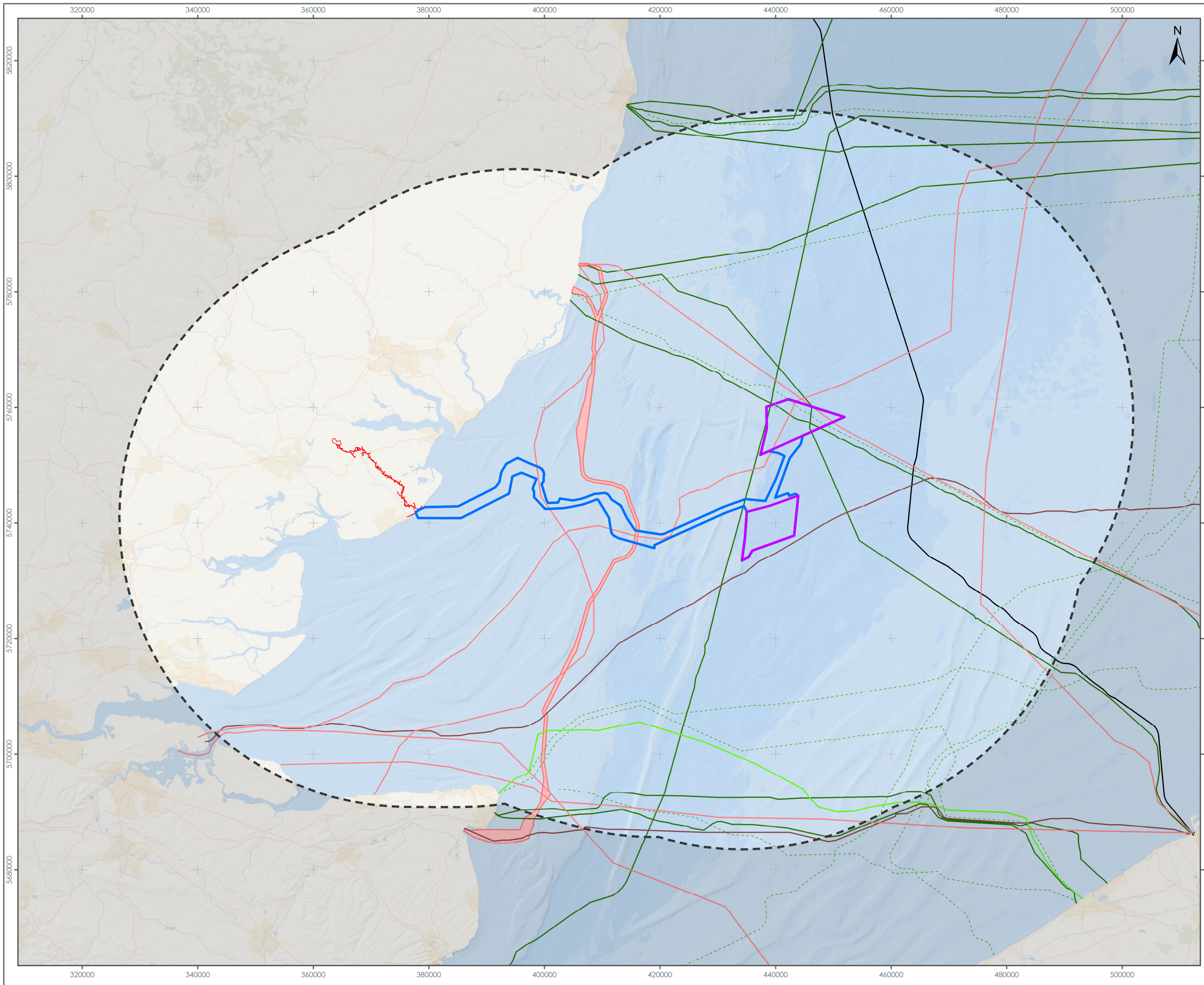
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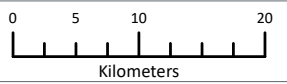
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LEGEND

- Array Areas
- Offshore Export Cable Corridor
- Onshore Order Limits
- 50km Cumulative Effects ZOI
- Subsea Cables and Pipelines:**
- Power - Active
- Power - Disused
- Power - Proposed
- Telecom - Active
- Telecom - Disused
- Telecom - Proposed
- Pipelines
- SeaLink Interconnector



