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From: Tessa Wojtczak [REDACTED]
Sent: 02 November 2020 16:55
To: East Anglia ONE North <EastAngliaOneNorth@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>; East Anglia Two <EastAngliaTwo@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Subject: Deadline 1. Material submitted for consideration for Issue Specific Hearing Dec2, Onshore Siting, designs and construction.

My Reference: EA1N: IP 20024031. / AFP 132
EA2 : IP 20024032/ AFP 0134.

Issue Specific Hearing December 2 (Onshore Siting, Design and Construction)

Figure 1 Aerial view of site.
Figure 2 Applicant's Land Plan showing Rights Sought.
Figure 3 National Grid Map Landfall Selection sites.
Figure 4. Onshore Figures Map 20.3 showing wrongly identified Unlicensed Water Abstraction.
Figure 5. List of birds seen from Wardens Charitable Trust.
Figure 6. Deer tracks across plots 10/11.

1. I would like the following facts and questions to be taken into consideration at this hearing in respect of the appropriateness of the planned construction at Landfall and the adjacent cable corridor route, with reference to flaws in the methodology of the Applicant.

For context: I have lived for 14 years in a small isolated community, far from the nearest road, of 3 households and Wardens Charitable Organisation which offers residential stays and activities for disabled children, and provides community services. These include providing an on-site bathing service for local residents who are not able to access their own bathrooms due to disability. These residents are picked up from their homes and driven through the by ways from the neighbouring towns and villages.

This community is on the cliff in the AONB, backing on to the sea, directly north of the Landfall Site to the distance of one occupied paddock. It will be entirely encircled by the Landfall site and adjoining Cable Corridor Construction with its associated haul road, personnel and industrial machinery. An aerial map is attached (Figure 1. Showing Ness House Community ,circled in yellow, and surrounding projected works by Applicant.



The cable corridor construction proposes to utilise land at present occupied by grazing rights (Plot 10 on Land Map) block access to the ancient track leading into the AONB directly in front of us (Plot 12 on Land Map); then take a sharp angle through the agricultural field next to us to continue construction of the corridor metres from Wardens and our gardens. (Plot 13). The main driveway will also be impacted. Figure 1 map shows the implications for this community. The yellow circle represents the dwellings and Warden's Charitable Trust. There are 2 separately occupied paddocks on the site with grazing rights. These paddocks have been consistently in use for decades.

My main intention here is to clarify reasons for the routing of the cable corridor, and to get greater focus on the intended use of these plots., and the justification for their impact on the AONB. There have been significant failures of due diligence and adherence to their responsibilities on the part of the Applicant at this site, and I hope this process can help.

The landlord is making his own representation as are the holders of grazing rights.

I attach also the Land Plan to aid understanding of the information which follows.

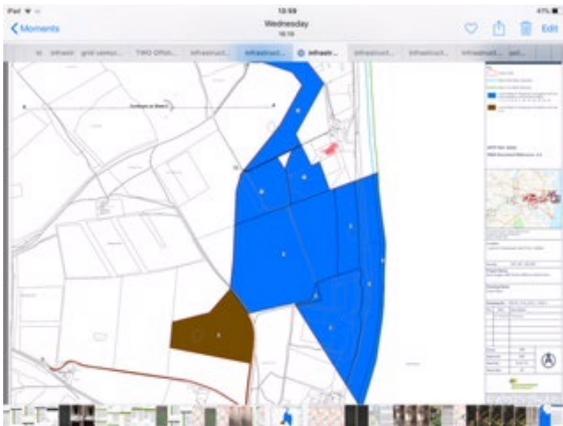


Figure 2. Land Map

First I address issues of concern relating to the Rights sought over land at this location, reasons for the Applicant's SPR changes in cable route, and inaccurate information in the Book of Reference.

2. Rights . Plots 10,12,14, and Cable Corridor.

In the Examining Authority's question 1.3.63 to the Applicant of 12 October it addresses the Applicant's failure to identify all parties with rights to plots 12 and 14 of the Land Map. I wish to point out further significantly inaccurate and misleading information given by the Applicant to land usage here at this site, particularly with reference to land over which they intend to acquire rights, plot 10. I would also like the ExA to consider the following information in relation to Rynd Smith's remark to the Applicant at the end of OFH 2, according to the transcript, concerning " the fact that it seems there is potential for quite significant additional utilisation of connective faculty that will be created."

