



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Applicants' Comments on Written Representations

Volume 4: Land Interests

Applicants: East Anglia ONE North Limited and East Anglia TWO Limited

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Applicable to East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO



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Glossary of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| AEol | Adverse Effect on Integrity |
| AEZ | Archaeological Exclusion Zone |
| AIS | Air Insulated Switchgear |
| AJA | Adrian Jamies Acoustics Limited |
| ANO | Air Navigation Order |
| AON | Apparently Occupied Nests |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| AW | Anglian Water |
| AWG | Anglian Water Group |
| BEIS | Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| BMV | Best and Most Versatile |
| BoR | Book of Reference |
| CfD | Contract for Difference |
| CHC | Cultural Heritage |
| CIA | Cumulative Impact Assessment |
| CJEU | Court of Justice of the European Union |
| CoCP | Code of Construction Practice |
| CPO | Civil protection Order |
| DCO | Development Consent Order |
| DEPONS | Disturbance Effects of Noise on the Harbour Porpoise Population in the North Sea |
| DML | Deemed Marine Licence |
| DMO | Destination Management Organisation |
| EA1 | East Anglia ONE |
| EA1N | East Anglia ONE North |
| EA2 | East Anglia TWO |
| EA3 | East Anglia THREE |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Ecological Management Plan |
| EPS | European Protected Species |
| ES | Environmental Statement |
| ESC | East Suffolk Council |
| ESO | Energy Systems Operator |
| ETG | Expert Topic Group |
| ExA | Examining Authority |
| FFC | Flamborough & Filey Coast |
| FID | Final Investment Decision |
| FLCP | Fisheries Liaison and Co-existence Plan |
| FRA | Flood Risk Assessment |
| FWC | Friston Water Course |
| GIS | Gas Insulated Switchgear |
| GPA | Good Practice Advice |
| GLVIA | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment |
| HDD | Horizontal Directional Drill |
| HE | Historic England |
| HGV | Heavy Goods Vehicle |
| HIA | Hydrological Impact Appraisal |
| HRA | Habitats Regulation Assessment |
| HSE | Health and Safety Executive |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| ICE | Institute of Chartered Engineers |
| IDB | Internal Drainage Board |
| IGE | Institute of Gas Engineers |
| IP | Interested Party |



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|---------|---|
| iPCOD | Interim Population Consequences of Disturbance Model |
| ISH | Issue Specific Hearing |
| kV | Kilovolts |
| LAT | Lowest Astronomical Tide |
| LCT | Landscape Character Type |
| LLFA | Lead Local Flood Authority |
| LMP | Landscape Management Plan |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| MHWS | Mean High Water Springs |
| MMMP | Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol |
| MMO | Marine Management Organisation |
| NDA | Nuclear Decommissioning Authority |
| NE | Natural England |
| NGET | National Grid Electricity Transmission |
| NG | National Grid |
| NGG | National Grid Gas |
| NGV | National Grid Ventures |
| NOx | Nitrogen Oxide |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NPS | National Policy Statement |
| NRMM | Non-Road Mobile Machinery |
| OLEMS | Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy |
| OLMP | Outline Landscape Management Plan |
| ONR | Office for Nuclear Regulation |
| OS | Ordinance Survey |
| OSL | Optically-Stimulated Luminescence |
| OWF | Offshore Wind Farm |
| PAD | Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries |
| PDA | Proposed Development Area |
| PEIR | Preliminary Environmental Information Report |
| PIDs | Public Information Days |
| PRoW | Public Rights of Way |
| RAG | Red Amber Green |
| REPIR | Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations |
| RR | Relevant Representation |
| RSPB | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds |
| RSPCA | Royal Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals |
| RTD | Red Throated Diver |
| SASES | Substation Action Save East Suffolk |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |
| SBP | Sub-Bottom Profiler |
| SCC | Suffolk County Council |
| SCCAS | Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service |
| SCHAONB | Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Natural Beauty |
| SIP | Site Integrity Plan |
| SLVIA | Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity |
| SoCG | Statement of Common Ground |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |
| SPR | ScottishPower Renewables |
| SPS | Suffolk Preservation Society |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| SuDS | Sustainable Drainage System |
| SZC | Sizewell C |
| TCE | The Crown Estate |
| TWT | The Wildlife Trust |
| UK | United Kingdom |



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|-----|---------------------------------|
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| WIA | Water Impact Assessment |
| WR | Written Representation |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation |



Glossary of Terminology

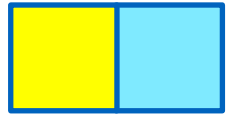
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| Applicants | East Anglia TWO Limited / East Anglia ONE North Limited |
| Cable sealing end compound | A compound which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation. |
| Cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound | A compound (which includes a circuit breaker) which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation. |
| Construction consolidation sites | Compounds associated with the onshore works which may include elements such as hard standings, lay down and storage areas for construction materials and equipment, areas for vehicular parking, welfare facilities, wheel washing facilities, workshop facilities and temporary fencing or other means of enclosure. |
| Construction operation and maintenance platform | A fixed offshore structure required for construction, operation, and maintenance personnel and activities. |
| Development area | The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order). |
| East Anglia ONE North project | The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure. |
| East Anglia TWO project | The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure. |
| East Anglia TWO windfarm site | The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located. |
| European site | Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. |
| Generation Deemed Marine Licence (DML) | The deemed marine licence in respect of the generation assets set out within Schedule 13 of the draft DCO. |
| Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) | A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching. |
| Inter-array cables | Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms, these cables will include fibre optic cables. |
| Jointing bay | Underground structures constructed at intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts. |



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| Landfall | The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables. |
| Link boxes | Underground chambers within the onshore cable route housing electrical earthing links. |
| Meteorological mast | An offshore structure which contains metrological instruments used for wind data acquisition. |
| Mitigation areas | Areas captured within the onshore development area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts. |
| Marking buoys | Buoys to delineate spatial features / restrictions within the offshore development area. |
| Monitoring buoys | Buoys to monitor <i>in situ</i> condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions. |
| National electricity grid | The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc |
| National Grid infrastructure | A National Grid substation, cable sealing end compounds, cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound, underground cabling and National Grid overhead line realignment works to facilitate connection to the national electricity grid, all of which will be consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order but will be National Grid owned assets. |
| National Grid overhead line realignment works | Works required to upgrade the existing electricity pylons and overhead lines (including cable sealing end compounds and cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound) to transport electricity from the National Grid substation to the national electricity grid. |
| National Grid overhead line realignment works area | The proposed area for National Grid overhead line realignment works. |
| National Grid substation | The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order. |
| National Grid substation location | The proposed location of the National Grid substation. |
| Natura 2000 site | A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. |
| Offshore cable corridor | This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore electrical platforms and landfall. |
| Offshore development area | The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs). |
| Offshore electrical infrastructure | The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall. |
| Offshore electrical platform | A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore. |



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| Offshore export cables | The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall. These cables will include fibre optic cables. |
| Offshore infrastructure | All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables. |
| Offshore platform | A collective term for the construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms. |
| Onshore cable corridor | The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located. |
| Onshore cable route | This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas. |
| Onshore cables | The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables. |
| Onshore development area | The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located. |
| Onshore infrastructure | The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid. |
| Onshore preparation works | Activities to be undertaken prior to formal commencement of onshore construction such as pre-planting of landscaping works, archaeological investigations, environmental and engineering surveys, diversion and laying of services, and highway alterations. |
| Onshore substation | The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure. |
| Onshore substation location | The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project. |
| Platform link cable | Electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables. |
| Safety zones | A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004. |
| Scour protection | Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water. |
| Transition bay | Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables. |
| Transmission DML | The deemed marine licence in respect of the transmission assets set out within Schedule 14 of the draft DCO. |



1 Introduction

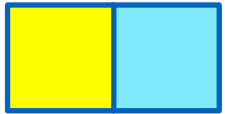
1. The Applicants' comments on Written Representations received from Interested Parties (IPs) for the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO offshore windfarms ('the Projects') have been separated into separate Volumes, as discussed in **Volume 1** (document reference ExA.WR_1.D2.V1).
2. This Volume presents the Applicants' comments on Written Representations received from IPs which have been identified as persons with an interest in land.
3. It should be noted that some IPs with an interest in land only submitted Written Representations for one project, however, to ensure all Written Representations were considered by the Applicants these representations have been considered with regard to both Projects.
4. Furthermore, some IPs with an interest in land have also been identified as local authorities, statutory consultees or non-statutory organisations, and therefore the Applicants' comments on their Written Representations are provided in **Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders** (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).
5. In addition, the Written Representations received from IPs with an interest in land cover a number of different topics and where these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations received from members of the public / businesses and are of a similar nature, they have all been grouped by topic in order to avoid unnecessary repetition in responses. The key topics raised in these Written Representations along with the Applicants' comments have been provided in **Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders** (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).
6. This document is applicable to both the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO applications, and therefore is endorsed with the yellow and blue icon used to identify materially identical documentation in accordance with the Examining Authority's procedural decisions on document management of 23rd December 2019. Whilst for completeness of the record this document has been submitted to both Examinations, if it is read for one project submission there is no need to read it again for the other project.



2 Applicants' Comments on Written Representation

2.1 Addleshaw Goddard LLP on behalf of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|--|--|---|
| Addleshaw Goddard LLP on behalf of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited | <p>Reference Number: RR-060</p> <p>1. This is the Written Representation of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited (Network Rail) provided in respect of the application submitted by East Anglia TWO Limited ("Applicant") for a Development Consent Order ("Order") which seeks powers to enable construction and operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm, which comprises up to 75 wind turbines, generators and associated infrastructure ("Scheme").</p> <p>2. Network Rail is a statutory undertaker and owns, operates and maintains the majority of the rail infrastructure of Great Britain.</p> <p>3. The Book of Reference ("BoR") identifies Plots 25 – 30 (inclusive) (Plots) as land in which Network Rail has a property interest and over which compulsory powers to acquire new rights and to acquire land are sought ("Compulsory Powers").</p> <p>Exercise by the Applicant of the Compulsory Powers would facilitate its ability to undertake Works pursuant to the Order, namely Work No. 13 and Work No. 14.</p> <p>4. Network Rail considers that there is no compelling case in the public interest for the compulsory acquisition of its rights in land as the Applicant and Network Rail should instead negotiate matters by private agreement.</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



Applicants' Comments on Written Representations

Volume 4 Land Interests: 17th November 2020

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|----|--|----------------------|
| | <p>5. Network Rail is now in active discussion with the Applicant to secure legal arrangements whereby Network Rail's interests which it requires protecting are not prejudiced by the exercise of any compulsory acquisition powers by the Applicant over the Plots. Network Rail looks forward to working with the Applicant so that a position may be secured whereby Network Rail might be able to withdraw its objection. However, until such agreement is in place, Network Rail is unable to withdraw its objection to the Order. We anticipate being in a position to update the</p> <p>Examining Authority further in the course of the next few weeks.</p> | |



2.2 Andrew Heald

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|--------------|---|---|
| Andrew Heald | <p>I am the founder of Fishers Gin in Aldeburgh and opened the town's first distillery in February 2020. Apart from producing gin the distillery serves as a tourist attraction running two to three tours per day and provides a shop for visitors.</p> <p>On arrival at the distillery visitors are shown a video I produced, featuring the Alde and Ore Estuary and surrounding land within Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB. The purpose of the video is not tell people why I decided to make gin, but to show why I chose to do so on the Suffolk Coast. It's an area that inspired me, drew me away from London and tempted me into taking a huge financial risk by opening a distillery and taking on four</p> <p>local employees. Apart from providing the majority of our profit, the hosting of tours and welcoming customers to the distillery is immensely enjoyable and makes me feel constantly lucky to live and work in this special part of the world. Every day I meet people seduced by the same charm of this coastline, its windswept shores, traditional farming communities and in more recent times the budding food and drink scene. Without tourism my business would not exist: I am completely reliant on visitors from outside East Suffolk.</p> <p>I often wonder makes this part of the world so appealing. With a lack of hills, valleys and lakes its tempting to think the landscape here could be quite bland. The industrial revolution led to a relative decline in East Anglia and the areas between Ipswich and Lowestoft relied on agriculture and fishing to make a living. Aldeburgh itself went from a major port to a mere fishing town once the River silted up, but was popularised by Victorian tourists who found it quaint and the surroundings to be exceptionally beautiful. This trend continues</p> | <p>The Applicant notes the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicant has therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



Applicants' Comments on Written Representations

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| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|----|--|----------------------|
| | <p>today and I firmly believe that tourism is driven by East Suffolk's position as a relatively unindustrialised part of the UK and that the landscape inspires countless food and drink producers like me.</p> <p>Clearly East Suffolk has found a speciality, in an area in which it thrives and out competes other parts of the UK: Tourism. The Suffolk Coasts AONB may be the jewel in its crown with three national nature reserves and numerous SSSIs. Food and drink producers and hospitality operators like me have spends years investing in businesses that play to this speciality and enhance the offering to visitors, whose expenditure allows us to make a living and employ staff. The idea of locating one of the largest substations in the UK at Friston, within the AONB is shocking and seems ill thought. The damage on tourism will be both short and long term. In the short term the construction work will make life misery for tourists arriving by car or from the stations on the East Suffolk line. This alone will be enough to cut of businesses from the visitors they need to survive. In the long term the disastrous effect on the landscape will significantly reduce our competitive advantage as one of the most unspoilt regions of the UK.</p> <p>The economic damage this substation will cause surely outweighs any advantages and seems all the more illogical when there are parts of the UK in which a substation of this nature would benefit the economy rather than desecrate it.</p> | |



2.3 Anglian Water

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|---------------|---|---|
| Anglian Water | <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>1.1 Anglian Water Services Limited ("Anglian Water") is appointed as the water and sewerage undertaker for the Anglian region, by virtue of an appointment made under the Water Industry Act ("WIA") 1991. Anglian Water is a wholly owned subsidiary of AWG plc. The principal duties of a water and sewerage undertaker are set out in the WIA.</p> <p>1.2 Anglian Water is considered a statutory consultee for the proposed offshore windfarm under section 42 of the Planning Act (2008) and Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009.</p> <p>1.3 Anglian Water is the appointed water and sewerage undertaker for the development.</p> <p>1.4 Anglian Water has engaged as an Interested Party in the Examination in order to ensure adequate provisions are included within any final Development Consent Order to protect Anglian Water's existing and future assets and Anglian Water's ability to perform its statutory duties.</p> <p>1.5 Anglian Water is in principle supportive of the development.</p> <p>2. Anglian Water's Interests and Assets affected</p> <p>Existing Assets Affected</p> <p>2.1 There are a number of water recycling assets in Anglian Water's ownership located within the boundary of the onshore cable for the</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



Applicants' Comments on Written Representations

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| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|----|--|----------------------|
| | <p>proposed offshore windfarm. These assets are critical to enable us to carry out Anglian Water's duty as a sewerage undertaker.</p> <p>2.2 In relation to the water recycling assets within the boundary of the Development Control Order, having laid the asset under statutory notice,</p> <p>Anglian Water would require the standard protected easement widths for these assets and for any requests for alteration or removal to be conducted in accordance with the Water Industry Act 1991 and the Protective Provisions sought by Anglian Water (outlined in section 3). Set out below is the standard easement width requirements;</p> <p>2.3 Standard protected strips are the strip of land falling the following distances to either side of the medial line of any relevant pipe;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.25 metres where the diameter of the pipe is less than 150 millimetres, • 3 metres where the diameter of the Pipe is between 150 and 450 millimetres, • 4.5 metres where the diameter of the Pipe is between 450 and 750 millimetres, • 6 metres where the diameter of the Pipe exceeds 750 millimetres. <p>2.4 If it is not possible to avoid any of Anglian Water's water recycling assets, then the asset may need to be diverted in accordance with Section 185 of the Water Industry Act 1991. Anglian Water is, pursuant to Section 185 under a duty to divert sewers if requested to do so unless it is unreasonable to do so. A formal application will</p> | |



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|----|---|----------------------|
| | <p>need to be made to Anglian Water for a diversion to be considered. Diversionary works will be at the expense of the applicant.</p> <p>2.5 Anglian Water expects to have further discussion with the applicant regarding the proposed design of any required crossings of Anglian Water's existing assets within the onshore cable route.</p> <p>Connections to the water supply/ foul and surface water sewerage networks</p> <p>2.6 Anglian Water is currently in discussion with East Anglia TWO Limited in relation to connections to the water supply and public sewerage network. We understand that a connection to the water supply network and a connection to the public sewerage network is expected to be required for the onshore project substation with final requirements to be confirmed post consent. Details of the required connections are not included with the application documentation.</p> <p>2.7 We have recommended that further advice be sought from Anglian Water in relation to the above requirements and would wish to reserve the right to comment on any further information provided by East Anglia TWO Limited as part of the examination process.</p> <p>2.8 Should a water supply or wastewater service be required, and once agreement has been reached, there are a number of applications required to deliver the necessary infrastructure. These are outlined below:</p> <p>2.9 Once agreement has been reached, there are a number of applications required to deliver the necessary infrastructure. These are outlined below:</p> | |



| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
|----|--|----------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water - Section 51a Water Industry Act 1991 Onsite Foul water - Section 104 Water Industry Act 1991 Offsite Foul water - Section 104 Water Industry Act 1991 <p>3. Draft Development Consent Order</p> <p>3.1 Anglian Water has had constructive dialogue with the applicant regarding the wording of protective provisions specifically for the benefit of Anglian Water to be included in the Draft Development Consent Order (DCO). The DCO as currently drafted includes protective provisions specifically for the benefit of Anglian Water (Schedule 10, Part 3) as previously requested.</p> <p>3.2 Therefore, we are supportive of the wording of the protective provisions included in the Draft DCO as submitted.</p> <p>4. Statement of Common Ground with Anglian Water</p> <p>4.1 Anglian Water is currently in discussion with East Anglia Two Limited in relation to the content of a Statement of Common Ground in relation to the above project. It is expected the Statement of Common Ground once agreed will be submitted by East Anglia Two Limited to the Examining Authority on behalf of both parties.</p> | |



2.4 B. Strowger

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| B. Strowger | <p>For nearly twenty years I have kept horses on a grazing right at Ness House. There is another grazing right next to me where another owner keeps horses. We are on an AONB with no roads or traffic near us and full access to all the lanes and bridleways around for off-road hacking. It is extremely peaceful, which is why I have leased grazing rights here for so long as my horses are rescue horses who are vulnerable and extremely easily spooked, which is very dangerous for them and anyone near them.</p> <p>I was very concerned when I found out that SPR are Planning to build a major industrial site for Landfall for their wind farm in the field directly next to mine, and that work to lay the cables would be going on in the paddocks leased next to me (Plot 10 on Land map attached.) and all around us. We are next to the sea, and the work would be in the fields directly next door to me to the south, the west and the north, just metres away on each side, hemming us in. I have been shown by someone local some maps and photos that were provided by SPR in a Book of Reference, but when they described the land they want to use there they did not mention the horses there or the field shelters at all but just said it was all rough grassland instead of grazing land. The pictures they took were of another field next door which is very rough, but no reference to those horses was made or the pasture that is on Plot 10.</p> <p>I have been told that this is a major project with lots of industrial equipment, drilling, traffic, personnel and infrastructure to surround us, and that it may go on for years. There will be constant noisy activity all around my horses, probably through the night as well 24/7,</p> | <p>Land Description</p> <p>We do not know where this description has come from as it does not match the BoR or Statement of Reasons.</p> <p>With regards to noise, vibration, lighting and the impact on the PROW, the Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>The information on horses and this matter is noted by the Applicants.</p> <p>In relation to the land interest and intrusive surveys, the Applicants' agents have engaged with the representatives of the owner of Plot 10 with regards to the impact of both the proposed intrusive surveys and the Projects on the grazing arrangements on the land. Discussions are ongoing between the landowner and the Applicants in relation to the provision of fencing and additional stabling to mitigate the effects of the disturbance to the grazing land. Being private agreements between the landowner and grazier, the Applicants have no influence over how the grazing arrangements are managed. However, through the discussions which are currently ongoing as set out above, the Applicantd understand that the impact of the Projects and proposed survey works on the grazing land can be mitigated.</p> |



