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To: [East Anglia ONE North; East Anglia Two](#)
Cc: [SASES.ORG.UK](#)
Subject: Scottish Power - SASES Nos. 20024106 (EA1N) & 20024110 (EA2) - WRITTEN REPRESENTATION 17 CONSTRUCTION ONSHORE CABLE CORRIDOR
Date: 02 November 2020 18:31:41
Attachments: [SASES Written Representations Construction - Onshore Cable Corridor Issue 1 01 Nov 2020 compressed.pdf](#)
[Ref. 1 - SPR Notes on Actions from Friston meeting 12 July 2019.pdf](#)
[MAP 1 - Aldringham River Hundred - Special Landscape Area \(SLA\).pdf](#)
[MAP 2 - B1122 Aldringham Cable Crossing Place - an aerial view.pdf](#)
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[Photo 1 - Aldringham River Hundred \(SLA\) viewpoints.pdf](#)
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[Fig. 1 - NGV Nautilus Cable Corridor Options July 2019.pdf](#)
[Fig. 2 - EA2 and EA1N Cable Trenching arrangement and working area - see page 2 compressed.pdf](#)
Importance: High

See attached SASES written representation concerning Construction - Onshore Cable Corridor.

Please find attached (14 x Acrobat .pdf files)

1. SASES Written Representation CONSTRUCTION - ONSHORE CABLE CORRIDOR
2. Ref. 1 SPR Action Notes following Meeting at Friston 12 July 2019
3. MAP 1 Aldringham River Hundred former SLA
4. MAP 2 B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor Crossing Place – an aerial view
5. MAP 3 Aldringham Group Tree Preservation Order SCDC/87/00030
6. MAP 4. Works Nos. 19 and 20 - B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor & R. Hundred Crossing
7. MAP 5. Footpath Map - Friston to Thorpeness
8. MAP 6 Environment Agency Flood Map – Aldringham River Hundred
9. MAP 7 Aldringham-cum-Thorpe Parish Boundary
10. MAP 8 Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland – Aldringham
11. Photo 1 Aldringham River Hundred SLA viewpoints
12. Photo 2 Mature Oak on meadow east of R Hundred near centre of Works No 19 cable corridor
13. Fig 1 National Grid Ventures (NGV) Nautilus Landfall and Cable Corridor Options

14. Fig 2 EA2 and EA1N Cable Trenching arrangement and working are





WRITTEN REPRESENTATION FOR
SPR EA1N and EA2 PROJECTS (DEADLINE 1)
CONSTRUCTION - ONSHORE CABLE CORRIDOR

Interested Party: SASES PINS Refs: 20024106 & 20024110

Date: 01 November 2020 Issue: 1

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this representation is to provide a community assessment of the impacts of EA1N and EA2 planning applications on the environs of the onshore cable route between Thorpeness and Friston. These impacts are such that consent should be refused however if they are not then there would need to be much more effective mitigation.

This report is complementary to the following SASES Written Representations on the following topics which focus largely but not exclusively on the substations site at Friston.

Site Selection
Draft DCOs
Construction - Substations
Traffic & Transport
Landscape and Visual
Human Health
Onshore Ecology
Noise
Light pollution
Cumulative Impact

2. SUMMARY

1. Separate cable corridors for both EA1N and EA2 alongside each other, each up to 32m wide would form a 64m wide scar across AONB, agricultural land and some woodland.
2. A requirement to propose separate and independent applications for two wind farms has led to duplication in the outline design of the cable route.
3. A consequence of that decision would be massive impact on the local onshore environment, an example being the building of separate haul roads for each project.
4. Proposed 7 years time limit to commence work has not been justified and is excessive.
5. Working hours – must also be applicable to construction vehicle movements.
6. There was ‘Survey Bias’ in Stage 2 Community Consultation re Substation Site Selection process. This contributed to a decision to connect to the National Grid at a site west of B1122 in Aldringham.

7. The absence of a 'Site Selection Report' on the reasoning for selecting the location at Access Ids 5 and 6 between Aldringham Court and Fitches Lane through the centre of Aldringham village for the cable corridors route and accompanying haul roads across B1122. No alternative routes seem to have been considered or evaluated.
8. The absence of a report assessing the impact during construction on residential titles close to the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham 'pinch point' crossing and other sensitive residential locations between Thorpeness and Sizewell.
9. Insufficient detail provided on cable corridor positioning and orientation within the Order Limits.
10. The decision to divert cable route from a straight line between cable route north of Thorpe Road (B1123) and Aldeburgh Road (B1122) Access Id 5 has not been justified.
11. We oppose the removal of a large number of trees near and to the north of Fitches Lane, Aldringham, leaving only a 5 metres wide line of existing trees as a barrier between residents in Fitches Lane and the Cable Corridor.
12. The Applicant's submission of separate DCOs for EA1N and EA2 has caused great confusion.
13. An absence of easily accessible 'In Combination' information on the impact of both projects on business, school and residences along the cable corridors. This omission has led to a lack of appreciation by local communities and others that cable corridors combined width would be 64 metres (2 x 32 metres).
14. Given an application for a 7 years time limit on each project start, it is not acceptable that construction could continue for up to ten years, if the two projects are not implemented concurrently.
15. The cumulative impacts on Cable Route with respect to NGV Nautilus, EuroLink and other energy projects assigned a Grid connection in the "Leiston" area (Friston) have not been assessed.
16. The presently attractively wooded landscape in Aldringham on both sides of Aldeburgh Road between Aldringham Court and Fitches Lane would be lost for ever.
17. The visual aspect and tranquillity of landscape across the flood plain meadows on the former River Hundred Special Landscape Area east of the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham would also be lost, until long after construction is complete and meadowland restored.
18. There are serious deficiencies in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) with respect to noise from both construction and operation. We refer to SASSES ExQs1 1.0.8 Response v1.
19. The Applicant's documentation implies that the impact of construction works and vehicles (noise, dust, vibration, light pollution) on those living, working or studying close to the substation sites, cable corridor route and CCSs would be acceptable in every respect. No credible analysis of the impact of construction works and vehicles has been provided.
20. Calculations and assumptions underlying the Applicant's interpretation of BS5228 and A, B, C analysis of noise impact at domestic receptors along the cable corridor have not been made available. There is insufficient information in the report to allow us to determine if the stated noise levels have been modelled correctly. This may have resulted in an underestimation of impact and therefore also in the requirement for mitigation.

21. The descriptions of impact of noise on wildlife [APP-070] ES Vol 1 Ecology Chapter 22 Ecology seem to address only a limited number of protected species at Designated Sites and are not quantified.
22. A daytime construction noise threshold of 65 dBA (55 dBA at the weekend) is vastly excessive in a quiet rural area where the prevalent background noise is approximately 35 - 38 dBA. This would be equivalent for any property in relative close proximity to the site, some of which are Grade II listed properties, to having a 5 tonne 30kW diesel engine excavator running all day in the garden. It is unacceptable and the effect over the period of up to 7 years (both projects) would damage health and well-being of resident.
23. Security light pollution especially at the several Construction Consolidation Sites (CCS) would be a blight upon the presently rural dark night-time skies.
24. The loss of up to 2 – 3 Ha of mature and veteran woodland on land allocated to Cable Route at Section 3b in Aldringham, between B1123 Thorpe Road and Fitches Wood (to east and west of B1122) including Group TPO SCDC/87/00030 would be a great loss to local habitats and natural environment.
25. The great majority of the thirty-three diverted PROW sections due to be diverted are situated within Aldringham-cum-Thorpe Parish. In Aldringham village, the “temporary” closure of three PROWs would badly affect footpath connections between the southern half of the village and its population centre and with Knodishall.
26. Two important hedgerows in Aldringham would also be lost.
27. The local road network between the A12 and the coast is inappropriate for use by construction traffic engaged in such a major project. The Applicant would seem to recognise this, as evidenced by proposals to send many trucks and other vehicles along haul roads instead of narrow and bending B-class rural roads. However, all that has achieved is to transfer a severe environmental blight to homes adjacent or close to the proposed haul roads. We ask ExA to recognise that the local area cannot sustain such a burden and over so many months and years and that the use of haul roads for such volumes instead is not acceptable.
28. There are many inconsistencies in the Applicant’s documentation on Construction Traffic routing. A particular concern is ambiguity with regard of the use of particular sections of the haul roads by HGVs, for split loads and confusion regarding the route to section 3b.
29. LGV and worker commuting vehicles should be required in the Outline Construction Traffic Plan, Outline Travel Plan and Outline CoCP to use existing public roads, where practicable, not haul roads that pass close to residential properties.
30. The cumulative impact during construction over an ‘in combination period’ of up to 10 years of noise, traffic, air pollution and dust, footpath closures and diversions and loss of natural habitat on lives and mental health is likely to be intolerable, particularly at homes within say 100 metres of the cable corridors.

3. PRINCIPAL MITIGATION MEASURES REQUIRED

(SHOULD ONE OR BOTH OF EA1N AND EA2 APPLICATIONS BE CONSENTED)

31. BS 5228-1:2009 + A1:2014 seeks to protect sensitive receptors whilst acknowledging the inherent noise associated with construction activities. For proposed EA1N / EA2 there are certain points along the cable route that are extremely close to the construction works (principally Thorerne, Sizewell Gap, Aldringham crossing and at the Substation site). Owing to the proximity, duration and type of works, (with significant noise sources such as piling operations that may necessitate 24hr operation of plant for dewatering), an enhanced level of mitigation must be employed to protect residents adequately. This must be addressed in the Outline COCP before approval of the DCO.
32. The 27.1m / 16m reduced width cable corridor(s) near Fitches Lane and Aldringham Court should be sited at least 20 - 30 metres further north within the proposed Order Limits than currently proposed. Were it to be moved further north, the corridors would be more central within the Order Limits and significantly reduce the impact on residences in Fitches Lane and Gipsy Lane, whilst preserving a valuable 25 – 35 width strip of woodland as a barrier and without risk to the setting of and impact on noise of Aldringham Court Grade II building.
33. The Applicant has failed to propose any physical mitigation measures such as bunds or screening for the protection of residents from noise and vibration during what may be up to a 10-year construction period, depending on the actual phasing of the two projects. Effective visual, noise and dust reduction barriers are needed between cable corridor and the boundary of those residential properties situated within 100 metres of the cable corridor order limits. This omission must be addressed prior to consent.
34. Working hours in the compounds and on the haul roads should be restricted to 8.00 am – 4:00 pm to allow local residents and walkers some noise free recreation time in their gardens and in the countryside. There should be no weekend working allowed to give local residents some quiet time in the villages and surrounding areas nearby.
35. It is likely that in addition to noise and vibration monitoring required to ensure that works are compliant with the relevant standards, extra monitoring will be required in particularly sensitive locations to inform the requirement for localised, site specific mitigation. Plans for monitoring must be addressed by the Applicant in the CoCP and before the application is given approval to proceed.
36. A comprehensive construction Air Quality Management Plan must fully address the mitigation and control of dust and diesel emissions between cable corridor and the boundary of those properties including a school within 200 metres of cable corridor order limits.
37. The Applicant should be required to use alternative modern methods (for example infra red devices) in place of bright lighting for securing the construction sites including Cable Corridor CCS areas.
38. Consent must be on the basis that the cable trenches will be filled in as soon as possible as the cable route moves west rather than the whole length laying open for years to come. i.e. build one section at a time and re-instate.
39. The Code of Construction Practice (COCP) and Traffic Management Plan (TMP) must address the mitigation and control of all vehicles using the public roads and haul roads that may affect the day to day lives of residents close by.