In response to our Written Representations, the ExA identified us, as tenants of 1 Ness House Cottage, to have an interest in plots 12 and 14 for rights of access, and noted that we did not appear in the Book of Reference. I understand that the Applicant has been required to update the Information with details of all those with such a right. It doesn't yet appear to have been done.

Plot 10 Rights DX are sought at Plot 10, part of which is at present occupied as livery and has been consistently for many years. At the point at which the photos of this target were taken for the Book of Reference 6.3.22.3 Appendix 22.3 Phase One Report, (some clearly from a position on private land here without permission having been sought), horses and stabling were present on that land. No reference is made to this. Indeed, in the target note reference, it appears to be included in TN28a, of which a picture appears of the adjacent but entirely separate and unused field described as semi-improved grassland, and in the map both separate fields, one occupied grazing, are also referred to in the legend as poor semi-improved grassland. In the notes attached to Plot 10 it is described as 22630 square metres of agricultural land and hedgerow east of Shellpits. Again, no reference to a discrete part of it being occupied. This is convenient for potential acquirers, but not true. No allusion at all is made to its occupation or usage. It is a separate field in a markedly better condition containing unacknowledged livestock and stabling. Indeed, on the Land Map that stabling is visible (indicated on Land Map Figure 2)

For clarity, horses do appear in the photo reference TN24a, described as Horse Paddocks. This is not the land or horses to which I refer but separate stabling leased by a separate holder of grazing rights, land which the Applicant has included in the Indicative Onshore Development Area but not yet sought to acquire rights over. This party is registered with you as IP 20023129 / 20023173 and is making representation to you concerning the Applicants intention to remove copses and tree cover which are necessary to horses here on the cliff where winds can reach 70 mph and more, and other detrimental effects.

The owner of the horses at Plot 10 has been only very recently informed via the landlord that her horses and stabling will have to be removed for the archeological survey planned to commence early next year, involving bore holes, 37 trenches and deep drilling. Please could the Applicant clarify why they omitted to supply full and honest information as to the status of that Land required by them, its occupants, and the rights of those with interest in it? Why have they requested that the land be given over to them for archeological survey before the DCO is complete? And will the land be restored to a condition fit for horses who need firm and undisturbed land?

In a recent development, the IP referred to above, who maintains horses on leased land which has never been shown on any map as required by the Applicant, East of Plot 10, received a letter on Saturday 31 October from the Applicant informing her that land occupied by her is required to lay and service cabling, and referring wrongly to that land as plot 10. It appears that either the Applicant has identified the wrong tenant, or that they are referring to the two separate liveries as one single paddock over which horses may be moved at will. The implication here is that lumping land in Plot 10 and the adjacent paddock together, along with the grassland field, effectively conflating three discrete areas into one incorrectly described one, the Applicant may have been able to obtain rights by stealth over the extent of both paddocks as was shown earlier in the Indicative Onshore Area of Search.

I have since made contact with Robert Lees at SPR and clarified the situation as to the existence of separate grazing rights. After confirming this fact with the landlord, the information in the letter was amended.

Not only was this information false, but the Applicants communication with the incorrect holder of grazing rights only by letter and not by email, within one working day of deadline, without copying in the Landlords, seems to me not correct procedure. The actual party holding rights in Plot 10 has not been contacted to date.

3. Query over the intended use of land over which rights are sort and whether it is limited to EA1N and EA2.

It is unclear why at that point of the cable corridor this land, Plot 10, so far to the east, should be needed for this particular project when at the other side of the track, on plot 11, there appears to be sufficient

agricultural land for the cable corridor and associated works to maintain the necessary 200 metre distance from the Special Protected Area inland and move on to join with plot 15. Indeed, on the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results map 22.3.3a, the East Anglia Two Indicative Onshore Development Area extends to include further livery paddocks and the whole area up to the gates of 1 Ness House Cottage and the Coach House Cottage. I have contacted the Applicant for clarification but as yet received no answer. A possible reason is suggested below. I have also asked how far the works will be from my garden and door. Again, no answer has been forthcoming. Could the Applicant account for the need to acquire Plot 10 in addition to Plot 11 for this project?

4. Cable corridor Plot 13 and the role of National Grid.

(Confirmation of reason, for EA1 and EA2, of Cable route at Plot 13 and assurance it is not required for further projects).

