



# **SAVE OUR SANDLINGS**

Offshore Wind Farms  
**EAST ANGLIA ONE NORTH PINS Ref: EN010077**  
&  
**EAST ANGLIA TWO PINS Ref: EN010078**

Deadline 8 Response  
from  
**Save Our Sandlings**

Issue specific Hearing 12

Noise

The following is a response and comments to Issue Specific Hearing 12

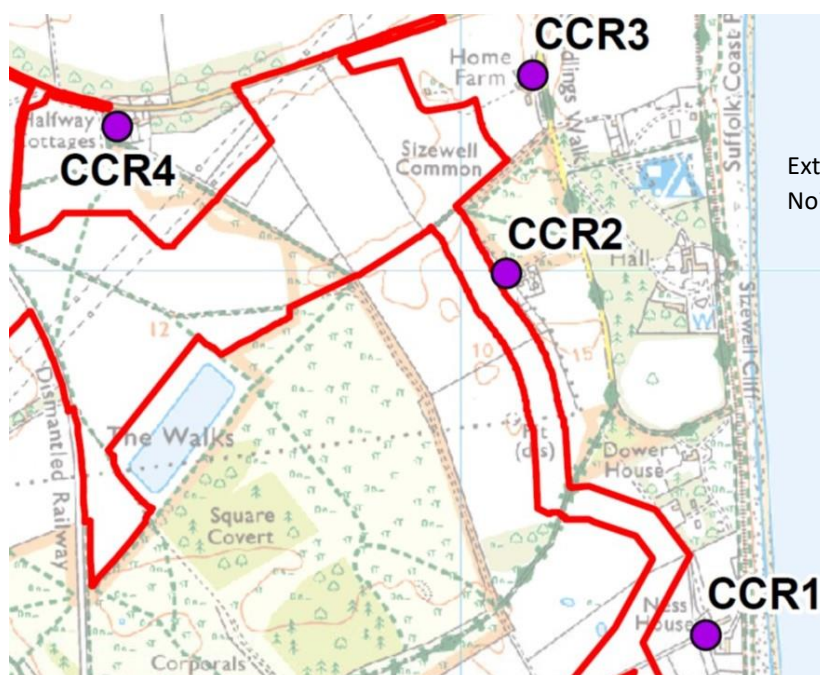
### Agenda Item 2a

We welcome the clarification and discussion on background and ambient sound measurement and it appears the applicant and sound specialists agree to disagree. We also agree with Mr Thornely Taylor assertion that Friston is an extremely quiet area and would additionally add that the area around Sizewell and Halfway Houses are similarly tranquil, taking into account slightly higher sounds levels as a result of the proximity of waves breaking to shore.

### Agenda Item 2b

Save Our Sandlings have previously commented that we consider the delta between daytime and night-time figures as stated in 6.3.25.3 *ES Appendix 25.3 Baseline Noise Survey* is not a true and accurate reflection of the low sound levels during the night-time period. We are unsure why these results do not show a wider disparity between day and night readings. We can only comment on our personal observations as residents at this location for nearly 30 years.

The readings at Halfway Cottages, cable route receptor CCR4 identified in document 6.2.25.2 *Environmental Statement - Figure 25.2 - Noise Monitoring Survey Locations* suggest there is little difference to day and night sound levels. We can confirm that at night it is considerably quieter than daytime with almost complete silence. There are some factors that can introduce some additional background, (ambient?) noise which we classify as natural sounds; the wind soughing in the trees, waves breaking on the beach (distant), fox and deer calling, tawny owls hooting and screeching, and during the early summer, nightingales singing. There are few and very occasional man made sounds from road traffic and people-originated even though sounds do travel great distances in rural locations.

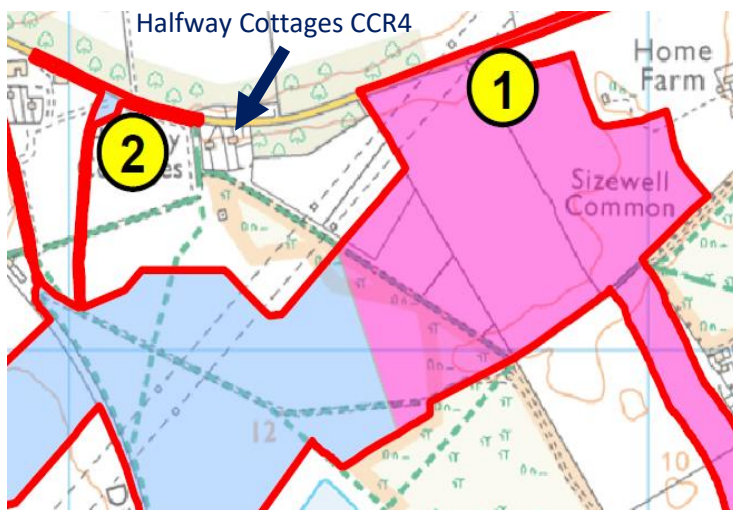


Extract from 6.2.25.2 ES Figure 25.2  
Noise Monitoring Survey Locations

During periods of high humidity or if the air is moisture laden with mist or fog, the overhead lines crackle and fizz with coronal discharge arcing up and down the insulators. Whilst this is noticeable, it not so intrusive as it is constant sound, occurs a relatively high frequency and loses amplitude with distance.

Introduced additional mechanical sound such as from generators or other plant running at night will be discernible and cause annoyance through vibrations and lower emitted frequencies, destroying the comparative silence that is a feature of this location. During the construction of both the Galloper and Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farms a generator for security lighting ran all night and was noticeable at location CCR4 even though it was some 800 metres distant.

Access points 1 and 2 on Sizewell Gap Road (see map below) are respectively within 400 and 250 metres distance from CCR4 and generators for security will be extremely noticeable both in pitch and amplitude, especially at night introducing lower frequency sound and possible harmonic vibrations.



Excerpt from 6.2.26.2 ES Figure 26.2  
Access Locations and Associated  
Onshore Infrastructure

Additionally, we are concerned about the nuisance caused by discordant and competing reversing sounders of Non Road-Going Mobile Machinery (NRMM) and other plant and equipment. This is in addition to engine and mechanical noise whilst in operation.

During the construction of the Sizewell Emergency Response Centre some years previously, the equipment used during construction included many types of reverse warning sounders and these were easily heard at Halfway Cottages (CCR4) at a distance of more than 1000 metres. These operations impacted greatly upon local residential properties and blighted the enjoyment of the tranquillity of gardens and outdoor activities

Intermittent noise is far more noticeable and intrusive than continuous sounds. Cable trench work will take place for many months (years) and sounds from NRMM and vehicles reversing and in operation will be a constant source of blight to local residents Reversing sounders typically produce a tone at around 1KHz and 97 -112dB. The latest white noise sounders operate at multiple frequencies and 87 – 107dB varying output to 5 – 10 Db above ambient sound.

With the potential for several items of plant to be operating simultaneously, and several reversing warning sounders interacting and different cycle rates, pitch and amplitudes it is not unreasonable to assume the cacophony produced will be just as intrusive and irritating as that experienced previously, but more so as a result of closer proximity to residential properties.

In reference to the applicants *REP3-058 Construction in Proximity to Properties* document, it is states in paragraph 14 use of 'noise / dust barrier / acoustic screens' will be used at selected locations as mitigation. Whilst it is not stated which locations these control measures will be sited, we would urge the applicant to consider the effects of noise and airborne pollution at properties in close proximity to the planned cable route and adopting these measures for all properties adjacent to land areas 8 to 15 inclusive.