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| | <p>with lighting on all night and constant traffic blocking my access to my horses for care and blocking off the bridleways I regularly use. Horses are very sensitive to vibration and will not be able to stand constant drilling.</p> <p>My horses are much loved family pets and have been seen through many health scares and problems to give them a happy and peaceful life. One of them has been with me for 20 years and has various medical conditions that need special care. It is very important that he be kept quiet.</p> <p>He has a heart murmur, and a rotated bone in his foot. This means that if he is spooked, causing him to run around in alarm, this bone is liable to penetrate his sole, and he would have to be put to sleep.</p> <p>Another of my horses is also extremely nervous and has been allowed to be rehomed here from a rescue centre because the grazing was approved as being so peaceful and quiet. She has just had a delicate operation on her leg, which means that she must be kept quietly, because if she charges around because she's scared by noise and strangers, all the good work will be undone and my insurance will not pay out for her to be operated on again, as the work was expensive, quite apart from the threat to her to undergo a second operation. She was brought here as her forever home and has blossomed here.</p> <p>SPR have suggested, via the landlord, that the horses on the land they do want at Plot 10 could be sent to Wickham Market, which is over 40 minutes' drive away. This shows no understanding of horses and their needs, especially rescue horses. They need to be seen to twice a day to be fed, checked, hacked out, and when the owners work locally there would be no time to go such a distance twice a day</p> | <p>The correspondence received by the respondent on 31st October 2020 was drafted based on information provided by a representative of the landowner. The Applicants accept that the respondent's details were incorrectly assigned to Plot 10 and this will be amended in the next iteration of the Book of Reference. The respondent has access rights in respect of rights of access over plots 12 and 14 for the purposes of accessing grazing land which falls outside of the Order Limits . It is not anticipated that these rights will be restricted, and the Applicants will endeavour to procure access during the course of its works</p> <p>The Applicants notes queries relating to other beneficiaries holding access rights over plots 12 and 14. The Applicants are committed to undertaking continued diligent enquiry in relation to land interests potentially affected by the Projects and can that confirmation in respect of third party interests has been sought from the relevant parties in respect of these plots.</p> <p>The Applicants note the respondent's comments regarding fencing which has been erected at the respondent's cost. The Applicants shall ensure that throughout the course of the proposed intrusive works and the Projects, any fencing that is removed is reinstated to an equivalent standard as a minimum.</p> |



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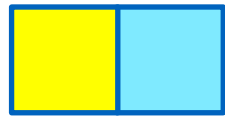
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| | <p>and spend with them the time they require. In any case, moving would be impossible for one of the horses, and a new situation anywhere less peaceful would not be suitable for any of them, quite apart from the stress and expense of moving them . In addition, it is not possible for horses to be moved at a time of COVID, because a good yard would not take them. Also, horses who are moved need to have regular flu jabs, and as my oldest horse has been in the same location for so long the vet said it wasn't necessary to keep them up as he wasn't going anywhere else in his lifetime. I have not heard of any help SPR are offering for this. This is insensitive and impractical. I have heard that SPR have said that they need the horses off the field at Plot 10 by February or March to do archaeological surveys which will involve bore holes, deep drilling holes and 36 trenches right next to my horses. In all this time I never heard anything from SPR directly at all, and neither has the owner of the horses who are supposed to be moved. I don't understand why they need to start this disruptive work so early before they get full Planning permission, as the damage they will do the land will make it unfit for horses to be returned to it as they need firm land.</p> <p>It now seems that the horses who occupy Plot 10 have to come and share my grazing and field shelter I have spent years building up the field shelter and fencing on this grazing land and maintaining it at my own expense. I have provided good housing for my own horses, but now they are to lose half of that.</p> <p>This is not really a very suitable arrangement as horses' needs aren't always compatible. One of my horses has a special diet and needs medication in his feed, and he takes all day to eat it gradually. This means he needs a field to himself as other horses sharing a field</p> | |



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| | <p>would eat the food and medication. There isn't enough shelter for all the horses.</p> <p>I would like to know if SPR are going to provide fencing and shelter for the horses they are displacing.</p> <p>The landlord has also told me that SPR may be Planning to cut down some of the trees and copses which provide vital wind cover for my horses. We are on the cliff and the winds and rain can get up to 70 mph, sometimes more. These natural windbreaks must not go because I understand that once you have buried cable in a field you cannot ever grow mature trees there to provide cover. It would be classed as a matter of cruelty by the RSPCA to leave these animals in a field in a location like this like this with no windbreaks.</p> <p>I am also very concerned about fencing that is to be removed. I have put this fencing up at my own expense. Will I get compensation? SPR will have to replace all fencing with something strong and high enough as horses are flight animals and when frightened are liable to jump or run through fencing. A frightened horse runs on adrenaline and can be a very dangerous animal when scared.</p> <p>These animals will still need to be exercised along the byways and bridleways. They are usually hacked out 3 times a week. to keep them stimulated and stop them getting bored and too fresh. All byways and bridleways will have to be made accessible and useable, and not churned up and blocked with noisy traffic. It is no use putting hard core down as these animals do not need shoes on the sandy tracks. What is SPR going to do to make it safe for the many horse riders round here? Heavy lorries and horses don't mix well. These bridleways are used a lot around here because the Sizewell Gap</p> | |



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| | <p>Road is too dangerous already with all the heavy traffic from Sizewell B, Greater Gabbard and Galloper.</p> <p>Tracks will also need to be passable for farriers, vets, horses boxes, ambulances, and enough space to land a helicopter in the fields in case a rider falls and has a back injury. That has happened here in the past.</p> <p>I'm very worried about litter from the building site blowing into the field which the animal may eat, causing colic which can be a fatal disease. Also, the plastic sheeting which may be used to cover cable corridor works is very likely to come loose in the high winds, and large pieces of sheeting blowing around are liable to cause injury to animals and riders.</p> <p>It is very sandy here and it is likely that sand can be churned up causing sandstorms. Horses can also suffer from a disease called sand colic.</p> <p>I was even more worried as I received a letter from SPR two days ago on Saturday the 31st October telling me that they need access to my grazing to lay and maintain the cable corridors. They call my grazing plot 10; which I have seen on their Land Map. My grazing is not Plot 10, it is not marked on the map of land required at all and it is not listed in the land they say they need. Plot 10 is where the horses that they left out of their documents are grazing, and where there is rough grassland. This is entirely different from what I have understood in the past, and even what my landlord told me recently, just that I would have to let other horses share with mine. I'm confused and not sure what to do, as I don't know if they have mixed me up with the other horse owner, or if they can take my grazing after all. I'm also very upset that they have only let me know now with</p> | |



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| | <p>one working day left to the deadline. They also said I was now in the Book of Reference as having rights to access, but I don't think the owner whose horses are being moved has heard anything at all and I don't know if she is in the Book of Reference.</p> <p>I would really like the Applicant to explain what is going on. Primarily I don't think this is the right place for this project as we are in a peaceful AONB, and now we are going to be surrounded by industrial work for years and have never been kept fully informed.</p> <p>I attach a photo of Land Map. My grazing is just north of Plot 4 and East of Plot 7 and south of Plot 13. I would be happy to provide any further information. I have marked it in red.</p> | |



2.5 Cadent Gas Limited

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Cadent Gas Limited | <p>1 INTRODUCTION</p> <p>1.1 Cadent Gas Limited ("Cadent") is a licensed gas transporter under the Gas Act 1986, with a statutory responsibility to operate and maintain the gas distribution networks in North London, Central and North West England. Cadent's primary duties are to operate, maintain and develop its networks in an economic, efficient and coordinated way.</p> <p>1.2 Cadent has made a relevant representation in this matter which was accepted as a late representation on 17 February 2020 in order to protect apparatus owned by Cadent.</p> <p>Cadent does not object in principle to the development proposed by the Promoter.</p> <p>1.3 Cadent has two medium pressure mains located within the highway (B1353) (Plot 46) a low pressure main in Aldeburgh Road, B1122 (Plot 57) which would be protected under the NRSWA framework, however, it also has a medium pressure gas pipeline which may require diversion subject to the impact (located within Plot 27, 28, 29) and a low pressure gas main within the footpath and track on the Sizewell Estate (Plot 52). Cadent also has a low pressure main in the private road Fitches Lane (Plot 62). Cadent's rights to retain its apparatus in situ and rights of access to inspect, maintain, renew and repair such apparatus located within or in close proximity to the order limits need to be maintained at all times and access to inspect such apparatus must not be restricted.</p> <p>1.4 Cadent has identified that it will require adequate protective provisions to be included within the DCO to ensure that its apparatus</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>and land interests are adequately protected and to include compliance with relevant safety standards. Cadent has been liaising with the Promoter in respect of potential impacts to its apparatus however an adequate form of protective provisions has yet to be agreed, to which see further at paragraph 3.</p> <p>1.5 Cadent need to ensure appropriate land rights are available for any diversion of their assets sitting outside the adopted highway boundary and will require consent to be granted where there are proposals to work within the easement strip of any existing Cadent's Apparatus.</p> <p>1.6 Cadent is holder of a licence under Section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 and operates four gas distribution networks in North London, Central England (West and East) and the North West.</p> <p>1.7 Cadent is required to comply with the terms of its Licence in the delivery of its statutory responsibilities. It is regulated by the Network Code which contains relevant conditions as to safe transmission of gas and compliance with industry standards on transmission, connection and safe working in the vicinity of its Apparatus, to which see paragraph 2.</p> <p>REGULATORY PROTECTION FRAMEWORK</p> <p>2.1 Cadent require all Promoters carrying out Authorised Development in the vicinity of their Apparatus to comply with:</p> <p>(a) TSP/SSW/22 - Safe Working in the vicinity of Cadent's High Pressure Gas Pipelines;</p> | |



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| | <p>(b) ICE (institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations, and</p> <p>(c) the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.</p> <p>2.2 The industry standards referred to above have the specific intention of protecting:</p> <p>(a) the integrity of the pipelines and thus the distribution of gas;</p> <p>(b) the safety of the area surrounding gas pipelines;</p> <p>(c) the safety of personnel involved in working with gas pipelines.</p> <p>2.3 Cadent requires specific protective provisions in place for an appropriate level of control and assurance that the industry regulatory standards will be complied with in connection with works in the vicinity of Cadent's Apparatus.</p> <p>PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS</p> <p>3.1 Cadent seeks to protect its statutory undertaking, and insists that in respect of works in close proximity to their Apparatus as part of the authorised development the following procedures are complied with by the Applicant:</p> <p>(a) Cadent has had the opportunity to review and consent to the plans,</p> <p>methodology and specification for works within 15 metres of any Apparatus, works which will adversely affect their Apparatus or otherwise breach distances/guidance set out in paragraph 2 above.</p> | |



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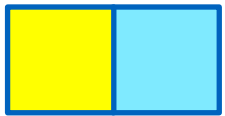
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| | <p>(b) DCO works in the vicinity of Cadent's's apparatus are not authorised or</p> <p>commenced unless protective provisions are in place preventing compulsory acquisition of Cadent's land or rights or overriding or interference with the same.</p> <p>3.2 Cadent maintain that without an agreement or qualification on the exercise of unfettered compulsory powers or its Apparatus the following consequences will arise:</p> <p>(a) Failure to comply with industry safety standards, legal requirements and Health and Safety Executive standards create a health and safety risk.</p> <p>(b) Any damage to Apparatus has potentially serious hazardous consequences for</p> <p>individuals/property located in the vicinity of the pipeline/apparatus if it were to fail.</p> <p>(c) Potentially significant consequences arising from lack of continuity of supply;</p> <p>3.3 Insufficient property rights have the following safety implications:</p> <p>(a) Inability to retain the apparatus resulting in an inefficient network and loss of supply.</p> <p>(b) Inability for qualified personnel to access apparatus for its maintenance, repair and inspection.</p> <p>(c) Risk of strike to pipeline if development occurs within the easement zone in respect of which an easement/restrictive covenant is required to protect the</p> | |



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| | <p>pipeline from development.</p> <p>(d) Risk of inappropriate development within the vicinity of the pipeline increasing the risk of the above.</p> <p>3.4 The proposed Order does not yet contain fully agreed Protective Provisions expressed to be for the protection of Cadent to Cadent's satisfaction, making it currently deficient from Cadent's perspective nor does it address fully how property rights will be made available for the diversion of Cadent's assets to their satisfaction where compulsion, rather than agreement with a third party land owner is necessary.</p> <p>3.5 Cadent contend that it is essential that these issues are addressed to their satisfaction to ensure adequate protection for their Apparatus and that Protective Provisions on their standard terms are provided.</p> <p>3.6 The standard form of the Protective Provisions which Cadent seek appear at the Appendix to this Representation]. [The text highlighted in yellow remains in dispute].</p> <p>3.7 The generic protective provisions aimed at protecting water, electricity and gas are not adequate for the protection of Cadent's operations. Cadent is required to comply with the terms of its Licence in the delivery of its statutory responsibilities. It is regulated by the Network Code which contains relevant conditions as to safe transmission of gas and compliance with industry standards on transmission, connection and safe working in the vicinity of its Apparatus. Damaging a water main and damaging a gas main have very different consequences and Cadent's protective provisions reflect the nature of its apparatus.</p> | |



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| | <p>3.8 It is essential that Protective Provisions on Cadent's standard terms are agreed and included in the Order or a side agreement. The standard form of the Protective Provisions which Cadent seek and which are being discussed with the Promoter appear at the Appendix to this Representation.</p> <p>3.9 We will continue our discussions with the Promoter but should it not be possible to agree the Protective Provisions then Cadent may wish to be attend a Compulsory Acquisition Hearing or Issue Specific Hearing. Cadent reserve the right to provide further written information in advance in support of any detailed issues remaining in dispute between the parties at that stage once they have received a substantive response from the Promoter.</p> | |



2.6 Christopher and Wendy Orme

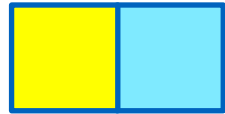
| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Christopher and Wendy Orme | <p>Mr and Mrs Orme are joint owners of</p> <p>Mrs Orme is the owner of The and also company secretary of Wardens, Ness House, Sizewell – a Charitable company providing outdoor and indoor residential and day facilities for a wide range of disabled and handicapped people including the elderly and the Duke of Edinburgh's students.</p> <p>We have serious concerns and objections relating to both the East Anglia ONE Offshore Wind Project and the East Anglia TWO Offshore Wind Project</p> <p>1.The cliffs between Thorpeness and Sizewell are naturally eroding – Thrust boring under the unstable cliffs must threaten to speed up the rate of erosion and render it unstable.</p> <p>2. The licenced borehole at Ness House serves Ness House, Wardens, Stable Cottage and The Coach House. Boring into the aquifer which serves this borehole could cause serious pollution. We have received no evidence that this threat has even been considered. We do not even believe they know of its existence – there is no mention of it in their documentation. Other boreholes on adjoining land are listed as unlicensed which we believe is not the case.</p> <p>3.The intended point of entry is immediately south of Ness House as is the site for the Thrust Boring. The proposed line of the cables swings north coming close to Ness House, the two cottages and Wardens. We have received varying estimates of the time scale of these projects from three to seven years – in truth no one knows how long they will take. The noise of working, the bright lights at night and the disruption to access will cause serious inconvenience and annoyance to the</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>With regards to the aquifer, point 2 in this representation, as outlined in the Draft Statement of Common ground with the Environment Agency (REP1-077), the Applicants have committed to undertake a hydrogeological risk assessment for works that require excavations below 1m within 250m of boreholes or springs.</p> <p>With regards to the intrusive surveys, point 7 in this representation, discussions are ongoing between the Applicants and the owner's appointed agent in reference to proposed surveys due to be undertaken through the course of 2021. These discussions are centred around the welfare of livestock, namely horses grazing the fields and proposals to install fencing and animal shelters.</p> |



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| | <p>cottages (our tenants may leave) and Wardens who may have to close for noise and safety reasons. If Wardens has to close for a significant period, it may never reopen which would be a huge loss to the community. The legal access to the cottages is adjacent to the northern boundary of the paddocks adjoining Ness House which the proposed pipeline will cross.</p> <p>4. Disruption will not only be to humans but also, just as important, to the multitude of important wildlife and migratory birds in the immediate area. Light pollution at night will be very detrimental.</p> <p>5. The consultation process has been a sham and lacks transparency. The methodology applied in the EIA is inadequate and incomplete. There has been no investigation into the crucial coral and crag base which holds the land together and which requires an assessment into what damage will be caused</p> <p>6. We understand other companies are wanting to bring cables ashore from other wind farms at different points on the Suffolk coast as well as consideration of a Eurolink interconnector access point. Would it not make more sense to bring all the cables to one hub offshore with one connection to land to minimise the disruption?</p> <p>7. The required land survey is to take place in March 2021 which will cause much disruption to land and livestock before the Planning Inspectorate's decision – is this acceptable? We understand the survey will include deep borehole drilling which could penetrate and damage the aquifer with potentially serious consequences for the Ness House community.</p> <p>We would be very happy to expand on any of these points if required</p> <p>Christopher and Wendy Orme</p> | |



2.7 East Suffolk County Council

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| East Suffolk County Council | <p>Appendix C – Summary of East Suffolk Council's Relevant Representation</p> <p>Areas where the Council has significant concerns and where the issues remain unresolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Visual Effects – Visualisations and effectiveness of the proposed mitigation planting due to the assumed growth rates, the understanding of the historic landscape character and the exploration of opportunities to minimise impacts of substations. • Noise and Vibration – Adequacy of the noise assessment and impacts. • Design and Masterplan – Future expansion of the and site insufficient commitment within the Development Consent Orders (DCO) to secure the minimisation of the scale and impacts of the substations. • Substations – Impacts of the onshore substations associated with projects and adequacy of the mitigation proposals. • Traffic and Transport - Impacts of the proposals alone and cumulatively with other projects including concerns in relation to the A12/A1094 junction. • Seascape and Visual Effects –Adverse impacts of the turbines on the character and special qualities of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and adequacy of mitigation. • Cumulative Impacts – Lack of assessment of the full cumulative impacts of the existing and potential future projects in East Suffolk. | <p>Please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation and Compensation – Insufficient mitigation/compensation proposed to address the residual impacts of the projects. <p>East Suffolk Council (ESC) also has concerns or would wish to make representations in several additional areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic – Creation of a new Memorandum of Understanding which provides a platform to maximise the education, skills and economic benefits is welcome. Concerns regarding the cumulative impacts with Sizewell C and impacts on tourism. Heritage – Level of harm on the settings of some listed buildings and limited assessment of loss of the historic parish/Hundred boundary between Friston and Knodishall. Air Quality – Impacts of the projects on air quality and cumulatively with Sizewell C DCO particularly in relation to the Stratford St Andrew Air Quality Management Area. Public Rights of Way – Impacts on the amenity and the quality of the user experience of the public rights of way network has not been adequately addressed. Flood Risk – Interaction with existing drainage patterns. Ecology – Assessment and mitigation/compensation measures identified for some ecological receptors and lack of commitment to biodiversity net gain. Coastal Change – Impacts on local cliff stability and sub-sea crag outcrop. Archaeology – Level of detail required and deliverability of the projects within their Order Limits. | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use – Loss of an area of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Construction Management – Management and coordination of construction works to minimise disruption and impacts. Major Accidents and Disaster Assessment – Assessment of onshore construction activity and impact on pre-existing emergency response arrangements. DCOs – Amendments required. <p>ESC is supportive of the principle of offshore wind development, recognising the strategic need for zero carbon energy and the contribution the industry can make to sustainable economic growth in Suffolk. This must however be achieved without significant damage to the environment, local communities, and tourist economy of East Suffolk. The projects as designed to date will result in significant impacts, particularly in relation to the environment around the substation site and significant effects on the designated landscape. Based on the current submissions, ESC objects to the overall impact of the onshore substations and raises significant concerns regarding the significant effects predicted from the offshore turbines on the AONB.</p> <p>The Council will seek to engage with the Applicants in relation to the concerns outlined above to minimise the harm caused by the projects and address the issues raised where possible. The Council will also seek to secure appropriate mitigation/compensation for the identified impacts.</p> | |