On the land map the cable corridor is shown to proceed at a sharp angle across the agricultural field to a pinch point by one of our routes of access, and back along the border of that field to join Plot 14, instead of proceeding directly across to plot 15 in a straight line, as I believe it did in earlier information.

In the Applicant's Comments on RRs of 11 June 2020, Site Selection Onshore Cable Route, at Table 25.

001, the Applicant states at bullet point 5 " The Onshore Cable Corridor route....should be kept as straight and short as practical. "

Why then does the cable corridor route at this point diverge so markedly towards the point at which the access road comes closest to the playing fields used by Wardens Charitable Trust, who provide residential respite for vulnerable and disabled children, bringing it closer to residences unnecessarily? Again, I quote from the same Applicant Response 2.25.001 point 4. Cable route selection principles include: "minimise disruption to landowners, services, road users and residents...and minimising disruption during construction ". This routing achieves the opposite.

In fact I was informed by Alex Hansun of Royal Hasketon for the Applicant on 23 October 2018 at a meeting in Sizewell that Plot 13 was required for set down. On earlier maps the cable corridor does not take that route through the field. Will the Applicant account for the change in projected usage since material provided earlier in the Consultation?

However, compare shape of the cable corridor route here with the map recently provided (22 September 2020) Figure 5 by National Grid Ventures in connection with its Landfall options for the Nautilus Interconnector, specifically Landfall option C by Ness House, on Wardens Playing Fields. This entirely separate NGV project would indeed require all the land up to the cottages, and the very same playing fields outside Wardens Charitable Trust, and the divergence in Cable corridor route would be handy for access to that field. The red mark indicates Wardens.



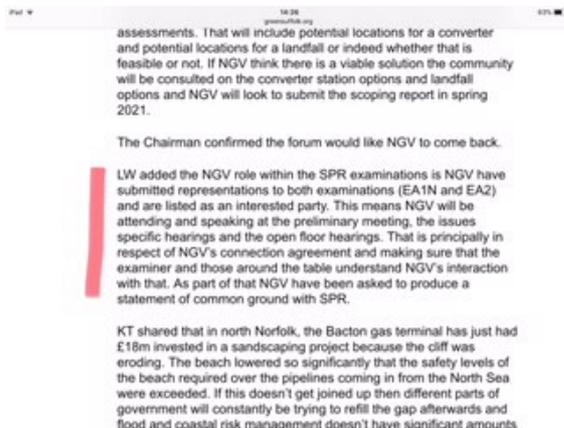
Figure 3. National Grid Map Landfall Selection Sites Nautilus.

Could the Applicant account for this change and divergence in routing? Why? How is this necessary for EA1N and EA2? Could National Grid Ventures confirm that it has no interest in the cable routing at this point? Is it in fact planned to service the Nautilus and Eurolink Connectors, just in case?

If that is the case, then could the EXA reiterate Question 1, 3.35 to the Applicant:

“ Explain why these works are being procured by you rather than National Grid as owner and operator”.

NB. I attach a screenshot (Figure 6) of part of the minutes of the Suffolk Coast forum meeting at Thorpeness on the 9th of March 2020. Present were Martin Moran and Liz Wells speaking for National Grid Ventures in which Martin Moran confirms he will be present at preliminary meetings, open floor hearings, and issue specific hearings in the DCO as participant and speaker. I understand that NGVs participation in SPH is now promised but that is by request of EXA, and is not the impression given here.



5. Common Land Effects. ExAQ 1.9.18.

This question refers to Common Land effects and access and the Applicant's assertion that there will be "no interaction with areas of common land (above or below ground) including Thorpeness Common. " (APP-069 150) . The ExA points out that the north and west sides of the common will be blocked. That is significant interaction. Please note that in paragraph 151 the Applicant goes on to say that " Area of Common Land will not be subject to closure or loss of access because they can be accessed from the side which is not adjacent to the Onshore Development Area, therefore users of the common land will not be affected in terms of access. There will be no impact (their emphasis) to common land. "

This is breathtakingly untrue. The pathways , lanes and bridleways are used daily not only ,for recreation, horse riding, rambling etc, though that is significant, but by locals moving about their local area from north of Thorpeness Common to South of Thorpeness Common and beyond to access work, livestock, families and shopping needs. How are they to suddenly arrive as walkers to the south of Thorpeness Common from the north? I do not drive. I live a 15 minute walk north of Thorpeness Common, from where I proceed to Aldeburgh or connect with buses at Thorpeness to trains at Saxmundham as part of my daily life. According to APP-273 Figure 21.6, my only recourse would be to access the by way, Sizewell Hall Road (plot 14, ,if such access is indeed possible) , follow that to the busy, narrow, and highly hedged B1353, where there is no footpath or verges, and indeed traffic volume and danger will be increased by the proposed project, and walk along that for half a mile, a journey of well over an hour even if it were possible.

