

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia ONE North](#); [East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Covering Letter. List of 5 Deadline 5 submissions, plus 1 Additional image.
Date: 03 February 2021 19:14:52

Dear Team,

As suggested by K-J, this covering letter lists the 5 separate Written Representations sent today, Wednesday 3rd February, for Deadline 5, with one additional image under separate heading (2a).

1. Response to Action Point 4 arising from OFH7.
2. Intrusive Archaeological Works
2a) Pdf of one image intended to accompany 2, but omitted from body of text.
3. Hedgerows and Tree Preservation
4. Participation under Public Health Controls.
5. Socio- Economic Effects.

Please do let me know if you're missing any of these,

With thanks,

Tessa.

Sent from my iPad

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia ONE North](#); [East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Deadline 5 Written Representation (1 of 5) . Actions arising from OFH 7.
Date: 03 February 2021 11:07:37
Attachments: [EN020023-Advice-00001-1-EN020023-Advice-00001-Project Update-meeting note.pdf](#)

**To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 Written Representation 3 February 2021. (1 of 5)**

**PINS ref : EA1N 20024031. EA2: 20024032.
These remarks refer to both EA1N and EA2.**

Actions arising from Open Floor Hearing 7.
Action Point 4: Additional projects proposed with Grid connections at Friston.

These remarks are intended to support identification of projected works in the public domain with Grid connections at Friston made at my oral submission at OFH7 , which should be considered in the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA).

National Grid Ventures Nautilus Interconnector.

In my oral submission at OFH7 I referred to pages for Nautilus Interconnector by National Grid Ventures on the Planning Inspectorate website, and a Meeting Note dated 21st October 2020, referring to a meeting between the Planning Inspectorate and National Grid Ventures in which we read of NGVs agreement to connect to an as yet unconsented and unbuilt substation in proximity to the Sizewell 400kv network.

“ a new NGET Substation in this area is currently being promoted through ScottishPower Renewables East Anglia One North and East Anglia Two DCOs. “

This is of course the Friston Substation.

I attach a pdf of this document below.

The Applicants Deadline 4 submission, EA1N and EA2 Applicants Comments on NGVs Deadline 3 submissions, insists that Nautilus and Eurolink are in the “feasibility stages of project development”. (Table 1, Points 1-4). I would suggest that the Meeting Note of 21 October 2020 referenced above indicate that things have moved forward from that point, and that the current status of Nautilus at least should be revised within this Examination.

Please note also section 53 of the Meeting Note on the Planning Inspectorate website which refers to the need for s53 authorisation to enter land for environmental surveying in connection to the Nautilus project.

I mentioned this section in relation to approaches made to the landowner of Wardens on more than one occasion to do surveys on the land directly abutting the revised SPR cable corridor, namely Wardens Playing field, identified in the map in Nautilus Briefing Pack of July 2019 as one of the 4 potential Landfall locations for Nautilus Interconnector, Location C. I included that map in my Deadline 2 submission. In respect of these approaches, I have been made aware of the substance of them, but am not personally able to provide the documentation as I am not one of the parties directly involved. I hope however they will still be made available to the Panel. This is intended further to demonstrate that this project is firmly in the public domain.

Additionally, please note National Grid Ventures document Network Options Assessment. (NOA 2021). This can be found at

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/185881/download>.

“SCD1, a new Offshore HVDC link between Suffolk and Kent” . . is referred to on p.43 as critical in two scenarios and optimal in all.

On January 29 2021, The Ipswich Star newspaper printed an article online “ Concern for the Environment as new electricity pylon lines proposed for Suffolk “ by Holly Hume, in relation to recommendations that new electricity pylons be built in Suffolk. Richard Rout, cabinet member for the Environment and public protection, called the proposals deeply disappointing after so much progress in discussions around offshore co ordination.

“I have always said that these large energy projects must not come at any cost to Suffolk’s communities or our unique natural environment and my position hasn’t changed. We must insist the Suffolk end of the South Coast link is situated further south, away from Sizewell and avoiding our AONB, as the area and its communities are already under so much pressure from other proposed developments “, he said.

If this cumulative impact is such that it’s referenced at Cabinet Level, the Applicant must also acknowledge it within the DCO. This article was followed up by another on 3 February 2021 ,” *Could we have another 160 miles of pylons across East Anglia* “ by Paul Geater. It references the latest Network Options Assessment published last month as recommending “ new links between Bramford and the Norfolk Coast”

I refer to these articles to support my other point at OFH 7, that National Grid needs accountability by being required to participate in this this Examination process.



Meeting note

Project name	Nautilus Interconnector
File reference	EN020023
Status	Final
Author	The Planning Inspectorate
Date	21 October 2020
Meeting with	National Grid Ventures (NGV)
Venue	Microsoft Teams
Meeting objectives	Project Update Meeting
Circulation	All attendees

Summary of key points discussed and advice given

The Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) advised that a note of the meeting would be taken and published on its website in accordance with section (s) 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (the PA2008). Any advice given under s51 would not constitute legal advice upon which applicants (or others) could rely.