2.8 EDF Energy

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| EDF Energy | <p>In preparing a response it has come to our attention that the Book of Reference may not correctly reflect the affected Owners for Plots 19, 20, 21 and 33. The Order Limits shown on the Land Plans appears to run down the centre of the field boundaries with the result that the red colour extends into NGL land interested on the north side Sizewell Gap Road in relation to Land Parcels 19, 20, 21 and 33. We request the Applicant provides written confirmation as regards the extent of Land Parcels 19, 20, 21 and 33.</p> <p>Following this confirmation we request that the Land Plans and Book of Reference are updated to clarify the extent to which EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited's land interest is affected.</p> <p>We also bring the to the ExA's attention errors in Additional Submission document AS-037 'Applicant's Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4: Landowners', which in response to RR-038 (Page 3), lists EDF Energy Generation Ltd as having an interest in plot number 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 and 39 (in relation to the October 2014 Option Agreement). We understand that EDF NNB Generation Company (SZC) Limited are the beneficiary of this options agreement rather than NGL.</p> <p>Pending this clarification we wish to receive the position to attend Compulsory Acquisition Hearing (CAH1) on 1 December 2020 and Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2) into Onshore Siting, Design an Construction on the 2 and 3 December 2020 on the potential effect of construction work (road closure and utilities) on Sizewell Gap Road for SZB operation (safety, security and emergency plans).</p> | <p>Please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



2.9 EDF Nuclear Energy Generation Ltd

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| EDF Nuclear Energy Generation Ltd | <p>In preparing a response it has come to our attention that the Book of Reference may not correctly reflect the affected Owners for Plots 19, 20, 21 and 33. The Order Limits shown on the Land Plans appears to run down the centre of the field boundaries with the result that the red colour extends into NGL land interested on the north side Sizewell Gap Road in relation to Land Parcels 19, 20, 21 and 33. We request the Applicant provides written confirmation as regards the extent of Land Parcels 19, 20, 21 and 33.</p> <p>Following this confirmation we request that the Land Plans and Book of Reference are updated to clarify the extent to which EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited's land interest is affected.</p> <p>We also bring the to the ExE's attention errors in Additional Submission document AS-037 'Applicant's Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4: Landowners', which in response to RR-038 (Page 3), lists EDF Energy Generation Ltd as having an interest in plot number 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 and 39 (in relation to the October 2014 Option Agreement). We understand that EDF NNB Generation Company (SZC) Limited are the beneficiary of this options agreement rather than NGL.</p> <p>Pending this clarification we wish to receive the position to attend Compulsory Acquisition Hearing (CAH1) on 1 December 2020 and Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2) into Onshore Siting, Design an Construction on the 2 and 3 December 2020 on the potential effect of construction work (road closure and utilities) on Sizewell Gap Road for SZB operation (safety, security and emergency plans).</p> | <p>Please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



2.10 Elspeth Gimson

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| Elspeth Gimson | <p>I write on behalf of my mother, whose Power of Attorney I hold. 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>This will result in a blight on the local environment, landscape and community cohesion. We are strongly protesting against this development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. This coastline is continually eroding. During the years of my mother's life, the sea at 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. 3. 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 . 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) | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>Regarding impacts on Wardens Trust, as detailed within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (APP-578), a Stakeholder Communications Plan will be prepared which describes Communication process to ensure construction works are fully communicated to interested parties.</p> |



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| | <p>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.</p> <p>4. The impact on wildlife. The impact on the local ecosystem over multiple years will be enormous. From personal observations of Mrs Gimson and her husband 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 and over which the trench is planned. These habitats and the fragile biodiversity will be totally destroyed by this development.</p> <p>5. The impact on Wardens Trust. On the same site, on the cliffs, stands</p> <p>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 <i>Bath Days</i> for disabled up to 16 local residents unable to access a bath in their own homes, <i>Singing The Brain Music Days</i> 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 tranquillity</p> | |



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| | <p>and its closeness to nature. Not because it is next door to a 60 metre trench and an industrial sized work site. In the view of the Trustees this development would have a</p> <p>devastating impact on the viability of the charity and its ability to deliver these crucial services to local disabled children and adults.</p> <p>6. 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.</p> <p>7. Lack of any strategic planning. The development lacks strategic planning. There are</p> <p>alternative solutions to multiple off-shore windfarms requiring access a national grid. A Modular Offshore Grid (MOG) has been used elsewhere in Belgium</p> <p>(https://www.elia.be/en/infrastructure-and-projects/infrastructure-projects/modulargrid). 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.</p> | |



2.11 Fielden Limited and Mr and Mrs Bloomfield

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| Fielden Limited and Mr and Mrs Bloomfield | <p>1. Ashtons Legal act as solicitors for our clients Fielden Limited and Mr & Mrs G Bloomfield.</p> <p>2. Fielden Ltd is a medium sized private limited company whose principal shareholders are Mr and Mrs Bloomfield; its main business is in residential design and development but part of the land affected by the SPR DCO projects is vested in it. Mr Bloomfield has and their intention is to close the company in or around 2023. At that point their intention has been to retire from business. For life in their present house, , and the surrounding premises will be too large for their purposes and their intent was to retire elsewhere; they have been advancing plans for this for some time, in part by the sale of part of the farmland.</p> <p>3. Consequent upon the original representations, it is assumed that the Examination will consider whether or not SPR's choices are justified, in bringing power ashore at the preferred location and in the siting of sub-stations on the coast, and near Saxmundham, as well as the location of the corridor linking those facilities and transport network impacts. This representation focuses on an issue which will require discrete attention for the CPO hearing.</p> <p>4. On the assumption that a justified case is made for the SPR projects as a matter of principle, it has to be shown that the taking of land and rights by compulsion is also justified. As the DCOs are currently prepared, appropriate compensation would not be provided in relation to the Bloomfields' personal interests; for the company, Fielden Ltd, there is no quarrel with the terms offered by SPR on a without prejudice basis (assuming that the DCOs are confirmed as</p> | <p>The Applicants were made aware that Mr Bloomfield sadly passed away. Executors to the deceased's Estate are being confirmed and the Applicants are respectfully hopeful negotiations can be concluded once appointed.</p> |



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| | <p>acceptable on Examination) but the DCOs need amendment as regards the Bloomfields' personal interest.</p> <p>5. The DCO process provides greater flexibility for promoters, in particular by allowing for temporary acquisition of land and rights. Here SPR is seeking to take advantage of these powers without making satisfactory arrangements for compensation for the effect on these landowners of its proposals, with manifest injustice to the Bloomfields. This has to be addressed in the context of SPR failing to be clear as to its intentions for managing both schemes together or separately, and the respective timescales.</p> <p>6. It is appreciated that ultimately the haul road and storage compounds should disappear and the cable corridor be restored, unless unfortunately establishment of a corridor for power transmission results in other projects being brought forward (such as by National Grid). Focusing on these specific SPR projects, SPR is not being certain enough as to start dates or timescales which makes it impossible for the Bloomfields to know when and what harm they will suffer, save that it is will happen at some point. Valuation advice (from two respected firms) is that selling the land and premises they own privately to meet their retirement plans will result in substantial loss.</p> <p>7. Section 106(1) of the Planning Act 2008 expressly provides that <i>"In deciding an application for an order granting development consent, the Secretary of State may disregard representations if the Secretary of State considers that the representations... (c) relate to compensation for compulsory acquisition of land or of an interest in or right over land"</i>. Section 106 reflects the principle, dating back at least as far as the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946, that matters going to compensation are not generally relevant</p> | |



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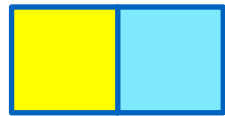
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| | <p>to the merits of confirming authorisation of the exercise of compulsory purchase powers. This principle is subject to two important qualifications, one which applies as a generality in the context of compulsory purchase and the other which arises specifically in relation to the exercise of DCO powers.</p> <p>8. The first qualification is that, to the extent that the compulsory purchase compensation code would not afford full recompense to a party affected by infrastructure proposals, then that lack of appropriate recompense should stand as an objection to the proposals themselves.</p> <p>9. The second qualification to the principle in section 106 is a straightforward point of construction which also serves to exclude the operation of the "disregard" power within it in any event. This is because the section itself expressly applies only to "representations... (c) relating to compensation for compulsory acquisition of land or of an interest in or right over land" whereas the main issues of concern from the point of view of the impact of the works on the Bloomfields' private land arise from the construction and use of the construction compound and haul road in relation to their land. These works are not, however, to be authorised in reliance on powers for the "compulsory acquisition of land or of an interest in or right over land" (see articles 18 and 20 of the draft DCOs) but come instead under article 26 (and Schedule 9) for "temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised project". This reflects the fact that temporary possession powers under article 26 are in a different category from those under articles 18 and 20.</p> <p>10. Given the uncertainty over both the start date and duration of the works and as a matter of principle in any event, there is good cause to have the DCOs amended so as to provide for compensation to be</p> | |



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| | <p>paid to the Bloomfields for the loss of value on selling their property during the period of the works. It would be manifestly unjust for the Bloomfields to be placed in a position where they either take a substantial loss (without compensation) when selling during the "temporary" period of the works or alternatively be forced to remain at for the duration of the works, which might be 10-15 years (and take them well into their 80s). This is not an academic exercise in compensation valuation for the Bloomfields; the effect of the way in which SPR proposes to proceed will cause direct harm to their lives. The taking of rights over land without adequate compensation does not therefore justify the making of the DCOs as currently drafted.</p> <p>11. As stated earlier, it cannot be acceptable that SPR takes advantage of "temporary" possession powers for what is in fact quite likely to be an extended period without providing for proper compensation for the damage sustained during that period; it cannot be properly said that it is in the public interest and for the public good that individuals should be treated in this way and the making of the DCOs cannot be justified on the basis that there is an overriding public interest in so doing.</p> <p>12. What is actually appropriate here is for the DCOs to be amended so as to provide for compensation to be paid by SPR for the actual loss sustained by the Bloomfields when selling their private property during the period of the works, as opposed to what appears to be a demand by SPR that they should instead be forced to remain at for an extended period and be denied their ability to retire elsewhere save at what might be substantial financial penalty caused by the SPR works. Not only do the SPR proposals represent a disproportionate impact on the Bloomfields but this would also be an unwarranted interference with their human rights.</p> | |



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| | <p>13. In considering this matter, advice has been taken from a barrister expert in planning, infrastructure works and compensation, who has argued a similar principle before a Select Committee on HS2, where the principle of making additional arrangements for compensation was accepted. It would be manifestly unjust, and unacceptable, for SPR to be allowed to proceed with these DCO projects without making acceptable provision in the DCOs to meet the circumstances of the Bloomfields and there is no sound ground in public policy terms for SPR failing to do so.</p> <p>14. The right is reserved to amend or add to this representation when the DCOs progress to the next stage.</p> | |



2.12 Guy Heald

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Guy Heald | <p>I write to object strongly to the proposed sub stations near Friston .</p> <p>Suffolk is a very important contributor to self sufficiency in agriculture. Replacement of farm land with sub stations when there are plenty of brown sites is uneconomic.</p> <p>Suffolk is also an exceptional destination for tourism. Its unspoilt countryside, wild and bird life, performing and visual arts, estuaries for sailing and beautiful walks should not be desecrated. The loss of revenue from tourism will be difficult for the region to bear.</p> <p>Agriculture and tourism are very significant employers in an area where it is difficult to retain young people and maintain a balanced demography.</p> <p>A site like Bradwell needs regeneration and it makes economic sense to locate on shore sub stations there.</p> <p>A substantial sub station at Friston may cause leukaemia in children and should not be located near a village. I am very much involved in tourism and land in East Suffolk .I cannot see an economic case for sub stations in an area of outstanding natural beauty which is vitally important for agriculture and tourism.</p> <p>I urge you to reject the proposals for location in Friston and insist we use already derelict places which will not harm a local economy and its children's health.</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



2.13 William and Margaret Reeve

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| William and Margaret Reeve | <p>We, William and Margaret Reeve of Friston do most strongly object to the proposed sub-station East Anglian One North at Friston. We agree with everything that SASES has put forward in objection to the sub-station. We as tenants farm some of the proposed site and if these stations go ahead we will lose a third of our farming business for EVER. This process has already started as of this Autumn we are unable to farm this land for the next TWO YEARS whilst trial digs take place, with the farcical situation of us having to continue paying rent for the land so we might hopefully receive some sort of compensation for the crops that we will be unable to grow.</p> <p>This whole project has to be viewed as somewhat insane to cable sub-stations SEVEN miles inland to unspoilt agricultural farmland. A small village will be overwhelmed by this project right on its doorstep, and be flooded in the process as this substation site will be on land that is part of a 600acre catchment area that flows through the village, a concrete jungle will only make this worse.</p> <p>Already we are hearing that if this project gets the go-ahead more will follow to the same site, exacerbating the flooding problem. The construction process on the cable route will destroy the rural community. This planning process should be paused and added to the review of how we get power from offshore windfarms onto land and into the grid in a sustainable way that does not decimate great swathes of beautiful rural coastal countryside. As offshore windfarms seem to be a major source of energy going forward to power every home as the Prime Minister wants then we would suggest a ring main round the coast.</p> <p>This way proposed by SPR is WRONG.</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>With regards to the loss of agricultural land, please refer to the response provided previously, Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4: Landowners (AS-037)).</p> <p>In relation to the intrusive survey programme, the Applicants' agents are in active discussions with all parties affected to agree terms for short term use of the land and agree appropriate compensation.</p> |



2.14 Martin Cotter

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Martin Cotter | <p>My house is located less than a few hundred metres north of the proposed substation. I bought the house in a run down state in 2012 and have renovated it over the last eight years. For clarity I was not even allowed to change a window frame without listed building planning permission as it might compromise the buildings curtilage and the setting. Now it seems it's ok for a Spanish conglomerate to totally destroy My house's setting, Friston and most of the surrounding area all the way to Thorpeness cliffs with massive and not required infrastructure. This is indeed very wrong and if permission is given It will be a travesty of of what is right for our county. My house was to be my retirement, to sell in later years with a little for my children. I am now sixty, a substation of this vast scale as my neighbour will render my investment worthless and steal my children's inheritance.</p> <p>If building of the substation goes ahead I will not be able to move for a least 15 years I will be an old man! I will have spent my twilight years listening to major construction, It makes me very sad.</p> <p>This power is not needed for Suffolk its to fuel the rising population of our country which is a result of the government not legislating correctly for immigration, put the substation in London, that's where the power is required!</p> <p>The countryside surrounding my property is not replaceable. If you allow its destruction it's gone forever, I have a badger sett in my garden and barn owls patrol my meadow for voles, you will hammer nails into their coffins if this monstrosity is constructed.</p> <p>Why allow a DCO process for a proposal that is so ridiculous? The rules need to be changed so a proposal is considered for its</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>technical and environmental merit and to be meaningful before it is accepted for consideration.</p> <p>We all know that there are much better alternatives than the destruction of the Suffolk countryside. Just a thought that should also be considered, if the current and future planned power connections to the Sizewell grid goes ahead there is potential to put 4.5 gigawatts through the lines. If there where a fault which is a postulated fault that took all circuits down there is the potential due to the frequency dip to severely compromise the country's electricity supply, this needs consideration also. Don't put all are eggs in one basket.</p> <p>To sum up, I am for wind power that is delivered and engineered in a green way, this DCO application is certainly not that and I vehemently oppose the application in its current guise.</p> <p>I support the views of our MP Theresa Coffey, SEAS, SASES, the councils and all the other learned organisations whom are telling you this is not the correct approach. You know what is the correct approach and what should be done, there is time to do these projects correctly, please make the correct decisions for the sake of future generations.</p> | |



2.15 Michael Lewis

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Michael Lewis | <p>I am opposed to the Applicant's EA1N and EA2 proposals to site a substation complex at Friston. I am in favour of a balanced energy power strategy which includes a green technology component. As a matter of general principle substations associated with offshore wind farms should be sited offshore or on brownfield sites on or near the coast.</p> <p>I was one of the independent contributors at the online Open Floor Hearing of Friday 9th October. I found the experience to be daunting I was totally unfamiliar with the technology and needed help, compromising my self-isolation Covid 19 regime.</p> <p>One of my concerns is the issue of flooding at Friston:</p> <p>(a) As it affects me personally – a private matter dealt with separately</p> <p>(b) As it will affect the village</p> <p>Another is Archaeology and Heritage issues</p> <p>The Applicant (SPR) plans to build two retaining tanks to hold water which will fall on their proposed substation complex (concrete does not absorb water) and then pipe this water under Church Road/Lane when it is safe to do so into the Friston water course. Of crucial importance is that SPR have conceded that their original proposals will affect the surface water management system of the village, (hence their attenuation initiative). Clearly we need to have precise data facts: size, location, pipe volume etc. The Applicant's current and future proposals must be reviewed and independently verified, particularly so if they plan to expand the</p> | <p>The Applicants notes the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>complex on the site. Both villagers and the Planning Inspectorate need to know this!</p> <p>There are all too many examples of attenuation schemes proposed by</p> <p>contractors/builders that are cosmetic and technically flawed. A classic example concerns building on flood plains. Note the Hydrological Survey commissioned by Suffolk County Council did not consider SPRs plans to build a concrete substation complex at Friston yet these plans were in existence at the time of the survey.</p> <p>Friston Water Course (FWC)– current system.</p> <p>In my presentation at the Open Floor Hearing, in order to explain the FWC</p> <p>system, I described the topography of Friston as a giant elongated shallow bowl.</p> <p>The bowl being on a North/South axis with the proposed substation complex being situated on the North Eastern side, well within the rim of the bowl but not anywhere near the bowl's Northerly rim. The lowest point in this section proceeds to the village via a cart track Southward past Orchard Bank, crosses</p> <p>Church Road/Lane to an open ditch to the centre of the village. This latter section was also a cart track dug out approximately 50 years ago. From the centre, via a culvert system, it proceeds down Low Road, reverting to another open ditch to a field where water pools. The excess can escape via a weir and tunnel under the A1094 at the Firs Farm location. What happens next is unknown but it must discharge into the River Alde in the Long Reach section. Precise</p> | |



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| | <p>information is unavailable because this location is within the grounds of a private estate not accessible to the general public.</p> <p>One presumes the Hydrological Study did not investigate this further because they observed that the tunnel was dry. They did observe that the last ditch section was badly overgrown.</p> <p>Friston has always been subject to flooding. The topography of the area dictates this and the certainty of recurrence. Flooding has always been evident in periods of heavy rain over a prolonged period and/or short violent rainstorms.</p> <p>For long periods, especially in the summer months, the drainage system is</p> <p>completely dry. What is often not appreciated is that surface water proceeds to the village from all points of the compass, even from the South. It is true the bulk of the flow is usually on the North/South axis, but the most severe events (spate conditions) occur when the water flow origin is multidirectional.</p> <p>The Management of Flooding.</p> <p>The frequency and severity of these events are unknown and therefore, most importantly, our ability to manage them in the future is a matter of pure speculation. This is because there are too many variables at play. It is true we cannot predict the weather, we never could. Meteorologists now recommend a review of all flood prevention plans in view of the phenomenon of global warming. Some of the variables are assumptions:</p> <p>1. The existing system is subject to regular maintenance – not so.</p> | |