Data Source: Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

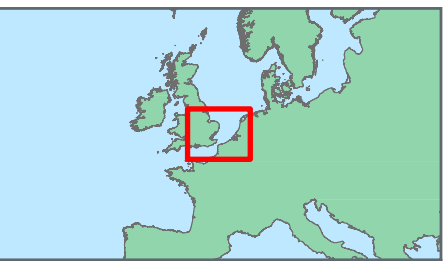
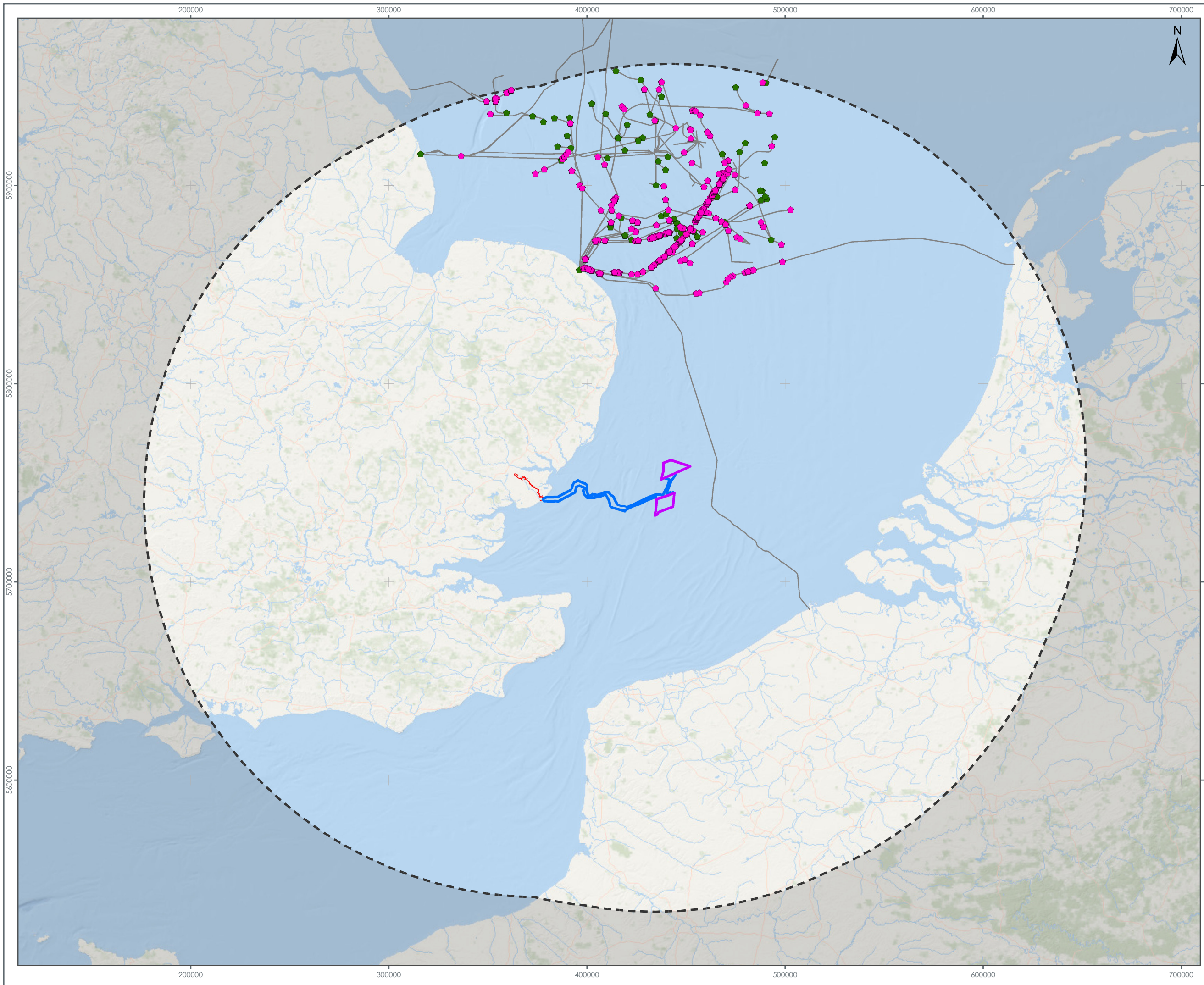
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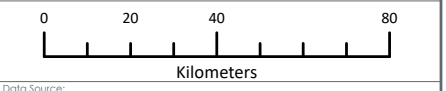
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- LEGEND**
- Array Areas
 - Offshore Export Cable Corridor
 - Onshore Order Limits
 - 200km Cumulative Effects ZOI
 - Oil & Gas Surface Features
 - Oil & Gas Subsurface Features
 - Oil & Gas Pipelines



Data Source:
Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

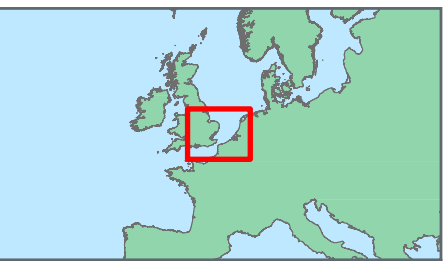
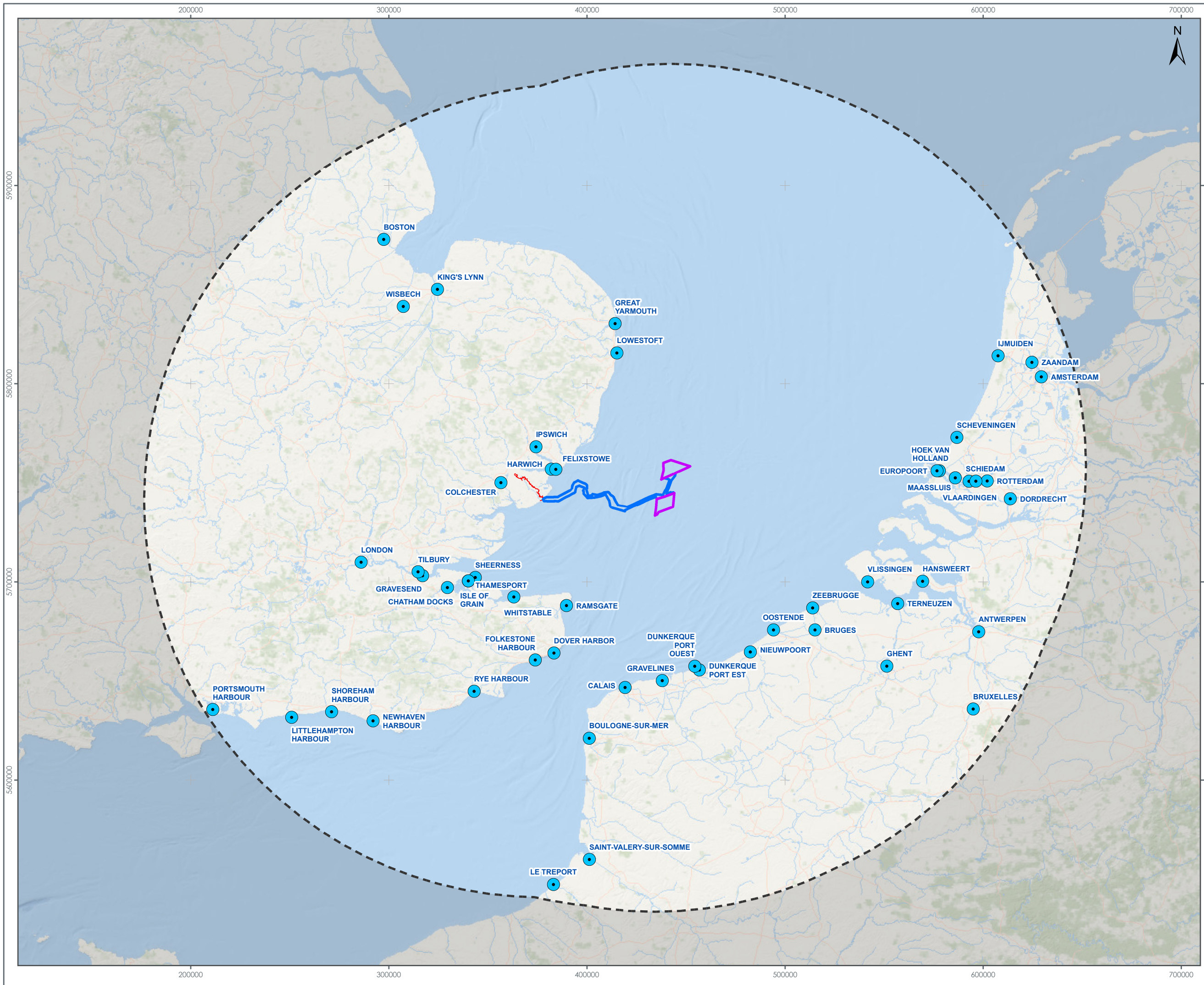
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Oil and Gas**