Project Update

The Applicant explained National Grid Ventures (NGV) is separate from the core regulated businesses of National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) Transmission Owner (TO) and National Grid System Operator (ESO). NGV have historically delivered other interconnectors through the Town and Country Planning regime rather than through the Development Consent Order (DCO) regime.

The Applicant advised it has a 1.5-Gigawatt connection agreement to connect to an as-yet unconsented and unbuilt substation in proximity to the Sizewell 400Kv network. A new NGET substation in this area is currently being promoted through Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) East Anglia 1 North (EA1N) and East Anglia 2 (EA2) DCOs. The Applicant stated that in the absence of a determination on the SPR applications, it is exploring options and locations to connect to the network in line with their connection agreement. Nautilus has received Project of Common Interest (PCI) status and is being promoted with Belgian partners Elia. Given the PCI status, the TEN-E Regulation applies, and the Applicant is looking to ensure they are mapped and programmed accordingly, with due regard to the schedule of permits and consultation requirements in affected Member States and the Applicant advised that Brexit doesn't affect this).

Re-classification

The Applicant stated that the Nautilus project has been re-classified as a Multi-Purpose Interconnector (MPI). This harnesses the point to point 'spine' of a typical point to point interconnector whilst also providing for an offshore convertor station platform to connect offshore wind and then for onward transmission. The ability to utilise transmission capacity for the offshore wind sector will reduce infrastructure in the marine and

terrestrial environments. The Applicant stated that the most likely comparison for the offshore convertor station would be a smaller scale offshore oil rig, which would most likely be sited a significant distance from shore, potentially beyond 12 nautical miles, and therefore not be immediately visible from the shore.

Consultation/ Engagement

The Applicant stated that pre the Covid-19 pandemic, it had been engaging with the communities of Suffolk and held a number of parish and town council meetings and ward member briefings with district and county councillors. The Applicant advised it has been engaging with the local authorities and has had regular meetings with East Suffolk and Suffolk County Council. The Inspectorate suggested the Applicant may wish to explore with the local authority opportunities to attend wider forums such as the East Suffolk Coast Energy Steering Board.

The Applicant stated it had established good relationships with other promoters working within the locality of Suffolk and that Briefing Packs and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) documents are available on the Applicant's project website.

The Applicant advised it has sought technical stakeholder feedback on the onshore siting and routing methodology. The methodology informs identification of potential locations for the routing of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) cables, High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) cables and siting options for the convertor station siting as it related to the Sizewell overhead line and the proposed NGET substation being promoted by SPR. Further feasibility studies are being progressed into 2021.

The Applicant stated it had received constructive and positive feedback from technical stakeholders focusing on the methodology adopted to identify initial siting and routing options. The Applicant stated that the feedback included comment on the issues relating to the number of proposed developments in the area.

The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to pay close attention to other proposed developments timetables when carrying out engagement or consultation to avoid peak periods.

Flexibility/ Optionality

The Applicant was advised to look at the advice note published on the National Infrastructure website which discusses the Rochdale Envelope. The Applicant advised flexibility would likely be required for the offshore platform and subsequent connections to offshore wind farms, this flexibility must be robustly justified and reasonable.

The Applicant advised more work was required on the concept offshore including technical assessment to define the project elements. It stated that optionality could be connections to different wind farms which makes the scope of assessment larger and believed there were interface issues that were required to be resolved as to whether the connection would be part of the wind farm project or the MPI.

The Inspectorate stated that projects have put forward several options, as it relates to siting and routing, for scoping but with the intention that once an application is received it is then a single or reduced number of options. The Inspectorate asked for clarification on what constituted the project beyond the interconnector aspect; was it to

develop a connector and the convertor station and then allowing for a connection in a future point in time. The Applicant confirmed that scope of the DCO would be addressed with BEIS in due course via refinement of the s35 Direction.

The Inspectorate stated that they would respond to the Applicant on the question of flexibility as further internal discussion was required. A new scoping report would be required if the Applicant put forward an application which expanded the scheme in future after the EIA scoping direction.

Section 53

The Applicant stated that there may be a need for s53 authorisation to enter land for the purposes of environmental surveying. The Inspectorate recommends that efforts should be made to agree access voluntarily and that where access has been unreasonably refused, authorisation requests may be appropriate. Engagement in respect of voluntary land access is typically for a period of 6 months but this may vary dependent on the circumstances of the negotiations. The Inspectorate added that if these powers are required, to approach PINS early as it may have significant programme implications. The Inspectorate recommended that all interaction with landowners (e.g. correspondence or conversations) regarding access should be documented to inform the s53 application.

Landfall

The Applicant advised that there is no interdependency with SPR's plan for landfall and the landfall for Nautilus. The Applicant stated that although the projects are independent, it is seeking to have a conversation with SPR to find possible ways of reducing the disruption of construction, which the Applicant advised this could involve reviewing whether there may be feasible options to consider further at the landfall. If such considerations were progressed, this would be a matter for Nautilus to assess

Associated Development

The Applicant is of the view it is likely that there may be Associated Development within scope of the project. The s35 Direction allows for this. This could include Associated Development as it relates to facilitating a connection to the transmission network. Further feasibility work will inform the scope as it relates to Associated Development.