With reference to the map, I'd like to draw the ExAs attention to the dire situation of the 3 households, charitable organisation, and livery owners at Ness House and Wardens. We would be effectively made an island by the project and I fail to see how either the charity's work, so valuable in the community and beyond, or indeed the households can thrive or indeed survive almost entirely encircled by industrial activity a matter of metres away for an indefinite period of up to 10 years or more.

6. Noise and vibration management ExAQ 1.4.34 Baseline Measurements Flaw/ inaccuracy in assessment studies.

This site is exceptionally quiet at all times, and subject to no light pollution. There are no other buildings visible. We are surrounded by fields and the sea. There is no passing traffic, and the nearest road, the Sizewell Gap Road, is approximately a kilometre away.

On 20 June 2018 I was notified via my landlord's agent of the Applicant's proposal to place 3 briefcase sized noise monitors and 1.5 metre poles in the hedge/ scrubby trackside areas for noise monitoring at some point for 7 days commencing at some point in the next 3 weeks. An aerial photo was attached showing clearly that the monitors would be sited directly at the bottom of our garden, with a picture of the monitors in question .
(Documents can be provided if necessary)

At an information day in 2018 I spoke to Philip (Reno-) Williamson, pointing out that these monitors had been timed to coincide with the busiest and noisiest period of agricultural activity at a corner of the field where tractors turn, and results would not be at all representative of noise levels throughout the year. He said he had no knowledge of such readings at that location, and in response to my questions said that no earlier readings had been taken at that site.(There may have been hand held sound monitors near our location, but of course they would be limited in terms of time and scope).

These monitors did not appear.

In the Applicants Environmental Statement APP-524 6.3.25.3 Table A25.3.4 Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations Onshore Cable Route Study Area, Courtyard Cottage at the Dower House and Caroline Cottage are the only 2 properties cited as the location of noise receptors. No 2 Ness House Cottage next door to me is also known as Courtyard Cottage. The second Courtyard Cottage and Caroline Cottage are significantly further away from the construction site, and one of them is a holiday let and not permanently inhabited. This failure to provide correct information and identify different properties means that our households, at a distance of one modest sized field from the proposed Landfall and encircled by cable corridor works, set down etc, have

been excluded from Baseline Noise Monitoring information provided to the ExA, , and there are no studies pertaining to the impact upon them of the works, vehicle and personnel movement. Can the Applicant explain why?

I'd also ask the ExA to consider the visual and light pollution impact upon these properties and the children with conditions such as Aspergers and autism who visit Wardens Charitable Trust for residential respite, who are exceptionally sensitive to noise and light and, of course , for whom there is a duty of safeguarding that prohibits all unauthorised visitors to this private land. The

The permanent presence of high numbers of contractors and the activity directly adjacent to the residential accommodation on Plot 13, reserved for cable work, set down etc. would render the location unviable. It is difficult to see how it is justifiable to introduce such major intrusion upon a charitable centre for disabled children; and again, at no point in the Book of Reference have SPR acknowledged the existence of Wardens. In addition the horses will be severely impacted by 24 hour light and noise pollution, sand disturbance, rubbish, and and activity. I am not encouraged by the testimony of a resident adjacent to the works at Bawdsey reporting drilling 24 hours a day (as I have been informed will be the case by representatives from Wardell Armstrong , and Dalcour Maclaren at Open days in the past.), and failure to comply with promised work times The SCOPING report dated 2017 proposed 7am to 7pm, unless under " exceptional circumstances." Bawdsey reports that such circumstances frequently pertain, despite assurances to the contrary. There is also blight and pollution to homes by sand disturbance, also posing a risk to vulnerable children. Can the Applicant be asked what studies have been done at this site, and what are their proposals to mitigate these overwhelming blights? I can't object strongly enough to the Applicants failure to consider any of these details worth addressing in our case.

