

# TEXT\_ISH10\_Session3\_09032021\_EA1N&2

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00:04

Good afternoon, everyone. And welcome back to today's issue specific hearing 10 for East Anglia, one North and East Anglia to offshore wind farms. Just before we returned to item four of the agenda, can I just check with the case team that you can hear me and that the recordings live streamed and live captions have started?

00:26

Hi, Caroline, I can confirm that the recording has started and the live stream is working along with the captions. Thank you very much.

00:36

Okay, then we returned to where we left off before lunch. And that was, we were just about to hear from CS. So can we have the representative for CS please?

00:49

Good afternoon. Thank you very much indeed. My name is Fiona Gilmore, I represent Suffolk energy action solutions community group. And before I introduce our three specialists, Jeff thermore, Professor pine and Dr. McNeil, I would just like to say the presentations this morning, were extremely informative and helpful. And I thank Murray batch and Simon. I am also Council of fellows for their very helpful informative presentations. And I would just say that most young presentation about the 59 events and the road shows most of the work that scottishpower do is what we define as public relations. It's a kind of presentation style that is not market research and counsellor fellow suggested that we had independent research. Certainly, do the examiners feel that you would like that independent research input, we would totally support it.

02:03

I would also just point out that we keep hearing because on behalf of scottishpower saying that Mumford and Preston are very similar. And what I would like to just point out is that we have heard from other speakers from Preston today and are the speakers over the last few months. We are talking here about a greater cumulative impact on Preston specifically and indeed the cable route five substations in connected Parkside wealthy as a minimum guaranteed greater proximity we're talking about how this 13 metres from the cable routes and also from the substation site as compared with Branford which is a minimum of 600 metres distance and greater impact on every aspect of the economy. And it's interesting to read that even then the fourth Of March 2021 say is his response from Scottish power to them. They're making about Branford being different.

03:17

Scottish power says Bronco did not a tourist destination nor is friction. A review of the Expedia pages for both locations and natural potential starting point for visitors shows similar places to visit including Snape Maltings, Sutton, who and family and Castle none of which are located close to either village. Well, you will know from your visit that Snape Maltings is within a five minute driving distance of Preston.

03:52

I, you would also know that the most obvious places that you visit from person because this is a doorway, a gateway to the supper codes

04:02

are all bruhs and Faulkner. That is the very big difference that we are talking about an impact on the economy as well as on the well being of people. And that is causing greater anxiety, that tourism we're talking about the forecast of minus 15% year on year and that will affect the young people in the area. Therefore, it's not just the elderly that we're worried about is also the youth. Now it's time to turn to Jetro read more completely different aspects of the conversation. We're moving on to discussing air quality and the impact on health. Thank you.

04:54

Good afternoon. Can you hear me okay

04:59

brilliant.

05:00

Thank you. Thank you. Apologies I was

05:04

no problem. Thank you very much.

05:07

Yes, as mentioned, my view is that my name is Jeff COVID, more of Modi appeared at the air quality or departmental specific hearing. I'm a director of revenue environmental limited. My qualifications are summarised in the written representation that we made a deadline five, so I won't bother go through those. Again. Now. I'm

05:28

talking about the representation, there was five areas of air quality concern that we identified which were relevant to both applications of these two are of particular relevance to human health.

05:43

The applicant has since provided comments on these areas in their report dated 24th of February 2021, which has since been reviewed by myself. However, we do have some residual concerns that the

identified issues have not been considered in sufficient detail and the appropriate assessment of air quality impacts that human receptors has not been undertaken, in turn is a subsequent implications the assessment of human health impacts will be explored further by the other speakers later on today.

06:15

That are residual concerns can be summarised as follows. issue one,

06:22

the results of the sensitivity analysis of exhaust emission reduction and how these affect pollution levels within the vicinity access routes has not been given any weights within the consideration. The applicant has taken future predictions of air quality conditions at face value, and is not considered how these may be affected by COVID-19 and how they might have knock on effects of vehicle purchasing habits and fleet mix as well. And also they haven't find any consideration of how a lesser improvement in their quality conditions and can be predicted by the department environmental food and more affairs would change the assessment results. And given the sensitivity of human receptors within the Stratford St. Andrew air quality management area to changes in nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, sorry, excuse me, nitrogen dioxide concentrations, which are proven to be harmful to human health. The lack of further consideration to these factors is quite concerning really.

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Moving on the second issue, which I think has been discussed on quite a few occasions now is cumulative impacts.

07:39

We understand the traffic data to describe changes in flow as a result of the size we'll see development is now available. However, this has not been utilised by the applicant to further quantify air quality impacts within the Stratford St. Andrew air quality management area. The conclusion is currently reliant on a qualitative assessment of impacts which doesn't really

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quantify what pollution levels are going to be, which can then be compared against the relevant equity objectives which have been set for the protection of human health.

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Without this data, we would maintain our position that when considered in the context of a potentially overly optimistic representation of future emissions, and also the sensitivity of humans receptors within the Stratford St. Andrew Air Quality Management Area, an area which has been proven to have poor air quality and exceed the relevant human health objectives set by the government historically,

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then we would say that the current assessment may have led to a significant underestimation of cumulative air quality impacts within this area.

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So in summary, the review of the additional responses provided by the applicant has indicated two areas which have not been considered in sufficient detail to allow a conclusion on potential air quality effects to be reached. As such, without submission of additional detailed analysis is not clear how the planning authority can be confident that significant air quality impacts and subsequent potential health impacts will not occur. Human receptors is considered without this information and the cooperation of any required effective mitigation into the proposal, the application that should be refused.

09:21

Now I'll turn over to my other two speakers who are going to be talking today who will lead explore the health impacts associated with air quality and other aspects as well in a bit more detail. Thank you, Mr. edmo. Thank you.

09:46

Hello. I'm careful planning. Good afternoon, Madam thank you for giving me time to speak.

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I'd like to first introduce myself if I may. I'm I've been a general

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practitioner in this area for over 30 years, for most of that time, up until 2015, at one at a practice that has patients in all the areas that we're talking about today, I'm currently a professor of Family Medicine, and my area of expertise being an evidence based practice. And I have the unique position amongst the panel members, Dave, having lived through another major construction project size will be and seeing the effects of that during the, during the construction phase.

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Now, I'd like to,

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I'd like to talk a little bit about the uncertainty that everybody's talked about so far, as if, as if there are things that we don't know, there are some certainties. And one of the certainties is that any change in the level of air pollutants, is going to have an effect upon the health of the population. I don't think it's sufficiently reassuring to be told that thresholds will not be exceeded when we know that there is no minimum threshold for some particular matters.

11:16

Evidence collated by Public Health England and the World Health Organisation

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have quantified the percentage increases in your health that we can expect. These changes can occur in the short term or acute as we say, in medicine, or in the long term chronic. So we can expect to see changes in acute conditions and chronic conditions. So in my written submission table one I've listed some of those things that we know with certainty will happen.