Anticipated Submission Date

The Applicant anticipates submission of the DCO application will be Q2 2023.

Specific decisions/ follow-up required?

The following actions were agreed:

- The Inspectorate to respond on the issue of optionality and flexibility.
- The Inspectorate to arrange another meeting for Q1 2021

From: [REDACTED]
[East Anglia ONE North; East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Deadline 5 Written Representation (2 of 5) Intrusive Archaeological Works .
Date: 03 February 2021 12:54:00

To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 Written Representation(2 of 5).
PINS ref: EA1N: 20024031 EA2: 20024032.
These remarks are in respect of both EA1N and EA2.

Fig. 1 below . Detail showing map of works to commence March 2021, Rights sought until Summer 2022.

Proposed imminent intrusive archaeological works at Ness House.
Re: Issue Specific Hearing 6, Draft DCO.

I referred in my oral submission at OFH 7 to the proposed pre Consent intrusive archaeological works that SPR are planning to commence in March at the Cable Corridor site, for which they are seeking rights to private land, Plot 10, at Ness House.

I understand after communication with Naomi Goold of East Suffolk Council that in fact enforcement under any Requirement of the DCO would not be applicable at this stage before Consent, but that it would be expected that the Applicants should be in discussion with the Archaeological Service in respect of these works. I'll be following up with them to establish what stage those discussions have reached.

I noted with interest, at Issue Specific Hearing 6, at the beginning of Session 2, Rynd Smith's line of questioning as to clarity in the definition of Onshore preparation works pre Commencement bearing in mind the ecological and socio- Economic consequences:
..matters such as site clearance, demolition, diversion and lack of services and creation of site accessesthere are some other potential environmental impacts in relation to archaeology, water courses etc, that may still not be fully covered. And so fairly substantial works could take place outside the definition of commence"

This highlights the potential for impact of any archaeological work on water courses. Such ecological and social consequences will of course also arise at these imminent works, whether ultimate consent is to be given or not, with implications for access, vegetation, and the displacement of livestock as the Panel has heard at OFH 7. from Beverley Strowger. I and other IPs have also discussed at length the status of the dependence for water to supply Wardens Charitable Trust, Avocet Cottage, the livestock and the three residential dwellings on the aquifer here, and are not confident that this has been fully understood by the Applicants in their haste to commence work at this location pre Consent.

The Applicants response (at 2.59 on the transcript) states:
*" ..the reason for specifically excluding these, some of these early preparation works..is because it's absolutely critical that the pre- Commencement activities can be carried out in a timely manner and to make sure that the commencement of the works are not then held up....
....the main reason.. is to ensure that these early works, you know, many of which wouldn't constitute development in any event..can be carried out prior to the main construction works...and so that they're not held up by all of the approvals.....that need to be approved.*

“

I interpret this reply to mean that the Applicants have deliberately sought to avoid entering into any transparent enforceable agreements with the relevant authorities as to work they may wish to do, in order to ensure that they can proceed when and as they wish to, irrespective of any damage or inconvenience caused, without any agreement being made or accountability to anyone should problems arise; there will simply be no structure for appeal, complaint or control in place. They are effectively resisting taking on irksome limitations or covenants for their own convenience and to the detriment of those negatively affected. We understand that some of these consequences in respect of water supply may be serious in terms of human and animal health, but The Applicants wish not to be bound by any responsibility and approvals showing consideration of risk. The Applicants, throughout their own Consultation process and this Examination, have insisted on transparency, robustness, and due diligence ; this way of proceeding shows very different values and methodologies.

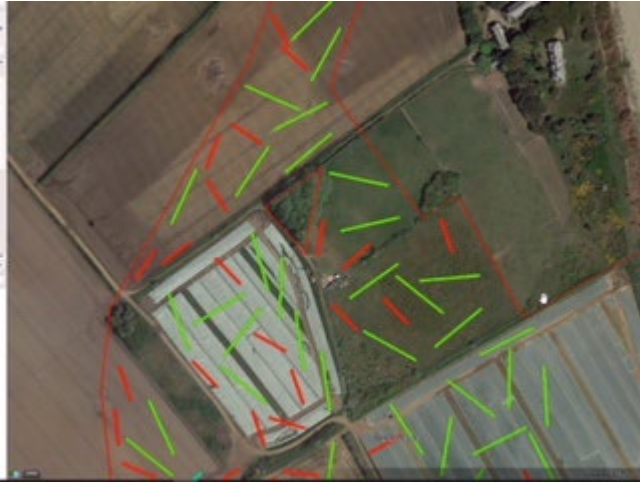
I noted at ISH6 (Session 2 11.16) that Suffolk County Council do have an Outline written scheme of investigation but it appears that Archaeology is not included within it. I'm not clear if that means that any actual consultation or final agreement on the works to which I refer has taken place between the Applicants and SCCs Archaeological Service. I noted also that SCC said that they had received some information from the Applicants only the day before, and also that they had requested from the beginning that archaeological works should be built into the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation. We have heard the reason why works should have been omitted from that document in the first place and no amendment as yet taken place, but note that this has been taken away by the Applicants to be considered for Deadline 5. There seems to be an alarming lack of control over Archaeological works, with no adequate enforcement measures being provided within the Draft DCO, and it seems alarming that they are demanding *carte blanche*. The Applicants must be held to account on this matter.