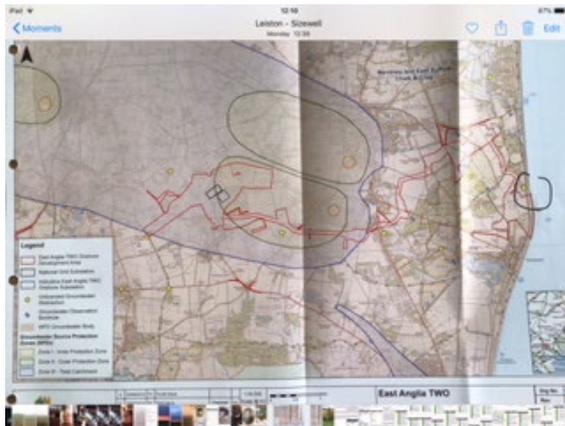
7. ExAQ1.4.22 Water courses and Abstraction

Inaccurate information provided.

In the Environmental Statement Onshore Figures Map 20.3 the Applicant identifies an Unlicensed Groundwater Abstraction at our location, Ness House Cottage.

Please see attached map. The abstraction is circled in black. .

Figure 4. Onshore Figures Map 20.3 showing wrongly identified Unlicensed Water Abstraction.



In fact all the households, Wardens Charitable Trust and the 2 horse owners are reliant for all water on this licensed aquifer which is constantly monitored and purified. We have no mains water supply. This astonishing failure to correctly identify this vital amenity is convenient for the Applicant, but I suggest that it's disastrous for human health and safety. A great deal of misleading information is being hidden in the Applicants data; it appears that the responsibility for reviewing and correcting it belongs to the Affected Parties. The robustness and transparency constantly insisted on through the sham Consultation Process (here I support Glynis Robertson among others) are nowhere evident.

There are patches of quicksand in the vicinity and the water table is delicate, vulnerable to contamination with disastrous knock on effects for local agriculture, personal freshwater supply, and wildlife. Ponds where migrating flocks congregate and settle on plots 13 and 4 will disappear.

Can the Applicant confirm that it will conduct proper studies and provide correct information so that we will continue to enjoy our water supply without interference, and provide details what steps will be taken to ensure that work on the Landfall and Cable Corridor routes at this site will not jeopardise and poison this vital water resource? And what steps are being taken to mitigate the loss of these two important ponds on this migratory headland site?

8. ExA 1.4.13. Known assets to be crossed.

Concerto fibre optic telecommunications cable.

On 24th October 2018 I discovered what appeared to be an exposed telecommunications cable extending from near the top of the beach to the waters edge. (photos available) There had been strong winds and high tides in the previous days.

I contacted Paul Patterson, Senior Coastal Engineer at Waveney District Council on 26th October by phone, and after investigation he confirmed in a voicemail message that this was in fact one of the three fibre optic telecommunications cables clustered in this area making landfall at Sizewell, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh. The cable had been laid by a Dutch firm, Interroute (subsequently acquired by GTT communications whose website advertises that they specialise in transport of high volume data and cloud-based applications between financial markets, data centres, and media hubs throughout the world). The cable in question is designated by the name Concerto. I forwarded this information and photographs to Therese Coffey after a public meeting at Leiston at her request.

The concerto cable is located directly adjacent to the site where the applicants propose to establish Landfall, and lay cables by a process of HDD. This part of the beach is exceptionally vulnerable to the effects of tides and winds, and notices erected recently warn of the danger of sandy cliffs and dunes collapsing. Indeed as you have heard there was recently a death caused by the collapse of the cliff at that vicinity . The exposure of the cable simply by the action of tide and wind demonstrates how unstable the terrain is, especially at a time when rising water levels are predicted (Sizewell C report) and unsuitable for extended drilling proposed by the Applicant, a point I address further later.

9. Landfall Site Suitability.

ExAQ1. 1.0.19

Please explain the specific rationale for the location of Landfall north of Thorpeness in an area prone to coastal erosion, in circumstances where other Landfall locations may have been available.

a) Coastal erosion and the Coralline crag.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report (24 September 2019) forecasts new heights of flooding and erosion in this region. The coralline crag, a rare geological phenomenon formed up to 5.3 million years ago and another important part of the AONB put at risk from this project, is recognised as significant in protecting the Sizewell/ Thorpeness coast, specifically crucial to Sizewell Nuclear Power Plant, by creating a natural wave break. Sizewell C, which has taken a step closer, is planned to be bigger and closer to the sea than the sites existing reactors. The Nuclear Consulting Group has raised concerns about the potential instability of the Coralline Crag. (Times Newspaper, Alistair Osborne, Wednesday June 10 2020.)” it appears that sufficient tests have not been done by the Applicant to to forecast the potential damage to The Crag, shoreline, cliffs, or the long established nesting sand Martin colonies protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