40. Prompt restoration of landscape when construction completed – all haul roads and CCSs to be removed with replanting and to include re-landscaping of cable corridor between River Hundred and the western end of Fitches Lane.
41. Prompt restoration of woodland between Fitches Lane and Aldringham Court where not directly above the cabling.
42. We request consideration of a “trenchless” cable crossing of B1122 in Aldringham, perhaps using micro-tunnelling technology.
43. There is a need for EMF shielding in the design for those sections of the cable corridors crossed by pavements or other public rights of way.

4. PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS (FURTHER DETAIL)

4.1 ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT GENERAL

44. The effect on the onshore environment of two separate cable corridors for EA1N and EA2 alongside each other would be unacceptably damaging to landscape, local population and natural environment, regardless of the applicant's eventual decision on project implementation phasing.
45. The proposed design of the two cable corridors is unjustified and unsympathetic to the onshore environment and entails duplication and separation of what could have been shared components, such as cable trenches and haul roads. This duplication extends to a proposal to build separate dual lane haul roads for each project with no sharing or optimisation of cable trenching.
46. **[Fig. 2] and [APP-038]** 5.1.9 Consultation Report - Appendix 9 - Phase 4 Consultation (Part 1) (Appendices 9.1-9.13) - Appendix 9.1- Phase 4 Public Information Boards Display Board 2.

4.2 DRAFT DCOs

47. The submission of separate DCOs for EA1N and EA2 has caused considerable confusion in the local communities.
48. The applicant has not justified his application, **[APP-024]** PART 5, Clause 19, for a 7 years time limit for commencement of work on both or either project(s). We have not found any precedent of any other such applications being granted such an excessive time limit. This is an unreasonably long timescale. EA1N and EA2 have been submitted as two separate planning applications and no project timing interdependency has been declared.
49. A three (3) years time limit would seem more reasonable for all parties.
50. The Draft DCO as specified has unusually and inexplicably excluded construction-related traffic movements from any working hours provision. Paras. 23. and 24. of the Draft DCO should be amended as follows: Construction work **and any construction-related traffic movements to or from the sites** must only take place between 0800 hours and 1600 hours Monday to Friday, with no activity on Saturdays , Sundays or Bank Holidays, except as specified in paragraph (2).

4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SITE SELECTION

4.3.1 Substations

51. The Applicant's Substation Site Selection Assessment led to a Grid Connection west of the B1122. It was assumed that the only feasible route to candidate zones 5,6 and 7 west of the B1122 was at or near Fitches Lane, Aldringham. Were that to have been the case, the choice of that particular crossing point should have been considered in the Site Assessment processes. Cable Routing was not considered as a factor within the SPR Site Assessment (RAG). However, the Applicant did pose one highly leading and biased question on a Feedback Form at Phase 2 consultation community events.
52. **[APP-035]** 5.1.6 EA1N Appendix 6 Phase 2 Consultation Report - Appendix 6.13 Phase 2 Public Information Day Feedback Summary Document
53. Question 6. *"We are currently searching within our agreed study area to find a suitable location for our projects' substations (see Board 5 and our interactive map). An assessment of the landscape impacts specifically in relation to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB) was undertaken. All sites to the West of Aldeburgh Road (B1122) would avoid significant effects on the special qualities of the AONB. In your view, should potentially adverse visual impacts on the AONB be avoided by placing our substations west of the Aldeburgh Road B1122?" YES, NO, If NO Why?*
54. Despite the above survey bias and, although the Friston community did not participate at Stage 2 Consultation, the majority of respondees responded saying they were against selecting a substations site west of B1122. **[APP- 029]** 5.1 EA1N Consultation Report - Phase 2 Consultation- Plate 5.3 Summary of Responses to Phase 2 Public Information Day Questions on Page 59 stacked histogram (reader, please ignore the pie chart which has been given an incorrect title).
55. Regardless of this feedback, when making his choice of a site at Friston, the Applicant nevertheless ignored the view expressed the majority of the local communities.

4.3.2 Site Selection - Cable Route - Cable corridor through Aldringham, Section 2 (west) and Section 3b

56. The proposed route crosses the most attractive section of the former Aldringham River Hundred Special Landscape Area (SLA) and passes through the North/South midpoint of Aldringham village **[MAP-7] not** south of Aldringham as the Applicant has stated, for example in **[AS-036]** 3.2 Applicant's Comments on Applicant's Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 3 Technical Stakeholders Relevant Representation pages 64, 68, 207 and 249
57. The southern part of the village would effectively be separated during construction by a 64 metres wide double cable corridor, necessitating long PROW diversions and road diversions not yet specified.
58. The Applicant failed to publish a Site Selection Report on the reasoning behind selecting a location between Aldringham Court and Fitches Lane (Access Ids 5 and 6) to construct the cable corridors and accompanying haul roads across B1122. There is no evidence that alternative options have been considered or evaluated. In contrast to SPR's failure to consult with the community on this key decision, National Grid Ventures (NGV), has been investigating and consulting on the feasibility of a number of alternative cabling routes from the coast to the National Grid at Friston for its proposed Nautilus Interconnector project. **[Fig. 1]**

59. The proposed positioning of Construction Consolidation Sites (CCS) may have been a factor in the Applicant's decision on cable route, but the rationale for their proposed locations is not documented.
60. In deciding on this route, the Applicant has not acknowledged the extent of River Hundred flood plain at this crossing point (Flood Zone 3) across which the proposed cable corridors would have to be constructed. [MAP 6]
61. SPR did not apply a minimum 'distance from human habitation' criterion or buffer when positioning the cable corridors.
62. 6.3.4.2 *Onshore substation Site Selection RAG Assessment [APP-443]* stated that the process of the onshore cable corridor routing would be captured in a separate subsequent cable routing 'optioneering' exercise. The Applicant has not provided a report on cable route options at the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham 'pinch point', other than the following

- 6.1.4 *Environmental Statement - Chapter 4 - Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives, [APP-052]* in 4.9.2.2 *Constraints Mapping and Engineering Feasibility*, para 171 states "Routing across the woodland (and identified removal of trees) to the west of Aldeburgh Road is the only identified location where the cable route can cross Aldeburgh Road".
- 4.9.1.3.4 of [APP-052] states at 146 that: "Following an 'engineering feasibility review', it was deemed feasible to cross Aldeburgh Road if woodland was removed immediately west of Aldeburgh Road, north of Fitches Lane. Early engineering work has allowed the Applicant to commit to an onshore cable route width of 16.1m (for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project only) or 27.1m total width for both the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects at this location."

Prior to that decision, the minimum width required for both wind farms had been specified as 50 metres.

63. The Applicant has neither published that 'Engineering feasibility report', nor evidence regarding the feasibility of other potential crossing points that could have become viable options following that 46% reduction in the width requirement to only 27.1 metres.
64. 6.1.4 *Environmental Statement - Chapter 4 - Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-052]* in para 4.9.2.1 (165) lays out a number of relevant selection principles:-
- a) *Avoid residential titles (including whole garden) where possible;*
 - b) *Avoid direct significant impacts to internationally and nationally designated areas (e.g. SACs, SPAs, and SSSIs etc.);*
 - c) *Minimise significant impacts to the special qualities (LDA 2016) of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB (Appendix 4.3 and discussed in Chapter 3 Policy and Legislative Context and Chapter 29 Landscape and Visual Impact);*
 - d) *Minimise disruption to landowners, services, road users and residents generally, prioritising voluntary (rather than compulsory powers of) acquisition and minimising disruption during construction;*
 - e) *Minimise interaction with mature woodland;*
 - f) *Avoid physical interaction with land and assets owned by EDF Energy to reduce consenting and land transaction risks associated with interfering with a statutory undertaker and nuclear operator's rights;*
 - g) *The onshore cable corridor / route (and therefore consideration of onshore substation(s) and landfall siting) should be kept as straight and as short as practicable;*
 - h) *Minimise the number and length of HDDs (see Chapter 6 Project Description for further details);*
 - i) *Minimise the number of crossings of assets (e.g. utilities) (assessed on a case-by-case basis); and*

- j) *All other policy and environmental constraints considered on a case-by-case basis (with consideration of appropriate mitigation).*

The choice of a crossing point at Fitches Lane does not satisfy requirements d), e) and g) above as discussed below.

65. EN-1 5.3 Biodiversity, 5.3.14 Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees states *“The IPC should not grant development consent for any development that would result in its loss or deterioration unless the benefits (including need) of the development, in that location” outweigh the loss of the woodland habitat.*

No justification has been offered for the decision to destroy areas of woodland both sides of the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham, contrary to its stated Cable Route Design Principle as listed above e) *“Minimise interaction with mature woodland”*.

Through not publishing a report on the feasibility of other crossing points, the Applicant has not provided justification for the proposal to destroy this area of mature woodland on both sides of the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham. SPR has stated that only a narrow (approx. 5 m wide) band of trees is to be retained between Fitches Lane, Aldringham and the Cable Corridor/ Haul Road construction area. [APP-052] 6.1.4 Environmental Statement 4.9.2.2 (171). 5 metres width is not adequate to provide residents with sufficient visual, noise, vibration and dust screening.

66. Re: NPS EN-1 5.6 Dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect Infestation, 5.6.7 states *“The IPC should satisfy itself that: an assessment of the potential for artificial light, dust, odour, smoke, steam and insect infestation to have a detrimental impact on amenity has been carried out; and - that all reasonable steps have been taken, and will be taken, to minimise any such detrimental impacts”*.

and

Re: NPS EN-1 5.11 Noise and vibration,

5.11.1 *“Excessive noise can have wide-ranging impacts on the quality of human life, Health”*.

5.11.2 *“Noise resulting from a proposed development can also have adverse impacts on wildlife and biodiversity”*.

“Factors that will determine the likely noise impact include:

- *the proximity of the proposed development to noise sensitive premises (including **residential properties**, schools and hospitals) and noise sensitive areas (including certain parks and open spaces);*
- *the proximity of the proposed development to **quiet places** and other areas that are particularly valued for their **acoustic environment** or*
- ***landscape quality**; and*
- *the proximity of the proposed development to designated sites where noise may have an adverse impact on protected species or other wildlife”*.

There is no evidence that the EN-1 5.6 and EN 5.11 factors above have been considered or evaluated in selecting this crossing point.