It does seem to me that, as Andrew Tate for East Suffolk Council stated (Session 2, 11.49) under the existing provisions a great deal of noise and disturbance can take place in terms of pre Commencement works over which there is currently no control at all, and that any such works should be brought into the ambit of some form of control that currently doesn't exist.

While I understand that the works to which I refer would be by agreement with the landowner, I do feel that the kind of pressure that is being exerted pre Consent on the landowner to comply while there are so many loose ends around any controls over such works is inappropriate. The Applicants own documents referring to the status of such negotiations as over Plot 10, required imminently, state that The Applicant is hopeful that the necessary land rights can be acquired by voluntary agreement. It's difficult to ignore the implicit threat of compulsion in this wording. Is this enforceable pre Consent?

I would ask that enforcement on Archaeological works be embedded in the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation, and that the Applicant be discouraged from seeking to enforce rights over land pre- Consent with undue pressure, especially as such works may damage or contaminate water courses with potential adverse effects on human health.

I attach a Figure/ Map of the works proposed at the site. Ness House is the building at top right.



From: [REDACTED]
[East Anglia ONE North; East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: IMG_1412.PNG .. Deadline 5 Submission 2a. To accompany Intrusive Archaeological Works.
Date: 03 February 2021 15:16:06
Attachments: [IMG_1412.PNG](#)

To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 Submission. 2a of 5.

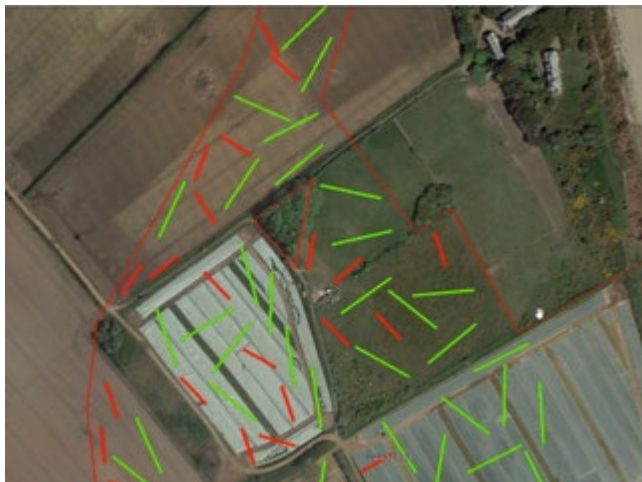
Re: EA1N and EA2.

In my Deadline 5 submission I referred to an attachment/ Figure that was not included in the document. Can this please be accepted separately?

This Figure identifies the intrusive Archaeological Works to commence on [REDACTED] Land.
[REDACTED] is the building at top right of the image.

Kind Regards.

Tessa Wojtczak.



Sent from my iPad

From: [REDACTED]
Subject: [East Anglia ONE North](#); [East Anglia Two](#)
Date: Deadline 5 Written Representation, 3 of 5. Hedgerows and Tree Preservation.
03 February 2021 15:08:16

To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 Written Representation , 3 of 5
PINS Ref: EA1N: 20024031 EA2: 20024032.

These remarks apply to both EA1N and EA2.

1. Hedgerows and Tree Preservation.
2. Endangered Woodland SSI and Nightingale Habitat.
3. Final Report- The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review.

1. Hedgerows and Tree Preservation.

In my oral submission at OFH 7 I referred to imminent ecological damage caused by pre Consent archaeological works at Wardens.

I would like to amplify these remarks on ecological damage with reference to Removal of Important Hedgerows, Tree Preservation orders and the identification of ancient trees within the project in general.

The Map **Important Hedgerows and Tree Preservation Oder Plan, Sheets 1 and 2 (APP-020)**, shows that two Important Hedgerows are to be removed in the vicinity of Wardens, and a highly significant stretch of hedgerow where the tree lined right of way or Holloway passes through Works 7 and 8.

Hedgerow 3, on Sheet 2 will have been walked along by the Panel at their site visit on 27 January, as they walked southwards with the sea and Plot 4 at their left hand side towards Thorpeness Common. In fact it consists largely of very large shrubs and many trees, rather than being recognisable as a hedgerow, on the side adjoining Work 8, and there are also trees and shrubs on the seaward side. I would suggest that these should be identified as two hedgerows, as presumably both will be removed, rather than one. I attach a screenshot of the map **NRMM Emissions Assessment Scenario A, Sheet 1** to identify the location of these hedgerow(s) in relation to the Landfall HDD construction site. The line of growth of Hedgerow 3 is highlighted in green



.....
The destruction of these long established and densely populated hedgerows will not only

cause ecological damage, but will also remove a significant stabilising buffer between Work no. 8 (the Landfall HDD compound) and the dwellings at [REDACTED] and Warden's.