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There will be acute changes, such as stroke, an increase in strokes, heart attacks, exacerbations of lung diseases, such as chronic obstructive lung disease. In the long term, there will be the development of

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lung diseases and cancer and coronary heart diseases.

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I'm talking now of the elderly population, the adult population, because there are differential effects upon children and neuro development, development of the nervous system, and also the development of the lungs.

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pollution can have both an acute effect and a chronic effect upon the lungs of young children. So what can the acute effects be? Well, those who are predisposed to asthma, we can expect to see an increased number of asthma attacks are in those who are

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at the infant stage and older, we can expect it to impact upon their development, and to manifest later in childhood, and to carry it on into adulthood.

13:03

Much was made about there being no residual pollutants, but this ignores a very, two very important things. First of all, some acute effects somebody some some short term exposures, over a concentrated period of time, will have long term effects, even though there is no exposure in the future. So once your lungs have been sensitised, they're sensitised for life.

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The pollutants may have disappeared when the construction project has been left, but the lungs have already been damaged. It's a hit and run effect.

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Furthermore, it's no doubt not going to be any great consolation to you to know that there's been an increase in say, the proportion of incidents I should say, of heart attacks during the construction phase, it's no consolation to know that you are no longer being exposed to the pollutants that contributed to your heart attack. After the construction is over. The damage has been done.

14:11

This matters particularly for our community, because of its composition. I was surprised when Daniel young said that his assessment was that there would be no serious impact upon the health of the population. I don't know how he could have arrived at that decision. Without First of all, establishing what the what coexisting conditions and what prevalence of disease we have in our local population. What we can be certain of it is going to be higher than it will be for the national average. For the very

simple reason that we have an aged population here. Over 40% of the people in the area are aged over 60

14:58

and the answer

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So they are the ones who will present be likely to have some of the long term conditions that I have mentioned. They are therefore the ones who are likely to suffer both acute exacerbations and progression of their disease.

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The other group, we need to think about our children

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were told that the average annual change in pollution concentrations were, it should not concern us. But it isn't the average that we should focus on solely, there will be peaks and troughs. And it's during those peaks, that children will be particularly at risk.

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Going as they do to school and coming home at the same times, as there will be work going on. And there will be increased traffic due to commute commuting.

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These effects Therefore, as I've said, in children, are likely to affect them for the rest of their lives. We don't have as many children in this areas, the national average. But on the other hand,

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they are the ones who will be in areas that are exposed.

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A lot of time was spent this morning, talking about fear and anxiety.

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There was so much time spent on the subject that anybody who doesn't know anything about health, or about the effects of construction and population change, would have come away with the impression that the only thing to fear is the fear of the project itself. As if the anxiety is purely or the anxiety is purely a perception, and that it is only the perception, that is the mental health problem.

16:57

Now, I think this is completely wrong.

17:01

We do know that social change, and we do know that unemployment have long term as well as short term mental health effects. I can attest personally to the effects of unemployment on mental health. When I arrived here in Suffolk in the 1980s, there was a considerable amount of unemployment within double figures, percentages. And I moved from an area of full employment where I'd trained. And I was just

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taken aback by how much depression and anxiety there was in the local population.

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It's been said that

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them mental health will improve in the area because of improved employment opportunities. I'm aware, Mr. Smith of your direction earlier that we should focus on the health impact, rather than talk about the exposures to problems themselves and speculate on the likely outcomes. But already today, we have had that from the applicants stating that there will be improved mental health because of increased improved job opportunities. I therefore, feel I do need to point out that there is nothing certain about that local residents who know businesses well, are of a different opinion, and are of the opinion that there'll be a shift in employment away from tourism. I'm a little bit more inclined to believe them

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in the knowledge that those who currently come to visit the area, because of it is a site of beauty and because of its attractions will probably not be

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more motivated to come to look at her substation.

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Long term employment therefore is one of those uncertainties are what is is if there is an increase in unemployment, we will see changes in mental health of the population.

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I was also here I'd also like to talk about the time I was here during the construction we had a huge amount of traffic going through town, we had a huge increase in local population as some people who move to the area for the construction we also had a lot of people travelling in and travelling out. And as in all construction sites, there was a need at times for urgent medical attention from ourselves potential which will glad to give to anybody within our within our area of operation. This did put a strain upon the local health services and I've not heard any

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I've not heard anything that makes me think such a thing will not happen again.

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Of course there is the problem of access with though there were times at during the construction of size will be when I had difficult

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To travelling to emergencies myself, and again, I can see that as a possibility. However, I don't want to overstate that the main effects are going to be the direct effects of pollution upon the physical and mental health of the population.

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And both in the short term and the long term.

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Yes, I do believe I've said over I wanted to thank you. Thank you very much, Professor hopin.

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Do we have the third the third speaker for CS?

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You're on? You're on mute at the moment, I'm afraid.

20:58

Hi. Hi. Can you hear and see me now? Yes, I can if you could just introduce yourself before I talk to Jane McNeil and good afternoon, Madam. Good afternoon, sir. And thank you everyone for speaking so far. So good afternoon, everyone. So I'm a psychologist, and I specialise in the treatment of anxiety disorders, post traumatic stress disorder, and other related disorders. So I'm here I've been invited by CES Suffolk energy action solutions, to talk about the potential impact of Scottish powers projects on the community. So first of all, I'd like to say mental health is being taken seriously by the government, up to one in four of us have problems with our mental health. And the links between mental health and our surroundings are manifold. Numerous studies show that nature, open space, access to the outdoors, and tranquillity all benefits our mental health and planning policy guidance has this enshrined in their definition of a healthy place. A healthy place is one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments, and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages. It will provide the community with opportunity to improve their physical and mental health and support community engagement and well being.

22:16

Okay, so what is anxiety? And what I want to say before I go into this is it's really important here that I say that anxiety isn't just about uncertainty. And in fact, Professor Diane just said, it's also not just about perception.

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But thinking about uncertainty, anxiety, it does include, and it can include feeling uncertain, but it's actually primarily about feeling under threat.

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Okay, so back to what anxiety is. So anxiety is a perfectly normal response to situations that make us feel under threat. In fact, we've survived as a human race for millions of years precisely because we are pre wired to avoid danger.

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So those of you maybe we'll remember from school, fight, flight, or freeze from your school days. In fact, there's two more that we don't need to go into particularly today, but they are actually also cling and submit.