67. The route proposed for the cable corridor crossing at Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham is sited unacceptably close to residential properties in Fitches Lane (only 5 metres from Fitches Lane), Gipsy Lane and in Aldeburgh Road. [APP-011] 2.3.2 EA1N Works Plans (onshore) Sheet 5 of 12]
68. The Applicant has omitted to specify in his plans even approximate positioning for the Cable Route and Haul Roads at the Aldringham B1122 pinch point on the Aldeburgh Road. He has not even provided any indication of orientation, for example: which of Haul road or Cable laying would be the closer to sensitive receptors along Section 3b at Fitches Lane, Gipsy Lane and along section 1 from Thorpeness to Sizewell Gap. That information must not be withheld until post-consent micro-siting stage. The uncertainty has been a great cause of worry for residents and ExA cannot assess impact on residents so long as that information is not made available.

69. The Applicant has chosen to divert Cable Sections 3b and 2 by at least 200 metres to the south rather than to follow a direct SW- NE straight line between the cable routes north of Thorpe Road B1123 and Aldeburgh Road B1122 Access Id 5. This route would cause long term despoiling of a central feature of the former Aldringham River Hundred Special Landscape Area (SLA) and has led to Works No.19 and the cable corridor being as close as 20 metres distance from a rear garden in Gipsy Lane. This decision is contrary to the stated Cable Route Design Principle g) that cable corridor / route should be kept as straight and as short as practicable. No satisfactory explanation has been provided. This decision is contrary to the stated Cable Route Design Principle g) cable corridor / route should be kept as straight and as short as practicable. [APP-011] 2.3.2 EA1N Works Plans (onshore) Sheet 5 of 12].
70. The southern boundary of Aldringham Court's grounds is situated approximately 93 metres north of Fitches Lane. The Applicant proposes a reduced width cable corridor (16.1 metres wide) north of Fitches Lane (or 27.1 metres wide should both EA2 and EA1N be consented). The southern boundary of the cable corridor Order Limit could therefore be sited at least say 30 metres north of Fitches Lane, thereby reducing disturbance to local residents and protecting a large area of woodland with no risk to the setting of Aldringham Court GII building, as stated above - PRINCIPAL MITIGATION MEASURES.
71. The Applicant has not published a report on the impact on residential titles close to the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham, the 'pinch point' crossing, nor at other sensitive residential locations in Sizewell.
72. In short, we can find no evidence that the Applicant has properly considered the feasibility of alternative and possibly more suitable B1122 crossing points further north or south.

4.4 OTHER PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS

73. The submission of separate DCOs for EA1N and EA2 has caused great confusion. There has not been an 'in combination' assessment of the impact of both projects at places along the cable corridors.
74. The Applicant proposes to build one or both projects as a separate discrete entity and has not made any attempt in the Cable Route design to share components or land.
75. The Applicant describes in [APP-453] 6.3.6.4 Environmental Statement - Appendix 6.4 – Cumulative Project Description, Page 4 :

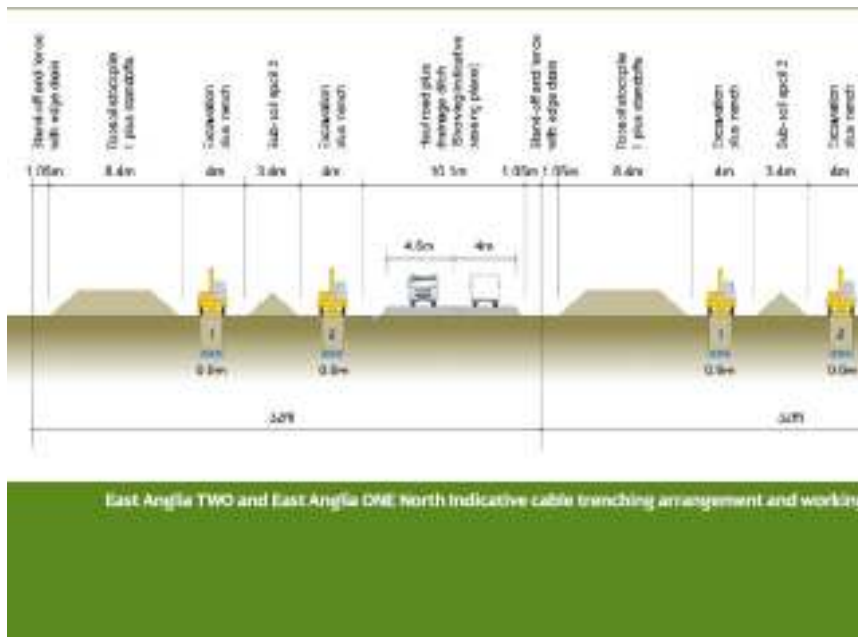
Scenario 1 : EA1N and EA2 constructed concurrently :

"Construction activities would be undertaken within a temporarily fenced strip of land, known as the onshore cable route width, which would generally be no wider than 64m".

Scenario 2: EA1N and EA2 constructed sequentially :

'Assuming for example that that EA1N project is constructed first, then the proposed EA2 project would also have a similar onshore cable route width (32m), with a cumulative width of 64m'.

76. Along the cable route, this would mean two 32 metre wide cable corridors, each with its own two-way haul roads side by side. That would take out a 64 metres wide tranche of land, equivalent in width to almost three dual lane motorways side by side. Land use would potentially be doubled should both projects be consented.



77. PINS is being asked to recommend consent to a two phase programme, each to commence within 7 years from consent. If both projects are consented, a worst scenario would be that the second project commences up to 7 years after first. Up to 9 or 10 years of the lives of residents would be blighted by construction noise, traffic, dust, light pollution, some from works as close as 20 metres distance or less from their properties. This is unacceptable to human health and to the onshore environment, doubling the destruction of landscape and woodland.
78. The failure to publicise the approximate position of the cable corridors between Fitches Lane and Aldringham Court, Aldringham and the Applicant's decision that only 5 metres of existing woodland would be retained between Fitches Lane and Aldringham Court leads one to the conclusion that the Applicant wishes to align the route as close as possible to homes in order not to 'sterilise' a route that other Developers such as NGV might also wish to use (a commitment sought by PINS at a S51 meeting with HM Planning Inspectorate on 25 March 2018).

[Ref.] :-

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010077/EN010077-Advice-00015-1-EAST%20Anglia%20ONE%20North%20Meeting%20Note.pdf>

Were that to be the case, it would be evidence in support of the argument that the Applicant should have addressed the cumulative impact of EA1N, EA2 and Nautilus on the basis of what is already known.

4.5 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT

79. SASES 'Landscape and Visual' Written Representation Oct 2020 para 7.3 states :

"7.23 the proposed cable route has been forced to snake around existing settlements, forcing it to cross the SLA ^{Note 1 below}, removing TPO woodland (SCDC/87/00030 ^{Note 2 below}), harming the landscape setting of Aldringham Court (Grade II), and temporarily disrupting other resources including the promoted Sandlings Walk. The excessive length of the cable route (9km) is only required because of the remote location of the substations. If the substations had been located close to the existing substations and electrical infrastructure (such as the existing Galloper

substation which serves other offshore wind turbine development), or in another coastal location, then roughly 92 hectares of the ODA would not have been required (Figure 4)."

Note 1 (re SLA)

The previous SLAs are not mentioned in the recently adopted (23 September 2020) East Suffolk Council Local Plan. Please refer to [MAP 1] [MAP 2]

Note 2 (re TPO)

Please refer to [MAP 2] [MAP 3]

[MAP 8] Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland – Aldringham (Natural England)

80. The destruction of the presently attractively wooded landscape along Aldeburgh Road between Aldringham Court and Fitches Lane is a major concern.
81. Destruction of visual aspect and tranquillity of landscape on the flood plain meadows in the Aldringham River Hundred former SLA east of the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham. [MAP 1] [MAP 2] [MAP 3] [Photo 1]
82. The Applicant must be required to apply at least as much care and attention in its final Landscape and Ecological Management Plan as for the Friston Substations site
83. On completion, the Applicant must be required to remove all temporary haul roads in sections 2, 3a and 3b. [APP-307] 6.2.26.2 Environmental Statement - Figure 26.2 - Access Locations and Associated Onshore Infrastructure
These may otherwise be used for anti-social and other purposes damaging to the environment.

4.6 CONSTRUCTION NOISE (CABLE CORRIDOR)

4.6.1 Deficiencies in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

84. These are described in SASES ExQs1 1.0.8 Response v1. This is of great importance since Requirement 22 states that the full CoCP for which approval must be obtained from the local authority must accord with the outline code of construction practice. Consequently, it is necessary that matters which are essential for inclusion in the final CoCP should be foreseen in the outline CoCP.
85. The applicant has stated that the main objectives of the CoCP with regard to managing construction noise is to "Minimise noise and vibration impacts on nearby residents and other sensitive receptors to acceptable levels; and comply with relevant legislation, requirements, standards and best practice relating to construction noise".
86. There is no commitment in the CoCP to employ the best practicable means (BPM) to minimise noise and no commitment to apply for consents under the provision of Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA). Because of the effective disapplication of Section 82(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990(c) (summary proceedings by person aggrieved by statutory nuisance) by 3(7) of each DCO, a person affected by construction noise, in the absence of the use of S60 of CoPA by the local authority, or action by the LA for breach of a CoCP approved pursuant to a requirement of the DCO, has no recourse other than action in Common Law in the High Court. Consequently, there is no adequate means stated for achieving mitigation of the effects of construction noise on people.

4.6.2 Methodology used by Applicant to assess noise impact

87. The Applicant asserts that the limiting level of noise generated by construction activities at the designated receptors should be 65 dBA. No rational explanation has been provided as to why this level has been adopted other than citing BS 5228 Categories.
88. The Applicant fails to point out (to the lay reader) that 65 dBA is an LAeq figure over a specific time duration. The effect upon those living in close proximity is that this approach allows periods of greater noise to be offset by periods of lesser noise. Periods of >75 dBA would not be unexpected, and might be acceptable, but not every weekday and Saturday over so many months and years.
89. The Applicant has noted that the prevailing daytime noise is in the region of 35-45 dBA. A 65 dBA level is thus a considerable increase on what is the normal rural background experienced at nearby residential properties. 65 dBA is generally accepted as the level where unwanted background noise transitions from "irritation" to "annoying".
90. Put into perspective, 65 dBA is the level of noise experienced from one 5 tonne, 30 kW diesel engine excavator (see BS 5228-1:2009 -Table C.4 Ref No 68) or a diesel powered lighting generator running all day in the garden. Residents would be forced to close windows all day and stay out of their gardens in order to limit the impact of noise. The Applicant's formulaic approach to noise assessment therefore disguises the real impact on residents' lives. BS 5228 suggests 55 dBA as a more appropriate level when earth moving activities are likely to exceed 6 months duration, which may be the case.
91. In Tables 25.13 and ES Vol 3 Appendix 25.4 the Applicant has listed the plant type and number but has given no indication of their physical disposition. The relevant acoustic signatures for the items of plant may be obtained from BS 5228, but It is not possible to independently verify the suggested noise levels that would be experienced at the listed receptors without this information.
92. The Applicant refers to BS 5228 as providing the methodology to estimate likely noise levels at specific receptors, and it appears has made use SoundPLAN software. There has however been no disclosure regarding the workings and limitations of this software.
93. There should be full disclosure of the method and calculations used by the Applicant to support assertion that the effect upon nearby residents is "Negligible"
94. The Applicant has declined when requested to publish noise contours for cable corridor construction sections close to sensitive receptors stating that "It is not a requirement to do so".
[Ref. 1]

4.6.3 Existing background noise level

95. The Applicant conducted baseline survey measurements along the cable route at receptors CCR1 – CCR17. The readings for at least one of those receptors CCR9 was not carried out at the 'Sensitive Receptor' location previously agreed with the Local Planning Authority, but instead at a busy roadside. Had those readings been taken at the specified locations, the baseline readings would have been significantly lower.