These plantings and vegetation prevent sand storms, and their removal will produce a very large tract of land subject to erosion and the loss of an important . It would also remove some noise and pollution mitigation for the residents near [REDACTED] and Warden's. The hedgerows will take many years to re- establish, if ever, to the same state. Much reference has been made throughout this Examination to the difficulty of growing trees and the very long time periods involved in this local area, particularly here where the ground is mainly sand.

I believe that there are also serious human health implications according to information drawn from **NRMM Emissions Assessment Scenario A, Sheet 1**, showing vulnerable receptors to NoX emissions downwind of the HDD compound (E5, E8) and information drawn from ISH 4, Onshore Environment Construction Transport and Operational Effects, to which I hope to return later.

Hedgerow 4 on the same map, **Sheet 2, (APP-020)** adjoins a point on the access to Warden's(an access which may or may not remain usable by us, depending upon the success of the Applicants negotiations with the neighbouring landowner. I refer to this in more detail in my Deadline 5 submission, Socio- Economic effects). This vegetation also forms an important wind and dust break, as well as being a valuable refuge for deer as they approach the salty vegetation nearer the sea and a rich habitat for wildlife.

Sheet 1 of the same document shows Hedgerow no 1 scheduled for removal. This is at the seaward end of the tree- lined tunnel or Holloway that was also on the Panel's itinerary for the visit on 27 January. It is where Work no.7 adjoins Work no 8.

This whole bridleway, or Hollow Way, which is a stunning tunnel of blossom in Spring and home to nightingales, is exceptionally beautiful and vital to local freedom of access. Not only may that access be lost, but as Paul Chandler of SOS pointed out as ISH 2, it is impossible to see why this dense final section is to be removed, destroying the natural curve of the route. There is a wide access point to work 8 at an already existing gap in the hedge just at the left , at the end of the tree tunnel, for farmer access. It can't be necessary to destroy more of this unique route.

If these important hedgerows are to be removed, I would like to see the severance of hedgerows limited at these locations according to the Applicants own undertaking. (Statement of Common Ground with East Suffolk Council and Suffolk County Council LA 02.24).

2. Endangered Woodland in an SSI, loss of nightingale habitat.

I am also highly concerned about the very long established piece of woodland which it appears will now be destroyed if the Applicants are to move further southward in their interaction with the Coralline Crag. It falls within Work no 6. The Applicants own documentation names this as a Site of Special Scientific Interest **Other Target Species Observations 2018 SSI Figure 23.9 (APP- 292)**.

The Applicants own studies show continuous habitation by Nightingales at this site.. **ES Nightingale Observations 2009-2018 (APP-296)**(detail shown) and ES Nightingale Observations 2018 (APP -289) **ES Nightingale Observations 2018 (APP- 289)** show the intensity and duration of habitation.



The woodland to which I refer is at the bottom right hand side of this figure, on the dotted SSI area. The Panel may recognise this point as being south of the puddle, or flooding, on their route at the site visit 27 January, where a small desire path on the left into the woodland offered a way to get round the flooding. is at the westward end of Thorpeness Common and comprises part of Work no 6 where it adjoins Work no 8.

This beautiful SSI is dense, tangled, offers a rich variety of habitat and is famous locally for its nightingale population. We hear them singing from exactly within this spot every year. I have a recording made last year, standing under a tree at this point in which the nightingale sang. I knew exactly which tree to go to, as did the nightingale. (Can be provided separately, as difficult to upload document with multiple attachments). This vegetation also provides vital cover for deer, much of which is to be removed by the Applicants.

Can this wooded area can be made subject to a Tree Preservation Order? It hosts many species and is so dense and rich that it is a major part of the biodiversity adjoining Thorpeness Common. Falling within an SSI, as well as the AONB, it must be protected as legislation requires. Has the Panel recognised the significance of the habitat which is to be destroyed?

3. The Economics of Diversity: The Dasgupta Review.

This important review, commissioned by the Government and published yesterday, February 2nd 2021 by HM Treasury, is an independent global review on the Economics of Biodiversity led by Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta (Frank Ramsey Professor Emeritus, University of Cambridge.) It was commissioned in 2019 by HM Treasury and has been supported by an Advisory Panel drawn from Public Policy, science, economics, finance and business.

This significant work is central to this Examination and the Panel's assessments of cost and benefit in these projects. I refer to it in more detail in my Deadline 5 WR on Socio Economic effects, but include it here as it is key to an assessment of how we should account for Nature in Economics and decision making. The Review calls for changes in how we think, act and measure economic success to protect and enhance our prosperity **and** the natural world.

Please also note th e range of eminent figures in the financial and political world who have immediately responded to support the findings of this review.

The report can be found at :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

End.

Sent from my iPad

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia ONE North](#); [East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Deadline 5 Submission (4of 5) Participation under public health controls.
Date: 03 February 2021 18:40:30

To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 submission, 4 of 5.
These remarks are in respect of East Anglia One North and East Anglia Two.
PINS Ref: EA1N: 20024031. EA2: 20024032.

Participation under Public Health Controls.

At recent hearings, The Panel has invited Interested Parties who may consider that we cannot participate in these examinations in the manner or to the extent to which we deem necessary due to the current public health controls, to write setting out concerns by Deadline 5.