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| | <p>2. The existing (blotting paper effect) of the land is a constant – not so.</p> <p>3. That there are no new factors currently exist or are planned which could</p> <p>change the dynamics of the system – not so.</p> <p>It is evident we cannot be sure of any of the above. The reality is that the</p> <p>management of the Friston flooding problem is, and has been, totally reactive and uncoordinated, often, in my view, an initiative at one point has shifted a problem further downhill to another area.</p> <p>The history of water management in Friston has been one of constant changes and modifications usually after a severe flooding event. Then a period of inactivity until the next event see Annex A</p> <p>Hydrology Report please see Annex B Friston Surface Water Study</p> <p>I am mindful that after the severe flooding episode of October 2019 the County Council commissioned a surface water/flooding report, which was produced in May 2020 with observations and recommendations.</p> <p>Although I believe it was a competent piece of work, undertaken by competent professionals, I have considerable reservations about it. These reservations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of technical jargon, length and lack of clarity in general | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of language and phrases such as “the Friston River”, “the start <p>point of the river”, “the Ford”, and later in the report “the Friston river is therefore predominantly ‘ephemeral in nature’, “does not inspire confidence in the reader especially anyone with local knowledge.</p> <p>My main problem with the report is not in terms of what it said, but rather what it did not say (eg Scottish Power substation), or could not say (contamination of surface water and foul water systems). Note that some properties still have cess pits and are therefore not connected to the sewage system. The Report concluded that the flooding risk is considered to be low, both in terms of ground water and tidal flooding. The reference to tidal flooding is absolutely obvious however I disagree with the comments re ground water for all the reasons stated in this Written Representation.</p> <p>In consideration of the impact of the flooding/contamination issue, one should bear in mind the under-reporting/insurance factor. After an event and subsequent claim, a householder may find they become uninsurable or ‘high risk’ and subject to higher premiums, some conclude it is better to say and do nothing. thus, protecting their insurance premiums plus house values in the event of a future house sale.</p> <p>Archaeology</p> <p>Friston and its wider environs is littered with archaeology: finds from the Neolithic period to the present day, including: flint scrapers, workers tools, Bronze age artifacts include pottery roof tiles, spindle whorls, Tumuli, boat burials, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a Bronze</p> | |



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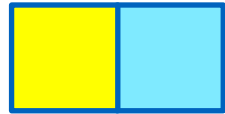
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| | <p>Age cemetery etc. I think the pooling area of the Friston watercourse and the area of land to the Alde are well worth investigating further.</p> <p>The Earliest people here would have been nomadic hunter-gatherers rather than settlers. However because Friston possessed fresh water, abundant wildlife plus land suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry, settlers could, and did, arrive here. The key element here is, of course, access to the sea via the Alde river, less that 1.5 miles away from the centre of Friston. Ancient peoples always came by sea and river to settle, trade, conquer, plunder and, in the case of the Vikings and Romans, for human trafficking/slave trade. The name 'Friston' is thought to be related to 'Friesland', an area in the modern North Netherlands probably extending into Germany and Denmark.</p> <p>We know that the A1094 was flooded approximately 70 years ago, presumably the reason for the culvert being built. Subsequently the culvert was subject to a powerful spate flood which threatened buildings at Firs Farm. There is a strong likelihood that archaeology will be found at these locations (both inorganic and organic in the anaerobic marshy conditions). It would be a great shame if we risked another spate flooding event to destroy this, particularly because we have no idea what effect the proposed SPR substation site will have on the Friston water course.</p> <p>We are proud to be living in an area designated 'the Heritage Coast'. If the issues I have raised are not our heritage I do not know what is, nor do I suspect do the residents of Aldeburgh, Thorpness and Orford because it is their heritage too.</p> <p>Recommendation: – that the Examining Authority undergo a further site visit to walk the land in terms of flooding, a desk top exercise will not suffice, to consider:</p> | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving particular attention to the site of the Applicant's substation complex and any future expansion/development • The requirement for a new hydrological study incorporating the Applicant's substation project particularly the concrete footprint and the cumulative effect of other projects at the site in the public domain • The cessation of all tinkering with private flood prevention measures • An archaeological survey of the low-lying marsh areas • Joint foul and surface water investigation related to, and in conjunction with, the hydrological study mentioned above incorporating a chemical and bacterial analysis of surface water run off (health hazards including agrichemicals and animal and human waste) • An impact study on the possible effects on electrical and communication technology. Note electrical systems failed in the floods of October 2019. <p>References: My references are sparse to say the least-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'A Short History of a Suffolk Village' – Clarissa Thomas ISBN 0.9537-596-0-1 2. Personal observations made whilst walking around the village 3. Conversations with older villagers who have lived and worked in Friston for, in some cases, for 50 – 70 years. | |



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| | <p>Annex A: Examination of Flooding Variables</p> <p>1. The system is not well maintained. The top section from Church Road/Lane was re-dug with a shovel to a depth of approximately 1ft about three years ago and the spoil was placed on the banks. The whole section should be trimmed and cleared approximately once per year, but more often this has been less frequent, the spoil is not taken away, but is also left on the banks – (gravity does the rest as it simply falls back in again!).</p> <p>2. The absorbance capacity of fields. Changes of agricultural practices from cattle pasture to arable – negative change. Lack of contour ploughing – negative change. Bigger fields – loss of hedges and associated ditches – negative change. Pig farming – soil compaction – negative change.</p> <p>Turfing</p> <p>– loss of topsoil – negative and continuing change.</p> <p>3. New factors. Scottish Power Renewables Substation site – almost certainly large – negative change. The uncoordinated building of dyke drains and bunds – uncertain effects ie may transfer problems from one area to another. On a micro scale, modification of gardens may have the same effect.</p> | |



2.16 Michael Mahony

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| Michael Mahony | <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>1. This document comprises my representations in opposition to the Applicant's. applications for permanent and/or temporary rights over the following land (as described on the Land Plan1): Plots 114, 115, 116, 117, 117A, 126, 117A, 128, 129. These representations apply equally in respect of the applications for East Anglia One North ("EA1N") and East Anglia Two ("EA2") – the land and the purpose for which these rights are sought are identical in both applications.</p> <p>2. I am also part of a wider group of local residents (SASES) who object in principle to the placement of the grid connection for projects EA1N and EA2 (including three substations, cable sealing end compounds, an additional pylon and associated infrastructure) next to the village of Friston. This group has made its own written representations along with Friston Parish Council. I adopt these in full and the following submissions are made without prejudice to them. I would also specifically note that the SASES representations include representations about the lengthy and uncertain duration of construction, hours of operation, traffic, construction noise and other similar matters which will be of particular relevance to me in the event that the DCOs are granted.</p> <p>3. For the avoidance of doubt, these representations should not be considered to be an adequate substitute for an accompanied site visit, without which it will simply not be possible to properly assess the implication of this application for my property.</p> <p>B. THE LAND</p> | <p>With regards to the matters raised from 1 to 23, The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>Please see below the Applicants' response to points 24 to 51:</p> <p>24.</p> <p>a. In response to comments received following section 42 consultation, the Applicants reduced the extent of the Order Limits and their interaction with the residential curtilage of the property. At Deadline 1, the Applicants sought to further reduce any potential impact on the residential curtilage of the property. The Applicants would refer to Notice of Intent to Make Non-material or Material Changes (REP1-039) submitted at Deadline 1.</p> <p>b. It is possible that the Applicants may have to remove or trim hedges/trees in order to carry out the works described in the Order.</p> <p>c. It is not anticipated but it is possible that the plant, vehicles and machinery will be located within the area the respondent defines as 'Residential Land'</p> <p>25. Interference with rights must be proportionate and that the rights sought are reasonably required. The Applicants have sought to reduce the impact on the Respondent's 'Residential Land' through the revision of the Order Limits. The Applicant would refer</p> |



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| | <p>4. I am the registered freehold owner of . Theland within my ownership comprises title nos. SK198325, SK398679 and SK232978 [1-13].</p> <p>The way in which the land is currently configured differs slightly from the way in which it is depicted by the relevant title documents, and is perhaps best demonstrated by the following satellite image.</p> <p>Image 1: Satellite view of my property2</p> <p>5. It will be apparent from the above that the land is broadly divided into two parts from north to south by a mature hedge, which can be seen beneath the blue highlighting. The land to the west of this hedge forms the residential curtilage to my home, ("the Residential Land"). The land to the east is in agricultural use ("the Agricultural Land"). The land is used for cultivation primarily of cereal crops, for example rye and barley. The land is currently leased to a local farm business. The land is also traversed from south west to north east by power lines, attached to pylons which I have labelled in accordance with the designations used by the Applicant (I refer to these in more detail below).</p> <p>6. I purchased in 2009 having previously owned a house in Southwold since 1997. We had decided that our long-term future lay in East Suffolk and whilst initially our time here was limited to weekends and family holidays, we have increasingly spent more time here not least because my wife has now retired and I no longer work full time. Over the years we have spent considerable sums improving the buildings and the garden, which we open to the public to support the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and as part of the Open Garden Scheme. Our long-term plans will change if EA1N and EA2 go ahead (not least given the other projects which will follow) and we would move</p> | <p>to Notice of Intent to Make Non-material or Material Changes (REP1-039) submitted at Deadline 1.</p> <p>26.</p> <p>a. The Applicants have reduced Plot 116 at Deadline 1, however part remains over the respondent's 'Residential Land' due to the potential need to protect the Saxmundham Rd during the realignment works with temporary scaffolding.</p> <p>b. The Applicants refer to the above answer, that whilst the works are being undertaken for the installation of the temporary lines and movement back to the proposed permanent solution, protection of the public highway is required.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>i. The Applicants refer to the response above in relation to the temporary works required, and refers to its response, Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4 Landowners: 11th June 2020, (AS-037)</p> <p>ii. The Applicants refer to the response above in relation to the temporary works required, and refers to its response, Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4 Landowners: 11th June 2020, (AS-037)</p> <p>27. No further comment.</p> <p>28. The Applicants refer to the response above in relation to the temporary works required, and refers to its response, Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4 Landowners: 11th June 2020, (AS-037)</p> |



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| | <p>away from the East Suffolk area notwithstanding the loss in value of Moor Farm resulting from the proximity of multiple energy projects. Our reason for moving here was its tranquil rural setting away from the busy coastal towns of Aldeburgh and Southwold. Although our children have all now left home, they visit us on a regular basis (subject to Coronavirus-related restrictions) to enjoy a break from busy city life. Since the "lockdown" we have spent the majority of the our time at and anticipate that this may continue even beyond the "lockdown".</p> <p>7. The general configuration of the Residential Land is as follows. The principal buildings are the house, barn and coach house all of which are used for residential purposes other than the ground floor of the barn which is a workshop/garage. The formal gardens surround these buildings. Beyond, them to the west is a wild flower meadow. To the south is a small area of woodland and a paddock. To the north is a pond and orchard and to the east the principal drive entrance and more woodland. The area to the east was originally part of the agricultural land but the previous owners (i.e. prior to 2009) changed its use, built a drive and planted the woodland and the hedgerow which now separates the residential land from the agricultural land. The woodland area to the east is a haven for wildlife including deer, hares, voles, field mice. There are also bats, owls and other birdlife. We keep bees here as well. We regularly walk in the woodland and often are able to get quite close to the wildlife in the early morning and evening because of the screening offered by the trees provided one is quiet! The drive is used by us, our visitors and for deliveries and is in regular use throughout the day.</p> <p>C. LEGAL FRAMEWORK</p> | <p>29. No further comment.</p> <p>30. No further comment.</p> <p>31.</p> <p>a. The Applicants refer to the response above in relation to the temporary works required, and refers to its response, <i>Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4 Landowners: (AS-037)</i></p> <p>b. The Applicants require the ability to locate temporary welfare facilities on this plot in order to ensure that those working on or around the plot have ready access to fundamental welfare facilities without the requirement to traverse across other working areas and land holdings.</p> <p>32. The Applicants have sought to negotiate the terms of a Deed of Variation or complete a new Deed of Grant with the respondent subject to completion of detailed design. The Applicants would welcome further discussions with the respondent with regard to any voluntary agreement.</p> <p>33. The extent of reinstatement of hedgerows is set out within the OLEMS (APP-584) this is due to be updated at Deadline 3. The final arrangement of Hedgerows will be detailed within the LMP. Requirement 15 of the <i>draft DCO</i> (APP-023) requires that any trees or shrubs planted as part of the approved LMP that fail within a period of 5 years (and 10 years at the substation site) must be replanted.</p> <p>The Applicants propose that the detail of any 'early planting' to be undertaken is set out in an updated <i>OLEMS</i> (APP-584). The</p> |



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| | <p>8. The power to acquire land in the context of a DCO is contained in s.122 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act"):</p> <p><i>122 Purpose for which compulsory acquisition may be authorised</i></p> <p><i>(1) An order granting development consent may include provision authorising the compulsory acquisition of land only if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the conditions in subsections (2) and (3) are met.</i></p> <p><i>(2) The condition is that the land—is required for the development to which the development consent relates,</i></p> <p><i>is required to facilitate or is incidental to that development, or</i></p> <p><i>is replacement land which is to be given in exchange for the order land under section 131 or 132.</i></p> <p><i>(3) The condition is that there is a compelling case in the public interest for the land to be acquired compulsorily.</i></p> <p>9. According to s.159 of the 2008 Act, "Land includes any interest in or right over land".</p> <p>10. Guidance as to how these provisions should be interpreted and applied has been produced by the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government. It is entitled "<i>Planning Act 2008: Guidance relating to procedures for the compulsory acquisition of land</i>" ("the Guidance").³ The MHCLG has also issued more detailed and up to date guidance about compulsory purchase in general, but this does not differ materially from the Guidance.⁴ The Guidance is too extensive to quote in full below, but the material parts can be</p> | <p>Applicants are in discussion with the Councils regarding the nature of any early planting to be undertaken.</p> <p>Early planting undertaken after commencement of construction will be defined within a LMP (Requirement 14 of the draft DCO (APP-023) and submitted to the relevant planning authority for approval. This early planting will accord with the OLEMS (APP-584).</p> <p>For early planting undertaken prior to construction and therefore prior to approval of the LMP, the Applicants will consult with the relevant planning authority on the location of the early planting and the species to be planted prior to the early planting commencing, and in due course will ensure that this early planting is incorporated within the LMP submitted to the relevant planning authority for approval. This early planting will accord with the OLEMS (APP-584).</p> <p>34. No further comment.</p> <p>35. No further comment.</p> <p>36. No further comment.</p> <p>37. It should be noted that these works are temporary and any vegetation clearance in these locations would involve cutting back overhanging or impeding vegetation from the highway as required to allow passage of the abnormal loads on to the operational access road.</p> <p>38. No further comment.</p> <p>39.</p> <p>a. As stated in Applicants' Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4 Landowners: 11th June 2020, (AS-</p> |



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| | <p>summarised as follows. The decision-maker must take into account the following factors:</p> <p>a. All reasonable alternatives to compulsory acquisition (including modifications to the scheme) have been explored;</p> <p>b. All proposed interference with the rights of those with an interest in the land is for a legitimate purpose and is necessary and proportionate (and so in accordance with their human rights);</p> <p>c. The applicant must have a clear idea of how it intends to use the land to be acquired;</p> <p>d. There is a reasonable prospect of the requisite funds becoming available;</p> <p>e. The land to be acquired is no more than is reasonably required (or reasonably necessary) for the purpose of the development;</p> <p>f. There is compelling evidence that the public benefits that would be derived from the compulsory acquisition will outweigh the private loss that would be suffered by those whose land is to be acquired.</p> <p>11. In relation to (b) above, which refers to human rights, the Courts have given consideration to the question of proportionality in the context of compulsory purchase. In <i>Baker v First Secretary of State</i> [2003] EWHC 2511 (Admin), Nicholas Blake QC (sitting as a deputy High Court Judge) held:</p> <p><i>That consideration [i.e. what is best of a number of possible solutions] has to be reflected in the decision making process. Proportionality is not simply whether at the end result the balance is fair, but whether, in getting there, it has been decided that the most</i></p> | <p>037), HGVs will not use the substation operational access road during construction..</p> <p>b. No further comment.</p> <p>c. The Applicants note the respondent comments between 1. and 23 and refers to <i>Volume 3 Applicants' Comments on Individual Stakeholders Written Representations</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1)."</p> <p>40. No further comment.</p> <p>41. No further comment.</p> <p>42. No further comment.</p> <p>43. No further comment.</p> <p>44. a. The Applicants refers to the response provided to point 24, and would add that whilst the oversail would not be directly above the 'Residential Land', there needs to be an allowance for normal conductor 'swing' for safety purposes and the ability to safely support the weight of the overhead conductors should the safety scaffolding be required.</p> <p>No further comment.45. The Applicants refer to the response to point 44 above and the justification of need.</p> <p>46. No further comment.</p> <p>47. No further comment.</p> <p>48. With regards to plot 128 and the respondent's assumed interest, this relates to an indeterminate historic right of way on this plot only as identified through the Applicants' diligent title enquiries.</p> |



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| | <p><i>appropriate course of conduct is also the least interfering with human rights, having regard to the public benefit to be achieved and the different means of achieving it.</i></p> <p>12. The human rights referred to above will include Article 1, Protocol 1 of the European Convention of Human Rights ("ECHR"), which guarantees a person's right to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions and Article 8, which includes a right to the peaceful enjoyment of one's home.</p> <p>D. SUBMISSIONS ON THE SPECIFIC RIGHTS SOUGHT</p> <p>Overarching Point about necessity and alternatives</p> <p>13. The Examining Authorities are referred to the SASES representations for my full submissions this point. However, I wish to re-state here that the Applicants' proposals to acquire land in Friston in general should be considered in the context of Scottish Power and National Grid's existing land ownership at Bramford.</p> <p>14. Appendix 1 [26] shows a Google Earth image of the Bramford substation site. The bottom half of the image shows the National Grid infrastructure at Bramford which serves Sizewell B and Scottish Power's EA1 windfarm and which will serve a Scottish Power's EA3 windfarm. The top half of the image shows the EA1 substation which is the completed structure to the left and the construction site of the EA3 windfarm. This should be compared to Appendix 4 [27] which is a plan from the DCO application for EA3 in 2015.5</p> <p>15. Appendix 2 [26] shows details of the title numbers of the land and the registered owners of the land.</p> | <p>49. Plot 114 forms part of Works Plans 33, 34, 43, 39 and 40 as shown on <i>Works Plans (Onshore) Rev – 03</i> (document reference <u>2.3.2</u>). The works plan 33 and 34 relates to plot 114.</p> <p>50. No further comment.</p> <p>51. The Applicants refer to Volume 3 Applicants' Comments on Individual Stakeholders Written Representations (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1)."</p> |



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| | <p>16. Appendix 4 shows the location of the EA1 substation, the proposed location of the EA3 substation and also shows a substation location for a future Scottish Power windfarm project.</p> <p>17. Appendix 3 [27] shows Appendix 2 overlaid on Appendix 1. It is clear from Appendix 3 that both National Grid and Scottish Power already own undeveloped land at Bramford which, judging from the land available and the fact that in 2015 Scottish power was planning to construct at least one further substation there – see Appendix 4, could be sufficient to accommodate substation for each of EA1N and EA2 and expansion of the existing National Grid infrastructure to serve EA1N and EA2.</p> <p>18. As is evidenced by a note of a meeting between the Planning Inspectorate and Scottish Power on 6 July 2016 the original intention was that both EA1N and EA2 would connect at Bramford and connection agreements. Under the heading of Grid connections update it is recorded that “<i>The Applicant was previously in a joint venture with Vattenfall and had agreements with National Grid for three projects to connect from the landfall at Bawsdey to Bramford, Suffolk. These were East Anglia ONE (EA1), East Anglia THREE (EA3) and East Anglia FOUR (EA4 - subsequently withdrawn). The grid agreements have now been modified by the Applicant to accommodate EA2 and EA1N.</i>” The note of the meeting is attached at Appendix 5 [28].</p> <p>19. Two points flow from these facts:</p> <p>a. The Applicant cannot meet the stringent test for the compulsory acquisition of rights over my land where it alternative land available in Bramford that would reasonably serve its purposes; and</p> | |



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| | <p>b. The Applicant has a history of acquiring more land than it actually needs – a trait which is readily apparent from its attempt to acquire excessive rights over my land – as explained more fully below.</p> <p>Plot 116</p> <p>Rights sought over Plot 116 and purported justification</p> <p>20. Plot 116 is shown shaded in brown on the Sheet 9 of the Land Plan.⁶ It is described in the Applicant's Book of Reference as "153500 square metres of agricultural land, grassland and pylons (Moor Farm)".⁷ This description is inaccurate: as will be apparent from Image 1 (above) and the accompanying description, Plot 116 also includes a large section of the Residential Land to the west of the hedge. An impression of this land can be taken from the following images, although these should not be regarded as a substitute for a site visit.</p> <p>21. The Applicant seeks temporary possession of Plot 116 for "worksites for the construction and carrying out of the authorised project", for the "laying of temporary vehicular access tracks, haul roads, hardstandings and improvements to tracks" and for the "temporary diversion of public 10 rights of way" – see Schedule 9 to the Draft Development Consent Orders ("DCO").⁸ The Applicant's Statement of Reasons states (§153):</p> <p>Plot 116 comprises the remainder of the agricultural field north of Saxmundham Road. The land will be used for the construction, operation and maintenance of temporary overhead lines. The land will also be used temporarily for areas for works associated with National Grid infrastructure and for access to these works, including any ancillary works necessary to facilitate said access</p> | |