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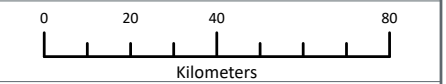
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- LEGEND**
- Array Areas
 - Offshore Export Cable Corridor
 - Onshore Order Limits
 - 200km Cumulative Effects ZOI
 - Major Ports



Data Source: Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

DRAWING TITLE:
**Locations of Cumulative Schemes:
Major Ports and Harbours**

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
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DRAWING NUMBER: **4.5**

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ONSHORE

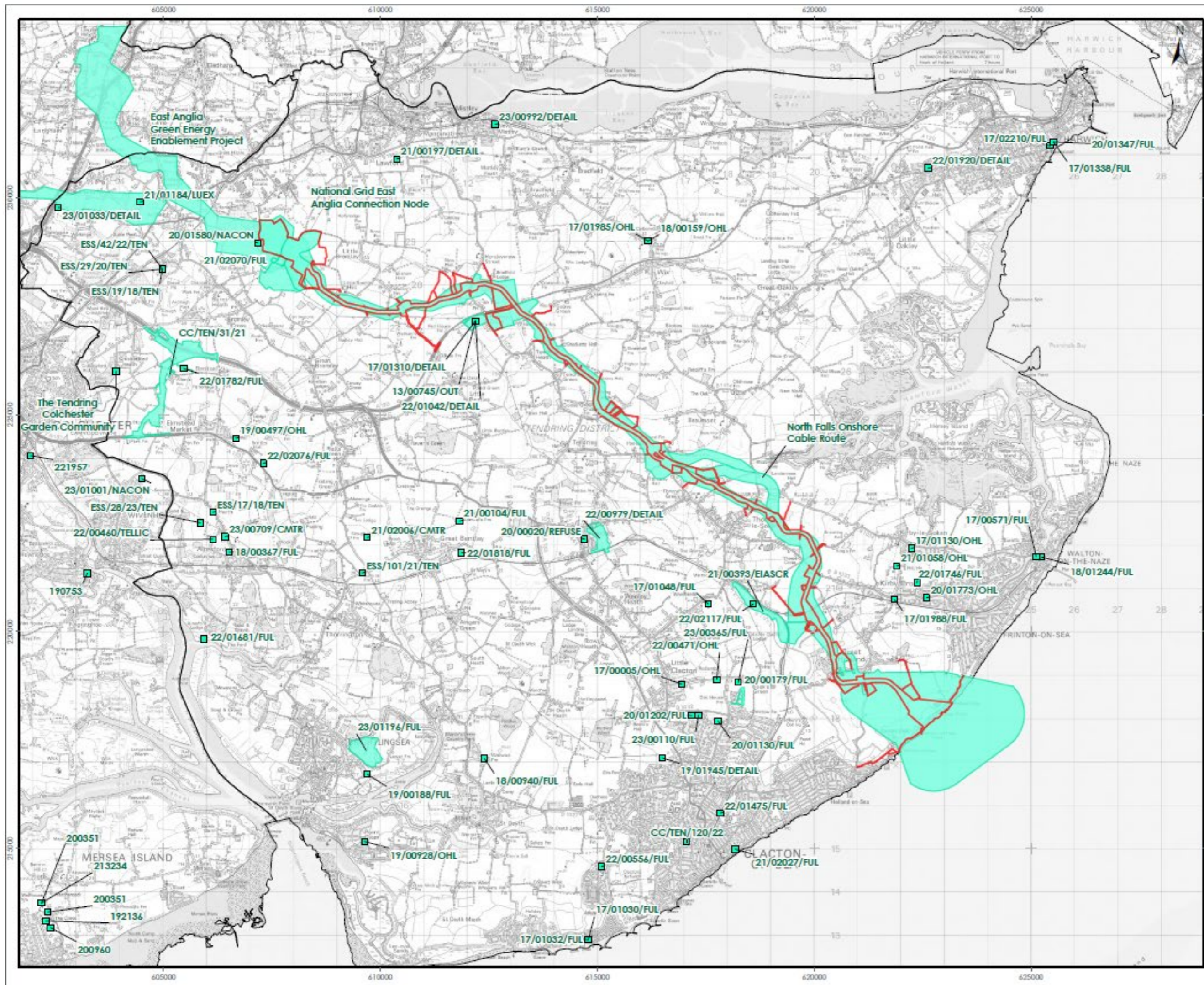
- 3.3.6 Under the first stage of the onshore CEA, a longlist of relevant projects, plans and activities occurring within a study area round the onshore ECC options and onshore substation area of search has been developed from the sources described in the paragraph below. Planning consents granted within the last three years, or applications that have been made and have yet to be determined have been considered.
- 3.3.7 Given the scale of the onshore components of VE, this information was collated from the following publicly available data sources:
- > PINS website;
 - > Essex County Council;
 - > Tendring District Council;
 - > East Suffolk Council;
 - > Suffolk County Council; and
 - > Colchester Borough Council
- 3.3.8 The CEA longlist for onshore projects is presented in Appendix A of this document. All onshore projects, plans and activities considered based on the Zol criteria listed in Table 3.3 are presented in Figure 3.6. The longlist also includes applications that have been made and have yet to be determined within the local authority areas. The local authority areas are:
- > Essex County Council
 - > Tendring District;
 - > East Suffolk District;
 - > Suffolk County Council; and
 - > Colchester Borough

Table 3.3: Onshore longlist Zones of Influence

Type of project or activity	Zol criteria	Rationale
Energy generation infrastructure	Installations larger than domestic scale within the local authority areas.	The four local authority areas are considered to represent the realistic worst-case scenario over which cumulative effects are likely to occur. Since the selection of a single onshore route, the onshore aspects of the scheme are located entirely
Building/housing developments	Developments of more than five dwellings/units within the local authority areas.	
Roads	Major or main road installation or upgrade within the local authority areas.	