I have noted how many of the representatives of important bodies, particularly the major councils participating at Issue Specific Hearings, have mentioned that staff and resources are limited due to current circumstances, and that they are having difficulties fully to engage by the various Deadlines. Obviously, councils will have absentees due to people suffering from Covid, and problems with resources stretched 2by other aspects of the pandemic to which they must respond. The same reason has been given by other bodies in writing to explain why they are not present at a hearing, or cannot get involved in the Examination at all. I believe that this works to the detriment of the entire process.

It is significant that some of the most significant contributors on behalf of local groups and councils are women, and sadly it is still disproportionately women who are taking on the additional home- schooling and additional care issues arising from this pandemic. (I do recognise that this problem isn't confined to female participants!) . Inevitably this increases time pressure and takes its toll on energy and well-being. There are also economic pressures arising from the pandemic which exacerbates stress among participants who, unlike The Applicants, do not have a full working life to prepare and are not paid for doing so at a time of such increased pressure. It sets limits on what is possible at this time.

Generally, there are two main fundamental effects upon full engagement in these Examinations of the current public health controls which have been in place to a greater or lesser degree - mainly a greater - throughout the process.

Firstly, I know of local people who will be very directly affected by these proposals, in respect of access, traffic, employment and quiet enjoyment of their environment, who have not felt able to engage in this process at all. Many of them, or older members of their families, attended meetings for Sizewell B at Snape Maltings, so it is not the process in itself which puts them off. It is simply being intimidated by digital involvement, or not having technical capacity.

They may not possess tablets or computers, or be sharing them with other members of the family. It's been pointed out there is a greater degree of deprivation in this area than is generally recognised. This is a time of home schooling, and limited IT resources need to be dedicated to that. The process of joining in a Hearing involves quite complicated instructions and, if the participant resorts to a landline, can be perceived as expensive. The team supporting the Panel are extremely helpful and supportive, but unfortunately significant numbers of participants fell away early.

As we know, there is also limited bandwidth here, connectivity is appalling, and that too is a resource that is being overused due to lockdown.

Under normal circumstances, pre-pandemic, we would all be mixing with each other on a daily basis, and it might have been possible to support such people, or at least keep them informed by word of mouth and encourage them. As it stands, they are not and never will have their voices heard. The information that is so important is not spreading by word of mouth as it would otherwise do.

Even for those of us who are participating as much as we can, it's a struggle. My internet connection is appalling, and significantly I'm unable to go anywhere with a stronger signal to work or follow Hearings. This

means that engaging with the ever growing Examination Library, downloading and cross- referencing documents while preparing Written Representations is disproportionately time- consuming. Sending documents to the Inspectorate is equally difficult. I have not been able to participate in an Issue Specific Hearing, as I was invited to do by a local group, as I had no confidence in the internet connection supporting my participation. It's never possible to watch a whole livestream Hearing at one time without the system crashing or freezing. This means one gets a partial impression of detail, and has to wait till the transcripts or recordings come through, which is a loss of valuable time and interrupts momentum.

I am only party to this process because I was approached by a local resident I didn't know, who identified me as living at an important site for the project and sought to draw me in. It was an informal, on- the- ground process that took place in the course of natural daily life. I would now be doing the same for others, seeking to spread awareness. However all contact now is email or phone. You can't reach someone you don't yet know in that way. Even with those you do know, email correspondence is sporadic and does not have the flow of face to face , back and forth communication.

Throughout the Consultation Process held by The Applicants in 2018, large numbers of us met at the Consultation evenings and Parish Council meetings that addressed the issue, and as we manned public information points in local shops to raise awareness. As a result we pooled information, offered support, and refined our understanding and knowledge.

That is no longer possible. I feel that this does significantly limit our capacity to organise as part of a stronger group, rather than just as an individual.

In respect of the Site Visits, I think we are at a tremendous disadvantage as a result of the Pandemic. At the visit of 27 January, there were no representatives of the Councils or the Applicant present, which would have been an invaluable opportunity for the Panel to ask pertinent questions and identify key geographical or ecological issues they might be considering. For me personally, I very much regret not being able to bring the Panel's attention to all the points one laboriously tries to describe in words, in relation to the particular qualities of the site. Any greater understanding I might have been able to gain from a representative of the Applicant, and share, was lost. The Councils ' representatives would be able to appreciate more fully the realities facing the terrain and people to whom they have responsibilities.

As a result, I do believe that this is an Examination lacking a rounded approach, and one increasingly reliant on documentation, and representations of human and ecological realities in digital substitutions.

In addition to the limitations imposed by Lockdown, we have also lost time due to the intervention of Christmas and New Year. We are looking at two significant proposals at the same time. They are proposals which appear to be opening the door to a succession of similar projects. All of these facts make this Examination particularly sensitive. I believe the limitations added by the current control work against Interested Parties being able to make the best case possible.

I do however fully recognise and appreciate the lengths to which the Panel and their remarkable support team have gone to mitigate these problems as far as it is in their capacity to do so. Unfortunately, there's only so much they can do; but for that, I thank them.

Tessa Wojtczak.