23:12

So anxiety is a feeling that can range from unease, which is mild to severe, which we might so I might call panic or panic disorder. So when we're anxious, we're releasing adrenaline and cortisol, we may notice changes in our breathing, we may notice we have pins and needles in our extremities, we may notice our heart is pounding, we may notice our thinking becomes a little bit foggy, we're going to be feeling tense, we might feel paralysed, we might feel very angry, powerless, or we might feel all of these. And this is entirely normal. And it's it's really important that we can feel these things because it's our sympathetic nervous system. gearing us up in order to respond to the threat either by fights, please claim or submit and fight.

23:59

The part of our brain which is active here is our amygdala, which sits right in the centre of our brain. And that's where you find the fear system. And if it's severe, we might call it a panic attack.

24:12

So your anxiety response may look like a bell curve. So when it peaks, and then it goes back down again to your baseline. And I might say, well, that's really good, because it shows your systems working well. And it's the right response. But it might be to the wrong situation, ie you can respond when you're under threat, but we don't actually want people to be feeling under threat all of the time. Because if they do, it's going to impact their mental health, health and well being.

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So my job here is to look at what's causing anxiety, what are the symptoms that are going to be physical as well as psychological? You might find your heart's pounding your your you might have increased blood pressure, you might feel breathless, all of those anxiety symptoms and what's going on in the brain.

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What are you thinking? What are you feeling? What

25:00

you're experiencing physically? And what are we doing or what we're not? What what are we not doing? And I call this all my colleagues and I call this the vicious cycle or the three P's, what's predisposing the individual to be anxious. What are the precipitating factors? ie What are they anxious

about? And what are the perpetuating factors, which is incredibly important, what is keeping that anxiety going. So here with the projects that are proposed, we have the proposition of a threat to individuals lifestyle, and their well being. There's potential environmental threat, air pollution, noise pollution, threat to livelihoods, natural habitats, loss of community and more. So when we're feeling under threat, we feel anxious. And anxiety becomes a problem if it persists, and begins to interfere with our quality of life and well being anxiety prepares, prepares us to confront a crisis by putting us on alert. And we can treat anxiety. And my job as a psychologist, is to work with individuals to start to break down those thoughts and those feelings and those behaviours by using evidence based psychological therapy. In the case of anxiety, here in the UK, the frontline treatments is cognitive behaviour therapy, as recommended by the nice guidelines. So here, I be looking at what are the thoughts that are triggering anxiety? What's the worst thing that could happen? How likely is it? How bad would it be? What can I do about it? what's helped me in the past? Essentially problem solving, we call it the what if dot, dot dot, and then we turn that into then what dot.dot.so we're breaking down thoughts, stepping back and thinking rationally about the difference between the possibility and the probability of the worst thing happening. And we're also looking at is that threat, internal or external. And here with the projects, the threat is external,

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the community is under threat. So we can't actually treat the cause of the anxiety because currently, it appears that the threat is real. We can't rationalise the threat away, we can't begin to break down the impact of the anxious thoughts on the physical symptoms of anxiety, the psychological symptoms and look at encouraging healthier behaviours because here with the proposed projects, the behaviours that we'd be recommending are precisely the activities which are under threat. For example, here it would be breaking down the negative automatic thoughts tolerating uncertainty, which is a word that keeps coming up, spend time outdoors, do some exercise, take time to relax, join in with the community, do some volunteering, engage with nature, disengage from the worry, engage in personal pleasurable activities.

27:46

Untreated anxiety can have a significant effect on individuals well being their mental health is affected which can and also does bring with it. Many other problems including other mental health disorders. Again, Professor harp ion has mentioned depression, which often comes with anxiety when people feel incredibly anxious, their mood drops. And then we find that they've got anxiety related depression, sleep problems, relationship problems, other anxiety related disorders, alcohol and drug misuse. And it's not just mental health. And again, this is not my area. But evidence also demonstrates anxiety is implicated in a number of chronic health problems, which include gastrointestinal problems, chronic respiratory problems, cardiovascular disorders, of course, there is medication to treat anxiety.

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And it can play a role, but it's not a long term solution.

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So what do we need for good mental health? What protective factors do we need in place to prevent poor mental health? And what are the risk factors, protective factors which we know are beneficial for

individuals mental health that are relevant here, connecting with others, staying active both physically and mentally, making time for nature, making time to relax being creative, for example, painting, writing, photography and other pleasurable activities, being part of something bigger, using our senses, having financial security, positive family functioning. And here again, with the projects, we have a threat to all of these protective factors. risk factors for developing mental health problems, which are particularly relevant here include severe or long term stress, social disadvantage, social isolation, unemployment or losing your job, housing problems.

29:37

From what I understand firsthand and its surroundings demonstrates, it has a strong sense of community and research shows us that these social networks have a hugely beneficial impact on health and mental wellbeing. social supports been shown to increase resilience and promote recovery from illness. And when there's a lack of social networks and support when that sense of community breaks down there.

30:00

Fact of race stress hormones, again can lead to decreased immune function, and effects on cardiovascular health.

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The effects on the immediate locality is likely to have a significant impact on the natural environment. The noise pollution increased traffic is likely to affect individuals ability to engage with nature, be creative, stay active and relax. The impact on jobs and tourism is likely to affect individuals financial security, and positive family functioning.

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from reading The open floor hearings in October and November 2020, it's clear and I was quite affected by hearing how many individuals are already experiencing high levels of anxiety about the potential changes to their community.

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And again, I'm not a planner, but I do understand that the National Planning policy framework sets out how planning decisions should support communities health, social and cultural wellbeing. This policy framework requires them those making planning, planning decisions to engage with local communities with their concerns over their health and well being. As a result of the disruption and noose nuisance of the proposed works would cause.

31:11

Paragraph 91 c requires decisions to enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well being needs.

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Open Space, outdoor recreation and public rights of way are all considered about most importance in planning decisions. In particular, because these amenities provide such an imperative benefits of add to

their users, dozens of public rights of way will be impacted. And the planning policy guidance states that public rights of way form an important component of sustainable transport links and should be protected or enhanced.

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I also understand that the proposed proposed projects impact several parishes and the algorithm is preparing a neighbourhood plan and les stone has successfully adopted a neighbourhood plan. This again to me indicates the strength of local community involvement in the future shape of the area.

32:03

So to summarise the impact of a large construction projects on a small rural population of approximately 5000 people and another 5000 people in the wider community is highly likely to have a significant effect on individual's mental health. This can, in turn contribute to their physical mental health.

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In addition, these proposal that I understand will take more than more than 12 years of construction, this follows on from a number of years of current uncertainty, so that so therefore, in my professional opinion, there will be a significant impact on the community's mental health. And again, just to finish off, anxiety isn't just about uncertainty, it can include feelings of uncertainty, but primarily, it's about feeling under threat. Thank you for listening.

32:51

Thank you very much.

32:54

Miss Miss Gilmore. Are we returning to you before we move on?

33:07

Thank you very much indeed. For your attention this afternoon. That is the conclusion of the C presentations. Thank you very much. Okay, thank you very much.