The heaths and woodlands to the west of us are managed for habitat by RSPB. In plot 10, a pair of buzzards have nested for years. Families of foxes are resident. The ancient track, plot 12, is alive with bats, glow worms, crickets, multiple species of birds including nightingales in the nearby copse, and turtle doves which fed regularly at our bird table this year. The natural ponds on the fields attract slow worms and toads, and because the margins of the agricultural fields are full of wildflowers and bramble, the lane is rich in butterflies and bees.

The trees around us are full of little owls and we also hear barn and tawny owls. Badgers are known to be active in the vicinity.

Most heartbreakingly of all, these fields, plots 12, 13, 11, and the other plots, significantly 4 and 2 sought by the Applicants at this site, are the routes sought in the summer months by the rare red deer, muntjac and roe deer which emerge from the cover beyond plot 11 and proceed towards us to access the salt on the harvested potatoes and swedes which they need. This is part of their long term regular and feeding and breeding patterns. These patterns will be interrupted for so long that they will be unlikely to establish their breeding patterns easily. There is no other safe access to this salt and the sea which provides it. In this small and entirely open part of the AONB, it has been their single option without diverting across busy roads. Every year I walk out at dusk and meet single deer, herds, or small family groups feeding, absorbing the salt. It is magical. Typically I walk out down the lane (Plot 12), around the loop over Plot 11, on to Thorpeness Common past the blocked Landfall site and back via Sizewell Hall right of way, Plot 14, to return down the densely hedged track, plot 12. Utter peace and tranquillity, no light pollution, simply birdsong, deer calls and sea sounds. The envisioned loss of habitat here and curtailment of movement is overwhelmingly distressing.

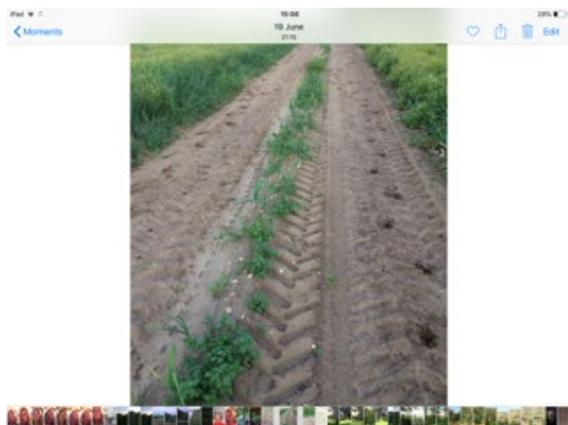


Figure. Deer tracks across plots 10/11.

There has been no consultation or mitigation with us. I understand from ExAQ 1.4.29 that appropriate Planning and timing will be agreed with landowners and occupiers subject to individual agreements. Again, the Applicant views all our rights with such indifference that we seem not to be granted any, as they have effectively ignored our existence. The entire immediate AONB will be industrialised. Is this a reasonable precedent to set?

I would like to make available further photographic evidence about the landmarks, landscape and implications here. If the RxA would like more details, I'd be happy to provide them.

I refer again to ExAQ 1.3.53. and its Reference to the Applicants purported "compelling case". Can the Applicants explain the compelling reasons for compromising this small community, significantly providing misleading, incomplete and false information as to even our water supply? How can it industrialise an AONB with this outdated technology when other sites are available, and better technology will soon be available? The Applicant must be held to account.

I should say also that I fully support the submissions of SEAS, SASES, and SOS, with whom I have worked. Also I support Therese Coffey's contention that this is not the correct location for this project.

The Planning and presentation of EAOne North and EA2 on the part of the Applicant do not convince to those of us who have engaged with the Applicant since 2018 , and repeatedly asked for clear information on specific details of planning, traffic, routes, etc.. The projects are not appropriate for this area. Let this not be a precedent for the unopposed industrialisation of AONB land.

I urgently the Examining Authorities to be responsive in the light of currently changing solutions to the potential need for Wind Power Development, and the not to recommend that this badly conceived and inadequately and carelessly conducted Application proposal goes ahead.

Sent from my iPad



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