Sent from my iPad

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia ONE North](#); [East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Deadline 5 Written Submission 5 of 5. Socio- Economic Effects.
Date: 03 February 2021 18:59:18

To the Planning Inspectorate.
Deadline 5 Written Representation (5 of 5.)
PINS ref: EA1N: 20024031. EA2: 20024032.

These remarks apply to both East Anglia One North and East Anglia Two.

Socio- Economic Effects.

- 1. Macro/ micro economic positions.**
- 2. Wardens Trust- Health and Community Asset.**
- 3. Local/ Regional jobs**
- 4. Human Health Effects.**
- 5. Nature as a Resource - Dark Skies.**
- 6. the Economics of Biodiversity.**

1. In my oral submission at OFH 7 I tried to highlight the unhelpful polarisation of macro/ micro arguments in the development of this Examination, and the lack of flex and agility shown by The Applicants in repeatedly returning to basic Statements of National Interest in response to detailed questioning about actual local impacts. The definitions of local and regional seem to be very unclear here, and reversion to national interest, while pertinent, too frequent.

Many of us noted, at ISH 5, Social, Economic, Land and Sea Use Effects, the reference made by the Applicants to the issues of local employment as a “dry section” in the Draft DCO requiring colour, demonstrating a critical insensitivity to matters of great significance in the communities where their onshore infrastructure is to land.

Emphasis was on “ the region becoming a national centre for offshore wind”, the industrial scale of development, the bringing down of cost by creating a hub, as if none of the Interested Parties’ submissions to date on the micro effects, and the insights they may have to offer, had been heard at all.

References to enrichment and enhancement, and to unlocking the potential of local communities have no weight where we are contemplating severe disbenefit to a highly successful tourism economy which has not been adequately recognised by The Applicants. I strongly support the excellent evidence of Harry Young of the Suffolk Coast Destination Management Organisation at this ISH, and also Sarah Whitelock of the Aldeburgh Business Society at OFH 7.

2. Wardens Trust- Health and Community Asset.

In this respect I support too the representations of SASES Deadline 4 submission Tourism and Socio – Economic Effects, where they refer at Points 69-71 to:

..potentially permanent damage to social objectives and viability “
in which they include Wardens Charitable Trust. The Panel has now heard more about Wardens, and I hope recognises that it is more than a care centre, as described in this document. SEAS has done a terrific job of placing a wide ranging photographic record of Wardens engagement on Facebook, to which I would refer the Panel.

I would further ask the Panel to require that Wardens be entered on a revised version of the Applicants' Environmental Statement Fig.27.2 Location of Health and Community Assets (APP- 314).

In the wake of the Panel's visit to the site at Wardens, I would also ask them to consider whether the long track leading inland from [REDACTED] as you walk westward, which turns right into a waterlogged farmers' track to join the by-way through the site of the works, is appropriate for the transport of vulnerable young and elderly people to and from Wardens. I'd remind the Panel of the proposed status of our access here, should Consent be given, as arrangements stand now.

The waterlogged farmer's track is now considered by the Applicants to be the main form of access, but as it will go directly through the construction site, that access is to be "free or managed". Further, according to: ExQ1.3.2, Schedule of CA and TP objections, (37) "As a precaution, the Applicant has made contact with the owner of plots 12 and 14 .. to request that access to the property be obtained via an alternative route that is already in use. If confirmation is received, The Applicant will provide assurance of the alternative methods of access. "

The "alternative route " referred to here is that used by the Panel as they arrived at Wardens, the only realistic metalled access for vehicles transporting children and the infirm. It would of course also be much used by the Applicants construction of cable trenching along it. We have as yet to receive assurance of the availability of that route, so I don't consider that the issue of access to Wardens and residents access here is adequately settled, particularly in respect of Emergency, care and essential service vehicles (oil and gas) that would refuse to use the single farmer's track access.

We have heard that these developments propose an existential threat to Wardens and are still seeking the reason for the cable corridor coming so close to the dwellings and Wardens itself. I have drawn attention in previous representations to the fact that the original cable corridor route differed at this point, and would still like to know why this change in routing was made. I attach a detail of map **Extract of East Anglia Two and East Anglia One North Proposed Onshore Development Area of 11/02/2019, EA1N-EA2-DEV-DRG-IBR-000487**. This map identifies the original cable corridor route which went directly towards the periphery of Dower House Land. I have shown the present cable route in blue. I have found this map in paper copy but cannot locate it in the Examination Library.



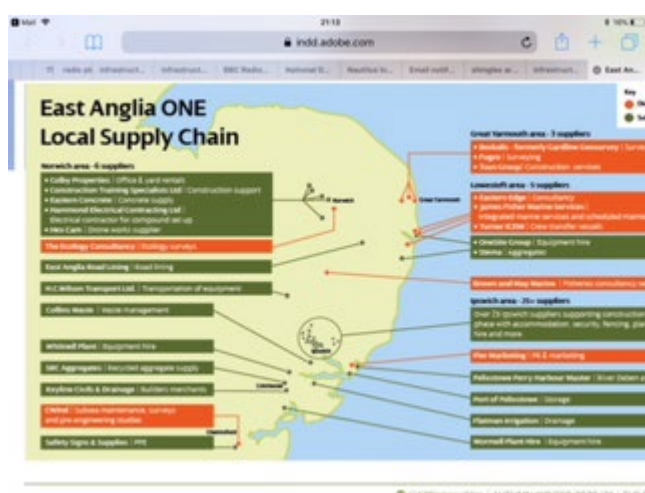
3. Local/ Regional Jobs.