4.6.4 Applicant's Predictions of how the noise environment will change

96. There are concerns regarding the adequacy of the Applicant's noise assessment which it is suspected underestimates the construction noise at certain receptors along the cable route and

at CCSs. It is not possible for us to provide evidence owing to the non disclosure to us of the Applicant's workings and calculations.

97. Along the Cable Corridor, 'Medium Sensitivity' receptors CCR1-CCR19 are predicted various maximum noise levels between 48.8 and 64.6 dBA. CCR2 at 64.6 dBA is just below the 65 dBA threshold, yet the Applicant assesses the impact significance at CCR2 (and indeed at all CCR locations) to be "**negligible**". This defies reason!
98. No account seems to have been taken of the passage of tipper trucks along haul roads, noise arising from the loading of such vehicles, or of the discharge of load such as MOT 1 aggregate.
99. There are specific locations along the onshore order limits where residential, business and educational properties sit in close proximity of the cable corridor Order Limit. This is a key concern at Landfall, the area south of Sizewell Gap Road, at Cold Fair Green (Knodishall) and in the vicinity of the Aldringham, Aldeburgh Road crossing.
100. It is not stated which of various noise and vibration sources along the cable route have been taken into account in the modelling carried out by the Applicant:
 - Construction plant activity,
 - HGV and LCV traffic on public roads
 - HGV and LCV traffic on haul roads
101. We suspect the Applicant has not taken account of three additional factors in its 2018 modelling near CCR9, CCR10 and CCR11 :-
 - Construction Noise and Vibration on residences at Fitches Lane and Gipsy Lane due to vehicles queuing, crossing or turning at B1122 accesses 5 and 6 (a mid 2019 design change).
 - Where the cable route crosses the River Hundred, the use of diesel engine powered pumps running on a 24 hour basis may be necessary to avoid flooding. The noise generated by such pumping arrangements is very difficult to suppress.
 - Works and transport movements at CCS near Fitches Lane (a mid 2019 design change).

4.6.5 Conclusions

102. Residents who live close to the proposed cable corridor and its haul roads are entitled to continue to enjoy the present tranquillity of their homes and gardens without perceptible noise intrusion during the construction phases.
103. Setting maximum limits of noise as 65 dB(A) daytime and 45 dB(A) night time is arbitrary. 30 dBA is the generally accepted background night time level in quiet rural settings such as Friston, Aldringham, Thorpeness, Sizewell and Knodishall. This must be addressed and mitigated if the application is allowed to proceed. Expert modelling and analysis are required prior to the approval of the DCO.
104. SPR seem to have concluded that 65 dB(A) is an acceptable limit for daytime construction noise but does not point out that this is the generally accepted point at which continuous background noise transitions from 'acceptable' to 'annoying'. In choosing a daytime noise threshold of 65 dBA (55 dBA at the weekend), SPR is asserting that noise impact at 31 sensitive receptors sites bordering the construction corridor would have either negligible or minor impact on residents. This is unacceptable and demonstrates a lack of understanding of the nature of

sound propagation in the countryside. It seems to ignore the much lower levels of background noise in this normally tranquil rural area of the countryside.

105. The Applicant has not disclosed sufficient information relating to construction phase noise that would enable independent scrutiny of the predicted noise levels to be carried out.
106. During consultation, concerns were raised about the possibility of weekend working and the effect of construction noise and vibration on home life. Weekend working is not acceptable owing to the close proximity of local housing and must not be allowed if the DCO is approved.
107. The proposed outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is deficient, and this is of great importance since Requirement 22 states that the full CoCP for which approval must be obtained from the local authority must accord with the outline code of construction practice. Consequently, it is necessary that matters which are essential for inclusion in the final CoCP should be foreseen in the outline CoCP.

4.7 Dust and particulates

108. The sandy topsoil along the cable route is in one of the driest areas of the country. The top soil at the East Suffolk Sandlings has the finest granularity in the UK and is very susceptible to wind entrainment as is commonly seen locally. Strong coastal winds are also prevalent in this area. Construction mechanical diggers and other machinery are most likely to cause nuisance to human receptors as we understand was the case at Bawdsey where the same Applicant has previously constructed an East Anglia ONE cable corridor and where it is understood that the Air Quality Management Plan in practice did little to protect residents (for example at Landfall) from undue pollution with dust.
109. The construction will result in stockpiled top soil and uncultivated areas of land along the length of the cable route. All will be prone to wind blow unless protected.
110. The proposed increase in HGV and LCV traffic will inevitably lead to greater air pollution.
111. The cable corridor's proximity to Cold Fair Green Primary School is a cause for concern in respect of dust and diesel fumes.
112. The IAQM guidance (IAQM 2014) states that a Detailed Assessment is required where there are human receptors within 350m of the site boundary and/or within 50m of the route(s) used by construction vehicles on the public highway, up to 500m from the site entrance(s). We have not found that assessment with these applications.
113. The Applicant has not provided an assessment of what would be an unacceptable impact on nearby residential titles from Construction Phase dust and fine particulate matter resulting from emissions from vehicles queuing, crossing or turning at B1122 accesses 5 and 6.

4.8 Light Pollution

114. The entirety of the cable route would be in dark sky rural areas, even where it passes through villages. There will be significant light pollution during construction, given the "dark skies" of the present rural environment, particularly at construction compounds.
115. The Planning Inspectorate 'Scoping Opinion' response to SPR's Scoping Report of November 2017 registered concerns about the risk of unnecessary illumination in areas that currently enjoy darkness. Concerns about light pollution have been repeatedly expressed by communities during consultation. These concerns have not been satisfactorily addressed in the applications..

- 116. Should construction between 7:00 am to 7:00 pm be permitted, there would be significant daytime light pollution during Autumn, Winter and Spring.
- 117. 24-hour security lighting is proposed at the large construction compounds (CCSs) of which several would be sited along the cable route. All of this will cause massive light pollution over several years during construction. The Application does not recognise the effect on local wildlife or that it will trigger certain types of lighting at random times during the hours of darkness.
- 118. It is improbable that power for such lighting can be supplied from the electricity mains and therefore it seems likely that SPR will employ a series of stand-alone generator / lighting sets along the entire length of the cable trench and haul road, and the exits to public highway.
- 119. Continuous artificial lighting for security and other purposes is not acceptable. The Applicant must be required to use alternative modern methods (for example infra red devices) for securing the construction sites including Cable Corridor CCS areas.

4.9 High Voltage AC Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)

- 120. The Applicant's design does not address the need for EMF shielding for pedestrians walking along the roadside pavements and PROWs directly above High Voltage cables. (NPS EN-5, 2.10.12)

4.10 Biodiversity, Ecology and Natural Environment

- 121. Up to 2 – 3 Ha of mature and veteran woodland on land allocated to Cable Route at Section 3b in Aldringham, between B1123 Thorpe Road and Fitches Wood, including Group TPO SCDC/87/00030 would be felled and lost for ever. **[MAP 3] and [MAP 8]** Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland – Aldringham (Natural England)
- 122. Regarding SPR's proposal to remove large numbers of trees adjacent to and to the north of Fitches Lane, Aldringham, SPR has informed the community that it plans to leave untouched only a 5 metres wide line of the existing trees as a barrier between residents and its Cable Corridor. **[APP-052] 6.1.4 Environmental Statement 4.9.2.2 (171)**. Such a narrow line of mature trees may be much more vulnerable to damage or toppling from strong wind than the present much larger and well established woods and existing roots are likely to have been severely damaged through the Contractor's felling and excavating operations.
- 123. Loss of woodland is given a low magnitude of effect and SPR claim to be retaining similar habitats within the local area. The Applicant does not seem to have proposed a suitable 'compensation strategy' for the loss of large number of mature trees, both sides of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham. This suggests that the loss of woodland is not important and that by retaining similar habitats somewhere else, SPR would have mitigated against this loss.. There is no reference to reinstating hedgerows or woodlands such that they become species rich. Enhancement of habitats is needed to fulfil mitigation.
- 124. We have not found within the two Applications an ecological evaluation by the Applicant of those parts of cable route sections 2 and 3b falling within the former Aldringham River Hundred Special Landscape Area.
- 125. A large and sadly prominent mature oak tree at map coordinates (Easting 644784 Northing 260497) is close to the centre of proposed cable corridor route at Aldringham. It has girth 369cm and estimated age 200 years. It is surprising that it has not been identified with a Target Note Reference in the Environmental Survey. **[PHOTO 2]**

126. The loss of important habitat TN162a described by the Applicant as having ‘more open spaces with bramble, bracken, gorse with fallen trees/logs present, an optimal reptile habitat mosaic with hibernation options, moderate to high bat commuting/foraging habitat and oak, silver birch, hawthorn, gorse and holly, creeping willow, laurel and horse chestnut’.

[APP-503] 6.3.22.3 Environmental Statement - Appendix 22.3 – Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Part 1 of 2)

127. Loss of important habitat TN163a species described by the Applicant as ‘being a poor intact hedge with hawthorn, bramble, holly, cleavers, nettle, hedgerow crane's-bill, lords and ladies’.

128. The Applicant does not seem to have been prepared to commit to replanting those areas of woodland north of Gipsy Lane and east of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham that are not directly above the cables that are to be removed to facilitate construction of haul roads and other (non-cabling) purposes.

4.11 PROWs and Hedges

129. The Cable Corridor route from landfall at Thorpeness through to Friston contains 26 Public Rights of Way, many across Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB. **[MAP- 4]**

130. This small area of heritage coast is almost certainly unique in the whole of Suffolk in having so many footpaths and bridleways in such a small area of countryside. They are used by local people and visitors to the area, being a major element in the attractiveness of the area as a holiday destination.

131. Footpaths are essential to tourism and the draw of the AONB and Suffolk Coast is the ability to roam and explore the unique landscape. We are looking at possibly 7+ years of unknown disruption from the cable route with unquestionable disruption to the Sandlings Walk, other PROWs and coastal footpaths. Assuming the worst-case scenario, if peak construction occurs during the peak holiday periods, traffic and congestion will be a big problem and disruption caused by footpath closures and diversions could effectively make much of the coast a no-go area at certain times.

132. The Applicant proposes the extinction of two PROWs and the temporary diversion of thirty-three sections of others. **[APP-581]** 8.4 Outline Public Rights of Way Strategy. It is noteworthy that is approximately the same number of diversions as SPR closed on a route four times as long between Bawdsey and Bramford during construction of East Anglia ONE Wind Farm.

133. The many closures and "temporary" diversions proposed are further reason that the cable route chosen by the Applicant would not be acceptable to the local communities.