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| | <p>22. Further detail is provided in the Applicant's Comments on my Relevant Representations, dated 11.06.20 (Volume 4) ("the Response").⁹ Here the Applicant explains that the reference to the "construction, operation and maintenance of temporary overhead lines" is a reference to the work required to re-route the northern electricity line over my land (line Zx as shown on Image 1 above). The rationale for this work is described at p.116 of the Response. In short, in order to facilitate the connection between the two lines and the new National Grid substation (to be constructed on Plot 113 to the north of my land), it is necessary to increase the separation distance between the two overhead lines. This will require "the permanent realignment of a short section of the northern overhead line further north".¹⁰ As a result, it will be necessary to replace the existing Zx021 pylon (as shown on Image 1 above) with another pylon ("positioned locally to the existing pylon and within the same general alignment of the existing overhead route").¹¹ This new pylon will be better equipped to manage the new side forces associated with the slight re-alignment of the line.</p> <p>23. The Applicant has explained that, in order to replace the pylon Zx021, it will be necessary to connect a temporary diversion line to pylon Zx022 and run it to the north west of the existing Zx pylon route.¹² The Applicant has suggested that "the final arrangement for the temporary works will be fully determined following detailed design of the diversion" but has also stated that "oversail of the temporary overhead line over the residential curtilage may be required depending on the detailed design."¹³</p> <p>Response</p> | |



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| | <p>24. The rights being sought over Plot 116 are extensive and are set out in full at Schedule 7 to the Draft DCO.14 In short, the Applicant would be able to, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Run electricity cables and erect pylons on land which falls within my residential curtilage, with a significant detrimental effect on my visual amenity and my ability to safely enjoy the Residential Land; b. Remove some or all of the hedge and trees, which provide essential visual and acoustic screening between my Residential Land and the Agricultural Land – and the works that will be undertaken by the Applicant to the north and west; c. The right to use plant, vehicles and machinery on or in very close proximity to my private residence, which would significantly affect my privacy and amenity. <p>25. This would amount to a significant interference with my rights under Article 1, Protocol 1 and Article 8 ECHR. Whilst it is accepted that the Applicant will require some of the land contained in Plot 116 for the works described above, the Applicant has failed to show that this interference is proportionate – and this is particularly so in relation to the Residential Land.</p> <p>Indeed, these rights require the boundary of Plot 116 to be moved as far from the Residential Land as reasonably possible.</p> <p>26. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Even the Applicant's own application documents indicate that it has no intention of placing temporary lines or pylons over or near anywhere near the Residential Land. This work is listed on the Draft DCO as Work 40, which is described as "temporary realignment works to the overhead pylons in the vicinity of Work No. 38".15 The | |



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| | <p>Applicant's accompanying Works Plan shows that Work 40 will take place along a narrow corridor of land running underneath the existing electricity lines which demonstrates that (contrary to the Response) even the temporarily realigned lines and pylons will not oversail the Residential Land, or even come close to it. 16 It follows that any temporary working areas required to access or facilitate work 40 will also not need to be in or close to the Residential Land.</p> <p>b. The Applicant's response indicates that any temporary line will run from pylon Zx022 and therefore that the section of line to the south west of that pylon will not be affected. This was also confirmed to me by the Applicant's Agents Dalcour MacLaren in an email dated 21.11.19 (see [14], §§2-6) ("the DM Email"). This email was sent in response to a detailed email sent by me on 21 October 2019 following a meeting on 17 October 2019 with Dalcour McLaren (agents for the Applicant) and representatives of Scottish Power and National Grid. This email also confirms (§3) that the temporary pylon will be placed on land to the north east of pylon Zx22. Given this, it would make no sense to run the line over or close to the Residential Land which is in the opposite direction and some distance away (see Image 5). The Applicant has certainly provided no justification for why this would be reasonably necessary.</p> <p>c. It follows from the above that there is no justification for enabling the Applicant to exercise any of the other ancillary rights sought over Plot 116 on or close to the Residential Land. For example:</p> <p>i. The DM Email states (§14 [14]) that "In terms of working area...SPR/National Grid would not need to store plant machinery or any materials on my land". The Applicant (without explanation) takes a slightly different position in the Response; however it still states that the location of any temporary working area "will be selected with</p> | |



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| | <p>due consideration to avoid existing watercourses, hedgerows and other known infrastructure/constraints where practicable".¹⁷ Given that the Residential Land is bounded by a substantial hedgerow and would present an obvious constraint, it would have to be avoided in any event. There is therefore no basis for seeking rights over it.</p> <p>ii. The DM email also states (§13 [14]) that "in terms of access to carry out the works no access would be required from the Saxmundham Road. All plant, machinery, personnel, etc...will use the haul road from the proposed substation site". This appears to have been confirmed by the Response.¹⁸ Again, then, it would seem that there will be no need to use the Residential Land or those parts of the Agricultural Land close to it for access.</p> <p>27. Further, although expressed to be temporary, the duration for which the rights sought can be exercised is not limited. This obviously has implications for the extent of the interference with my rights. The Applicant's Response¹⁹ indicates that the realignment works (for which these rights are sought) will take up to 12 months. This limitation should be drafted into the DCO so that it can be secured.</p> <p>28. It should be recalled that it is for the Applicant to demonstrate: (a) that there is a compelling case for the acquisition of the rights sought; (b) that all reasonable alternatives have been considered and (c) that rights to be acquired re no more than are reasonably required for the purpose of the development. In light of the above, this simply cannot be said to be the case for the Residential Land or the Agricultural Land immediately beside it. The western boundary to Plot 116 should therefore be moved significantly to the East and the</p> | |



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| | <p>rights sought over it reduced to only those which are reasonably necessary.</p> <p>Plot 115</p> <p>Rights sought over Plot 115 and purported justification</p> <p>29. Plot 115 is shown shaded in blue on Sheet 9 of the EA1N Land Plan.²⁰ It is described in the Applicant's Book of Reference as "12552 square metres of agricultural land and pylons (Moor Farm)".²¹ Permanent and temporary rights are sought over this land. The Applicant's statement of reasons states (§152):</p> <p>Plot 115 is located in the agricultural field north of Saxmundham Road. Permanent rights are sought for the construction, operation and maintenance of new overhead lines. The land will also be used for the construction, operation and maintenance of temporary overhead lines and will be used temporarily for areas for works associated with National Grid infrastructure and for access to these works, including any ancillary works necessary to facilitate said access.</p> <p>30. The Applicant's Response states:²²</p> <p>In terms of the rights required over plot 115 these are permanent rights for the purposes of replacing the existing pylon (Ref.4ZX021) which is proposed to be positioned locally to the existing pylon and within the same general alignment of the existing overhead line route, similarly, permanent rights will be required for any realigned conductors.</p> <p>Response</p> | |



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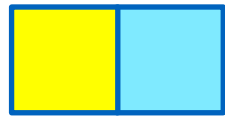
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| | <p>31. The permanent rights being sought over Plot 115 are extensive (see Schedule 7 to the Draft DCO)²³ and go well beyond those which are reasonably required for the purpose of the development (and those which already exist in respect of the existing lines and pylons – see the Deed of Grant dated 16.08.02 between (1) Charles Grenville Vernon Wentworth and (2) The National Grid Company plc at [19-25] (“the Grant”). In particular (but not exclusively):</p> <p>a. The right to construct and install drains. There appears to be no reasonable basis for requiring drains to be constructed or installed on such a small piece of land, which has had conductors and towers traversing it for a number of years.</p> <p>b. The right to install temporary welfare facilities. There appears to be no reasonable basis for requiring these since (a) Dalcour McLaren has already confirmed that there will be no requirement to store materials on my land (see above); and (b) Plot 115 is small and just a few metres from Plot 113, which is a large plot that the applicant already proposes to acquire as a construction site.</p> <p>This would be more than adequate for the provision of temporary welfare facilities. The Applicant’s Response²⁴ does not adequately address this point, since even if it were necessary for construction activities to take place on Plot 115, welfare facilities could easily be accommodated in very close proximity on Plot 113.</p> <p>32. The permanent rights sought by the Applicant should plainly be no more extensive than those contained within the Grant (about which no complaint has been made for decades) and so should be limited accordingly.</p> <p>Landscaping</p> | |



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| | <p>33. I also wish to make representations in respect of the Applicant's plans for landscaping in the north eastern corner of Plot 115, as shown on Figures 29.11a, 29.11b and 29.12 of the Applicant's Environmental Statement.²⁵ All three of these drawings show a gap in the hedgerow in this corner of the field.</p> <p>Figure 29.11a depicts this area as grassland. In fact, as is apparent from Image 1 (above) and will be even more apparent following a site visit, there is an existing hedgerow in this area – indeed the whole of the Agricultural Land is bordered by an established hedge albeit with a few gaps. The Applicant should be required to re-instate this hedgerow in its entirety at the conclusion of any works. Figure 29.12 suggests that a pre-construction hedgerow will be planted here. However, this cannot be correct because the Applicant intends to use this corner of the Agricultural Land to access Plot 115. Further, given the soil and weather conditions in Suffolk (particularly the dry summers), the Applicant should be required to adhere to a maintenance regime to ensure that the replacement hedgerow becomes established quickly and that any fell planting is remedied without delay.</p> <p>Plots 126 & 117</p> <p>Rights sought over Plots 126 & 117 and purported justification</p> <p>34. Plots 117 and 126 are shaded in brown on the Land Plan.²⁶ Plot 117 is described in the Book of Reference as "5741 square metres of public road and verges (Saxmundham Road, B1121)." Plot 126 is described as "53 square metres of verge (off Saxmundham Road, B1121)". It is unclear (looking at the Land Plan) how both Plots can be highway verge; indeed, it seems much more likely that Plot 126 is simply part of my property. Temporary rights are sought over this</p> | |



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| | <p>land. The Applicant' statement of reasons gives identical reasons for requiring these rights. The reasons for seeking rights over Plot 126 are expressed as follows (§157):</p> <p>'Plots 122 and 124 to 126 are located on the adopted highway and highway verges on Saxmundham Road. Temporary rights are sought to clear vegetation to increase the visibility swathes on the approach to the new operational access to the East Anglia ONE North substation and the National Grid infrastructure.'</p> <p>Response</p> <p>35. The Applicant has confirmed, via the Response29, that I am assumed to be the owner of Plots 117 pursuant to the ad medium filum rule. It also states that I am assumed to be the owner of Plot 126. I make these submissions on this basis.</p> <p>36. Both plots run along the southern boundary between my property and the Saxmundham Road along the southern approach to what will become the permanent operational access road at Plot 127. The following images give an impression of what this land looks like, but as above, should not be regarded as a substitute for a site visit.</p> <p>37. Two things will be apparent from the above images:</p> <p>a. First, the hedge which runs between the boundary of my property and Saxmundham road (and falls within Plots 126 & 117) provides vital screening. If it were to be removed my property would look directly onto the road leading to a significant loss or privacy and a reduction in my amenity (both in terms of visual amenity and noise levels);</p> <p>b. Second, the part of Saxmundham Road leading along Plots 117 and 126 to Plot 127 is largely straight. Thus the removal of</p> | |



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| | <p>vegetation from that part of the road will not actually increase visibility – or at least not to the extent that would justify the significant interference with my own rights under Article 1, Protocol 1 and Article 8 ECHR</p> <p>38. Accordingly, the rights sought by the Applicant cannot said to be no more than are reasonably required for the purpose of the development; nor has a compelling case been made out.</p> <p>39. Furthermore, the Applicant appears to be arguing that the width of the operational access road (Plot 127) should to be up to 8m as currently proposed – see p. 111 of the Response. Whilst it is accepted that the Applicant will need to acquire enough land to site the road in accordance with local ground conditions, the DCO should impose a smaller limit on the eventual width of the road, not least because:</p> <p>a. The Applicant has confirmed that HGVs will not use the road (see p.111 of the Response);</p> <p>b. The Applicant has confirmed that there will be no permanent widening of the Saxmundham Road, which is considerably less than 8m in width and is the only way to get to the operational access road; and</p> <p>c. The road has always been presented as an operational access road not a road required for construction purposes. I am concerned that, given the plans to expand the National Grid infrastructure to enable the connection of other offshore energy projects, this operational access road will in fact be used as a construction access road for the conduct of works</p> | |



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| | <p>necessary to enable such connections – see comments on cumulative impact below.</p> <p>40. In short the width of the operational access road should be limited to no more than the width of the existing Saxmundham Road.</p> <p>Plot 117A</p> <p>Rights sought over Plot 117A and purported justification</p> <p>41. Plot 117A is shown shaded in brown on Sheet 9 of the EA1N Land Plan, and the boundary between it and Plot 126 is shown in more detail at Inset 10.3.30 It is described in the Applicant's Book of Reference as "2102 square metres of public road and verges (Saxmundham Road, B1121)".³¹ Temporary rights are sought over this land. The Applicant's statement of reasons states (§152):</p> <p>'Plots 117A, 118 and 122A are located on the adopted highway and highway verges on Saxmundham Road. The land will be used temporarily for areas for works associated with National Grid infrastructure and for access to these works, including any ancillary works necessary to facilitate said access.'</p> <p>42. However, the Applicant's Response goes further, stating:³²</p> <p>Plot 117A – The land would be used for the assembly and erection of temporary netted scaffold protection which will be required over the B1121 crossing during stringing works as well as any vegetation clearance required to facilitate such works</p> <p>Response</p> | |



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| | <p>43. The Applicant has confirmed, via the Response33, that I am assumed to be the owner of Plot 117A pursuant to the ad medium filum rule. I make these submissions on this basis.</p> <p>44. At present the boundary of Plot 117A is immediately to the west of the main access to my property. The temporary rights sought have the potential to significantly disrupt this access by enabling the Applicant to erect temporary scaffolding above or on it. There is no justification for this:</p> <p>a. As I have explained above, the Applicant has confirmed that there will be no realignment or alteration of the lines to the south west of pylons Zx022 and Zw022. It is clear from Image 1 (above) that these lines do not extend as far to the west as my driveway or to the proposed border of Plot 117A.</p> <p>b. Furthermore, the configuration of Plot 116 (as shown on the Land Plan) is such that the Applicant would not have the right to pass any lines over my driveway in any event.</p> <p>45. It therefore cannot be said that the Applicant reasonably requires the right to erect scaffolding there. The border of Plot 117A should be moved to the east at least as far as the boundary to Plot 116 which boundary should be moved to the east pursuant to my representations above.</p> <p>Plots 114, 128 & 129</p> <p>46. These plots are shown shaded in brown on Sheet 9 of the EA1N Land Plan. Plot 114 is described in the Applicant's Book of Reference as being "1528 square metres of footpath (north of Church Lane)". 34 Plot 128 is described as being "13774 square metres of agricultural land (Pond House)" and Plot 129 as "5329</p> | |



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| | <p>square metres of agricultural land and hedgerow (Manor Farm)". Temporary rights are sought over this land as well as freehold acquisition.</p> <p>47. The Applicant's Statement of Reasons states:</p> <p>"148. Plots 109 and 114 are part of the public footpath off Church Lane as it travels in a northerly direction. Rights to acquire this land are sought as this will be land utilised for operational access road to the East Anglia ONE North and National Grid infrastructure."</p> <p>"Plots 128 and 129 are located across two agricultural fields further north of Saxmundham Road. Rights to acquire this land are sought as this land will be utilised for the operational access to the East Anglia ONE North substation and the National Grid infrastructure. The land will also be used for planting and bunding works for landscaping and the maintenance of the landscaping, to install a SuDS and associated pipes to connect into the local drainage network, and to divert and create new public footpaths. The extent and final location of all these works will be approved by the Local Planning Authority."</p> <p>Response</p> <p>48. The Applicant's Response³⁵ indicates that I am considered to be the assumed owner of Plot 114 and the owner of a right of way over Plot 128. The basis upon which I am said to own a right of way over Plot 128 is not explained; however, if it is correct, then the same logic ought to apply to Plot 129. I make these representations on this basis.</p> <p>49. At present, it is unclear to me what the Applicant intends to use this land for and I would be grateful for clarification. In short, the</p> | |



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| | <p>northern and eastern boundary between my field and the neighbouring land is all marked by mature hedges which provide essential screening between my property and the works which the Applicant will conduct to the north and east. I cannot see on what basis any of the land which is currently bordered by hedgerows is required for the operational access road, which can easily be moved to the north and east beyond the boundaries to my field. Of course my concern is that National Grid may want this land to further expand their infrastructure to support other offshore energy projects (see section E Cumulative Impact below). In relation to plots 128 and 129 very little information has been provided in the applications in relation to SuDS other than there will be two retention pond which so far as I am aware will not be located on Plots 128 or 129.</p> <p>50. Without more information, it is difficult for me to make more substantive submissions, save that I would object to anything which gave the Applicants the right to remove this screening and I would like assurances that this will not happen.</p> <p>E. CUMULATIVE IMPACT</p> <p>51. Finally, I am concerned that these DCOs are being used to acquire rights and build infrastructure that will facilitate future projects, particularly grid connections for the proposed National Grid Ventures Nautilus and Eurolink Interconnector projects, the substantial expansion of the Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms (now known as the Five Estuaries and North Falls windfarms and National Grid's Interconnector projects known as SCD1 and SCD2). The cumulative impact of these projects on my land and my rights, as well as the natural and historic environment has not been properly assessed.</p> | |



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| | <p>See further the written representations of SASES on this matter.</p> <p>1. I am the owner of , which land comprises some or all of Plots 114, 115, 116, 117, 117A, 126, 117A, 128 and 129 on the Applicants' Land Plans.1 I write to request that the Examining Authority undertake a supervised inspection of the above Plots. This request is made in respect of the Applications for East Anglia One North ("EA1N") and East Anglia Two ("EA2") – the land and the purpose for which these rights are sought are identical in both applications. This request should be read alongside my written representations (dated "WR")</p> <p>2. It will be apparent from my WR that I oppose the extent of the permanent and temporary rights which the Applicants seek over my land. One of my principal objections is to the boundary of Plot 116 which, at present, extends within the residential curtilage of my property (see §§20-28 of my WR). If the Applicants are allowed to acquire rights over this land it will significantly interfere with my rights under Article 1, Protocol 1 and Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>3. This objection cannot be determined without a full understanding of the land within my residential curtilage that is to be acquired, its contribution to my amenity, and its proximity and relationship to the buildings on my property and the adjacent agricultural land (which I own and over which the Applicants also seek to acquire rights – see §§20- 28 of my WR). This land is not accessible or visible from public rights of way, it being on private property and screened by established hedgerows.</p> | |

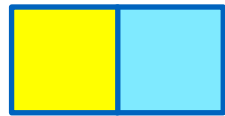


2.17 National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC

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| National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC | <p>1 INTRODUCTION</p> <p>1.1 National Grid Plc have made a relevant representation in this matter on 24th January 2020 in order to protect its position in relation to infrastructure and land which is within or in close proximity to the proposed Order Limits.</p> <p>1.2 National Grid Plc does not object to the development proposed by the Applicant. The DCOs seek consent to deliver infrastructure that will be owned and operated by National Grid Electricity Transmission ("NGET"). That infrastructure includes a new NGET substation and the DCOs include flexibility for either a AIS or a GIS substation to be implemented should the DCOs be approved. NGET supports this flexibility as, the ability for NGET to choose which type of substation to implement will to assist</p> <p>NGET in complying with its statutory duty under Section 9(2) of the Electricity Act 1989 to "develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity transmission".</p> <p>1.3 As a responsible statutory undertaker, NGET's primary concern is to meet its statutory obligations and ensure that any development does not impact in any adverse way upon those statutory obligations. As such NGET has a duty to protect its position in relation to infrastructure and land which is within or in close proximity to the Order Limits of the proposed development.</p> <p>1.4 NGET's rights to retain its apparatus in situ and rights of access to inspect, maintain, renew and repair such apparatus located within or in close proximity to the Order Limits should be maintained at all</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



