



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Applicants' Comments on William Halford's Deadline 11 Submissions

Applicant: East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Limited
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Applicable to East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO



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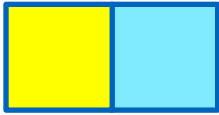
Glossary of Acronyms

CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement



Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia TWO Limited / East Anglia ONE North Limited
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.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.



1 Introduction

1. This document presents the Applicants' comments on William Halford's Deadline 11 submissions as follows:
 - William Halford's Deadline 11 Submission – re Examination Questions 3 (REP11-190); and
 - William Halford's and Jane Rossin's Deadline 11 Submission – Post hearing submissions on Issue Specific Hearing 16 (ISH 16) (REP11-194).
2. This document is applicable to both the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North DCO 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 (PD-004). Whilst this document has been submitted to both Examinations, if it is read for one project submission there is no need to read it for the other project submission.



2 Comments on William Halford's Deadline 11 Submissions

2.1 Applicants' Comments on William Halford's Deadline 11 – re Examination Questions 3 (REP11-190)

ID	ExA Question	William Halford's Comment	Applicants' Comments
3.14 Other Projects and Proposals			
1	<p>3.14.5</p> <p>Future uncertainty</p> <p>Bearing in mind any implications of the Norfolk Vanguard judgement, how would the parties propose the ExAs advise the Secretary of State in relation to the uncertainty about possible future development at Friston and in the wider area created by the precedent case, in the event that either one or both projects is approved, and by the clear evidence submitted to the examinations that (a) the potential to extend the proposed National Grid substation has been demonstrated and (b) the proposed Eurolink and Nautilus inter-connectors are exploring a landfall location between Thorpeness and Sizewell and the possibility of making a National Grid connection in the Leiston area, via onshore substations</p>	<p>I believe Justice Sir David Holgate's historic judgement https://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2021/326.html should have a wide-ranging impact for North Sea offshore projects, especially given the various applications for offshore wind and Interconnector developments. No longer should developers be able to hide behind the permissive legislation for National Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) without fully considering the cumulative impacts on the environment, and alternatives for their projects, as they are and were always required to do by law.</p> <p>I consider that the strength of the objections and their supporting evidence received during the EA1N and EA2 Hearings have been overwhelming in comparison with any planning benefit and in the light of other less unfavourable options should lead ExA to a recommendation that the Secretary of State (SoS) should refuse consent for at least the proposed onshore infrastructure of both projects. However, it is of course prudent that ExA should anticipate the possibility that the SoS may be minded to consent despite such a recommendation.</p> <p>In the event that either one or both of EA1N and EA2 projects is approved, there is already sufficient evidence that subsequent DCO application(s) from National Grid</p>	<p>The Applicants maintain their position from their response to this question in REP11-093.</p>



ID	ExA Question	William Halford's Comment	Applicants' Comments
	<p>located within 5k of a National Grid substation?</p>	<p>Ventures would shortly be forthcoming and quite probably others for major NSIP projects such as SCD1 and other future wind farms, all seeking to exploiting a connection to a nascent major energy hub at Friston.</p> <p>The Applicants have failed to consider or evaluate cumulative impact of EA1N / EA2 together with those several other projects already slated to connect in East Suffolk under the pretext that they are deemed by the Applicants to be insufficiently defined.</p> <p>The extent of the unexplored cumulative impact with EA1N and EA2 is a much larger issue than with Norfolk Vanguard given:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Grid's clear intentions that there should be a major connections hub at Friston and to use this opportunity to build one without having consulted with either the local authorities or the general public and without submitting a comprehensive planning application for such a hub, • that so many other potential projects connecting to the Grid in the 'Leiston area' have already been identified. <p>Hence any decision to consent would presumably be subject to challenge.</p> <p>I suggest ExA might recommend to the SoS that should he nevertheless be minded to approve one or both of EA1N /EA2:</p>	