134. The large number of footpaths and other Public Rights of Way in the area provide an important asset, enjoyed by tourists and local people alike. The proposed indicative cable corridor would cut across several public footpaths and bridleways. Such footpaths (or if necessary detours close-by) must remain open throughout the period of construction.

135. **[APP-013]** 2.5 Temporary Stopping up of Public Rights of Way Plan] and **[APP-014]** Permanent Stopping up of Public Rights of Way Plan:

136. Of particular concern are :

- the beautiful rural footpath from Fitches Lane, Aldringham through to Knodishall (E-260/007/0)
- part of the footpath connecting St Andrews Church, Aldringham to Aldringham Common near The Old School House (E-106/065/0), described by The Ramblers Association as containing a “magical tree tunnel”

- the footpath connecting the southern area of Aldringham with the village's population centre (E-260/030/0)
137. The PROWs are in daily use and are a major attraction to visitors to the East Suffolk Heritage Coast. The many blockages and long diversions proposed by the Applicant will cut Aldringham into two separate parts. People will have to drive to other parts of the village instead of walking.
138. Other concerns are:
- [APP-020] 2.10 Important Hedgerows and Tree Preservation Order Plan
- Destruction of section CS19-CS20 of Hedgerow 20 beside PROW path E-106/065/0
 - Destruction of Important Hedgerow 21 alongside E-260/007/0 Fitches Wood, Aldringham

4.12 Transportation and Traffic

139. [APP-012] Access to Works plan shows five access points:-
- AC1 and AC2, both with temporary exits south off Sizewell Gap and accessed via A12, B1122 and Lovers Lane
 - AC3 temporary exits west and east off B1122 Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham
 - AC4 temporary exit east off B1069 Snape Road, Knodishall
 - AC5 permanent access off B1121 Friston
140. This appears to contradict / be inconsistent with [APP-074] 6.1.26 Table 26.22, (APP-307] 6.2.26.2 Environmental Statement - figure 26.2 , [APP-074] paragraph 211 of the Environmental Statement and [APP-587] 8.10 Outline Access Management Plan Table 2.1 which indicate that only a small length of section 3 will be served by the access off the B1122 Aldeburgh Road and that most of this section would be served by an access west of the B1069 Snape Road which is not shown on the access to works plan.
141. No justification has been provided for the design of a new 4-way 40 metres wide turning geometry at crossing [APP-587] 8.10 Outline Access Management Plan- 'ACCESS 5 & 6 B1122 ALDEBURGH ROAD'. This would appear to be unnecessary if HGV traffic towards landfall is indeed to be directed via Sizewell Gap Road as stated by the Applicant in [APP-587] 8.10 Outline Access Management Plan.)
142. The use of differing references to the access points within the DCO and supporting documents is confusing and appears to result in discrepancies between the documents with respect to access of work areas between the B1353 and B1069. The Works Access Plan suggests a more significant use of the less suitable access off the B1122 Aldeburgh Road, rather than the B1069 Snape Road. If this is the case it undermines the assumptions made for traffic flows in the EIA and Transport Assessment.
143. There is a lack of information on certain other of the Applicant's other intentions such as which delivery route to landfall is to be used before Sizewell Gap haul road route completed and the volumes of each category of vehicle that would use sections 3a and 3b.
144. It is unclear which routes LGVs and Workers will take to travel to and from landfall. Both categories should be required to use the existing public roads where practicable rather than a haul road so as to protect residents along the haul roads (except when needing to deliver to a particular section of the haul road itself).
145. Regarding access to Consolidation Sites, para 371 states "Construction traffic is proposed to be routed to the CCSs, and thereafter the majority of construction traffic would be carried along

temporary access roads, onshore cable route haul road and onshore cable route and substation construction access haul road."

146. From this, it would appear that the intent is to direct as much construction traffic as possible along the haul roads, rather than along public roads. That strategy will be unacceptable to residents living close to the Haul Roads and is not explained or quantified with any clarity.
147. The applicant proposes open trench cable crossing of B1122 at Aldringham. This could be highly disruptive to the route between Aldeburgh and Leiston and for local residents in the southern part of Aldringham cut off from the village centre. We request consideration of "trenchless" crossing perhaps using "trenchless" technology such as micro – tunnelling.
148. A comprehensive Transport Management Plan is required taking account of the cumulative impact of EA2 with EA1N and with the EDF Sizewell C project. The Applicant must be required to specify and implement effective control, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that contractors comply with the access routes specified for each section of the cable route.
149. The Applicant states an intention to build Haul Roads along the cable corridor for use by HGV's and other traffic instead of the existing B-classification roads. That proposal is not explained or quantified in the DCO with any clarity.

4.13 Human Health

150. Residents living along the cable corridor face a possible 8 to 10 years of noise and disruption to their lives. Residents who spend much of their daytime hours enjoying their gardens would be forced to shelter from noise, dust etc inside the house or flat during several years of construction. The Applicant appears to be indifferent to this very human impact on the lives of residents in this area, regarding such concerns to be "perceived" rather than "actual".
151. Restricting easy access to the network of footpaths across the cable corridors would adversely impact levels of physical activity of residents, resulting in increased use of the road network and reduced health benefits
152. The ongoing uncertainty surrounding these two projects has destroyed the previous sense of well-being and increased anxiety and mental distress of those living in communities close to the substation site(s), within the landfall area and near to the cable route.
153. The cumulative impact during construction of noise, traffic, air pollution and dust on lives and mental health at homes within say 100 metres would be highly damaging. The Applicant has sought to classify the impact of increased noise/light/water/air pollution on the resident population as being "negligible" or of "no significant magnitude" i.e. very small. Given the size of these projects, such classifications become quite meaningless, and impact upon the human well-being cannot be treated as "minimal" or "negligible".

APPENDIX

Please refer to the enclosed Acrobat .pdf files.

References [Ref.]

1. SPR Action Notes following Meeting at Friston 12 July 2019

Maps [Map]

1. Aldringham River Hundred former SLA
2. B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor Crossing Place – an aerial view
3. Aldringham Group Tree Preservation Order SCDC/87/00030
4. Works Nos. 19 and 20 - B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor & R. Hundred Crossing
5. Footpath Map - Friston to Thorpeness
6. Environment Agency Flood Map – Aldringham River Hundred
7. Aldringham-cum-Thorpe Parish Boundary
8. Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland – Aldringham (source: Magic Maps)

Photos [Photo]

1. Aldringham River Hundred SLA viewpoints
[photos taken from Grid Reference 644774 Easting, 260438 Northing]
2. Mature Oak on meadow east of R Hundred near centre of Works No 19 cable corridor
[photos taken from Grid Reference 644784 Easting, 260497 Northing]

Figures [Fig.]

1. National Grid Ventures (NGV) Nautilus Landfall and Cable Corridor Options
(Source: Nautilus Interconnector Briefing Pack July 2019)
2. EA2 and EA1N Cable Trenching arrangement and working area

From: **Stakeholder Manager** <@scottishpower.com>
Date: Fri, 19 Jul 2019 at 15:46
Subject: Actions from Friston Meeting - 120719
To: Friston Parish Clerk
Cc: Circulation List (including SASES Parish and County Councillor

Hi Thank you for hosting the meeting last week. It was lovely to meet you and I hope you've had a good week.

Attached are the actions from the meeting, together with some responses from SPR.

Kind regards,

[Name redacted]

Stakeholder Manager

ScottishPower Renewables
Room 101, OrbisEnergy, Wilde Street,

Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1XH.

Tel: [Redacted]

Mob: [Redacted]

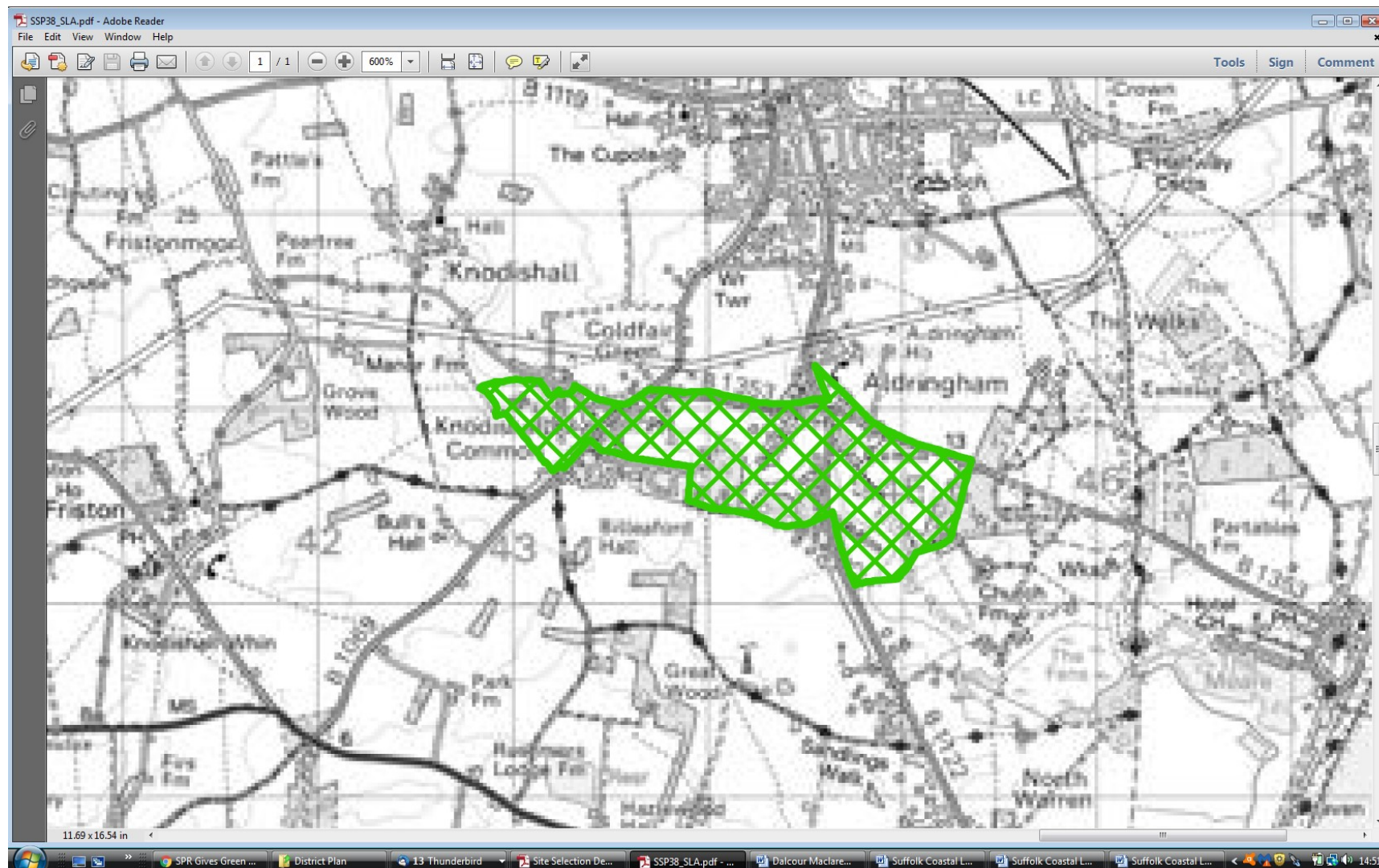
[email address redacted]