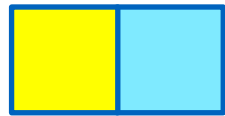
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| | <p>times and access to inspect and maintain such apparatus must not be restricted. NGET can confirm that it is liaising with the Applicant in relation to the protective provisions included within the DCOs to ensure that its interests are adequately protected and to ensure compliance with relevant safety standards. NGET will continue to liaise with the Applicant in this regard with a view to concluding matters as soon as possible during the DCO Examinations.</p> <p>1.5 NGET own and maintain the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.</p> <p>National Grid ESO operate the transmission network across the UK. NGET is required to comply with the terms of its Electricity Transmission Licence in the delivery of its statutory responsibility. Under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, NGET have a statutory duty to maintain 'an efficient, co-ordinated and economical' system of electricity transmission.</p> <p>2 NGET ASSETS</p> <p>2.1 NGET has a high voltage electricity overhead transmission line located within close proximity to the Order Limits. Details of these assets are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Overhead Power Line 4ZX from 003 to 024, and</p> <p>(b) Overhead Power Line 4ZW from 003 to 024</p> <p>2.2 The overhead line forms an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.</p> <p>2.3 NGG does not have any Assets within the Order Limits.</p> <p>2.4 In respect of all NGET infrastructure located within the DCO boundary, or in close proximity to the proposed project and</p> | |



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| | <p>associated works, NGET will require protective provisions to be put in place to ensure (i) that all NGET interests and rights including rights of access to Overhead Power Lines and other apparatus are unaffected by the power of compulsory acquisition, grant and extinguishment of rights and temporary use powers and (ii) to ensure that appropriate protection for the retained apparatus</p> <p>is maintained during and after construction of the project in accordance with the Protective Provisions and the relevant safety standards as set out in paragraph 5.</p> <p>2.5 National Grid also require 24 hour access to all assets listed at 2.1 throughout the construction and operation of the Authorised Development and will liaise with the Applicant to ensure this is maintained.</p> <p>3 SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEM PONDS/BASINS</p> <p>3.1 As per Table 20.3 of the East Anglia ONE North Environmental Statement (document reference 6.1.20), we note that the Applicant retains the option to install further attenuation measures along the existing surface water flow route during the detailed design phase. The Applicant has committed to providing an additional 'surface water management SuDS basin' (currently identified as concept within Chapter 29 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, and in the OLEMS (document reference</p> <p>8.7) to reduce water in-flow rates to the substation area and potentially reduce flood risk for the village of Friston, in addition to the Surface Water Drainage Strategy currently proposed.</p> <p>3.2 Confirmation of the size, volume and location of this additional 'surface water management SuDS basin' will follow establishment of</p> | |



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| | <p>an appropriate catchment hydraulic model and the detailed design of the onshore substation and National Grid substation. As a result, the additional attenuation and wider catchment benefit associated with this proposed additional 'surface water management SuDS basin' is not therefore incorporated within this chapter and is therefore a worst-case scenario.</p> <p>NGET will contribute to the design of these further attenuation measures which must ensure that the operation of the proposed NGET infrastructure being consented is not compromised.</p> <p>3.3 The Applicants and NGET will liaise during the detail design of the surface water management system which is on-going to ensure that the design satisfies the requirements of the Outline Operational Drainage Management Plan and to ensure that the operation of the authorised development (including the National Grid infrastructure and the Projects' onshore substations) are not compromised. NGET understands that the Applicant is currently preparing the Outline Operational Drainage Management Plan and that this will be reviewed by NGET prior to its formal submission to the examining authority during the examination.</p> <p>4 OTHER COMMENTS</p> <p>4.1 As the Project provides for a new National Grid substation and connection to the National Grid, National Grid would ordinarily expect the promoter to enter into a Side Agreement to secure those matters at paragraph 8(c), as well as securing that prior to construction the parties enter into an agreement to address transfer of benefits, an interface agreement in connection to construction and connection and acquisition of all necessary land rights. Negotiations are currently continuing between the parties in respect of these</p> | |



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| | <p>commercial matters. Once resolved and agreed protective provisions are in place, National Grid will be in a position to remove their Representation.</p> <p>5 NGET - REGULATORY PROTECTION FRAMEWORK</p> <p>5.1 NGET have issued guidance in respect of standards and protocols for working near to Electricity Transmission equipment in the form of:</p> <p>5.1.1 Third Party Working near National Grid Electricity Transmission equipment - Technical Guidance Note 287. This document gives guidance and information to third parties working close to National Grid Electricity Transmission assets. This cross refers to statutory electrical safety clearances which are used as the basis for ENA (TA) 43-8, which must be observed to ensure safe distance is kept between exposed conductors and those working in the vicinity of electrical assets, and</p> <p>5.1.2 Energy Network Associations Development near Overhead Lines ENA (TS) 43-8. This</p> <p>sets out the derivation and applicability of safe clearance distances in various circumstances including crossings of OHL and working in close proximity.</p> <p>5.1.3 Additionally, HSE's guidance note 6 "Avoidance of Danger of Overhead Lines", summarises advice to minimise risk to life/personal injury and provide guidance to those planning and engaging in construction activity in close proximity to Overhead Lines.</p> <p>5.2 National Grid requires specific protective provisions in place to provide for an appropriate level of control and protection for retained</p> | |



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| | <p>assets and assurance that industry standards will be complied with in connection with works to and in the vicinity of their electricity assets.</p> <p>6 PROPERTY ISSUES</p> <p>6.1 NGET assert that maintaining appropriate property rights to support their assets and protecting these from Compulsory Acquisition and related powers in the DCO is a fundamental safety issue. Insufficient property rights would have the following safety implications:</p> <p>6.1.1 Inability for qualified personnel to access apparatus for its maintenance, repair and inspection.</p> <p>6.1.2 Risk of strike to buried assets/cable/overhead lines if development occurs within the easement zone which seeks to protect the cable/overhead lines from development.</p> <p>6.1.3 Risk of inappropriate development within the vicinity of the assets increasing the risk of damage to the asset and integrity of the system.</p> <p>7 PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS</p> <p>7.1 National Grid seeks to protect its statutory undertaking, and insists that in respect of connections and work in close proximity to their Apparatus as part of the authorised development the following procedures are complied with by the Applicant:</p> <p>(a) National Grid is in control of the plans, methodology and specification for works within 15 metres of any retained Apparatus; and</p> <p>(b) DCO works in the vicinity of NGET apparatus are not authorised or commenced unless protective provisions are in place preventing</p> | |



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| | <p>compulsory acquisition of National Grid's land or rights or the overriding or interference of the same. Any acquisition of rights must be subject to NGET's existing interests and rights and not contradict with or cut across such rights; and</p> <p>(c) Appropriate surety and insurance provisions are in place to back up an uncapped indemnity to protect National Grid from any damage, losses or claims arising from the Authorised Development.</p> <p>7.2 NGET reserves the right to make further representations as part of the Examination process but in the meantime will continue to liaise with the Applicant with a view to reaching agreement on all matters raised. It is understood that a good level of agreement has been reached in relation to the Protective Provisions although final sign off from the Promoter is awaited.</p> <p>7.3 Should it not be possible to reach agreement with the Applicant, National Grid reserve the right to attend a Compulsory Acquisition Hearing or Issue Specific Hearing to address the required format of the Protective Provisions and any necessary amendments to the draft Development Consent Order. If this is necessary National Grid reserve the right to provide further written information in advance in support of any detailed issues remaining in dispute between the parties at that stage.</p> | |



2.18 Nicola Fulford

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| Nicola Fulford | <p>To the Planning Inspectorate team</p> <p>I fully endorse the varied and numerous points made by all the speakers at the recent Open Floor Hearings 1 to 3.</p> <p>I live at, a grade two listed building that sits in an elevated position to the west and on the opposite side of the valley to the proposed site. As a result we have an excellent overview of the proposed development site and would like to extend an invitation to the team for a site visit.</p> <p>This elevated location of the property means it will be extremely exposed to noise pollution, light pollution and the air pollution that will be emitted from both the construction of this site and the permanent hum/tonality that will be radiated from the final structures.</p> <p>Due to a request from someone at the local council very early on in this process SPR informed the village at a meeting in the Village hall that they would be reducing the height and removing the attenuation from the tallest structures (FYI: these are the cooling towers and the element of the buildings that emit the most noise, therefore this reduction of height will exacerbate the noise) – we were constantly told throughout the entire consultation (with the exception of the final one), that SPR would install the appropriate sound attenuation to match the existing environment noise levels. Should this site get approval it will be seen for miles around anyway, so why penalise the local residents whose lives will be permanently blighted by a louder perpetual hum (twenty four hours a day) by reducing its height by a token number of meters? I would ask that the final noise emitted from this project and how best to attenuate it should take president over</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>its height or what it looks like to people passing through the nearby area.</p> <p>A factor that will additionally impact and increase the volume of noise is the location of this site on the side of the valley – as I am sure you are aware the alignment of land that creates a valley also creates differences in temperature which create mist or 'valley fog' - this is the case with the valley in Friston where the mist is often trapped for extended periods, unable to dissipate at an accelerated rate due the sides of the valley. The relationship of electricity with water causes additional sound to be emitted - the sound of corona ['corona' is the name given to the buzz/crackle given off around pylons and isolators] is actually the air around the equipment breaking down electrically, or "ionizing". According to BC Hydro specialist engineer Mazana Armstrong "Water droplets like rain, snow, or even fog and mist, help speed the electrical breakdown of the air particles, making the corona louder and easier to hear". This statement fits with the increased sound the pylons make in damp/wet conditions in the valley at Friston. The proposed site, which will be filled with exposed electronic equipment, is to be located nearer the village than the existing pylons – what volume of noise will be generated on a wet day?</p> <p>There is a bund around SPR's substation (Galloper) at Sizewell – my understanding was that this was to help attenuate noise – I have subsequently discovered that whilst it does indeed help with the noise reduction, that is secondary to its primary function; which is for the earthworks to catch any flying debris should the equipment explode! It is not clear on SPR's plan what is in place to protect Friston House, or indeed the village of Friston from such an explosion.</p> | |



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| | <p>Mental health is also an area of enormous concern – the stress caused by the consultation process that we have been subjected to over the past two years has similarities to the symptoms of grief. One of the effects of bereavement, in addition to the loss of the person, is mourning the loss of your planned future, which through no fault of your own is now no longer available to you – this often results in depression, the inability to sleep, accompanied by high levels of anxiety (the knock on affects of all these symptoms are extensive).</p> <p>The outright lies told by SPR representatives (along with a plethora of mistreatment of the local community) has resulted in a total mistrust of anything SPR might say - this project has not even been granted permission, but the mere possibility of being at the mercy of such a shambolic company has already had a detrimental effect on the local community's health.</p> <p>In addition, what nobody knows - as there appears to be no study conducted (none that I could find) is the impact on human health with the consolidation of so much permanent electronic equipment (with its subsequent emissions of both electricity and permanent tonality noise) so close to human habitation – the actual size of this proposed development so close to a village is unprecedented in the UK – simply shocking that the proposed site selection is right next to a village. Are the villagers to be the guinea pigs for this study?</p> <p>This is the wrong site for this development – next to a village; on the side of a valley which creates mist (as well as being where the run off of water causes flooding in the village) is absurd. Drilling through fragile cliffs; carving up miles of a rural landscape through an AONB (which includes the protected Sandlings) and all the irreversible damage that it will cause to humans; peoples lively hoods; the landscape and wildlife in order to reach the proposed site is</p> | |



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| | <p>scandalous – selecting an area where the roads surrounding the site are either single lane with passing area's or require the car traveling in the opposite direction to have to pull into the hedge when the local bus or a large tractor is coming in the opposite direction beggars belief. How is it right that one industry can destroy another? Apart from farming this area relies heavily on tourism and a large retirement community, which in turn supports countless local industries and businesses – the area's assets are: the coast; its beauty; its rural setting; the clear night sky and the silence – all gifts from mother nature, not dissimilar to that of the wind that is being harvested by this proposed project. SPR (and the other proposed projects) will destroy this entire area, which is the very thing that enables the local economy to prosper – this region will be plunged into poverty if permission is granted - I urge you to reject this application and redirect it to one of the brown field sites that have been recommended.</p> | |



2.19 NNB Generation Company (SZC) Limited

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| NNB Generation Company (SZC) Limited | <p>East Anglia One North (EA1N) (Ref. EN010077) and East Anglia Two (EA2) (Ref EN010078) Offshore Wind Farm –</p> <p>Deadline 1: Responses to Examining Authorities' Written Questions and Notification to Speak at the Hearing</p> <p>Responses to Questions NNB Generation Company (SZC) Limited (SZC Co.) is writing in response to the Rule 8 Letter from the Examining Authority (ExA) sent on 12 October 2020. SZC Co. has reviewed the ExA's First Written Questions (ExQ1) and responded to those which are relevant. Please find enclosed at Annex 1 of this letter, SZC Co.'s responses to the relevant questions to ExQ1.</p> <p>Statement of Common Ground</p> <p>We can confirm that a draft Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been agreed with Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) in relation to both EA1N and EA2. SPR will submit the draft SoCG as part of their response to Deadline 1. The outstanding matter relates to the protective provisions that SZC Co. has requested for inclusion in the Development Consent Orders. We will continue to discuss this with SPR over the coming weeks and hope to submit a final SoCG into the examination at another deadline.</p> <p>Errata</p> <p>We would like to bring to the ExA's attention errors in the Additional Submission document AS-037 'Applicant's Comments on Relevant Representations Volume 4: Landowners'. In response to RR-038 (Page 3), it identifies EDF Nuclear Energy Generation Limited as having an interest in plot numbers 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, and 39 (in relation to the October 2014 Option Agreement). We can confirm that</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



Applicants' Comments on Written Representations

Volume 4 Land Interests: 17th November 2020

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| | <p>SZC Co. are the beneficiary of this option agreement rather than EDF Nuclear Energy Generation Limited.</p> <p>Notification to Speak at Hearings</p> <p>We are confident that we will be able to agree the position on protective provisions with SPR and that the errata noted in this letter will be corrected. However, pending confirmation of both these matters, we wish to reserve the position to attend the Compulsory Acquisition Hearing (CAH1) on 1 December 2020; and the Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2) into Onshore Siting, Design and Construction on 2 and 3 December 2020</p> | |



2.20 Royal Society of the Protection of the Birds

| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| Royal Society of the Protection of Birds | <p>1 Introduction</p> <p>1.1 This representation applies jointly to the development consent order applications by Scottish Power Renewables (the Applicant) for the East Anglia ONE North (EA1N) and East Anglia TWO (EA2) offshore windfarms (collectively “the applications”).</p> <p>The RSPB</p> <p>1.2 The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (the RSPB) was set up in 1889. It is a registered charity incorporated by Royal Charter and is Europe’s largest wildlife conservation organisation, with a membership of 1.1 million (RSPB, 2020). The principal objective of the RSPB is the conservation of wild birds and their habitats. The RSPB therefore attaches great importance to all international, EU and national law, policy and guidance that assist in the attainment of this objective. It campaigns throughout the UK and in international fora for the development, strengthening and enforcement of such law and policy. In so doing, it also plays an active role in the domestic processes by which development plans and proposals are scrutinised and considered, offering ornithological and other wider environmental expertise. This includes making representations to, and appearing at, public inquiries and hearings during the examination of applications for development consents.</p> <p>The RSPB’s interest in offshore wind development</p> <p>1.3 Faced with the threats of climate change to the natural world the RSPB considers that a low-carbon energy revolution is essential to safeguard biodiversity. However, inappropriately designed and/or sited developments can also cause serious and irreparable harm to biodiversity and damage the public acceptability of the necessary low-carbon energy transition technologies.</p> <p>1.4 The UK is of outstanding international importance for its breeding seabirds, including northern gannet for which the UK supports over 50% of the world population and around 10% of the world populations of kittiwake and puffin. The UK is also of international importance for its non-breeding seabirds and waterbirds, including red-throated diver. As with all Annex I and regularly migratory</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants’ Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>species, the UK has particular responsibility under the Birds Directive¹ to secure the conservation of these birds.</p> <p>1.5 The available evidence suggests that the main risks of offshore wind farms for birds are collision, disturbance/displacement, barriers to movement (e.g. migrating birds, or disruption of access between the breeding areas and feeding areas), and habitat change particularly with associated changes in food availability and the cumulative and in-combination effects of these across multiple wind farms.</p> <p>1.6 Such impacts are avoidable, and the RSPB has spent considerable time working with stakeholders in the UK offshore wind industry to ensure that decisions about deployment of renewable energy infrastructure take account of environmental constraints and seek to avoid or minimise impacts wherever possible. The RSPB therefore strongly advocates the use of rigorous, participative environmental assessments to inform the development of projects.</p> <p>Scope of Written Submission</p> <p>1.7 This Written Submission covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Sites and Species • Legislation and Policy Background • Offshore Ornithology • Onshore Ornithology <p>1.8 The RSPB has been working with the Applicant on two Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) covering offshore and onshore ornithology matters. We are close to reaching agreement on the onshore ornithology SOCG (see section 5). However, due to the serious resource constraints referred to in our Relevant Representation we have not made as much progress regarding the offshore ornithology SOCG. We provide a brief update on progress with this in section 4.</p> <p>2 Protected Sites and Species</p> | |



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| | <p>2.1 The RSPB considers the projects have the potential to impact a number of Special Protection Areas (SPAs), classified under the EU Birds Directive². Below we provide a brief summary of each affected SPA and the relevant qualifying features.</p> <p>The Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA</p> <p>2.2 The Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA was designated under Article 4(2) of the Birds Directive as a SPA in 1993 due to the presence of 83,370 pairs of black-legged kittiwake. The site was reclassified in August 2018 as the Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA (the FFC SPA) following changes to the designated site boundary including extending it to cover part of the Filey Coast (hence the change in its name) and changes to the numbers of qualifying species. This new site was formally designated in August 2018³, incorporating the Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA.</p> <p>2.3 The FFC SPA qualifies by regularly supporting internationally important numbers of breeding blacklegged kittiwakes, northern gannet, common guillemot and razorbill and an assemblage of European importance of over 20,000 breeding seabirds. Black-legged kittiwake, northern gannet, common guillemot and razorbill are all main components of the assemblage and present in internationally important numbers. However, northern fulmar is also present in sufficient numbers to warrant being listed as main component species of the assemblage, since numbers exceed 2,000 individuals (10% of the minimum qualifying assemblage of 20,000 individuals). In addition, Atlantic puffin, herring gull, European shag and great cormorant are also part of the breeding seabird assemblage.</p> <p>2.4 Since this site was originally designated as a SPA, the national populations of both kittiwake and some assemblage species have suffered substantial declines. For example, the UK breeding kittiwake population has reduced by 70% since 1986 (State of the UK's Birds, 2017⁴). Within the SPA there has been a reduction from the 83,370 breeding pairs of kittiwakes (at time of designation, 1993) to 51,535 pairs in 2017; a c.38% decline.</p> <p>2.5 The current SPA citation does not reflect this substantial decline in the population of breeding kittiwake or other seabird species included under the assemblage feature. However, Natural England's Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the Flamborough and Filey</p> | |



| ID | Written Representation | Applicants' Comments |
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| | <p>Coast SPA5 sets out targets for each of the qualifying features necessary for the SPA to meet its conservation objectives. For kittiwake the target is to “Restore the size of the breeding population at a level which is above 83,700 breeding pairs, whilst avoiding deterioration from its current level as indicated by the latest mean peak count or equivalent”.</p> <p>The Alde-Ore Estuary SPA</p> <p>2.6 The main feature of the Alde-Ore Estuary SPA affected by the Applications is the breeding lesser black-backed gull population, the majority of which breed at Havergate Island (which is a RSPB reserve) and Lantern Marshes on Orfordness (a National Trust reserve).</p> <p>2.7 The Alde-Ore Estuary SPA was classified in 19966 on the basis of supporting an average of 14,070 lesser black-backed gull Apparently Occupied Nests (AONs) between 1994 and 1998, or 12% of the biogeographic population. Following classification, the lesser black-backed gull population experienced a rapid increase in the late 1990s, peaking in 2000. This is reflected in the population of 21,700 pairs described in the Alde-Ore Estuary SPA site account in the JNCC UK SPA Review 20017).</p> <p>2.8 Natural England’s Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the Alde-Ore Estuary SPA8 has determined that the target population of the SPA is 14,074 pairs of lesser black-backed gulls if the SPA is to meet its conservation objectives. Since the site was classified, the population has experienced a severe decline, such that the 5-year mean (2015-2019) is just 1,842 pairs, c.87% below its target population.</p> <p>2.9 The Alde-Ore Estuary is the only SPA for lesser black-backed gull on the east coast of England. As such it plays an important role with respect to the UK population of this species. Even at its now much reduced size the most recent population estimate represents 1.64% of the UK population of 112,000 AON (JNCC, 201910).</p> <p>Outer Thames Estuary SPA</p> <p>2.10 The main feature of the Outer Thames Estuary SPA affected by the Applications is the non-breeding red-throated diver population. The SPA was originally classified in 2010 on the basis that it supported an internationally important population of 6,466 individual wintering red-throated divers, the</p> | |