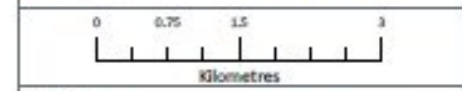
Type of project or activity	Zol criteria	Rationale
Cable and pipelines	Major cable and pipeline installations and upgrades within the local authority areas.	within Tendring, but the five local authority areas have been retained as the Zol rationale for completeness.
National Grid	Any works within the local authority areas.	
Coastal protection works	Any works within the local authority areas.	



LEGEND

- Onshore Order Limits
- Cumulative Development Location
- Cumulative Development
- Local Authority Boundary

Note:
Planning Application Number Labelled in Green.



Data Source:
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PROJECT TITLE:
FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WINDFARM

DRAWING TITLE:
ONSHORE CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

REV	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
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DRAWING NUMBER: 3.6

SCALE	REV	DATE	BY	DATE	CHKD	DATE
1:80,000	REV 001	26/11/2023	DB	26/11/2023	SB	26/11/2023





TIERED APPROACH

- 3.3.9 In assessing the potential cumulative effects for VE, it is important to bear in mind that 'proposed' projects, may or may not be, taken forward for development. Therefore, there is a need to build in some consideration of certainty (or uncertainty) with respect to the potential impacts which might arise from such proposals, in line with the approach set out in Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019). For example, projects which are already under construction are more likely to contribute to cumulative effects than those development applications that are not yet submitted.
- 3.3.10 For these reasons, all relevant longlist plans and projects have been allocated into 'Tiers', reflecting their current status within the planning and development process. This has enabled the cumulative impact assessment to present several scenarios, reflecting the varying levels of certainty of an activity proceeding and therefore the potential for impacts to arise that might act cumulatively with the impacts arising from VE. When examining the potential cumulative effects of VE, appropriate weight has been given to each scenario (Tier) in the decision-making process.
- 3.3.11 In accordance with Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019), the proposed tiering structure is described in Table 3.4. The Tiers are listed in descending order of level of detail likely to be available (and, correspondingly, certainty of effects arising). It is noted in Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019) that where other projects are expected to be completed before the construction of the proposed NSIP and the effects of those projects are fully determined, effects arising from them should be considered as part of the baseline and have been considered as part of assessment in the construction and operational phase (noting that the assessment should clearly distinguish between projects forming part of the baseline and those in the CEA).
- 3.3.12 It is important to note that this tiering methodology is generally applied across the ES. Certain topics may employ their own bespoke tiering methodology where greater precision on certainty is required, or where specific best practice guidance dictates. Where this is the case, it is clearly described within the topic specific ES chapter.



Table 3.4: Description of Tiers of other developments considered for CEA².

Tiers	Development Stage
Tier 1	Projects under construction.
	Permitted applications, whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes, but not yet implemented.
	Submitted applications, whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes, but not yet determined.
Tier 2	Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where a Scoping Report has been submitted.
	Projects under the Planning Act 2008 where a PEIR has been submitted for consultation.
Tier 3	Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where a Scoping Report has not been submitted.
	Identified in the relevant Development Plan (and emerging Development Plans with appropriate weight being given as they move closer to adoption) recognising that much information on any relevant proposals will be limited.
	Identified in other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set the framework for future development consents/ approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.

² Tier descriptions adapted from Advice Note 17 (PINS, 2019).



3.4 STAGE 2

SCREENING OF LONGLIST – DEFINITIONS OF CRITERIA

- 3.4.1 Once the VE CEA longlist had been finalised, all projects, plans and activities were screened in or out based on whether a conceptual impact-receptor pathway for effect existed or not. The Stage 2 exercise also screened the longlist in terms of whether the project, plan or activity is considered to be part of the existing baseline environment or not. Existing projects that have ongoing effects have also been screened in. This Stage 2 screening produced EIA topic-specific shortlists of projects to be considered and refined further within the CEA as part of each of the ES chapters. Therefore, the plan, project or activity may be screened out for one receptor/ topic of the ES but screened in for another. Those plans, projects and activities that are screened in are then carried forward into the CEA.
- 3.4.2 The steps for screening included consideration of the following:
- > Potential for an impact-receptor-pathway;
 - > Potential for a temporal overlap (i.e. activities occurring concurrently);
 - > Potential for a spatial overlap (i.e. activities occurring within a certain distance from one another); and
 - > The level of confidence in the data and detail that was publicly available.
- 3.4.3 During the screening process, the steps detailed in Table 3.5 were followed in the defined order to allow a clear justification for screening projects in or out. This allowed for the screening out of projects with limited data availability and, as a result, effects that could not be included due to a lack of data, while screening in those that could be considered with the available data.
- 3.4.4 Only where there is the potential for both spatial and temporal interaction between effects at VE and one or more other plans/ projects, has a cumulative impact been taken forward for consideration in the CEA.



Table 3.5: Definitions of screening criteria.

Term	Criteria
Potential impact-receptor-pathway	There is the potential that a pathway exists whereby an impact could have an effect on a receptor. For example, increases to suspended sediment concentration could have an impact on fish and shellfish receptors, but underwater noise would not have an effect on aviation and radar receptors.
Temporal overlap	The impacts from VE and one or more other plans/projects have the potential to occur at the same time. If there is no temporal interaction of the impacts, there is no potential for a cumulative effect.
Spatial overlap	The impacts on a receptor from VE and one or more other plans/projects may have a geographical overlap. For example, underwater noise contours from piling at VE could overlap with those of another offshore wind farm project, if it is sufficiently close to VE. If there is no spatial interaction of the impacts, there is no potential for a cumulative effect.
Level of confidence	The publicly available information on each project or proposed activity (location, development type and timing, etc.). This information is critically assessed to ascertain the level of confidence it will take place in the current form and when it will take place in relation to the project (i.e. the level of confidence in the published information).

3.4.5 The shortlist identifies all the projects, plans, and activities that have the potential to give rise to cumulative effects when considered alongside the worst-case potential impacts arising from VE but does not identify the differences in impact ranges for different environmental receptors. For example, this exercise treats fish and shellfish as a single receptor group but does not distinguish between different species; this is left for the CEA section of the fish and shellfish ES chapter. Table 3.6 below details these topic-specific screening ranges that have been applied to the longlist.