Actions / Description	Responsible
ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked that the visualisations include a 1, 5, 10, 15 year points. SPR - This is not standard practise and so will not be included. The scope of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has already been agreed.	SPR
ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked if details of how the planting would be maintained could be made available now. SPR - The same requirement as is in the EA ONE and EA THREE DCOs re: maintaining planting, will go into these DCOs.	SPR
ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] pointed out that he owned one of the fields on the map. He was advised that this was a matter for him and the land team.	MM/SPR
ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked if SASES could have a meeting with SPR to walk around the village to look at flood areas.	SPR

<p>SPR: This is likely to take place at the discharge of condition stage</p>	
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] advised that we contact flood risk expert Matt Williamson</p> <p>SPR – Thank you for providing this detail.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked if the decibel level during construction would be reduced? SPR to check noise levels.</p> <p>SPR – Noted.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked for noise contours. AH said would check to see if these could be included.</p> <p>SPR - We can include these.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] said that listed buildings had not been included in the assessment. Asked SPR to take that away.</p> <p>SPR – Listed buildings have been included for the final application.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked for a tonal penalty that complied with BS1412 be included.</p> <p>SPR – This is not required. Information will be provided in the Environmental Statement.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: SASES [Name redacted] asked if SPR could provide noise contours along the cable route and the mitigation as well.</p> <p>SPR – No, this is not a requirement.</p>	<p>SPR</p>
<p>ACTION: County Cllr [Name redacted] asked for a comparison with the working width/cable corridor for EA1.</p> <p>SPR - EA ONE – 75m order limits – 55m swathe</p> <p>EA TWO and ONE North - 70m order limits – 32m swathe</p>	<p>SPR</p>

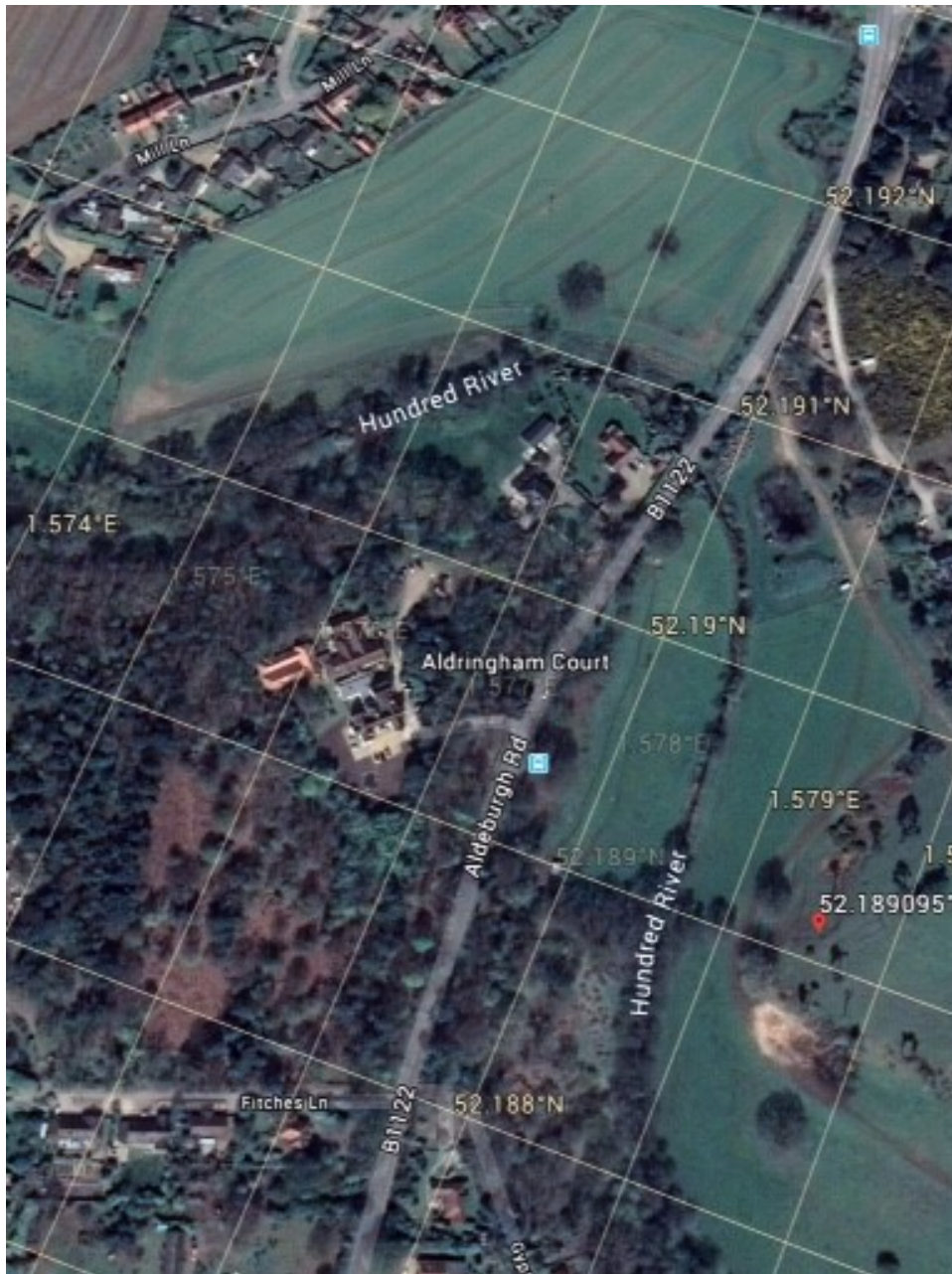
MAP 1

Aldringham River Hundred Special Landscape Area (SLA)
Suffolk Coastal District Council SSP38 (2019)



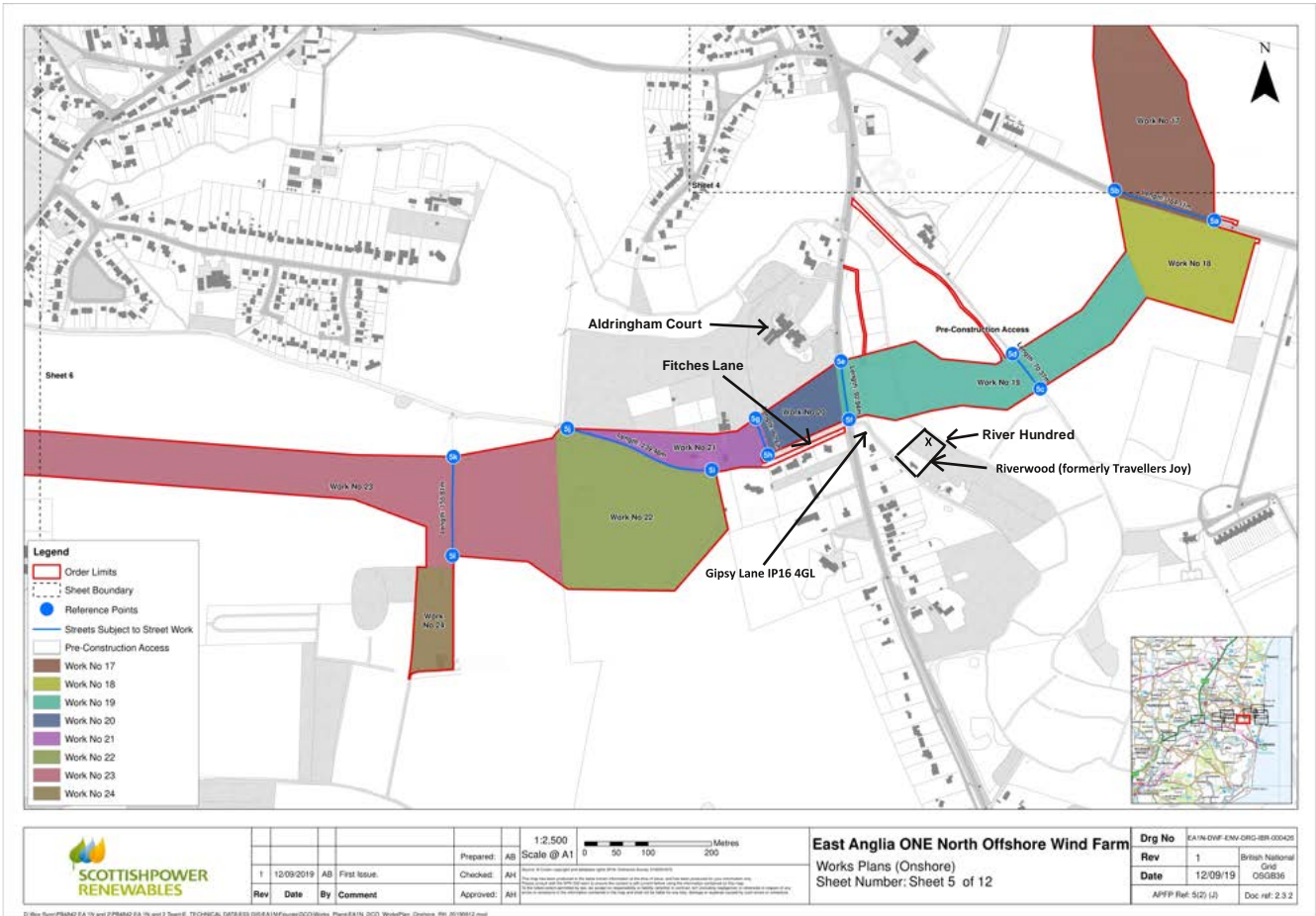
MAP 2

B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor Crossing Place – an aerial view



MAP 4

Works Nos. 19 and 20 - B1122 Aldringham Cable Corridor & R. Hundred Crossing EA1N/ EA2 Works Plan Onshore Sheet 5 of 12