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| | <p>SPA was reclassified in 2017 following changes to the designated site boundary and the addition of breeding common and little terns to its qualifying features.</p> <p>2.11 Subsequent surveys of the site have revealed that it currently supports significantly higher numbers e.g. just under 20,000 individual red-throated divers in winter¹¹.</p> <p>Sandlings SPA</p> <p>2.12 The Sandlings SPA is located on the Suffolk coast between the Deben Estuary and Leiston. It is affected by the onshore cable route for the two projects which passes alongside and through the SPA, resulting in potential for disturbance and temporary loss of habitat. The Sandlings SPA is an area of acid grassland and heather heathland along with some conifer forest blocks. The heathland habitats were formerly much more extensive and have been subject to fragmentation caused by afforestation and conversion to agriculture and succession due to lack of appropriate management.</p> <p>The remnant heathland habitats and recently felled forest areas are important for breeding woodlark and nightjar, and as such, the site was classified as a SPA in August 2001.</p> <p>2.13 In 1992, the Sandlings supported 109 breeding male nightjars, or 3.2% of the GB population and 154 breeding pairs of woodlark, representing 10.3% of the UK population. Natural England's Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for the Sandlings SPA¹² has set targets to restore the nightjar population to a level consistently above 109 breeding males and to restore the woodlark population to a level which is consistently above 154 breeding pairs. Key targets needed to achieve these include minimising human disturbance, restoring connectivity between habitats, instigating active and ongoing conservation management and restoring open habitats.</p> <p>Site conservation objectives</p> <p>2.14 Natural England has set site conservation objectives for each of the four SPAs as follows:</p> <p><i>"Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features, | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features, • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely, • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.” <p>2.15 In addition, Natural England has set Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for both</p> <p>the FFC SPA, the Alde-Ore Estuary SPA and the Sandlings SPA. These should be read in conjunction with the high-level site conservation objectives.</p> <p>3 Policy and Legislation Background</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>3.1 The suite of Energy National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out the Government’s approach to ensuring the security of energy supplies and the policy framework within which new energy infrastructure proposals are to be considered. The presumption in favour of granting consent, as identified in NPS EN-1, <i>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy</i>¹³, is subject to the tests set out below in section 104 of the Planning Act 2008¹⁴ (see NPS EN-1 paragraphs 4.1.2 and 1.1.2).</p> <p>3.2 Section 104 of the Planning Act provides that an application for development consent for energy infrastructure must be decided in accordance with the relevant NPS except where in doing so it would lead to the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being in breach of its international obligations; • being in breach of any statutory duty that applies to the Secretary of State; • or would: • be unlawful; • result in adverse impacts which would outweigh the benefits; or | |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be contrary to regulations about how decisions are to be taken. <p>3.3 The statutory duties include the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017¹⁵ (the Habitats Regulations) (NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.3.1) and the wider objective of protecting the most important biodiversity conservation interests (see NPS EN-1 section 5.3 generally). It notes the Habitats Regulations' statutory protection for important sites including Ramsar sites, listed under the Ramsar Convention¹⁶, SPAs designated under the Birds Directive and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive¹⁷.</p> <p>3.4 NPS EN-3, <i>National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure</i>, specifically identifies birds as a biodiversity concern to be taken into account (paragraph 2.6.59 and 2.6.68). Whilst it is stated that the designation of an area as a protected European site does not necessarily restrict the construction or operation of offshore wind farms (paragraph 2.6.69), the legislative requirements identified above are still to be met. The protection afforded by legislation, to which the 2008 Act and the NPSs refer, are addressed briefly below.</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017</p> <p>3.5 SACs and SPAs are protected as "European sites" in inshore waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the baselines) under provisions within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations); and in offshore waters (i.e. from 12-200 nautical miles) under provisions within the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Offshore Regulations).</p> <p>3.6 The Habitats & Offshore Regulations set out the sequence of steps to be taken by the competent authority (here the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)) when considering authorisation for a project that may have an impact on a European site and its species before deciding to authorise that project. These are as follows:</p> <p>a. Step 1: consider whether the project is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the SPA and its species (regulation 63 (1)). If not –</p> | |



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| | <p>b. Step 2: consider, on a precautionary basis, whether the project is likely to have a significant effect on the SPA and its species, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (the Likely Significance Test) (regulation 63 (1)).</p> <p>c. Step 3: make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the SPA and its species in view of its conservation objectives. There is no requirement or ability at this stage to consider extraneous (non-conservation e.g. economics, renewable targets, public safety etc) matters in the appropriate assessment (regulation 63 (1)).</p> <p>d. Step 4: consider whether it can be ascertained that the project will not, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, adversely affect the integrity of the SPA and its species, having regard to the manner in which it is proposed to be carried out, and any conditions or restrictions subject to which that authorisation might be given (the Integrity Test) (regulation 63 (6)).</p> <p>e. Step 5: In light of the conclusions of the assessment, the competent authority shall agree to the project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA, alone or in combination with other plans or projects (regulation 63 (5)).</p> <p>f. Step 6: only if the competent authority is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions and the plan or project must be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to (regulation 64(2)), may be of a social or economic nature), they may agree to the plan or project notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for the European site (regulation 64 (1)).</p> <p>g. Step 7: in the event of the no alternative solutions and imperative reasons of overriding public interest tests being satisfied, the Secretary of State must secure that any necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network is protected (regulation 68).</p> <p>3.7 It is important to add that in addition to the requirements set out above, in relation to both inshore area and the offshore marine area, any competent authority must exercise its functions so as to secure compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive; and in particular to take such steps as it considers appropriate to secure the preservation, maintenance and</p> | |



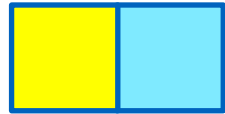
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| | <p>re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds¹⁸, having regard to the requirements of Article 2 of the Birds Directive.¹⁹ And for offshore SPAs and SACs regulation 26, Offshore Regulations requires competent authorities to exercise their functions (as far as possible) to secure steps to avoid the disturbance of species and the deterioration of habitats or habitats of species within those sites.</p> <p>Appropriate assessment</p> <p>3.8 As part of the assessment requirements, regulation 63, Habitats Regulations (regulation 28, Offshore Regulations) require the application of the precautionary principle. Meaning that if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective scientific information, that it is likely to have a significant effect on a SPA or SAC and its species an appropriate assessment will be required: see <i>Waddenzee</i>.²⁰</p> <p>3.9 Following that appropriate assessment, a project may only be granted consent if the competent authority is convinced that it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site(s) and their species of concern, having applied the precautionary principle and taken account of the conservation objectives for those sites and their habitats and species. <i>Waddenzee</i> confirmed that where doubt remains as to the absence of adverse effects on the integrity of the site, approval should be refused²¹ (subject to the considerations of alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest and the provision of compensatory measures as set out in regulations 64 & 68).</p> <p>3.10 An appropriate assessment requires all aspects of the project which could affect the site, its species and its conservation objectives to be identified in the light of the best scientific knowledge in the field.²² The competent authority, "taking account of the conclusions of the appropriate assessment of the implications...for the site concerned, in the light of the conservation objectives, are to authorise such activity only if they have made certain that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. That is the case where no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of such effects"²³.</p> | |



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| | <p>3.11 Defra Circular 01/2005 states at page 20, that the 'integrity of the site' should be defined as 'the coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is or will be classified'.²⁴ A site can be described as having a high degree of integrity where the inherent potential for meeting site conservation objectives is realised, the capacity for self-repair and self-renewal under dynamic conditions is maintained, and a minimum of external management support is required. When looking at the 'integrity of the site', it is therefore important to take into account a range of factors, including the possibility of effects manifesting themselves in the short, medium and long-term".</p> <p>3.12 As is clear from the requirements of the Habitats and Offshore Regulations, the assessment of integrity is to be considered by reference to the impact of the project alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, taking account of the site(s) conservation objectives. As clearly set out in <i>Waddenzee</i>, para 61:</p> <p>61 In view of the foregoing, the answer to the fourth question must be that, under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site concerned of the plan or project implies that, prior to its approval, all the aspects of the plan or project which can, by themselves or in combination with other plans or projects, affect the site's conservation objectives must be identified in the light of the best scientific knowledge in the field. The competent national authorities, taking account of the appropriate assessment of the implications of mechanical cockle fishing for the site concerned in the light of the site's conservation objectives, are to authorise such an activity only if they have made certain that it will not adversely affect the integrity of that site. That is the case where no reasonable scientific doubt remains as to the absence of such effects. (emphasis added)</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>3.13 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017²⁶ state that development consent cannot be granted for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development unless the decision-maker has taken into account environmental information including an</p> | |



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| | <p>environmental statement which describes the significant effects, including cumulative effects, of the development on the environment. This will include effects on all wild bird species whether SPA species or not.</p> <p>3.14 Offshore wind farms have the potential to impact on birds through collision with rotating blades, direct habitat loss, disturbance from construction activities, displacement during the operational phase (resulting in loss of foraging/roosting area) and impact on bird flight lines (i.e. barrier effect) and associated increased energy use by birds for commuting flights between roosting and foraging areas. This is acknowledged in NPS EN-327. These potential impacts have been taken into account by the RSPB and its remaining concerns with the applications are set out below, in the context of the legislative provisions summarised above, in particular those relating to appropriate assessment.</p> <p>4 Offshore Ornithology</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>4.1 The RSPB's position on offshore ornithology matters remains as set out in its Relevant Representation in relation to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats Regulations Assessment matters • Environmental Impact Assessment matters • Other matters <p>4.2 The RSPB is in ongoing discussions with the Applicant on these matters as part of discussions under the draft Offshore Ornithology SOCG (the draft Offshore SOCG)(see section 1 above and the update section below). We will respond to relevant additional information submitted to the Examination by the Applicant with the aim of refining the draft Offshore SOCG in order to assist the Examining Authority.</p> <p>Habitats Regulations Assessment matters</p> <p>4.3 The RSPB considers there are potential adverse effects on the integrity of the following sites and features.</p> | |



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| | <p>Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gannet: alone and in-combination effects due to collision risk • Kittiwake: in-combination effects due to collision risk • Guillemot: in-combination effects due to displacement • Razorbill: in-combination effects due to displacement • Seabird assemblage: in-combination effects due to the combined effects of collision risk and displacement on the above species. <p>Alde-Ore Estuary SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser black-backed gull: in-combination effects due to collision risk. • Outer Thames Estuary SPA • Red-throated diver: in-combination effects due to displacement. <p>Environmental Impact Assessment matters</p> <p>4.4 The RSPB considers the cumulative (EIA) impacts are significant in respect of the following impacts on the North Sea populations of the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collision risk: gannets, kittiwakes, great black-backed gulls, lesser black-backed gulls • Displacement: red-throated divers, razorbills, guillemots <p>Other matters</p> <p>4.5 Other matters raised in our Relevant Representation that are still under discussion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of an avoidance rate of 98.9% for gannet • Apportioning of lesser black-backed gull collision mortality to the Alde-Ore Estuary SPA • Consented capacity of windfarms <p>Offshore Ornithology Statement of Common Ground update</p> | |



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| | <p>4.6 The RSPB is in ongoing discussions with the Applicant on the draft Offshore SOCG. Due to the serious resource limitations referred to in our Relevant Representation, the RSPB was unable to provide comments to the Applicant on the latest iteration of the draft Offshore SOCG in time for Deadline 1.</p> <p>4.7 As set out in our Relevant Representation, our aim is reduce significantly the areas that remain "In discussion" in order to provide clarity to the Examining Authority on those areas where we agree or do not agree with the Applicant.</p> <p>4.8 Our key concern remains that the derogation tests under the Habitats Regulations are properly explored and tested through the Examination. Therefore, our main focus for future discussions with the Applicant, other stakeholders and through the Examination is on these matters, with particular emphasis on any compensation measure proposals put forward by the Applicant.</p> <p>5 Onshore Ornithology</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>5.1 Our comments in this section relate primarily to the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document 5.3 Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Support Appropriate Assessment Report [Ref. APP-043] Document 6.1.23 Environmental Statement - Chapter 23 – Onshore Ornithology [Ref. APP-071] Onshore Ornithology Statement of Common Ground between RSPB and SPR (to be submitted at Deadline 2) <p>5.2 The proposed cable route crosses land within the Sandlings SPA and runs close to both the eastern and western sides of that SPA at either side of this crossing point. The RSPB has therefore raised concerns about potential disturbance and loss of habitat affecting breeding woodlark and nightjar of the Sandlings SPA and turtle dove and nightingale populations associated with the Leiston-</p> | |



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| | <p>Aldeburgh Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The RSPB is grateful for constructive engagement during the pre- and post-application phase with the Applicant, during which we engaged in discussions and shared relevant data in order to understand and attempt to reduce the potential impacts. We are therefore pleased that the application includes mitigation proposals including a breeding season restriction on work at the crossing and location of the cable route away from the SPA boundary to reduce disturbance to breeding nightjar and woodlark of the Sandlings SPA and mitigation areas to providing breeding and foraging habitat for turtle doves and nightingales of the Leiston-Aldeburgh SSSI.</p> <p>5.3 We have raised some remaining concerns during continued discussions with the Applicant about the potential for disturbance and habitat loss to affect SPA and SSSI species during the construction period (both as a result of the project alone and in-combination with other projects). Subsequently, the Applicant has provided further information and clarification regarding the proposed mitigation and timescales for the works; it is our understanding that these documents will be submitted to the Examination. Our detailed comments and updated position can be found in the onshore Statement of Common Ground with the Applicant, as submitted at Deadline 2. We therefore propose not to comment further on onshore issues throughout the Examination, but rather to focus our limited resources on covering our significant concerns with potential impacts relating to offshore ornithology (see section 4).</p> | |



2.21 Simon Fulford

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| Simon Fulford | <p>I attach a transcript of the full text I intended to deliver via the Open floor hearings but failed to complete due to inexperience in delivering a timed deposition under extraordinary circumstances.</p> <p>Further to the attached script I would like to endorse all of the objections you have now heard via direct personal representations during the open floor hearings and those still to come. In particular, I recommend to you the detailed work that has been presented by SASES and SEAS.</p> <p>The depth of work detailed is of a high quality and compelling which is in stark contrast with the inadequate work presented by the applicant.</p> <p>I am attaching a series of photographs to add texture and background to the many elements regarding Friston village in particular.</p> <p>There are three photographs of flood water from last year which are typical, not extraordinary events. I can assure you that in years of heavy snow fall etc these are mild examples.</p> <p>There are three typical vistas of the actual site which will all be lost forever. A site visit by either the applicant or the members of the Inspectorate team can only graze the reality of the site chosen regarding it's importance to the village of Friston. This site is the essence of Friston Village, not just land next to it. It is the only amenity available to the residents to walk and enjoy views of the village and its heritage. A rerouted footpath around the planned substation is offensive in it's uselessness given the visual horror not to mention the level of noise pollution intended.</p> <p>I attach one picture of the pitiful mitigation planting at the Galloper substation site near Sizewell.</p> <p>You may draw your own conclusions regarding claims for mitigation.</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>I attach a letter from Dr T Coffey MP (cabinet member) illustrating the level of concern two years ago.</p> <p>I attach a letter from the first land agents Savills Jan 2018 to illustrate the expectation of the applicant to be in the Sizewell/Leiston area (page 2 asterisk) Re site selection.</p> <p>I also attach a sound recording of a small substation next to the Galloper site at Sizewell. You will hear a hum/buzz with a spoken description from me in a normal spoken voice. The point of this sound bite is to illustrate the sheer horror of what the applicant intends to inflict on Friston.</p> <p>The scale of the three separate installations, which are expected to substantially expand in the future, dwarf the substation recorded which will make the environment in Friston untenable for residents and wildlife. I refer you to: https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43316/E92845.pdf</p> <p>Noise pollution is so often dismissed as subjective or too hard to quantify as to what is harmful to the environment whether it be the well being of people or the wildlife we share this world with.</p> <p>The extraordinary silence at night in Friston will be it's undoing if this project proceeds. It has become clear that a preference by some groups or lobbyists for a lower profile in the development visually is more important than noise pollution , therefore, the attenuation in higher buildings as originally intended has been abandoned.</p> <p>Air cooled installations are clearly cheaper for the applicant too but at what cost to Friston. If I have left any doubt a summation regarding noise pollution would be that for a minimum of three years there will be forms of noise day and night, seven days a week. At times this will be unendurable at 350m away which is where the village begins. For those that live through this</p> | |



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| | <p>experience which may well last between six and ten years in reality there will be a legacy of a hum or buzz which will not vary or deplete. There is, therefore, no light at the end of the tunnel when all the work is done. Just a perpetual dread of what is to come when this vast site becomes operational.</p> <p>I refer you to the WHO (above) regarding continuous tonal noise without mitigation of background noise.</p> <p>Questions that I find unanswered include:</p> <p>Why is the existing Galloper substation located where it is?</p> <p>Why is it surrounded by a vast earth works or Bund? Is it to mitigate visual impact or is it a safety feature? Why is there nothing to compare it in the Friston development?</p> <p>What are the safety implications for Friston?</p> <p>What are the safety and security implications for the pylon network that link the Sizewell nuclear plants to the National Grid with such a large site in Friston?</p> <p>How is it possible that NGV and NG have side stepped the planning process when the future developments of the Eurolink and Nautilus projects in particular are wholly dependent on an application made by SPR? Not to mention further, undeclared as yet, expansions.</p> <p>Why is a cable route being dug in parallel to the National Grid Pylons away from the source of the energy through unspoilt woodlands and communities when it could be located between an industrial park and a vast Nuclear complex on land that in living memory was farmland? Not very "Green"</p> <p>Why is noise pollution not being given more weight?</p> | |



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| | <p>Why is light pollution both during works (years) and long term not being properly addressed?</p> <p>Felixstowe docks and Sizewell pollute what is otherwise a dark sky environment. This will be lost.</p> <p>Where does the applicant intend to site vast arrays of batteries as yet undeclared?</p> <p>There is clearly no benchmark to compare this application with since the sheer scale of it sets it apart from anything that has gone before regarding substations and their particular challenges to the environment yet definitions in planning law seem to apply such as “No Impact” and “Negligible” etc when they can hardly be applicable or proven.</p> <p>This application has already changed the lives of hundreds if not thousands of people so far as evidenced by the number of objections received, the obvious distress seen and heard in the Open Hearings witnessed so far. It would be fair to assume that there are many many objectors who failed to raise their concerns for a variety of reasons.</p> <p>The consultation process carried out by SPR has failed to alert the wider population as to the true extent of this development. Whilst SPR can hardly be blamed for not mentioning the expansion plans of The National Grid companies but actively concealing them in their visualisations presented to the public in my view makes them complicit in the process of concealment. I refer you to my point that although opposition is considerable it may well have been far greater had all the known intentions been made clear from the outset. The public are, generally speaking, totally unaware of the extraordinary extent this small area is going to be changed forever.</p> | |