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Okay, in that case, then, can we move on to hear from save our standings, please?

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Yes, good afternoon. My name is Paul Chandler sidebar sanderlings. One of the advantages of going late in these proceedings is that you can listen to a number of submissions and you get some prompts as to perhaps areas that you've missed. One of the disadvantages is that a lot of people steal your thunder. So I won't rehearse a lot of the submissions that have gone on before. But I would just like to say that the applicant mentioned that

34:01

there's been a lot of

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agreement in renewable energy and we save our standings are very much in favour of renewable energy and we do support wind farms. Certainly offshore what we don't support is the infrastructure that's coming onshore because we believe that is the wrong type of connection that should be made and it's in completely the wrong place. So having said that, I will reverse that anymore.

34:32

Well I do have concerns about is the health and well being of the residents along sizable gap road and sizable haul road.

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There are six properties along sizable gap road that have frontage onto the road and haul road one will pass to the east of these properties haul road two will pass to the west and the cable route will pass to the south. So in effect

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These properties will be completely surrounded by this construction.

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We're concerned that whichever way the wind is blowing, we're going to be downstream of any of the pollutants that will be coming from the construction projects the exhaust gases and also the dust that will be created. Now, I see from the outline code of construction practice they will be

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putting up some noise attenuation barriers which will reduce the noise effect to a certain degree, but the concern is about the dust and of course, the exhaust gases, will there be anything? Is there anything that they can do to mitigate that? And the answer that is most possibly No. So, that is a great concern. Also, the residents who live on sizable haul road they are very close to the

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to the whole road one and the construction area.

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And again, they will be subject to any exhaust emissions and dust if the wind is in a southwesterly or westerly direction or coming from that direction. Now the soil in the area in the sand links, because what is

36:21

Oh, Mr. Chanda, we appear to have lost you there. Or at least lost your camera. Are you still with us? I am still with you.

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light on it. Let me turn it off.

36:37

And put it back on again.

36:39

Hey, yeah, I can't see you.

36:44

Oh, no, you frozen again, I'm afraid.

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video isn't working. Right? We couldn't use

36:53

it. Okay, if you want to turn your camera off, I can hear you perfectly fine. So that if you just want to carry on with without the camera, that's fine.

37:01

Didn't want to work?

37:05

Yes, so the band is very light. And when it's become disturbed through

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on, it does need to be kept.

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tapped down in some form or other. And then when the wind is much higher than than say just a light breeze, it will become airborne. And of course that again, can cause all sorts of respiratory issues. And it's not unknown for it to blow into the houses as well, because it's a it's a very, very light construction.

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earlier was mentioned about the cumulative impact. And I think what hasn't been mentioned, specifically, is that on the 23rd of this month, size, we'll see preliminary meeting we'll start with the planning and spectrum. So we're going to go through another six months process, such as we're going through at the moment, and of course, this is causing a great deal of anxiety and concern amongst the local residents because obviously we're gonna have to go through more meetings.

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I'm finding that people that I speak to,

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are finding it extremely difficult to maintain a positive attitude.

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And in a lot of cases, their demeanour has changed. So they're no longer

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as as free spirited as they as they used to be. And they feel a lot more depressed.

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So I'm very concerned about

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not only the the beginning of the size, we'll see

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meetings, but heard today, that Nautilus and neuro link said that even if these projects don't go ahead, they still will proceed with a connection at pristine which I find that is a great deal of concern, especially as they were indicating that they were going to use some form of offshore multipurpose interconnector

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development, but they seem to have changed their tack and refined I find that has created a great deal of anger

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and frustration to the local residents. So I think rather than going along with what else I wanted to say, which has already been covered, I'll submit that in my submission that said line eight, and I shall leave it there

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was a fine, thank you very much. Mr. Chandler. Thank you.

39:41

Okay, and finally, to the wardens trust, please.

39:52

Thank you,

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ma'am. And thank you, Mr. Smith. I hope you can hear me adequate

40:00

Could I thank you for allowing us to speak today I am Dr. Alexander jimson. I am a practising clinician and the chair of wardens trust, which is a charity based on the cliffs 250 yards from the landfall, the cable corridor is angled directly towards our sides and touches our western boundary. And I'm speaking on behalf of my trustees. But could I start by thanking the examining authority actually, for considering this issue specific hearing, the whole aspect of health and well being, which, as a charity, we think are

crucial issues. And as was highlighted in the preamble have not here to for being given very significant input in these examinations. But I think as the pandemic has shown us are crucial to a populations well being. So I'd like to discuss three points, please. Firstly, with respect to agenda item two, the policy context and our working definition of health and well being. So I do applaud the examining authorities decision to embrace the who global and holistic definition of health, which includes mental health. Humans are not made up of discrete health, cardiac health, respiratory health,

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or mental health, but just a single concept to which all those components interact.

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So even if planning guidance doesn't specifically mental mental health, is an incontrovertible and fundamental aspect of our well being which we must take into account.

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I also would want to

42:01

reiterate and support what previous speakers have said that the concept of anxiety as just an apparent feeling, is

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inadequate description of the very, very real physical and mental anguish that people feel who are anxious about, about their surroundings.

42:31

We've heard very eloquently, I think, from counsellor fellows and from residents of Kristen and others, that we that that unalloyed anxiety is a real real component, which we need to take into consideration. But I'd like to add one extra component, which I think does relate to a holistic view of health. And that is the concept of trust.

42:57

When people feel they are in a environment that lacks trust,

43:05

then their anxiety is very, very commonly exaggerated and increased, when on the other hand, they feel that they are in an environment where there is trust between different parties in their life, then their health can be allowed to flow. So one of the questions that my trustees have been considering is whether the applicant is a trustworthy organisation.

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And so I'm going to come back to that in a little bit.

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The second point I wish to raise relates to the comments by the applicants in agenda item three.

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Mr. Bezos describes their approach to the health and wellbeing chapter as a process

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where their response is shaped by responses from affected persons and interested parties. That might be a reasonable approach if they had actually thought residents and interested parties views from the beginning.

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And I do think they have

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Mr. Smith's desktop report, utilising those segments output area data and literature was not as far as I can ascertain from reading it, based on any actual human evidence from potentially affected individuals, as Professor pyin has described,

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is that a trustworthy approach, undertaking a theoretical report without actually taking an evidence base from individuals who might be affected.

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But I would like to point out that one of the organisations that undoubtedly has had a second

45:00

nificant impact on health and well being in the local community wardens trust was not actually contacted

45:11

until we received an email on January the 25th 2021. After I had given a presentation on behalf of wardens trust to this examining authority.

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Nobody came to us before that date to inquire what we did. Once the final cable route was specifically angled closer to our site.