Scottish Power Renewables

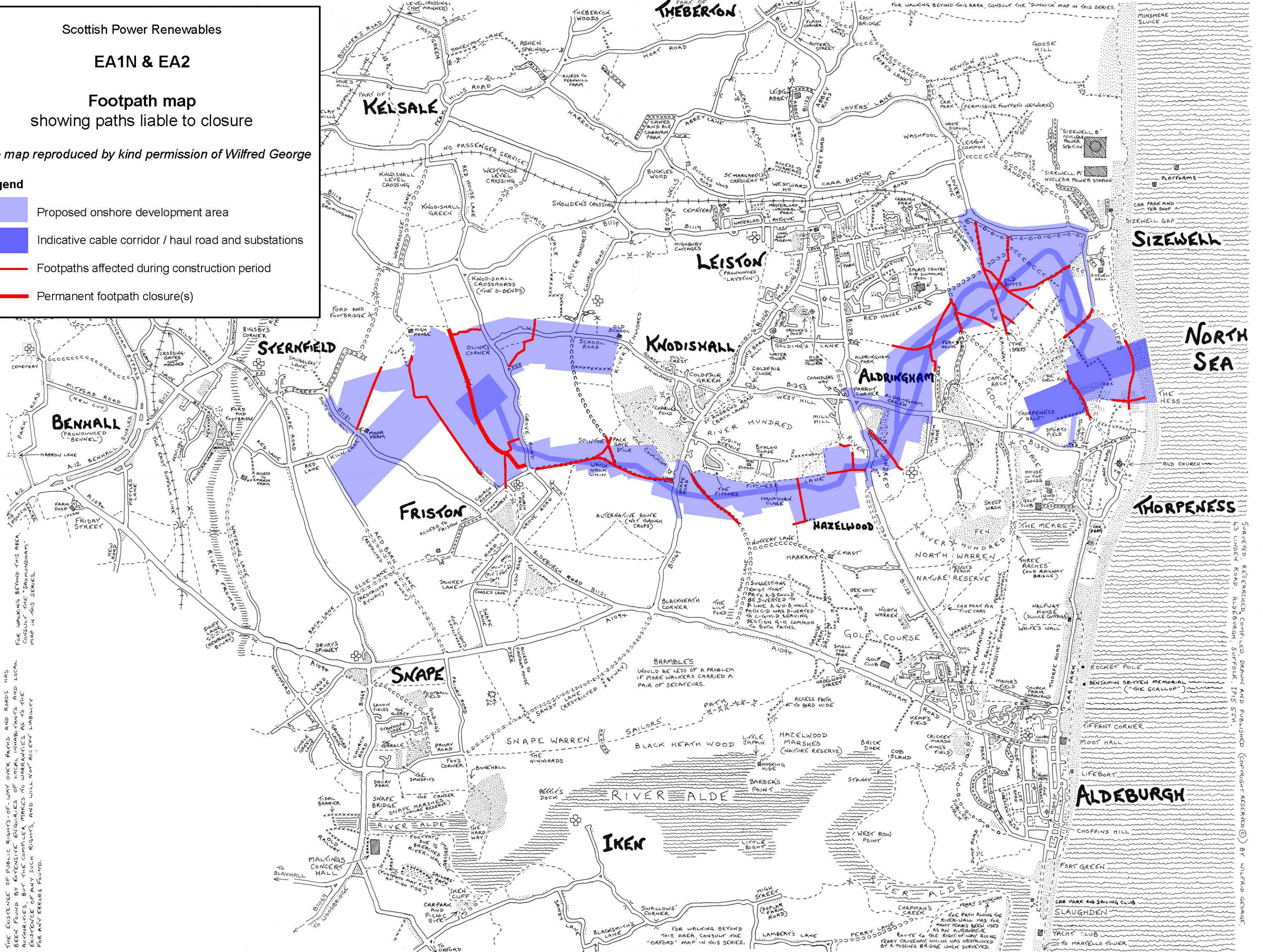
EA1N & EA2

Footpath map showing paths liable to closure

base map reproduced by kind permission of Wilfred George

Legend

-  Proposed onshore development area
-  Indicative cable corridor / haul road and substations
-  Footpaths affected during construction period
-  Permanent footpath closure(s)



FOR WALKING BEYOND THIS AREA, CONSULT THE "SAXMUNDHAM" MAP IN THIS SERIES.

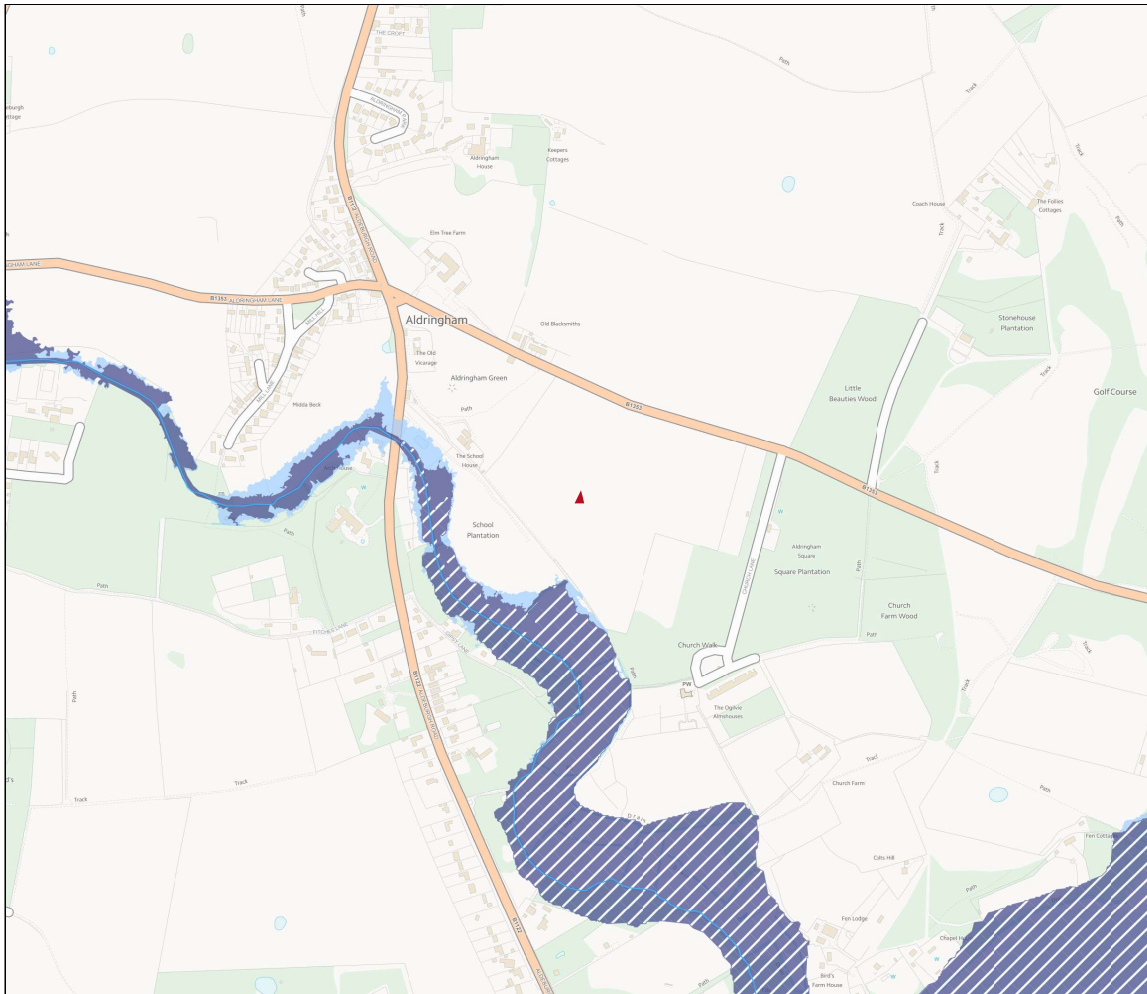
THE EXISTENCE OF PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER PATHS AND ROADS HAS BEEN FOUND BY EXTENSIVE ENQUIRIES OF LOCAL INHABITANTS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, BUT THE COMPILER MAKES NO WARRANTIES AS TO THE EXISTENCE OF ANY SUCH RIGHTS, AND WILL NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS FOUND.

BRAMBLES WOULD BE LESS OF A PROBLEM IF MORE WALKERS CARRIED A PAIR OF SECATEURS.

FOR WALKING BEYOND THIS AREA, CONSULT THE "ORFORD" MAP IN THIS SERIES.

THE PATH ALONG THE RIVER-WALL HAS FOR MANY YEARS BEEN USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE TO THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ALONG FERRY CAUSEWAY WHICH WAS OBSTRUCTED BY A MISSING BRIDGE WHEN SURVEYED.

SEARCHED, RESEARCHED, COMPILED, DRAWN AND PUBLISHED (COPYRIGHT RESERVED ©) BY WILFRID GEORGE.




Flood map for planning

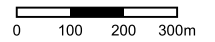
Your reference
IP16 4GL

Location (easting/northing)
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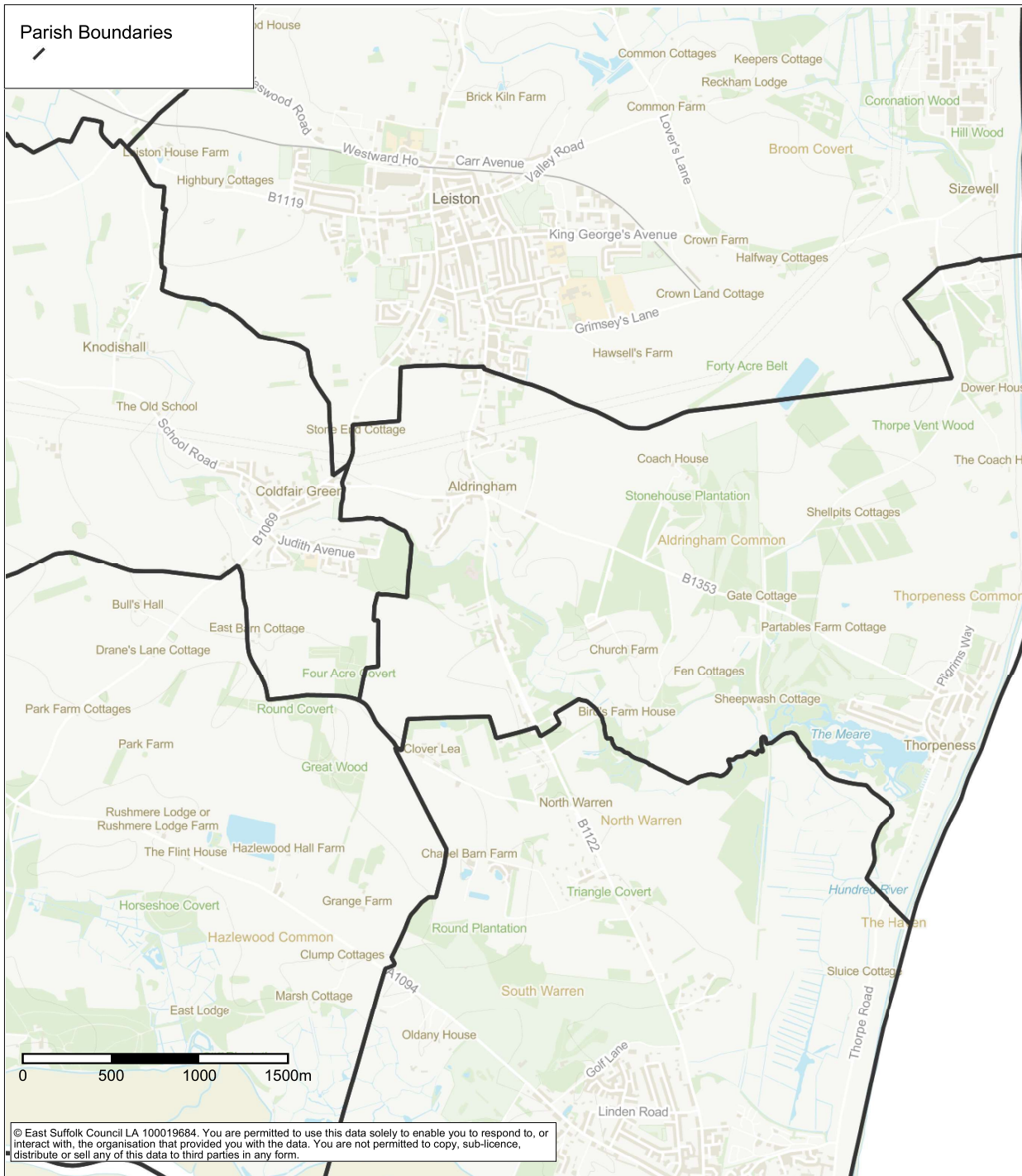
Scale
1:10000

