From:
To: East Anglia ONE North; East Anglia Two

Cc:
Subject: Deadline 5 Response
Date: 31 January 2021 11:37:31

Attachments: SPR Offshore trans network rev 2030.pdf

Important:

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Please refer to the PINS Intranet news item (safe link below) for more information about the Retiring of GSI Email Addresses

https://intranet.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/news/retiring-gsi-email-addresses/

Dear Sirs,

Please consider the following:-

1. Additional Energy Projects Connections at Friston

The Nautilus and Eurolink Interconnector Projects.

National Grid Ventures have stated that "the initial routing and siting work has been based on the reasonable assumption of a potential connection at the proposed Friston substation".

Galloper Extension.

An email from Innogy to Leiston Town Council states that "We currently have an offer from National Grid to connect to Friston"

There are currently another 5 energy projects that will require connections to the Grid and where we believe National Grid will seek to use Friston as the connection point.

East Suffolk Council have stated that "The Council maintains that the National Grid substation proposed at Friston is being considered as a strategic connection point for multiple projects"

It is quite clear that this application is a "Trojan Horse" for National Grid who have not been questioned by the Enquiry..

It is essential that National Grid attends the Enquiry and discloses its future plans for Friston before any decision is made as we believe that the Application bears no relationship to the plans of the Applicant and National Grid.

2. Offshore Transmission Network Review

The attached map/diagram is from page 15 of the Review. It clearly shows the most efficient and consumer/resident friendly way of developing the North Sea's energy potential.

It seems that National Grid is trying to develop a large scale hub at Friston whilst at the same time telling the Government how it should develop an integrated approach using offshore mains.

The National Grid suggested network by 2030 is exactly what is required to save East Anglia, as we know it, from being completely overrun with construction work and massive industrial sites.

The obvious onshore connections should be at Sizewell where there are existing grid connections and there is ample land available at Broom Covert and also adjoining the A and B sites for the National Grid substations to serve all the planned projects.

The substations for EA1 and EA2, and later projects, should be built offshore on Sizewell Bank. This would avoid a dangerous landfall at Thorpeness, save valuable land, avoid disrupting residents during construction and operation, keep traffic off the roads, avoid disrupting the leisure and farming industries and bring more jobs to Lowestoft during he construction period.

When a "ring main" or similar is constructed, as shown in National Grid's 2025 plan, to take the supply from the offshore substations to London both the EA fields could then be connected to that main.

This is not new technology - The Applicant should be told to review their proposals and plan new substations on the above basis which would be in line with the Review and the White Paper.

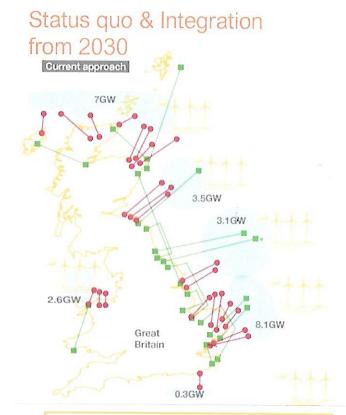
SPR have recently mentioned that they are "too far down the road" to change their plans. That is a commercial risk they take and must not influence any consideration by the Inspectorate.

We all support offshore wind power so we are all agreed that the offshore part of the Application should be approved but not the onshore part of the Application

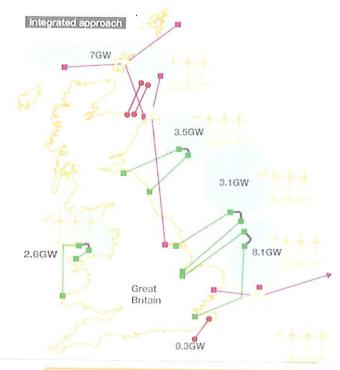
Yours faithfully,.



How the network could look in 2030



Integration from 2025



High Voltage Direct Current point-to-point Link

High Voltage Alternating Current point-to-point Link

Multiple windfarms

HVDC multi-terminal

Meshed HVDC substation

HVDC island switching station

HVAC interlink

HVDC multi-pupose interconnector

Onshore HVDC switching station

OWF connection to existing

Lines demonstrate the number of links, not the number of individual cables.

Some of the links shown may be formed by a number of cables.

Cost: £15 billion Total Assets: 149

Cost: £12 billion (-17%)

Total Assets: 60% reduction