Table 3.6: Topic-specific screening ranges applied to the longlist.

EIA receptor group	Maximum extent of effect and justification
Physical processes	Based on the distance of one spring tidal excursion ellipse.
Marine water and sediment quality	Based on the distance of one spring tidal excursion ellipse.
Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Based on the distance of one spring tidal excursion ellipse.



EIA receptor group	Maximum extent of effect and justification
Fish and shellfish ecology	<p>50 km from the array area, based on a precautionary impact range from underwater noise.</p> <p>Based on the distance of one spring tidal excursion ellipse.</p>
Marine mammals	<p>Dependent on the reference population extent, i.e. the relevant management units.</p>
Offshore ornithology	<p>Dependent on the maximum foraging range of the bird species in question.</p>
Commercial fisheries	<p>Extent of the relevant fishing grounds.</p>
Shipping and navigation	<p>Based on shipping lanes and available sea room around the relevant components of VE.</p>
Military and civil aviation	<p>Distance at which disturbance from the VE array area would interact with that of another development, based on the Line of Sight assessment.</p>
Seascape, landscape and visual impacts	<p>Based on the maximum extent of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).</p>
Marine archaeology	<p>Dependent on the archaeological receptor in question but as a worst-case the distance of one spring tidal excursion ellipse.</p>
Other marine users and activities	<p>Dependent on the receptor in question, in line with the maximum extents for physical processes, fish and shellfish ecology, aviation and tourism and recreation.</p>
Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	<p>Distances will vary depending on type of species depending on the type of development/the potential impacts anticipated and the ecological receptor that may be affected.</p>
Archaeology and cultural heritage	<p>For setting of assets, buffers of 500 m from the onshore ECC and 5 km from the onshore substation area have been identified. For offshore projects, this will be based maximum extent of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). These represent the maximum distance over which visual cumulative effects could occur.</p> <p>For direct impacts, precautionary distances determined by the Zol of anticipated potential impacts.</p>



EIA receptor group	Maximum extent of effect and justification
Airborne noise and vibration	Precautionary distance of a maximum of 1km for construction noise at Landfall and cable corridor. Substation has both construction and operational – maximum of 1km.
Traffic and transport	Schemes of local and regional significance within Essex County Council (incorporating Colchester) and partly Suffolk County Council as agreed with the relevant local authorities. Any proposals outside these areas would not be considered unless the proposal was a significant scheme expected to generate a large number of vehicle movements.
Air quality	<p>Construction Dust Assessment (qualitative assessment of potential dust generated by construction activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of any committed development within 700 m from the proposed Order Limits/ Location of works. <p>Construction Traffic Emissions Assessment (assessment of additional vehicle trips associated with the construction of the development)</p> <p>Where there is a spatial and temporal overlap in terms vehicle movements generated from both the proposed development, and other committed developments (no set distance as this is determined at a transport level).</p>
Hydrology, hydrogeology and flood risk	Based on any surface water catchments and flood risk areas that overlap with the onshore project activities.
Geology and ground conditions	Preliminary 500 m buffer from the onshore ECC and 1 km from the onshore substation area. The assessment would also consider a 'sliding scale' in addition to account for potentially significant schemes that are >1 km from the site, whilst also discounting small, less obtrusive activities that are <500 m.
Onshore landscape and visual impacts	500 m from the onshore ECC and 5 km from the onshore substation area, considered to be the maximum distance over which the onshore substation would be visible and the distance over which cumulative effects could occur.



EIA receptor group	Maximum extent of effect and justification
Socioeconomics / Tourism	Projects of local and wider regional significance will be taken into account in the local labour market areas. Tourism is dependent upon the receptor.
Human health, Major Disasters and Climate Change	Distances will vary depending upon the receptor for human health which are covered in other relevant onshore topic sections. Projects of local, regional and national significance will be taken into account for the purposes of assessing major disasters (both onshore and offshore).

3.4.6 These topic-specific ranges have been applied to the longlist, to identify relevant shortlist plan, projects and/ or activities to be taken forward to the topic-specific CEA presented in each ES chapter. These are described within Appendix A, and a summary of the shortlist tables are presented in each of the ES chapters.

3.4.7 The process for screening the longlist into a series of topic-specific shortlists is summarised in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: CEA longlist screening criteria.

Screening criteria	Screening assessment	Conclusion
Step 1 – Conceptual impact-receptor pathway		
Does a conceptual cumulative impact-receptor pathway exist from the project, plan or activity?	No conceptual cumulative impact-receptor pathway for effect.	Screened out.
	Yes, impact(s) from the project, plan or activity could theoretically interact to produce a cumulative effect.	Proceed to step 2.
Step 2 – Baseline environment		
Is the project, plan or activity part of the existing baseline environment?	Yes.	Screened out.
	Yes, but has an ongoing effect that is not considered part of the baseline environment.	Proceed to step 3.
	No – project, plan or activity is currently in planning and therefore cannot be considered as part of the existing environment.	
Step 3 – Data confidence		
	Low – a meaningful assessment cannot be undertaken.	Screened out.



Screening criteria	Screening assessment	Conclusion
What is the level of confidence in the data available?	Medium or high – enough data is available for the project, plan or activity to enable a meaningful assessment to be undertaken, either quantitatively or qualitatively.	Proceed to step 4.
Step 4 – Spatial effect interaction		
Is there physical effect-receptor overlap? (see screening ranges applied in Table 3.6).	No, the project, plan or activity is sufficiently distant from VE such that there is no geographical overlap of their maximum impact extents.	Screened out.
	Yes, impacts on a receptor from VE together with other plans, projects and activities overlap geographically.	Proceed to step 5.
Step 5 – Temporal effect interaction		
Is there a temporal overlap of potential effects?	No, the project, plan or activities will not occur at the same time as the relevant phase of VE (i.e. construction or operation and maintenance) and therefore there is no potential for a cumulative effect.	Screened out.
	Yes, the project, plan or activity is anticipated to occur concurrently with the relevant phase of VE.	Screened in – potential for cumulative effect exists.

3.5 STAGE 3 – INFORMATION COLLATION

- 3.5.1 The next stage (Stage 3) of the CEA included gathering information on the projects, plans and activities screened in so that a meaningful assessment can be undertaken. Such information included public sources such as ESs and associated planning application documents, project websites and, where such information was not readily accessible, industry consultation with the developers and operators of the schemes, as well as regulators and local authorities in order to gather the most accurate and up to date project information.
- 3.5.2 Information gathered on the projects, plans and activities screened in has been collated and input into Stage 4 of the CEA.