ID	ExA Question	William Halford's Comment	Applicants' Comments
		<p>1. that such consent must be subject to a comprehensive cumulative assessment of onshore impact with those National Grid Ventures projects that are seeking a connection in the Leiston area and whose findings are found to be acceptable to the SoS.</p> <p>Further:</p> <p>2. that EA1N, EA2 and all other onshore radial transmission systems that have already been offered a connection to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) in East Suffolk that have not yet been approved and future less defined projects correctly identified by Interested Parties during these Hearings as seeking one must not be consented until there exists a Government approved 'Masterplan' for The East Anglian Coast for the connection of Offshore Wind Farms and InterConnectors to NETS by way of an integrated system and infrastructure that minimises and avoids the proliferation of and duplication of cable corridor routes from landfall to NETS.</p> <p>3. that the legislation and guidelines applicable to Developers seeking consent for NSIPs are revised in order to ensure Developers cannot avoid providing a proper 'Cumulative Assessment' with respect to all known current and future projects that have been assigned an onshore NETS connection in a particular area or whose offshore sea bed</p>	



ID	ExA Question	William Halford's Comment	Applicants' Comments
		<p>allocation or outline planning indicates that connection in that area may be an option.</p> <p>4. that National Grid be required to consult on and submit as a separate NSIP planning application a proposal for a National Grid Substation and ancillary infrastructure that is required for offshore connection where the outline design is capable of supporting multiple Wind Farms and/or Interconnector projects.</p>	



2.2 Applicants' Comments on William Halford's Deadline 11 Submission – Post hearing submissions on Issue Specific Hearing 16 (ISH 16) (REP11-194)

ID	William Halford and Jane Rossin's Comment	Applicants' Comments
Introduction		
1	<p>We observed ISH16 via the Live Event Video Stream and noticed that the Applicants seemed reluctant to answer questions addressed to them by ExA about surface water flood risk in the proximity of the Aldringham River Hundred.</p> <p>The Applicants have previously stated that they selected the Aldeburgh Road, River Hundred as the cable route crossing place in 2018 (or earlier) suggesting that it is the only feasible place for its cable route to cross the Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham in order to reach Friston.</p> <p>We were horrified at ISH16 to realise that the Applicants have not made an assessment of the potential for surface water flooding in Gypsy Lane and at Riverwood (just a few metres downstream of the proposed river and road crossing places) either then or during the subsequent three years.</p> <p>The Applicants have not provided an outline design of surface water management in this Environment Agency designated Risk Category 3 area already suffering inundations of fluvial and surface water flooding. Consequently it appears the Applicants have given no particular thought to mitigation.</p>	<p>Appendix 20.3 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP-496) sets out a full Flood Risk Assessment for the Projects. This considers all works along the onshore cable route (including the crossings of the Hundred River and Aldeburgh Road) in terms of their potential to exacerbate flood risk within both the Order limits and the surrounding area.. The Outline Watercourse Crossing Method Statement (REP11-074) includes more detail on the flood risk control measures proposed for the crossing works at the Hundred River. Additionally, a Flood Risk Activity Permit will be obtained from the Environment Agency prior to the crossing works proceeding and this will be based on the final design.</p>
Our notes on the ISH16 Session 2 regard flood risk during construction (Cable Route)		
2	<p>ExA asked why Applicants had not provided the Appendix to the Outline CoCP requested by ExA after ISH11. This Appendix was to have provided further information on their plans for managing flood risk</p>	<p>Figure 3 of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (document reference 8.1) provides an indicative general arrangement for a construction phase temporary surface water drainage scheme, broken into 100m length</p>