45:39

We did have a very useful conversation with SPR. On February the third when one of my trustees and I were able to speak to two members of the SPR team and I, and I'm grateful for them speaking to us at that time. I rent to them again on February the ninth

46:04

and said, If, as a measure of partnership, spr would consider a joint letter from both SPR. And the wardens trust to the Environment Agency explained to them our mutual concerns about a rigid 250 yard border.

46:27

I did not receive a reply until I wrote again on February the 12th, asking if they received my email and hoping that that joint letter would be in the spirit of partnership between them. We did receive a reply on February the 15th.

46:46

When and I'm very grateful again for the having received that, but they did not specifically address address that question about doing a joint approach in a joint letter.

47:00

What they did say is, and I quote, what is clear from our discussions is that the trust is a key community facility.

47:09

And we're keen to work with you. Well, if that is the case, I do have to ask myself why it took them till January the 25th of this year to actually make contact with us. I wonder whether that is what we've as trustees feel is a trustworthy organisation.

47:26

They also stated that no changes to any routes were possible since a deadline of January the 13th. I apologise that we in our trust, we're not aware that there was a deadline of January the 13th, after which no changes to the route were at all possible. But we noticed that January the 13th was before they first made contact with us on January the 25th.

47:50

They did suggest one or two possibilities that might help concerns reducing the width I'm not sure what width was being reduced. But if it does not move their easternmost border from our Western most border, then I don't think it would have any impact on our concern.

48:11

They did mention additional screening and acoustic fencing but

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my trustees were unimpressed by the concept of acoustic fencing,

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particularly in the environment of the East Suffolk coast. No mention was made of the impact on the amenity value of our site. No mention was made of any impact importantly, from health and well being of the safety for our plants who might come to our site.

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And no mention was made of any potential impact on the visual consequences of our view to the west.

48:57

So we do have considerable concerns that those issues have not been appropriately addressed. I would just like to mention, finally, just say that people are clear exactly what our trust does, and how it tries to address health and well being for the clients who come to us.

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addressing their health and well being is part of our mission statement as I have described in our previous submission.

49:37

We have a range of people coming to our site, children in particular. These are very commonly children with mental health issues with sometimes quite complicated behavioural issues, as well as some children with physical disabilities. We work closely with

50:00

The big kid Foundation and the Paddington schools trust in London.

50:04

With or other or other more local organisations, kids go wild and movie camp, all of whom come because we are an isolated site, a safe site. And one where it is easy for the very high ratio of as it were minders to children can be easily addressed.

50:30

We also do considerable work with adults with various mental and or physical disabilities. We run lunch clubs for socially isolated people, we run music days seeing the brain for people with dementia.

50:52

And then we run the remarkable birthday for people locally in our community who are unable to access above because of their physical disabilities.

51:04

And then the final group who come to us are people who come with us for holidays in our specific holiday flat, were specifically set up for people with with with disabilities, and who enjoy sitting out in the countryside looking out towards the west and the Alexander wood.

51:29

In 2019, I have to say, during the period when the report on

51:37

health and well being was being undertaken, we had 2600 people through our site to enjoy our facilities, they benefit both their health and well being benefits from the environment, the safe environment that we can offer them in a beautiful rural location.

52:03

We

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feel strongly that in its current format,

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this proposal would have a substantial impact on our viability. And we have not yet

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heard real mitigations as to how those concerns that we have for our clients can be addressed.

52:32

I've mentioned before that

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I speaking for my trustees, but in a sense, I'm speaking I hope, also, for people with mental and physical disabilities.

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These are people who commonly do not have a voice in many of the major decisions that are made in our society.

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And so I do urge the examining authority to listen closely to what people such as

53:08

our charity are saying on their behalf. They don't have a voice that can be heard, many of them would be

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petrified at the thought of coming and speaking to an examining authority to a public hearing such as this. So I'm sorry that it is has to be me as it were that is speaking on their behalf.

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We do

53:42

have some very specific questions for SPR. And I would like to finish by re emphasizing that

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we do want to do this in the spirit of partnership and cooperation.

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We do want to try to find a solution because our requirement as trustees of a charity is to

54:05

guarantee the long term, as well as the short term viability of our organisation and our ability to deliver our charitable objectives.

54:20

Thanks for your time.

54:22

Thank you very much. Dr. jimson. Just in terms of

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you were referring there to numbers of clients that you've heard, I think you did you mention em 2019

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Is that something that you have already put in or something that you could put in for us into the examination? I've mentioned that in my previous examination, the client numbers that we had in 2018 and 2019. That's great. Thank you very much. I can I can I can. I can break it down in greater detail if you would like but I'm in I'm not sure that consume much more information but that is

55:00

I'll put that in my further submission. That'd be great. Thank you very much, Dr. Jamison.

55:06

Okay, then I'm going to now move on to the applicant. So just before I do is that anyone who wants to raise any further points before we hear from the applicants?

55:19

Fine, may careful plan.

55:23

Professor hopper. Next, you've got your hand raised.

55:28

Thank you, thank you. If I may just have a few moments. Having heard previous speakers, I just feel perhaps I need to clarify something about anxiety and depression. Because these are two words we've heard a lot of, because anxiety is something you will have in certain situations. As we've been told, when when I talk about anxiety, I was talking about anxiety as a disease, something that goes on, even when there is no longer or a reduction in the other situation that provoked it. And when I talk about

depression, I'm talking about depression as a disease, that is to say, a disease of altered mood, low feelings, feelings about oneself, and sometimes associated with the risk of suicide. So these are two medical conditions are not to be confused with the way

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the applicant used the word anxiety at the beginning of the day.

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One thing that needs to be

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the one thing perhaps not many people know about anxiety and depression is that

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once the disease has, unfortunately, afflicted a person,

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not everybody recovers fully and not everybody recovers forever. Of those that do recover. There is a continuing risk of recurrence of the disease for about possibly as much as one in three, depending on how severe the initial this spouse and, and for us, another minority, unfortunately, there is no recovery at all, but a continuing need for long term treatment, whether that be in the form of psychological therapies, whether that be in the form of medication, so I apologise for taking up for the time, I thought that these points are not enough, clearly stated before. my computer's no poodle, thank you very much for your input.

57:14

Okay, then, in that case, I am now going to return to the applicants to make responses to those submissions that we've heard from the interested parties today.

57:35

Good afternoon colleagues, some half of the applicant, if I may start by responding to a number of matters raised by Councillor fellows. And the first of that relates to the way in which he characterises the public consultation that occurred prior to these applications being submitted, and was critical of the nature and the way in which they were carried out.

58:00

In terms of the pre application process, in terms of these type of projects, the engagement is actually at a fairly early stage of the process, whilst lifecycle matters such as slight selection are still ongoing.