3.6 STAGE 4 – ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- 3.6.1 Stage 4 is undertaking the cumulative effects assessment for each screened in project, plan or activity. These assessments have been carried out on a topic-by-topic basis within the CEA section of the relevant ES chapter.



- 3.6.2 In terms of the scope of impacts that have been assessed within the CEA, these were the same impacts assessed for the project alone in the main EIA assessments. Any effect that has been concluded to be of negligible or neutral significance (in EIA terms) for the project alone, would make no material contribution to any potential cumulative effect, and was therefore scoped out of the CEA. Effects of greater than negligible significance for the project alone have been considered cumulatively.
- 3.6.3 As part of the Evidence Plan Process, a cut-off point for the CEA longlist of October 2023 has been decided upon prior to submission.



4 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT LONGLIST

Key

	No longer operational
	Concept/In Planning/Consenting/Pre-Construction
	Construction
	Operation and Maintenance
	Decommissioning
	Information unknown

a	Included as part of the topic baseline and hence not considered within the cumulative impact assessment.
b	Part of the baseline but has an ongoing impact and is therefore considered relevant to the cumulative impact assessment: Screened in to assessment.
c	Potential cumulative impact exists: Screened in to assessment.
d	No conceptual effect-receptor pathway: Screened out of assessment.
e	Low data confidence: Screened out of assessment.
f	No physical effect-receptor overlap: Screened out of assessment.
g	No temporal overlap: Screened out of assessment.

TDC Tendering District Council
 CBC Colchester Borough Council
 ECC Essex County Council
 ESC East Suffolk Council

Screening Ranges

Project type	Screening Range (km)
Aggregates and Disposal	50
Offshore Energy	North Sea Harbor Porpoise Management Unit
Commercial Fisheries	200
Cables and Pipelines	50
Oil and Gas	200
Shipping	200
Military, Aviation and Radar	200
Coastal	200
Onshore	N/A (LPA boundaries)

Data Sources

Data	Data Source	Date
Aggregate Production Area	The Crown Estate	02/08/2023
Disposal Sites	CEFAS	03/08/2023
Carbon Capture and Storage	TCE	27/09/2023
Outfall	Marine Themes Data Product (OceanWise)	28/09/2023
O&G Surface Features	O&G Authority	29/09/2023
O&G Subsurface Features	O&G Authority	30/09/2023
O&G Pipelines	O&G Authority	01/10/2023
Ports	World Ports Index (WPI)	15/08/2023
Subsea Cables	KISORCA (gobe edit)	25/07/2023
OWF Export Cables	The Crown Estate	25/07/2023
Offshore Wave Site Agreements	The Crown Estate	28/07/2023
Offshore Tidal Site Agreements	The Crown Estate	29/07/2023
Offshore Wind Farms (England/Wales)	The Crown Estate	10/10/2023
Offshore Wind Farms (Scotland)	Crown Estate Scotland	11/10/2023
Offshore Wind Farms (Europe)	EMODnet	12/10/2023
Offshore Wave Site Agreements (Scotland)	Crown Estate Scotland	10/10/2023
Offshore Tidal Site Agreements (Scotland)	Crown Estate Scotland	10/10/2023
PEXA	NATS	10/10/2023
Global Offshore Wind Farms	4C Offshore	10/10/2023
Explore Marine Plans	The Marine Management Organisation (MM	03/08/2023

Table 4: Offshore Renewable Energy					Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)																	Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Marine Mammal Ecology	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Infrastructure and Other Marine Users		
Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067												
Borssele Kavel I	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			53.2	55.8	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Borssele Kavel II	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				60.0	62.0	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Borssele Kavel III	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				50.7	52.4	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Borssele Kavel IV	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				41.3	42.2	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Borssele Kavel V	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				56.1	58.0	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Bowdun	https://www.offshorewindscotland.org.uk/news/2023/march/20/ayre-and-bowdun-two-names-its-scotwind-projects/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			590.1	585.4	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Broadshore	https://www.power-technology.com/marketdata/power-plant-profile-broadshore-uk/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			725.9	723	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Buchan	https://www.power-technology.com/marketdata/power-plant-profile-buchan-offshore-wind-project-uk/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			727.7	726.7	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Buitengaats / Gemini I	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			337.0	344.5	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Butendiek	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			493.3	500.7	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Caledonia	https://www.caledoniaoffshorewind.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/UKCALL-ARB-GEN%E2%80%9494ENV-RPT-00001-Offshore-Scoping-Report.pdf	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			729	723.3	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
CampionWind	https://campionwind.co.uk/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			579.1	582.6	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Cedar	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			539.7	545.3	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Cenos	https://marine.gov.scot/sites/default/files/cenos_offshore_windfarm_-_flotation_energy_ltd_-_eia_scoping_opinion.pdf	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			561.6	568.1	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Centre-Manche 1	https://www.nenergybusiness.com/news/edf-maple-power-centre-manche-1-offshore-wind-farm-france/ https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/journalists/all-press-releases/edf-renewables-and-maple-power-awarded-the-fourth-offshore-wind-tender-launched-by-the-french-state-securing-a-one-gigawatt-project-off-the-coast-of-normandy-france	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			276	244.2	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Centre-Manche 2	https://www.power-technology.com/marketdata/power-plant-profile-centre-manche-2-wind-offshore-project-france/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			269.8	239.8	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Courseulles-sur-mer	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			308.3	284.0	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
C-Power (Zone A)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			55.8	59.0	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
C-Power (Zone B)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			59.4	62.2	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Culzean	https://www.energyvoice.com/oilandgas/north-sea/298711/total-culzean-platform-electrification/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Floating Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			577.14	583.51	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	
DanTysk	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			471.9	479.1	a	d	d	d	d	d	f	f	