Created
21 Oct 2020 16:08

-  Selected area
-  Flood zone 3
-  Flood zone 3: areas benefitting from flood defences
-  Flood zone 2
-  Flood zone 1
-  Flood defence
-  Main river
-  Flood storage area



Parish Boundaries

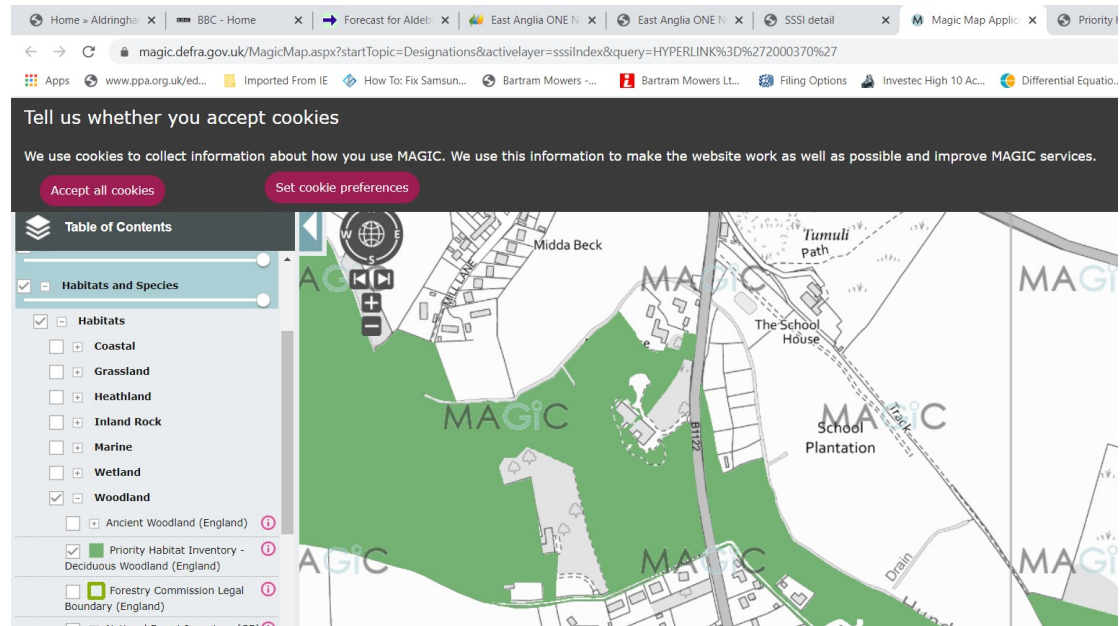


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EASTSUFFOLK COUNCIL
Map Title
Comments
East Suffolk LA 100019684
1:25000
Date: 24/09/2020

MAP 8

Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland – Aldringham (Magic Maps)



Priority Habitat Inventory (England)

Published by:

Natural England

Last updated:

27 October 2020

Summary

This is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance. This inventory replaces Natural England's previous separate BAP habitat inventories: blanket bog, coastal & floodplain grazing marsh, coastal sand dunes, coastal vegetated shingle, deciduous woodland, fens, lowland calcareous grassland, lowland dry

acid grassland, lowland heathland, lowland meadows, lowland raised bog, limestone pavements, maritime cliff and slope, mudflats, purple moor grass & rush pastures, reedbeds, saline lagoons, traditional orchards, undetermined grassland, upland calcareous grassland, upland hay meadows and upland heathland. These earlier inventories were produced from 1999 onwards and derived from habitat datasets collated from across the country, prioritising areas outside of designated sites. Attribution statement: © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [year]. The Resource Locator links are: PHI North, PHI Central and PHI South. 2 links are provided for each, Natural England Open Data Geoportal and transferbigfiles.com download. By merging all three datasets together you can create a full coverage dataset of England. These datasets do not overlap to facilitate this. Attribution statement: © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [year].

Photo 1
Aldringham River Hundred (former SLA) viewpoints

[photos taken from Grid Reference 644774 Easting, 260438 Northing]







Photo 2

Mature Oak on meadow east of R Hundred near centre of Works No 19 cable corridor

[photograph taken from Grid Reference 644784 Easting, 260497 Northing]



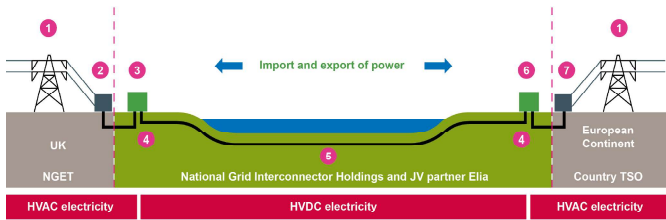
Nautilus Interconnector

National Grid Interconnector Holdings is proposing to develop Nautilus, a second Interconnector between Belgium and Great Britain, to provide a 1.4 GW HVDC electricity link between the two countries.

Electricity provided by Nautilus will be transported under the North Sea via underground subsea cables which will be buried onshore at a point known as 'landfall' before connecting into an onshore converter station and the national grid. Potential high level cable route options and various landfalls along the East Suffolk Coast are currently being assessed for Nautilus.

In order to connect Nautilus to the national grid, discussions have been ongoing with National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) and the System Operator. From this, NGET have provided a Connection Agreement to use a new 400 kilovolts (KV) substation provisionally referred to as "Leiston 400KV substation". This is the same substation that Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) offshore windfarms East Anglia 1N and 2 are proposed to be linked to. NGET, SPR and NGET are currently working on the premise that all projects will be connecting to the same substation – "Leiston 400KV substation".

Nautilus is currently at a very early stage of its development. Should consent be granted, a Final Investment Decision is planned for 2024. Following this, construction will commence, and the project could be operational by 2028.



- 1. Existing network
- 2. NGET onshore substation
- 3. National Grid Interconnectors onshore converter station
- 4. Underground HVAC/HVDC cables
- 5. Subsea HVDC cables
- 6. Elia onshore converter station
- 7. Belgian transmission network substation

Design

The design for the converter station has not yet been developed. A typical operational footprint for a converter station covers an area of five hectares (12 acres) with a maximum height of 24 metres. The exact size and height will depend upon the specific proposals for mitigation and construction.

The business is constantly challenging its supply chain to bring down the size of converters. The final design of the converter station will be developed through a thorough consultation process with stakeholders and the local community, as well as through collaboration with the supply chain.

Key benefits



Enough power for 1.4 million homes



1.4 gigawatts (GW) of secure, sustainable energy for British consumers



More Interconnectors help the transition to a zero carbon future

1 Welcome

Welcome to our Phase Four Consultation Public Information Day about our proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North offshore windfarm projects. Members of our project team are on hand today to answer your questions and we welcome any feedback you have.

As part of our pre-application consultation, ScottishPower Renewables (SPR) has published separate Preliminary Environmental Information Reports (PEIRs) for East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North.

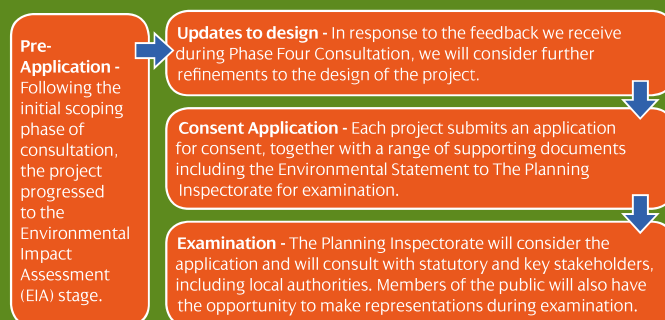
Each PEIR provides information on site selection; a detailed project description; preliminary impact assessments; potential cumulative impacts and mitigation measures to reduce or prevent environmental impacts. The content presented today and in each PEIR is shaped by the feedback we received from previous consultation rounds.

This is Phase Four of our pre-application consultation and we will use your feedback to help finalise our project proposals and impact

assessments, prior to submitting separate consent applications towards the end of 2019.

Freepost envelopes are available to return feedback on each project or you can email us at:
eastangliaonenorth@scottishpower.com
eastangliatwo@scottishpower.com

All material shared today, including each PEIR, is available to download from our website. Each PEIR (excluding appendices) is also available to view in hard copy format at the following locations: Aldeburgh Library; Aldeburgh Town Council; Woodbridge Library; Leiston Town Council; Friston Village Hall; Suffolk County Council and OrbisEnergy Centre (please check our website for times when these documents are available to view).



2 East Anglia TWO and ONE North Onshore Development

The offshore export cables will make landfall north of Thorpeness, at a location which has been selected following consultation with statutory stakeholders and technical experts.

Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) will be undertaken to facilitate the offshore export cables coming onshore and to avoid interaction with the cliffs, beach and intertidal area.

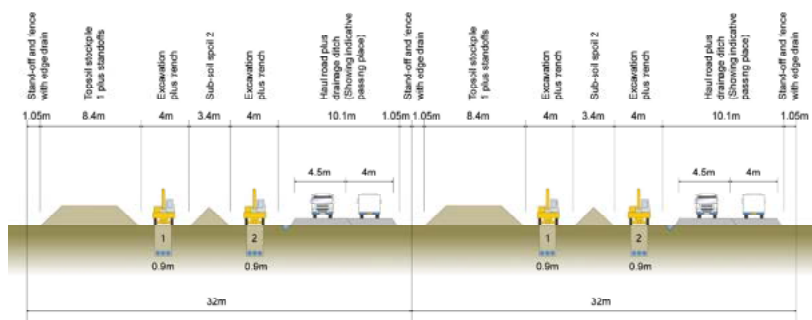
From landfall, underground cables would be installed to the substations at Grove Wood, a distance of approximately 9km.

The width of the onshore cable route would typically be 32m per project during construction, reducing to 16.1m at important hedgerows and the woodland at Aldeburgh Road.

Where trenchless techniques are used (i.e. at the landfall), the width would be wider.

An onshore substation would be required for each project, both connecting to a single National Grid substation at Grove Wood. All substations will be located adjacent to each other to maximise the use of existing screening and improve the effectiveness of new landscaping, which will reduce the visual impact of the substations.

The existing overhead lines will require modification to facilitate the grid connection, which could include up to one additional pylon and require strengthening works to the existing pylons in the immediate area. New cable sealing end compounds will also be required to connect the overhead lines to the National Grid substation.



East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Indicative cable trenching arrangement and working area