58:17

A consequence of conducting early consultation, if there is not a project to have all the answers to the purpose of the early consultation is to discuss options to understand responses to particular locations, and to understand potential issues. And insofar as the this process is concerned, the nature of that consultation is quite deliberately early in the process, when there aren't all the answers, or otherwise,

essentially, the argument is the project's already been formulated before. So part two of the consultation is undertaken. So it is inevitable that those early stages of the consultation, it will go through phases. And it's quite right as kinds of photos identifies that there very early stages of the process focused in on the offshore elements of development, which were more fixed at that time, and therefore focused on the coastal communities that were likely to be impacted or potentially impacted by those particular aspects. And the consultation phases move through as the project developed. And equally as the onshore elements develop. There's not going to be an answer to every question during the consultation process. Because we haven't formulated the project at that stage. We haven't formulated

59:33

the detail in any way to potentially have that level of detailed discussion. So again, I don't accept the criticism that the fact that some of Scottish powers representatives can answer the questions during that phase of consultation is one that is fair because the whole process is one of an extra to one through the design process. Furthermore, when the substations potential locations were located there was two further stages with

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Phase Three under 3.5, in order that there could be a detailed comparison between two potential sites to ensure that there was full public engagement at that particular process. And equally speaking in this process, unlike many other development processes, the applicant is obliged to provide effective and preliminary environmental information and the context of this project, that wasn't a very high level of detail, in terms of it was almost a full environmental impact assessment was submitted to consultation at that process. And from the feedback that was a safe to that part of the process changes where the project in particular there was different routing for construction, traffic, etc, as identified in response to to that process. So, in my submission, I think one looks fairly at documents, AP p zero 29, to zero 42, which is the complete and comprehensive record of the consultation that was undertaken. It was extensive and very extensive. It's also recorded, you can see all the material that was available for various consultations. And it was all designed to elicit responses at through a consultation process and feedback.

1:01:17

So that's why I'm just keeping to that sort of public consultation. I'm advised that in terms of the East Anglia, one engagement line ran at about five responses a week during construction, raising various issues. Insofar as that was concerned that that was viewed as it's quite odd to characterise fought, the purpose of the engagement and having the contact is, was people that the idea is trying to stop people having to complain is to raise an issue, and for the construction team to be aware of it and for matters to be dealt with. So that is really the the the openness of that processes is designed to actually encourage people to come and speak before they get, why hasn't this been done? Or why is that been done? Or are they doing that? Right? That's the nature of trying to encourage that open engagement through the the public consultation, and having a public face and having a liaison officer who's responsible for delivering map. Insofar as complaints concerned, I haven't got the precise number. What I can say is there were a number of complaints through the process, a lot of those were resolved in being and were able to resolve to with with with a responses, but certain certain properties, there

were a number of complaints, and may continue to ask instruction was adjacent to those properties and ports used. So as a balance of response, when the vast majority of cases, the responses were able to be dealt with on an individual basis, because it's a very specific matter have been raised.

1:02:59

I want to deal with one further matter that the Council of fellows raised. And it's this whole thing of and it's partly related to today's

1:03:09

experiences, what are the issues raised? would people be able to sleep at night? Now, that's quite an emotive issue. But there is technical evidence that we've LED on that particular matter. And I don't want to go into the detail of it today. But there is detailed evidence that we have led in our current report, which we're not going to speak about in later in this week, specifically identifies a level where a noise expert says that in his professional view, there will be no adverse effects and sleep because of the very low levels of external noise. So so that that that's been put that those that that that fitting of threat, or the only way that we can respond to that matter, is by having expert evidence on that particular topic, which we're going to discuss later, I suppose one of the aspects of the particular matter is that is a matter that specifically raised the health of the noise expert actually takes us out of the context of just being a level and talked about what the consequences of the noise levels are, and effectively responds. So I think it is quite important is where there is an evidential base for responses. Many of the assessment chapters will have those that within them. And they do set up a benchmark against what one can basically describe, there is an evidence base to support the particular propositions. And for example, the World Health Organisation has had an influence on how we treat noise and some of the recommendations made by who the government takes on board and others it doesn't. So in that context, that is how policies and standards develop is through studies and evidence base. And I think that's an important point in terms of this health chapter is the evidence base in terms of some of the effects but it is important to understand that if there's an evidence base and the applicants demonstrate

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They're in compliance with it, then it should be something that should give reassurance and provided the appropriate requirements to ensure that then that should be a clear indicator that that particular matter should be adequately dealt with. And equally in the context of the construction process, which again, was quite heavily played on by Councillor fellows.

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In terms of how that is managed, it's very much on the grand process. And that's why it's so important that the construction management plans have the process, they then become, essentially obligations on the undertaker, who in turn imposes those requirements onto their contractors. But one of the key parts of that processes, again, is that communication element of if the contractor has somebody who's engaged with the public relations side of it, and has to engage with people and is known to the people, then they take responsibility for that implementation as well, and making sure that those commitments that have been made within those plans are actually delivered. So again, a key part of this process for the applicant has been working through the comments we've received. And it's not fair to say that we haven't listened to other parties. There are many aspects of these documents that include responses

from community groups and safeties that have heavily influenced it NCS. So it's not fair to say that the documents before this examination have not been influenced by representations they have.

1:06:38

I now want to just turn on to the CS submissions. And in particular, I think we're going to deal with air quality. First, I'm going to ask Charlotte Goodman to briefly come back by me.

1:06:55

Thank you, Mr. Jonas. Good afternoon, Charlotte Goodman, on behalf of the applicant. Yes, I'd just like to respond on the points which Mr. Read more raised in regards to air quality. And so the first point was, in terms of our future predictions of air quality and how we've not taken into account the sensitivity tests, which we presented in the environmental statement in drawing our conclusions, the assessment. And so we didn't think it was appropriate to assume that there would be absolutely no improvement in air quality within the study area between base year which was 2018. And the year in which the project will be constructed, which is 2023.

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monitoring, which is undertaken by Suffolk council within the strap that Andrew air quality management area has shown an increase of benefited air quality but a reduction in concentrations in recent years. So that supports that position. And

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actually, if you look at the results of the sensitivity test that showed that in all areas within our study area, other than within the straps and Andrew Aqa, the concentrations were still very low and what we would term as well below the relevant air quality objectives, so less than 75% of those objectives. And actually, in a lot of cases less than 50%. So actually, the sensitivity test would only really affected the conclusions within the Stratford St. Andrew Air Quality Management Area. Which brings me on as well to the next point in terms of cumulative impacts with sizewell C, which is related because we know that that's the most sensitive area in terms of air quality impacts, particularly cumulative air quality impacts, and the applicant has been involved in extensive discussions with Isa Council and with EDF in terms of looking at what the potential cumulative impacts might be in that area. And they've worked towards agreeing mitigation in terms of a commitment to a portion of Euro six vehicles for both projects, so for SPR and EDF projects to make sure that there aren't any significant cumulative impacts within that area. So that's all been secured as part of the project commitments. And also, just to close out, I just wanted to address one of the points raised by Professor pi. And this is something that I think I covered in one of the issues specific hearing for and just wanted to reiterate that in terms of the air quality standards and the objectives which we use in our assessment, those have been adopted by the UK government, and they are health based and they do take into account results of epidemiological studies, which have included particularly vulnerable groups to air quality, so the young and the elderly, are all included within those studies which have led to those air quality standards being set. Thank you.

