

THE PLANNING ACT 2008

THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (EXAMINATION PROCEDURE) RULES 2010

FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Appendix M5 to the Natural England Deadline 7 Submission Natural England's Comments on the Examining Authority's Written Questions 3 [PD-026]

For:

The construction and operation of Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm located approximately 57 km from the Essex Coast in the Southern North Sea.

Planning Inspectorate Reference EN010115

03 March 2025

Table 1. Natural England's Comments on the Examining Authority's Written Questions 3 [PD-026]

arine Ecolo	ogy (ME) ecies - Bats		Natural England's Response
ME.3.03	Natural England (NE)	Migratory bats Can you advise as to whether or not a license would be required in relation to any disturbance or harm to migratory bats that might be associated with the Proposed Development. If a licence would be required, would such a license be likely to be issue?	Currently there is a significant evidence gap in our understanding of how migratory bats interact and overlap spatially with offshore wind projects. Natura England advises that this evidence gap needs to be addressed to inform any licensing process. It would be very difficult to robustly assess against the required tests needed if a licence application was received. In this event, we would expect the MMO to assess and decide on any licence applications given the offshore marine location of any turbines. However, Natural England's Wildlife Licensing Team could support on aspects of the technical assessment, particularly where/if there are commonalities with terrestrial bat licensing and ecology.
cology Ons	hore (EO)		Natural England's Response
EO.3.01	Applicant Natural England	Habitat Classification "Obstacle OOX-31" has been classified as a <i>"Lowland Meadow Habitat"</i> , a Section 41 habitat of <i>"principal importance"</i> in the Technical Note [REP4-036] and during ISH6 the ExA's attention was drawn to section 3.1.2 of the PEIR [APP- 156] which identifies the habitat of Obstacle OOX-31 as <i>"The second lowland meadow (Photograph 3.9)</i> <i>species included: fairy flax Linum catharticum</i> <i> and oxeye daisy"</i> . However, the ExA notes that the <i>"Aerial Photography and Limited</i> <i>Ground Truthing"</i> appears to be a superficial survey methodology. In section 5.1.1 of [APP- 156] a link is provided to the lowland meadow	recognise that use of aerial photography and drone technology are emerging and improving tools for the purpose of ecological data collection and management, but also that it may be of variable quality in identifying grassland habitats and that mo traditional [pre construction] field survey may be

	bitat description in the "UK Biodiversity	
	ction Plan Priority Habitat Descriptions"	
(U	KBAP). The ExA, however, notes that the	
sp	ecies identified as being present for obstacle	
00	OX-31 do not appear to reflect the UKBAP	
de	scription for a Section 41 habitat insofar as it	
do	es not " have a specialist group of scarce	
an	d declining plant species". The UKBAP	
	escriptions also include an entry for "Lolium	
	erenne" and "Lolium – Cynosurus"	
	asslands, which appear to more accurately	
5	flect the habitat/species identified for	
	ostacle OOX-31, with the latter grassland	
	be being described as having " few	
	common species and is generally of low	
	tanical value".	
a)	For Applicant - Has any empirical data	
,	been obtained to support the statement	
	that Obstacle OOX-31 is "a Section 41	
	habitat of principal importance"?	
b)	For Natural England – Based on the	
	information provided by the Applicant are you	
	satisfied that sufficient evidence has been	
	obtained to identify Obstacle OOX-31 as "a	
	Section 41 habitat of principal importance"?	