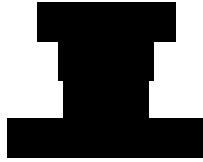


From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia Two](#); [East Anglia ONE North](#)
Subject: RE: FAO Rynd Smith; EA1N-AFP042
Date: 16 November 2020 19:43:54
Attachments: [EA1N-AFP042.EA2N-AFP042.EP.Gimson.Nov2020.docx](#)

Herewith a submission from Mrs EP Gimson AFP042 concerning the EA1N and EA2
Please acknowledge receipt

Dr Alexander Gimson MB FRCP

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



16 November 2020

Mrs Elspeth Gimson's Affected Person's reference numbers are:

EA1N-AFP042 (East Anglia One North)

EA2-AFP042 (East Anglia Two)

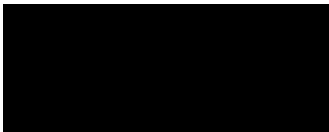
I write on behalf of my mother, whose Power of Attorney I hold, and who aged [REDACTED]. This house is the **nearest to the proposed land landfall** of the East Anglia One and Two Wind Farms transmission cable. Whilst we support the development of renewable energy, the design and execution of this plan has been poor, misguided and does not take due account of local residents and their environment. My reasons for opposing this development are:

1. **Multiple uncoordinated projects.** There will be multiple energy projects making landfall on the fragile east Suffolk coastline over the next few years in a totally uncoordinated manner. This will result in a blight on the local environment, landscape and community cohesion. We are strongly protesting against this development in this format.
2. **Cable Trench route**
The developers have always maintained that they wish the cable trench to take the shortest rout from A to B, in order to minimise disruption. It is not clear, and the developers have made no effort to clarify why the cable trench comes so close to the fields immediately north of [REDACTED], which is not a straight route to the Sizewell Leiston road from the field where they wish to have the tunnelling site
3. **This coastline is continually eroding.** During the [REDACTED] years of my mother's life, the sea at [REDACTED], Sizewell has come in approximately 50 yards. Cliff falls due to erosion have occurred to north and south of the proposed landfall. We do not accept that adequate consideration has been given to the possibility of further **increased erosions** as a consequence of this proposal.
4. **The impact on ground source water aquifers.** The proposed trench, which might with multiple cables be present for up to ten years, is likely to have a serious adverse impact on the fresh water well which is the only water supply to the 5 properties at [REDACTED]. This is a fragile water supply, regularly monitored by East Suffolk Council under The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 - SI No. 618 and The Private Water Supplies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2018- SI No.707) and was last tested on 6th October 2020 (Council reference 20/07667/PWATER). No mention has been made of the potential impact of these trenchworks on this water supply, a measure of the cavalier and unfeeling attitude of the developer to local residents' basic needs.
5. **The impact on wildlife and the environment.** The impact on the local ecosystem over multiple years will be enormous. From personal observations of Mrs Gimson and her husband [REDACTED] there is a thriving ecosystem of foxes, bats, badgers, barn owls, nightingales, red deer, oystercatchers, little ringed plover, skylarks and shelduck who nest in the fields surrounding [REDACTED] and over which the trench is

planned. These habitats and the fragile biodiversity will be totally destroyed by this development. More recently a group of 18 leading environmental organisations, including the RSPB, Friends of the Earth and the Wildlife Trusts have written to the Prime Minister to call for better coordination of offshore windfarms to ensure the minimum of environmental disruption. ["Big UK offshore windfarms push, risks harming habitats, say campaigners"](#).

6. **The impact on Wardens Trust.** On the same site of [REDACTED], on the cliffs, stands Wardens Hall, a large building run by Wardens Trust for vulnerable children and adults with severe mental and physical disabilities. A charity was founded in 1988 by Mr & Mrs Gimson which hosts over 1000 disabled adults and children each year. The charity runs weekly *Bath Days* for disabled up to 16 local residents unable to access a bath in their own homes, *Singing The Brain Music Days* for lonely and isolated local elders with dementia. The Trust runs adventure camping weeks for disadvantaged children and those with disabilities. During the COVID-19 pandemic the Trust has been delivering over 500 meals to isolated and lonely local elders. All that will be severely impacted by this development. No acknowledgement of the work that the Trust does with these disabled members of our local community has been considered in this application. People come to this unique clifftop site because of its beauty, its tranquility and its closeness to nature. Not because it is next door to a 60 metre trench and an industrial sized work site. It is the view of all the Trustees that this development would have a devastating **impact on the viability of the charity** and its ability to deliver these crucial services to local disabled children and adults. We have had discussions with two of the major charities who bring children to our site and both have said that they will not be able to come if the development continues in its current format.
7. **The impact on Tourism.** This development would have a lasting major impact on the attraction of the local area for tourists and holiday makers, with no net increase in local employment. The area attracts a huge number of holiday makers each year with a positive impact on the local economy. The development would massively impact the attractiveness of the area.
8. **Lack of any strategic planning.** The development lacks strategic planning. There are alternative solutions to multiple off-shore windfarms requiring access a national grid. A Modular Offshore Grid (MOG) has been used elsewhere in Belgium (<https://www.elia.be/en/infrastructure-and-projects/infrastructure-projects/modular-offshore-grid>). The MOG offers a range of benefits compared to a direct connection (also called a spaghetti concept or radial connection) to an onshore grid. In other countries the development of a MOG was predominantly due to its benefits to wider society and its reduction of the impacts of failure of a cable.

Yours sincerely



Dr Alexander Gimson MB BS FRCP