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Thank you very much.

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It's anything further than the applicants

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wish to say? Yeah, very briefly corners will have the applicant, again, dealing with Professor for find some

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contribution up one matter I was going to deal with, I think he raised an issue about economic impacts on the applicants position regarding the likelihood of the realisation of the economic benefits derived from the project.

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The the position of the applicants isn't it's not our position, it's the government's policy position to support offshore wind, and the particular supply chain in the East of England.

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That is a recognition of is the unique opportunity that exists given the scale of the wind resource of the East of England, and matching it to the skills and the opportunity that many coastal communities could provide in supporting that particular industry. I'm not claiming on behalf of the applicants that we meet at all, although I'm saying this that we are contributing through the development of these projects. And I've already done through the development of supply chain. That particular aspect of government policy, which was being an energy policy is also directed in economic terms, to supporting some of those coastal communities, which suffer from significant economic deprivation. And as we've given an evidence of significant health qualities that arise from that, and no doubt as a panel, you will have had an experience of regeneration, were one of the key aspects of regeneration is trying to create long term investment from the private sector, with private sector economics. And that's what effectively the offshore wind industry is doing through that type of investment. And no, it's not a solution. But it can help to play its part in changing perceptions as to the economic position relative to that. I think the other second point I want to just make about Professor pines position is that clearly in the context of these projects, the construction scale is very different from that of sizewell B. And we're of a very small order of magnitude of the scale of that, and equally in the nature of the scale and size of the workforce, and the level and construction tools that will be involved. So we are of a different order. And that would it would be a matter of which would potentially differentiate us in some senses, from the experiences that he may have had, in relation to that context, we will respond to a couple of further matters in writing afterwards, at deadline, eight.

1:12:48

And I want to just briefly return to Dr. Gibson's contribution again,

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coming back to one matter, we certainly have had prior engagement with Ward's trust prior to January and also with Dr. Gibson. I don't want to call whoever calls but I think it was at one stage that he was suggesting you didn't want to further contact until he made his representations to the examination.

What I would say is we have sought in terms of bad lateral engagement to see how we can work effectively together and equally to understand some of their concerns. We have sought to do substantial further work and understanding potential risks. And we have sought to identify those risks. We've carried out very clear studies of for example, the risks of the spy, and also produced a potential mitigation to that fundamental was understanding the potential risk and say we've done extensive further work in light of the comments made equally we are sensitive to the concerns that have been expressed by the wardens trust during construction. And we have through the further revisions of the effectively the code of construction practice looked at ways in which we can mitigate the potential concerns about construction noise, through the utilisation of noise barriers. These are a fairly standard methodology when deployed, and we've identified throughout the route where there are potential sensitivities. This is still the early part of the design of those. But we felt it helpful at this stage to at least identify where we were identifying based on the current alignment and proximities where we felt additional measures were likely to be required. And so we are certainly seeking to listen and to continue to work with the waters trust, to see what we can do collectively to labour

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concerns in relation to the potential construction aspects.

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And we welcome Dr. Gibson's commitment to further work with the applicant on those matters. Apart from that, if we have anything further to add in response, thank you.

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I have a question to ask, if I may. Is there any value in submitting a further document into the examination to extract extract the best practice in community engagement that you've talked about quite extensively today? and set them out as a set of secured measures for these projects?

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This is with particular reference to East Anglia, one,

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I believe, because, again, you know, there were extensive references made to that particular project and the way that community engagement have proceeded.

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Certainly, what we could do is add a Appendix to the code of construction practice, which outlined all the measures that we generally undertook

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and would act as a minimum. And then of course, it is secured. So I think we could certainly set we're certainly capable of delivering on that, that would be a not a difficulty. And we could achieve that easily. But then let me

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be great. Thank you very much. Yes.

1:16:28

And now I can see that I've got two hands raised by Dr. Jimson. And Council of fellows. I'm not coming back to you, because we have heard your submissions today. And we've just finished the applicants right of reply to them. So if you do have any further comments, and to make on anything that the applicant has just said, then I'm going to suggest that you submit them at deadline eight for us, please.

1:16:51

And we have nothing further to raise in this agenda item. And I'm now going to hand back to Mr. Smith.

1:17:00

Thank you very much Mrs. Jones. And so we can move on to agenda item five, and I'll flag that there are no other matters that the examining authorities wish to raise during today's hearing. But before we move on to review actions and consider next steps, I'll just check to see if there's any body else wishing to raise anything. Now I do see a hand from Mr. Michael Marnie.

1:17:28

I don't see anyone else. So Mr. Marvy, can I just introduce you briefly? Thank you. Yes. Michael Mani from Stacy's. And just one point, I was unable to attend this morning. But I do understand that there has been a development in relation to the connection point for the five esters project.

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And that a, that the applicant intends to submit a letter in relation to that, is that is that understanding? Correct? That understanding is correct, I will actually ask the applicant to respond directly to that point, but also to flag that when we issue our action list. And we intend to include an action that will ask for correspondence relevant to the five SGD scheme no longer seeking connection at first and to be submitted a deadline aid, but indeed, equally flagging this if there is any other relevant emerging information around any of the potential Friston connections, because it should be submitted at the first available opportunity, which of course now is deadline eight or deadline nine. So thank you, there's one addition to that, because, as you're familiar with the connection offer is made that's following the sign assessment process. So I was going to request that as part of the action point that the applicant could submit the relevant assign assessment document as well. And hopefully, hopefully, in a form, which has not been as heavily redacted, as in the past, so it becomes a little bit more meaningful. So that was, that was a follow up to the letter being being submitted if that's possible. Okay. Well, I will revert then to Mr. Ennis, for the applicant on that final point.

1:19:15

I'm calling from off applicant, all I can give the examining authorities, the communication that we've received,

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the coin process between another party and ntsa and potential proprietors is not a document that we have access to.

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And certainly we couldn't, it's not within our province to give it to you and to how that's occurred. So

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we it's, it's a document between those three parties, I genuinely can only give you what the information that we're able to two, we've been able to provide it to us in relation to the matter.

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Okay, but I'm going to briefly return back to Mr. Marley on that point.

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Yes. Thank you. And thank you for your indulgence that allow me to speak again, as the examiner is already may be aware, we have to go through the environmental information regulation process in order to obtain the sign assessments, first time around, those documents do exist.