Table 4: Offshore Renewable Energy					Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)													Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Marine Mammal Ecology	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Infrastructure and Other Marine Users					
Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033											2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067	
East Anglia TWO	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			5.3	11.6	a	d	c	c	c	d	f	f
East Anglia THREE	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																				68.6	75.3	a	d	c	c	d	f	f
Eastern Scheldt	https://www.ocean-energy-systems.org/ocean-energy/gis-map-tool/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Tidal Energy	Active/In Operation																			104.3	108.2	a	d	d	d	d	f	f	
EnBW He dreht	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			366.5	373.9	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
EnBW Hohe See	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			382.3	389.6	a	d	d	a	d	f	f	
European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre (Aberdeen Bay)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			638.2	631.1	a	c	d	d	d	f	f	
FaBTest WaveSub	https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKMED2	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Tidal Energy	Inactive/Decommissioned																			527.67	475.07	a	d	d	f	d	f	f	
FabTest, Falmouth Bay	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/a2be8b6c75b143c8ab43703e01228eab	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Tidal Energy	Active/In Operation																			526.74	474.19	a	d	d	a	d	f	f	
Fanø Bugt	https://www.4coffshore.com/windfarms/Denmark/fan%C3%B8-bugt---screened-area-for-future-offshore-wind-project-denmark-dk0g.html	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Cancelled																			515.5	523	e	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Fecamp	https://www.enbridge.com/projects-and-infrastructure/projects/fecamp-offshore-wind-project	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			232.6	213.6	a	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Firth of Forth - Alpha and Bravo	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			557.2	550.1	a	c	d	d	d	f	f	
Flan Sea	Press release	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Wave Energy - Sea Testing	Completed																			78.85	83.85	a	d	d	f	d	f	f	
Flora Floating	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			646.1	647.9	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
ForthWind Offshore Wind Demonstration Project - phase 1	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			572.1	557.5	c	d	d	d	d	a	f	
Galloper	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			0.0	0.0	a	d	d	a	c	d	f	f
Gebied 1 Noord (1-n)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			153.5	159.8	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Gebied 1 Zuid (1-z)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			119.4	125.9	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Gebied 2 Noord (2-n)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			165.3	172.0	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Gebied 2 Zuid (2-z)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			157.9	165.2	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Gebied 5 Oost (5-o)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																			318.7	325.8	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
GlobalTech I	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			388.2	395.5	a	d	d	a	d	f	f	
Gode Wind 01	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			384.0	391.8	a	d	d	a	d	f	f	
Gode Wind 02	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			389.6	397.3	a	d	d	a	d	f	f	
Gode Wind 3	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			391.8	399.6	c	d	d	d	d	f	f	
Greater Gabbard	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			3.3	0.6	a	d	d	a	c	d	f	f

Table 4: Offshore Renewable Energy					Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)													Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Marine Mammal Ecology	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Infrastructure and Other Marine Users						
Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033											2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067		
Green Volt	https://greenvoltoffshorewind.com/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			672.65	672.81	c	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Gunfleet Sands Demo	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				58.1	10.2	d	d	d	d	c	d	f	f
Gunfleet Sands I	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				54.5	6.0	d	d	d	d	c	d	f	f
Gunfleet Sands II	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				51.9	6.5	d	d	d	d	c	d	f	f
Harbour Energy North	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																				654.9	661.4	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Harbour Energy South	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																				516.5	522.8	c	d	d	d	d	d	c	f
HKN Kavel V	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				145.9	153.8	d	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
HKZ Kavel I	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				119.1	127.0	d	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
HKZ Kavel II	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				116.8	124.6	d	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
HKZ Kavel III	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				116.5	124.3	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
HKZ Kavel IV	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				125.4	133.2	d	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
Hollandse Kust Noord - HKW-N	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				144.0	151.9	d	d	c	c	d	d	f	f
Hollandse Kust West VII	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																				89.2	97.1	c	d	c	c	d	d	f	f
Hollandse Kust West VIII	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Construction Information Unknown																				89.2	97.1	e	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Hollandse Kust Zuid Holland I & II	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				116.8	124.6	d	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
Hollandse Kust Zuid Holland III & IV	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				125.4	133.2	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horns Rev I	https://powerplants.vattenfall.com/horns-rev/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				532.0	539.2	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horns Rev II	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				527.6	534.7	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horns Rev III	https://powerplants.vattenfall.com/horns-rev-3/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				539.5	546.5	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horsea Project One (HOW01)	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				202.5	208.8	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horsea Project Two (HOW02)	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				206.9	213.6	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Horsea Project Three (HOW03)	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																				192.7	198.3	c	d	c	d	d	d	f	f
Horsea Project Four (HOW04)	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																				209.6	215.1	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Humber Gateway	https://opendata-thecrownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				217.7	205.7	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Hywind	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																				648.9	645.5	d	c	d	d	d	d	f	f

Table 4: Offshore Renewable Energy					Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)													Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Marine Mammal Ecology	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Infrastructure and Other Marine Users						
Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033											2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067		
Ijmuiden Ver	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			94.4	101.6	c	d	c	d	d	d	d	f	f
Ijmuiden Ver 2021 - Y-VER	https://www.offshorewind.biz/2022/12/08/netherlands-plans-its-biggest-offshore-wind-tender-next-year-with-four-ijmuiden-ver-sites-likely-to-be-auctioned-off-in-one-go/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			113.4	120.4	c	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Ijmuiden Ver Noord (IJ-Vern-n)	Ijmuiden Ver Wind Farm Zone - Noordzeeloket UK	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			146.945841	154.138415	c	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Inch Cape	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			565.3	555.4	a	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Inner Dowsing	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			172.1	156.9	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
Jyske Banke	https://www.4coffshore.com/windfarms/denmark/jyske-banke--screened-area-for-future-offshore-wind-project-denmark-dk0k.html	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Cancelled																			609.2	615.1	a	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Kaskasi II	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			452.5	460.2	a	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Kentish Flats	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			71.3	37.5	a	d	d	a	c	d	d	f	f
Kentish Flats Extension	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			71.1	38.9	a	d	d	a	c	d	d	f	f
Kincardine	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			610.8	604.1	a	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
La Rance Tidal Barrage/Usine maremotrice de la Rance	https://www.ocean-energy-systems.org/ocean-energy/gis-map-tool/ ; http://mhk.pnl.gov/map-viewer/?f[0]=type%3Aanex_iv_site&f[1]=field_country%3A309	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Tidal Energy	Active/In Operation																			453.6	423	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
Levenmouth demonstration turbine	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																					a	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Lincs	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			167.3	151.8	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
London Array	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			35.3	14.0	a	d	d	a	c	d	d	f	f
Lynn	https://opendata-the-crownestate.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/22a1be6fb0c5416e9369f97743f387b1	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			168.0	152.2	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
Marram	https://marramwind.co.uk/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Offshore Wind Farm	In Planning																			689.29	690.94	c	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Meerwind Sued/Ost	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			444.1	451.8	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
Merkur Offshore (MEG Offshore I)	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			361.7	369.3	a	d	d	a	d	d	d	f	f
Mermaid	https://www.ocean-energy-systems.org/ocean-energy/gis-map-tool/	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by The Crown Estate	Hybrid Wave/Wind Energy	In Planning																			37.6	38.8	e	d	c	d	d	d	d	f	f
Methil Demo	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			574	559	a	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Moray East	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Active/In Operation																			746.2	740.4	a	d	d	d	d	d	d	f	f
Moray West	4C Offshore	High - Third party project details published in the public domain	Offshore Wind Farm	Under Construction																			748.4	741.3	c	c	d	d	d	d	d	f	f