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| | <p>Perhaps frivolous but important remarks that have found their way from the applicant and their representatives into the public domain in consultation hearings and site visits.</p> <p>2018/19 SPR Public consultations and presentations in Friston Village Hall</p> <p>Quotes</p> <p><i>The search area beyond Leiston/Sizewell is a box ticking exercise.</i></p> <p><i>The woodland at Aldringham Court will not be cut down.</i></p> <p><i>We will never cross four roads because of cost and disruption.</i></p> <p><i>Grove Wood will screen the site from the AONB!</i></p> <p><i>I guarantee that there will be no implications regarding noise from this site.</i></p> <p><i>You will need double glazing.</i></p> <p><i>Don't worry, we can make it look like a Suffolk barn...what colour should we paint it!</i></p> <p><i>This is an easier application in Friston than in the AONB at Sizewell.</i></p> <p>The site selection process needs to be carefully examined starting with questions of how in 2017 the original scoping report made by the National Inspectorate was so easily put aside and replaced with an arbitrary search area that made no sense at all except that it potentially moved the site just beyond the AONB. It did not include sensible access such as the A12 for instance. There seems no limit to the length cable routes can run. (Bramford and Necton)</p> <p>The applicants have found themselves with a wholly unsuitable site without merit of transport links or any other favourable elements, indeed it is wholly</p> | |



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| | <p>unfavourable due to risk of flooding, lack of space, lack of security and safety.</p> <p>A disaster for a rural village.</p> <p>A disaster for the many communities along the cable route chosen.</p> <p>A tragedy for all the environmental damage including the removal of over a thousand trees that amounts to hundreds of years of ecology. Gone.</p> <p>I would like to add at this point that Friston House (Grade 11 listing) prior to the site having been chosen has never been visited and still the applicant chooses to ignore the profound detrimental effect it will have on whoever finds themselves as custodians of this property.</p> <p>There is no mitigation to the West of the site at all at this point either visually or more importantly regarding noise pollution. Indeed, the applicant is actively attempting to remove Friston House as a recognised receptor and therefore absolving the present applicant from any responsibility should the noise from these substations not be mitigated adequately. Future expansions of this site will almost certainly complicate the issue of noise emissions.</p> <p>I refer you to the flippant unguarded remark re double glazing and remarks found in the WHO document re the right or expectation to have a window open for reasons of health and well being.</p> <p>I am confident it will not escape the Inspectorates remit that all of this is intended in conjunction with Sizewell C which is expected to be given the green light and become one of the largest building sites in Europe. (BBC headline 25th Oct 2020)</p> <p>All the while the Sizewell C project has been present as government policy, and endorsed by local government and the sitting MP, and therefore, to even consider this region as available for such further development has been</p> | |



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| | <p>inappropriate from the offset which is why SPR connected to Bramford via a 15km cable route previously. An abject failure considering the sheer scale of that project in delivering so little.</p> <p>By contrast, the list of objectors and objections to this application from it's inception have been numerous and extraordinary in their range and yet the applicants continue to pursue it. SPR acknowledge that a review is appropriate for future developments but insist the Friston project must proceed until there is a change in planning law and that Government ambitions and targets for renewables trump all the valid reasons why Friston will not be able to cope with this development.</p> <p>This is frankly absurd and irresponsible. Climate change is a global issue not political, nor is it an opportunity for private firms to capitalise on opportunities. Whether EA1 and 2 proceed is completely irrelevant to the afore mentioned issues. It would be disingenuous to say otherwise.</p> <p>The outcome of the woodlands at Aldringham court or the destruction of a rural habitat in Friston has ramifications for all, now and into the distant future because this will be the latest benchmark laid down for privately owned companies to follow in the future.</p> <p>Like many many hundreds of other concerned citizens, I object without reservation to this application and to the fashion in which it has been put upon East Suffolk.</p> | |



2.22 Suffolk County Council

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| Suffolk County Council | <p>Suffolk County Council (SCC) set out its concerns in relation to the Applicants' proposals regarding EA1N and EA2 in its Relevant Representations dated 23 January 2020. SCC has subsequently elaborated on those concerns in the detailed comments made in the Local Impact Report (submitted jointly with East Suffolk Council (ESC) at Deadline 1). SCC has also engaged with the Applicants (and continues to do so) on a series of Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs) to identify both agreed matter and matters which are not currently agreed. In addition, SCC has provided responses at Deadline 1 to the Examining Authorities' First Written Questions (ExQs1) where relevant to its matters of concern. The purpose of this document, which is a Written Representation within Regulation 10 of The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010 and which is submitted at Deadline 1, is to identify in one place for the assistance of the Examining Authorities SCC's continuing concerns with regard to the detailed provisions of the draft DCOs in their current form and associated documents. This Written Representation is to be read together with SCC's comments as set out in the Local Impact Report, the SoCGs, and its responses to the ExQs1) which provide further detail but SCC hopes that it is helpful to have a composite 'pulling together' of the disparate topics where it considers that changes are needed in order to address elements of the proposals that are not currently acceptable to SCC. Since (with the exception of the matter immediately following) these comments are also shared by ESC, the table below refers to 'the Councils'.</p> <p>SCC has statutory responsibilities in respect of Highways, Public Rights of Way, Flooding and Archaeology. As currently drafted the DCO gives the responsibility for discharging requirements related to</p> | <p>Please refer to the individual response provided to this stakeholder in <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 2 Technical Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_2.D2.V1).</p> |



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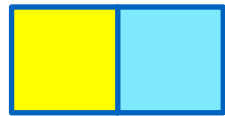
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| | these aspects to ESC. SCC requests that the DCO is redrafted to make it the discharging authority for those matters, so that the primary responsibility for determining the acceptability of whatever may be proposed in due course by way of discharge rests with the authority with statutory responsibility for that matter, rather than relegating that authority to consultee status only. | |



2.23 Tessa Wojtczak

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| Tessa Wojtczak | <p>1. I have structured this Written Representation around matters arising from my engagement with the Applicant's Consultation Process since June 2018, from matters raised in the Open Floor Hearings and from the Examination to date, particularly in respect of ExAsQs to the Applicant of 12 October.</p> <p>I have lived for 14 years in a small isolated community, far from the nearest road, of 3 households and a Charitable Organisation providing residential stays to offer respite for disabled children, and providing community services, Wardens.</p> <p>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, potentially for a very extended period. An aerial map is attached (Figure 1. The cable corridor construction proposes to utilise land at present occupied by livery (not acknowledged by the Applicant, details below, referred to as 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 area highlighted in red by me in the parameters supplied by the Applicant show Landfall at Thorpeness and Cable Corridor. The yellow circle represents the dwellings and Wardens Charitable Trust. There are 2 separately occupied paddocks</p> | <p>In relation to points 1 and 3 to 10, the Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to <i>Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders</i> (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> <p>With regards to point 2, the level of diligent enquiry undertaken in respect of plots 12 and 14, the Applicants would refer to the response to the Ex.A's question Q1.3.63 submitted at Deadline 1 <i>Applicants' Responses to Examining Authority's Written Questions Volume 5 – 1.3 Compulsory Acquisition, Temporary Possession and Other Land or Rights Considerations</i> (REP1-108). Matters pertaining to other land interests in plots 10, 12 and 14 have been clarified with representatives of the landowner and the Applicant has provided an update at Deadline 1 Submission - <i>Book of Reference</i> (REP1-015). Following receipt of further clarification on land interests over plot 10, the Applicant shall provide an updated <i>Book of Reference</i> at Deadline 3. The Applicants are actively engaging with the landowner in his position as landlord with regards to potential mitigation measures and reinstatement requirements in respect of the proposed archaeological works.</p> <p>The landowner has not, until recently, confirmed the details of the private tenancy and grazing agreements and so the Applicants have been unable to consult with the respondent. As per the Applicants' response to the Ex.A's question Q1.3.63 submitted at Deadline 1 <i>Applicants' Responses to Examining Authority's</i></p> |



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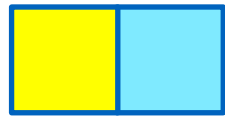
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| | <p>on the site with 5 rescue horses. These paddocks have been consistently in use for decades.</p> <p>This Written Representation is extensive for two reasons; firstly, that I fear that there may be fewer voices to represent concerns about the Landfall area of the proposed development, both in terms of impact and the Applicant's conduct. Our small community at Ness House will be very heavily impacted to the point of becoming unviable, therefore we feel responsible for highlighting multiple concerns.</p> <p>Secondly, there are significant failures of due diligence and adherence to their responsibilities on the part of the Applicant at this site. Apart from communications with the Landlord's agent, no contact has been made directly to me or the other parties on this site about the impact on us.</p> <p>The landlord is making his own representation.</p> <p>I attach also the Land Plan to aid understanding of the information which follows.</p> <p>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. Please note that I should like the following matters to be raised at Issue Specific Hearing of December 2, Onshore Siting, design and construction.</p> <p>2. Rights. Plots 10, 12, 14, Landfall and Cable Corridor.</p> <p>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</p> | <p>Written Questions Volume 5 – 1.3 Compulsory Acquisition, Temporary Possession and Other Land or Rights Considerations (REP1-108) the Applicants can evidence reasonable endeavours to identify third party interests.</p> <p>The Applicants will procure that access is maintained for all parties enjoying rights over plots 10, 12 and 14 during construction and are actively engaging with the neighbouring landowner to secure further rights of access for these parties as additional safeguarding for their access rights.</p> |



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| | <p>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."</p> <p>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. To my awareness, this has not yet been done. We, and the other tenants on this land, and the two separate owners of horses kept on this land by leasing agreements extending over decades also not appearing in the Book of Reference or at any point informed by the Applicant of these plans, are grateful for that, and await the outcome with interest. (Please see Note 1 below.) The Applicants are aware that there are households here other than the Landowner; I myself have had more than one extended conversation with Harry Hyde of Dalcour Maclaren, going as far back as June 2018 in Friston, identifying myself as tenant and my concerns about the effect on us, in which we exchanged names.</p> <p>I would like to raise the issue of plot 10, over which rights DX are sought, 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</p> | |



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| | <p>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 is also referred to in the legend as poor semi-improved grassland. In the notes attached to Plot 10 it is described as <i>22630 square metres of agricultural land and hedgerow east of Shellpits</i>. 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)</p> <p>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 horse owner, 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 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. Both of these owners use the access and bridleways to ride out, therefore also having rights in plots 12 and 14 and the access track adjacent Plot 13.</p> <p>I repeat, the horses and stables present at 10 have been entirely omitted. The photographers would have walked directly past them. This cannot be error. Despite this, the owner of the horses at Plot 10 has been only very recently informed via the landlord that her horses</p> | |



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| | <p>and stabling will have to be removed for the archeological survey planned to commence early next year, involving trenches and drilling. It appears that in a Zoom meeting the Applicant suggested removal to Wickham Market, over half an hours drive away.. The Applicant is therefore aware of their presence. 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 livestock, horses who need undisturbed land?</p> <p>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. This is not the case as the horses on the two separate liveries have different needs and cannot necessarily be kept together in the same space.</p> <p>The implication here is that lumping land in Plot 10 and the adjacent paddock together, the Applicant May obtain rights by stealth over the extent of both paddocks in accordance with the original land required on the Indicative Area of Search. Naturally the IP wasvery distressed, especially as this first contact from the Applicant on behalf of Harry Hyde and Robert Lees arrived at the weekend on the 31 October,</p> | |



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| | <p>leaving only one working day before the deadline to represent her concerns. No electronic copy was originally provided.</p> <p>I have since spoken to Robert Lees and the information contained in that letter has been amended. Left unchallenged, it created a strongly misleading impression.</p> <p>3. 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 Nikki Berry for 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.</p> <p>4. Cable Corridor Plot 13 and the role of National Grid.</p> <p>Confirmation of reason, for EA1 and EA2, of Cable route at Plot 13 and assurance it is not required for further projects.</p> <p>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.</p> | |



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| | <p>In the Applicants Comments on RRs of 11 June 2020 , Site Selection Onshore Cable Route, at Table 25. 001,the Applicant states at bullet point 5 “ <i>The Onshore Cable Corridor route.....should be kept as straight and short as practical.</i> “</p> <p>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: “<i>minimise disruption to landowners, services, road users and residents...and minimising disruption during construction</i> “. This routing achieves the opposite.</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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.</p> | |



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| | <p>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?</p> <p>If that is the case, then could the EXA reiterate Question 1, 3.35 to the Applicant:</p> <p><i>Explain why these works are being procured by you rather than National Grid as owner and operator</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Common Land Effects. ExAQ 1.9.18.</p> <p>This question refers to Common Land effects and access and the Applicant's assertion that there will be <i>"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</i></p> | |



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| | <p><i>the common land will not be affected in terms of access. There will be no impact (their emphasis) to common land. “</i></p> <p>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, 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.</p> <p>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 mans Wardens. We would be effectively imade 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.</p> <p>6. Noise and vibration management. ExAQ 1.4.34 Baseline Measurements</p> | |



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| | <p>Flaw/ inaccuracy in assessment studies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>These monitors did not appear.</p> <p>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</p> | |



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| | <p>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?</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> | |



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| | <p>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.</p> <p>7. ExAQ1.4.22 Water courses and abstraction.</p> <p>Inaccurate information provided.</p> <p>In the Environmental Statement Onshore Figures Map 20.3 the Applicant identifies an Unlicensed Groundwater Abstraction at our location, Ness House Cottage.</p> <p>Please see attached map. The abstraction is circled in black. .</p> <p>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 Appplicant, 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.</p> <p>There are patches of quicksand in the vicinity and the water table is delicate, vulnerable to contamination with disastrous knock on effects</p> | |



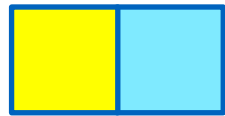
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| | <p>for local agriculture, personal freshwater supply, and wildlife. Ponds where migrating flocks congregate and settle on plots 13 and 4 will disappear.</p> <p>Can the Applicant confirm that it will conduct proper studies and provide correct information 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?</p> <p>8. ExA 1.4.13. Known assets to be crossed.</p> <p>Concerto fibre optic telecommunications cable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> | |



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| | <p>Concerto. I forwarded this information and photographs to Therese Coffey after a public meeting at Leiston at her request.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>9. Landfall site suitability.</p> <p>ExAQ1. 1.0.19</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>a) Coastal erosion and the Coralline crag.</i></p> <p>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</p> | |



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| | <p>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.)”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>I will make more points about concerns on erosion and the unsuitability of this Landfall site in my written submission for questions to be raised at the Issue Specific Hearing on December 2 Onshore Siting, design and Construction .</p> <p>10 Wildlife, with Reference to Landfall Site Selection.</p> <p>Role of Wardens Trust.</p> <p>This location is embedded in a wildlife corridor.</p> <p>Wardens, which has been recognised in the new edition of Pevsner for its architectural interest, was originally built as a museum for the Victorian ornithologist Dr. Menteith Ogilvie who inhabited Ness House to exhibit the rare species he encountered worldwide. The Ness itself is a kind of mini headland, and situated as it is between North Warren RSPB reserve to the south and Minsmere to the north, Ness House and our gardens are in fact already a Landfall for migrating birds, as indeed is the proposed Landfall site at that very headland. The heaths and woodlands to the West of us are managed by the RSPB. In Plot 13 on the Land Map Bewick geese typically gather and feed for days during their migration. The heaths and woodlands to the west of us are managed for habitat by RSPB. In Plot 10, a pair of</p> | |



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| | <p>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 trees around us are full of little owls and we also hear barn and tawny owls. Badgers are known to be active.</p> <p>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, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>None of this, none at all, will be possible. With the sea at our backs, there is no alternative route to walk, cycle or ride for us. The limitations imposed on our access and the impact to our entire environment is extreme. All of our routes from the house and all, all</p> | |



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| | <p>the land surrounding us is required by the Applicant for this ill conceived project. There has been no consultation or mitigation with us. I understand from ExAQ 1.4.29 that <i>appropriate Planning and timing will be agreed with landowners and occupiers subject to individual agreements</i>. 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 adjacent area will be industrialised. I truly cannot picture how life will be possible here, unable to move freely on foot from the house, having no option but to negotiate industrial works for the next 10 years, in probability. I live here in order to be here, fully present to be out in all weathers walking and interacting with nature and wildlife. As a non driver, that simple pleasure will no longer be available. The impact on health and well being is immense.</p> <p>Urgent request for accompanied site visit.</p> <p>In view of the circumstances pertaining here as I have described them, how unlike other parts of this project this affected area is, and the fact that there have been to date no visits to this part of the AONB adjacent to Landfall and the particular circumstances of this community, I really feel that a visit by the Examining Inspectors, preferably accompanied, is mandatory. You cannot evaluate the merits or demerits of this project in its entirety without seeing what is proposed here and testing the value of the assertions I have made here for yourself. I am aware that part of the Sandlings route near here has been visited, but please do come and review the terrain and ambience on the route in the attached map, marked in black, starting from and returning to 1Ness House Cottage. Permission available. If this isn't clear, I'm happy to provide a more detailed explanation. Approx 40 minutes.</p> | |



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| | <p>I would like to make available further photographic evidence about the landmarks, landscape and implications here but am aware I'm running out of data space and time. If the RxA would like more details, I'd be more than happy to provide them.</p> <p>I refer again to ExAQ 1.3.53. and its Reference to the Applicants purported "compelling case". How can the Applicant explain that it intends to severely curtail the movements and freedom of a small community, jeopardise the existence of a Charitable fund, and change it from an isolated spot in a remote area to a semi-prison hemmed in by Industrial works for potentially up to 10 years, without even contacting us or noting us in the Book of Reference, and 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, its' project and methods recognised as unacceptable and unreliable The distress that this has caused over the past two years and more is nothing to what is to come, I know. I support Martin Freeman's remark at the OFH that all the environmental, ecological and human impacts are not being considered, and that these impacts must challenge those of the Applicants and their shareholders' interests as well as the nation's if other more appropriate options can be found.</p> <p>I should say also that I fully support the submissions of SEAS, SASES, and SOS. Also I support Therese Coffey's contention that this is not the correct location for this project.</p> <p>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</p> | |



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| | <p>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. The justification for such projects as in the overwhelming national interest and the absence of anywhere else to go does not stand. Neither applies here. This project will not supply significant local employment, and will, for a profit and a limited and temporary energy supply, ruin this region's character and economy for good.</p> <p>I urge the Examining Authorities to be responsive in the light of currently changing solutions to the potential need for Wind Power Development, and not to recommend that this badly conceived and inadequately and carelessly conducted Application proposal goes ahead.</p> <p>End.</p> | |



2.24 Theresa Tollemache

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| Theresa Tollemache | <p>I am in favour of Wind Energy but oppose the location, at Friston, for the Grid Connection, on shore Sub Station and Cable Corridors. Why can we not follow the good example of Germany and Denmark and make sure that the energy is brought, from the Wind Turbines, to a single hub which is a Brown field site? Bradwell?</p> <p>By vandalising agricultural land, ancient forest, and bringing cable over AONB land, wetlands, marshes and the habitat of rare species of birds and reptiles, surely this goes totally against the green credentials of Wind Power. For many years the excavations and construction plans will bring chaos and devastation to a unique rural coastline which will never recover as more and more sub stations are added to the landscape. Competing energy companies will continue to wreck the land with a cable trench dug into fragile cliffs, disrupting bird sanctuaries and excavating valuable farm</p> <p>land, and continuing to build more sub stations over green field sites. This will bring heavy HGV lorries, light and noise pollution to an area that is not capable of sustaining such an invasion.</p> <p>There will be an unrecoverable impact on tourism which will result in an estimated loss of £24 million revenue per annum for at least 9-12 years while construction is taking place. Also no new jobs will be brought to the area once the construction is completed as there will be an incoming temporary workforce for the duration of the construction requiring temporary housing on a large scale.</p> <p>The Plans cannot be looked at in isolation as they do not take into account the cumulative upheaval and industrialisation impact of the following energy projects- Nautilus, Eurolink, Greater Gabbard, Wind</p> | <p>The Applicants note the representation made and these matters have also been raised by a number of individual representations. The Applicants have therefore prepared topic responses on the matters, please refer to Applicants' Comments on Written Representations Volume 3 Individual Stakeholders (document reference ExA.WR_3.D2.V1).</p> |



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| | <p>farm Extension, Galloper Windfarm, Extension SCD1 and SCD2 and the relocation of Sizewell B.</p> <p>This is judged to be an ill conceived plan where the process of choosing the site for a mega infrastructure hub is shown to be flawed. There are a number of better Brown Field sites for this vast complex. This will cause devastating harm to one of the most fragile eco systems in the UK and it must be saved at all costs for future generations.</p> | |