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If we put an information request, then it would take time for them to be submitted. But I can't see why there is any reason why National Grid could not release those documents into the examination appreciate is not a document, which is in the hands of the applicant, but National Grid have been involved in examination process. And I would hope in the interest of all exactly full disclosure and proper examination, that they do feel it appropriate to release those documents to the examining authority. I think it will be very helpful for everybody given the critical nature of these connection offers and how they impact the the projects that Kristin

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Thank you very much. Mr. Mani, what I'm going to indicate is that we will not make a concluded decision on that precise point right now, I think it's a matter on which the XA have to deliberate.

1:21:08

What we will do is that if we formed the view that that document would assist us to have that document put in it will be dealt with in the action list, but it absolutely flying on from Mr. Ellis's point, I think will have to be directed at National Grid, it cannot be an obligation cannot be placed on the applicant to provide a document that they don't own and have no more rights to them than indeed you or I as private citizens, at this juncture, not parties to the document. But they can also go through the same process and the environmental can but of course, that will take time.

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So if it's going to come, it will come in from from from from National Grid, but we need to deliberate on the virtue of placing that obligation upon them. We'll do that immediately after this hearing. Now, if I can

look at hands, I can see at the moment, we have Councillor fellows hand raised. So Councillor fellows, any other business items?

1:22:18

Yeah, so though I really did need to come back on earlier, but I will take your guidance and put it in writing. But I do want to say with regard to the role of national grid, I think what Mr. Mani has just said indicates that that national grid haven't been here for us to request information or to ask questions. And it's only right, that we go to the applicant and say, can you ask national grid for this? Because the applicant, in their own words are representing national grid with regard to the National Grid substation being part of their application? So if you would, sir, direct your request to national grid. But the applicant can't have it both ways. They can't at one point saying National Grid doesn't have to be here, because we're representing them. And then there's they've just said to you, we're not national grid. We can't do that. Thank you.

1:23:11

Thank you very much.

1:23:14

I see the applicant wanting to speak on that point as well. Mr. Ennis? Yeah. Yeah, cool is about the outcome came to the fellows, I think has been here long enough to understand the difference between National Grid eso and National Grid transmission. The party who takes control of the coin process is National Grid, ESA, which is a separate regulated company from National Grid transmission. So the two are entirely separate, and are regulated to be so and so it's not right to say that these two bodies are the same.

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The entity that turns up and talks about Friston is en jet. The one that is overseeing the coin process is a regulatory one is mg, eso. And anything. I mean, these both these companies have duties in terms of their parties to ensure that they offer fair access to the grid. And one of those issues is the extent to which they release information. I mean, one of the issues, I think for any information you get from NGS so at this point in time, is that five masters have told us that the exact location of the connection point is expected to be determined in 2022. So it's not really going to give us a lot more information as I understand it. But there we go. It's information which we can which you can request, but it's certainly not something that we will get any quicker from any other party because we will be in the same positions on the other party requesting under regulations, which wouldn't be appropriate for us to do so. So if you request information that should be from examining authority to mg, S. O. 's

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is the appropriate route of further informations that needs to be sought.

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Thank you very much. Mr. Ennis. Now, I'm not going to consider that point further. I think that the point has been well made, the request is clear.

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As I'd already indicated, I'd reserved to the examining authorities the need to deliberate on that request after the closure of this hearing. And we will, depending on our determination, either include an action in the action list or not, depending on how on how our reasoning progresses. Are there any other matters that that are matters of any other business that need to be brought forward? Before we move on to the following Agenda Item?

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And I'm not seeing any Ah, I am no counsellor fellows, your hand is ready to go.

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Yes, sir. I'm terribly sorry. But thank you for letting me speak. Yes, Miss Jones did say that she was going to ask the applicant to answer the questions that I put in my response to it before, which was what were the mitigation that was going to be offered to allow me to live my life without impact. And that hasn't been addressed.

1:26:18

Mr. Minister said some some quite personal things towards, you know, I should have been here long enough that I should know, the different roles of national grid and I do as an amateur I, you know, I still do understand the difference between NGOs and NGOs. So, but I will not bat this backwards and forwards, I will prefer professionally replied for the next day. But yes, Miss Jones was going to ask the applicant those four questions. But again, if that has to be in writing, I'll accept that was I'm conscious that we're getting further and further into the examination phase, and everything is supposed to be front loaded, and my levels veins, so it today have increased tremendously.

1:27:03

Thank you very much, in relation to the specific point around response to matters that you have raised the applicant have made an error response. And I think it's it's fair to conclude that it has not in full detail addressed all of the questions that you have raised.

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The applicants view on the degree to which it is necessary in relation to making their case to do so is a matter to a degree for them. What I will, however, do is urge upon them the virtue of responding to any outstanding matters that are important and relevant in their risk responses, deadline aid.

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Are there any other matters of any other business before we move on? And as we move on, cap, castle fellows is your hands still raised?

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Thank you very much.

1:28:11

As we're now moving on to agenda item six, I will hand over to Mr. Hall.

1:28:18

Thank you very much, Mr. Smith.

1:28:21

Agenda item six consents procedural decisions, review of actions next step. So in terms of procedures, decisions, we haven't identified the need to make any decisions today. And in terms of actions, we have a list of five, possibly six fairly detailed actions arising from these hearings

1:28:41

flagged up as we've progressed, really publish these on the national infrastructure planning website suits, very well.

1:28:50

counsellor fellows, I wonder if you could mic. mute your mic, please.

1:28:57

Thank you.

1:28:59

As I was saying, the the action should be published on the national infrastructure planning website as soon as possible. We'd advise all participants today and those not in attendance, but with an interest in the matters covered by this hearing to review this action list when published and act accordingly. I'll now hand back to Mr. Smith to take you through the next steps and to close these hearings.

1:29:20

Thank you very much, Mr. Hockley. So these have been issued specific hearings number 10. Our next hearings, terminations will be issue specific hearings 11 on the topic of flood risk and drainage and those are due to start at 10am tomorrow with an arrangements conference starting at 920 in the normal fashion, and moving then to agenda item seven and the closure of these hearings. I would like once again to thank all of the speakers today for your attendance and contributions. And as I've said before, we do recognise the additional pressures on everybody at this moment use the continued national lockdown and we are hugely appreciative of every

1:30:00

It is time today. I would like to thank our case team led by Mr. Williams for supporting these hearings. So I'm going to have a final check around the room to see that there isn't anyone else wishing to raise a matter that must be raised before we close.

1:30:19

There are no other hands rising. So on that basis, I will now ask my colleagues to say their goodbyes moving First of all, is to hopefully, thank you very much. And thank you very much to everybody for your presence and your assistance today.

1:30:34

Thank you, everyone, for all your contributions today.

1:30:38

And finally, from the rooms worth the penalty, thank you all once again, the time is half past three. And these issues specific hearings number 10 on our closed