Table 6: Military, Aviation and Radar					Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)													Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Physical Processes	Water and Sediment Quality	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Marine Mammals	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore archaeology	Other Marine Users and Activities						
					2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033															2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067		
Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2056	2057 - 2067	Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Physical Processes	Water and Sediment Quality	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Marine Mammals	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore archaeology	Other Marine Users and Activities		
X5121 - X5120 - X5119 N+S Galloper Kentish Knock	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																			0.0	0.0	d		d	d	a						c	a	
X5117 Outer Gabbard	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Mine Counter Measures.	Active																				4.2	0.0	d		d	d	a						c	a
X5118 Gunfleet	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				33.7	0.0	d		d	d	a						c	a
D138B SHOEBOURNESS	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				50.5	11.7	d		d	d	a						c	a
D138A SHOEBOURNESS	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				54.4	15.4	d		d	d	a						c	a
D139 FINGRINGHOE	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing, Demolition of UXO and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS).	Active																				73.9	15.7	d		d	d	a						c	f
D138 SHOEBOURNESS	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				60.2	20.5	d		d	d	a						c	f
D138C SHOEBOURNESS	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				75.3	25.7	d		d	d	a						c	f
D136 SHOEBOURNESS	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing, Demolition of UXO, Pilotless Target Aircraft and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS / BVLOS).	Active																				87.1	40.9	d		d	d	a						c	f
D208 STANFORD	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Parachute Dropping, Bombing, Live Firing, Air Firing, Demolition of UXO, High Energy Manoeuvres and Unmanned Aircraft System (VLOS).	Active																				99.9	74.2	d		d	d	a						f	f
D141 HYTHE RANGES	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS / BVLOS).	Active																				101.2	82.1	d		d	d	a						f	f
D044 LYDD RANGES	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing, Demolition of UXO and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS).	Active																				119.8	97.9	d		d	d	a						f	f
D206 CARDINGTON	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Balloons and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS / BVLOS).	Active																				171.4	115.1	d		d	d	a						f	f
D207 HOLBEACH	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Bombing, Live Firing, Air Firing, Demolition of UXO, High Energy Manoeuvres and Unmanned Aircraft System (VLOS).	Active																				151.1	126.0	d		d	d	a						f	f
D133A PIRBRIGHT	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing, Demolition of UXO and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS).	Active																				193.0	139.6	d		d	d	a						f	f
D133 PIRBRIGHT	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	N/A	Active																				193.1	139.7	d		d	d	a						f	f
D132 ASH RANGES	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS).	Active																				194.8	141.7	d		d	d	a						f	f
D215 NORTH LUFFENHAM	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Demolition of UXO - SITE TO CLOSE IN 2020 /2021.	Active																				197.1	153.4	d		d	d	a						f	f
D130 LONGMOOR	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Live Firing, Demolition of UXO and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (VLOS).	Active																				212.7	162.0	d		d	d	a						f	f
D129 WESTON ON THE GR	NATS	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the developer.	Parachute Dropping.	Active																				222.2	164.0	d		d	d	a						f	f

Table 7: Coastal

Project	Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)																	Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Physical Processes	Water and Sediment Quality	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Marine Mammals	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore archaeology	Other Marine Users and Activities													
					2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2066	2067 - 2087																											
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.19964	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																													57.2	0.0	a									f	d	d		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20152	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														56.0	0.0	a										f	d	d
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20154	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														57.4	0.0	a										f	d	d
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20155	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														55.4	0.9	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20156	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														59.8	2.1	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20157	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														53.6	3.3	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.20158	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														62.2	4.9	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21073	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														62.4	5.2	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21783	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														52.9	5.2	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21784	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														52.7	5.5	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21961	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														62.7	5.6	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21962	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														63.9	6.9	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21963	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														65.1	8.0	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21964	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														65.5	8.4	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21965	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														65.5	8.6	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21966	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														49.7	9.3	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21967	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														48.5	11.4	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21968	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														54.2	12.0	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21969	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														55.3	12.9	a										f	d	f
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21972	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active																														55.1	12.9	a										f	d	f

Table 7: Coastal

Project		Data Source(s)	Data Confidence Assessment	Notes	Status of Development	Construction Period (red outline denotes Five Estuaries offshore construction period)																Distance from the VE array area (km)	Distance from the VE Offshore Export Cable Corridor (km)	Physical Processes	Water and Sediment Quality	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Marine Mammals	Offshore Ornithology	Commercial Fisheries	Shipping and Navigation	Military and Civil Aviation	Seascape, Landscape and Visual	Offshore archaeology	Other Marine Users and Activities
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035 - 2045	2046 - 2066														
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21973	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														71.3	13.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.21974	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														71.6	13.4												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22008	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														57.9	13.6												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22009	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														71.9	13.7												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22010	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														55.7	13.9												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22011	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														55.8	14.0												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22012	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														56.4	14.6												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22013	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														56.7	14.8												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22014	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														56.3	14.9												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22015	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														66.7	17.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22016	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														69.3	18.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22017	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														40.5	20.2												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22018	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														39.2	20.7												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22019	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														39.1	20.9												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22020	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														39.0	21.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22021	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														38.9	21.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.22663	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														38.9	21.1												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.27689	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														37.4	27.4												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.27691	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														40.9	35.6												f	d	f		
MTF_INDUSTRIAL.27912	Environment Agency	High - Third party project details published in the public domain and confirmed as being 'accurate' by the Crown Estate	Outfall pipe	Active														41.0	35.7												f	d	f		



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