I also support SASES point at 85 of their Deadline 4 submission that :

We continue to contend that rejection of Friston site does not jeopardise the project and the benefits that might accrue elsewhere.

and similar assertions put forward throughout by Fiona Gilmore of SEAS and Councillor Marianne Fellowes of Aldeburgh Parish Council. I believe the same applies, for clarity, to the Landfall site at Thorpeness.

In respect of jobs, I believe the Applicant identifies “ local “ as being an hour’s drive. Ipswich is less than an hour away, and Colchester, when I checked just now, an hour and 11 minutes. To confirm this impression of there being no jobs locally to set against those lost, I attach below a map provided at page 2 of The East Angle, Latest news from SPR, Autumn / Winter 20/21, to show the East Anglia One Regional Supply Chain. Companies are identified at Ipswich, Lowestoft, Great Yarmouth and Colchester. There is an utter blank around the communities affected.



4. Human Health Effects.

I support the question put to the Panel and The Applicants by Alexander Gimson speaking as Chairman of Wardens Trust at Issue Specific Hearing 5 and Open Floor Hearing 6. Namely, “ what metrics are the Applicants using to assess well-being? They appear to have difficulty understanding well-being in any other way than financially.”

At OFH 7 he spoke further of

...social resilience and social capital, something that is very commonly forgotten by large corporate organisations.

He made the very significant point that

..I believe Planning authorities are required to consider social capital when making their deliberations. We have heard incredibly powerful testimony today from many local residents and the pain and anguish that they feel is to the diminution of the social capital in local areas.

The Panel and The Applicants have heard many representations of a local decrease in mental well being in the face of these proposals. I believe the Panel must consider these testimonies in their evaluations. I have nowhere seen any recognition or response from The Applicants on this point.

5. Nature as a resource - Dark Skies.

At this time of pandemic, there are constant references to nature as a resource for social and mental health and well-being. Endless testimonies are shared on radio and television and in the press to the beneficial and restorative effects of nature. People who don't have access to nature directly seek it digitally; the BBC are making available natural and bird sounds online. It's a human need, a human craving, to engage with wild places and to benefit thereby.

In December 2020, North York Moors National Park was designated an International Dark Sky Association, one of only 18 in the world. On 9 December the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Dark Skies claimed that light pollution is growing exponentially, and new initiatives are needed to crack down on the crisis of "night-blight". The International Dark Sky Association show that the UK has the most Dark Sky Reserves in the world.

The purpose of this initiative is not only to benefit wildlife, bats and migratory birds which are badly affected by light pollution, but also to recognise darkness as an economic resource that draws tourism and benefits mental health in humans.

This is another resource from which we benefit locally, both in terms of personal enjoyment and economically, and which we would lose, with all the implications for tourism and mental health. The Applicants have offered nothing to set against this- rather than enrichment or enhancement, diminution.

6. The Economics of Biodiversity

This important review, commissioned by the Government and published yesterday, February 2nd 2021 is an independent global review on the Economics of Biodiversity led by Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta (Frank Ramsey Professor Emeritus, University of Cambridge.) It was commissioned in 2019 by HM Treasury and has been supported by an Advisory Panel drawn from Public Policy, science, economics, finance and business. This significant work is central to this Examination and the Panel's assessments of cost and benefit in these projects. It is key to an assessment of how we should account for Nature in Economics and decision making. The Review calls for changes in how we think, act and measure economic success to protect and enhance our prosperity **and** the natural world.

Please also note the range of eminent figures in the financial and political world who have immediately responded to support the findings of this review including Andrew Bailey, Governor, Bank of England.

Peter Blom, Chief Executive, Triodos Bank NV states " *The decisions that the financial sector continue to make do not reflect today's reality, let alone the future we face. For too long we have taken from our natural assets, threatened Biodiversity and destabilised environments and communities. If we do not act on the recommendations of the Dasgupta Review, we risk bankrupting our greatest asset.* "

Mark Carney, now UN Special Envoy for Climate Action and Finance:
Ecosystems that have more diverse natural assets are more productive, resilient and adaptable. Just as Diversity within a financial portfolio reduces risk and uncertainty, greater biodiversity reduces risks and uncertainty within a portfolio of natural assets. As we awaken to the importance of natural capital, we need to place greater value on sustainability and biodiversity - the precondition to solving the twin crises of biodiversity and climate" (my emphasis)

On Channel 4 news of 2 February, David Attenborough responded that as a naturalist " *,we used to see economists as the enemy.* "

This is a powerful integrated approach that I believe will inform planning decisions from this point as the Inspectorate addresses both national and local interests, capital and ecological interests. I urge the Panel to put it before the Applicants , who strongly represent their own green credentials and innovative strengths, and invite their response.

The report can be found at :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

Tessa Wojtczak.