ID	William Halford and Jane Rossin's Comment	Applicants' Comments
	<p>during construction, including a worst case assessment and analysis and the impact on watercourses and drainage systems impacted. The Applicants responded saying that with regard to the cable route they had decided to defer this until post consent.</p> <p>ExA asked then in that case how the Applicants could possibly know that there would be sufficient space within the Order Limits to accommodate all the necessary flood management measures. ExA asked in particular about where the cable route working width narrows, for example at the Hundred River crossing. The Applicants avoided the question, referring instead to Important Hedgerow reduced width crossing places elsewhere along the cable route, where the width is reduced from 32m to 16.1 m for a very short length of only one or two metres either side of the hedging.</p> <p>ExA later asked once again how surface water would be managed at the Hundred River crossing, being a much longer section (than at Important Hedgerows) and where therefore there might not be enough space before it widens out again . Once again the Applicants ignored the question regarding Surface Water choosing instead to refer to the Outline Watercourse Crossing Method. This document describes a proposed bypass design to redirect the river's flows during construction of open cut trenching across the Hundred River itself, but it does not address surface water flooding risks.</p> <p>The Applicants did eventually respond to the question posed by ExA, referring to the specification within the Draft DCO of a widened cable corridor adjacent to east and west river banks, extending 40m both east and west of the river. On the east side beyond the 40m buffer and on higher ground this would revert to a 32 metres width.</p>	<p>sections of the onshore cable route. The illustration presents how a scheme may be designed within a typical section of the onshore cable route with a working width of 32m, or where the working width reduces to 16.1m (for example, where the onshore cable route crosses an important hedgerow) and at the Hundred River. This Figure shows that the necessary surface water management infrastructure can be accommodated within the Order limits.</p>



ID	William Halford and Jane Rossin's Comment	Applicants' Comments
	<p>To the west of the river beyond a 100m buffer(a), the Applicants said that the width would be reduced to 16.1m per project and stated they would be able to use the same 40m buffer area to manage excess surface water if necessary. (a)We suspect the Applicant mis-spoke and should have referred again to a '40m buffer'.</p> <p>ExA has requested at ISH16 an Outline Plan of Surface Water Management Measures for an example section of the cable corridor in order to reassure the Local Authorities that there would be sufficient room for 'worst case' Surface Water Management within the constrained lengths of the cable route.</p>	
Flood Risk in Gipsy Lane, Aldringham		
3	<p>We enclose a copy of the Environment Agency Flood Risk Map submitted with our Written Representation at Deadline 1. The level of water in the Hundred River is generally deceptively low. However, following a period of rainfall, the river can overflow its banks and has been known to reach within 10m of properties in Gipsy Lane. There are also believed to be uncharted underground watercourses / aquifers in this area.</p> <p>According to https://routecalculator.co.uk/elevation, the altitudes within Cable Corridor at the proposed Cable Crossing above sea level are approximately as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3m at River Hundred itself • 3-10m along the 90m of alleged 'wet woodland' between river bank and Aldeburgh Road (4m at the midpoint) • 10m at Aldeburgh Road 	See Response to ID 1.



ID	William Halford and Jane Rossin's Comment	Applicants' Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12-13m at woodland to west of Aldeburgh Road <p>The altitude at the first house in Gipsy Lane (Riverwood) is only 5m.</p> <p>We can report that there is a history of surface water inundation in Gipsy Lane from water accumulating in Aldeburgh Road, both through excessive rain and on 27 July 2019 following a mains water leak at 4am on the woodland within the Order Limits on the woodland to west of the Aldeburgh Road. On each of these occasions, a large mass of water has poured down Gipsy Lane and entered property at Riverwood and a massive amounts of silt washed off the land on west side of Aldeburgh Road has blocked a road drain near the entrance of Gipsy Lane. A few representative photographs of the aftermaths of the 27 July 2019 incident are enclosed with this submission.</p>	
4	<p>We are concerned that the Applicants has not assessed the risk of such flooding being repeated as a consequence of its construction of haul roads etc and from trenching works across the river and in particular at the 16.1m constrained widths:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> west of the Aldeburgh Road where ground level is 8 m higher than Gipsy Lane and where old and leaky water mains are installed underground along the 50m length of the cable route Order Limits between Aldeburgh Road and the 40m buffer area west of the Hundred River <p>Additionally, the Applicant seems not to have assessed the increased permanent risk of surface water flood through permanent removal of Willow and Alder trees within the buffer zone that at present help provide a defence in mitigating fluvial flooding down stream at Gipsy Lane. The de-vegetation would be permanent but the Applicants have</p>	<p>See Response to ID 1.</p> <p>The draft DCO (document reference 3.1) provides for the submission and approval of a Code of Construction Practice, which must accord with the Outline CoCP (document reference 8.1).</p> <p>The CoCP must include both a Surface Water and Drainage Management Plan for approval by the relevant planning authority, and a Watercourse Crossing Method Statement for approval by the relevant planning authority, which must accord with the Outline Watercourse Crossing Method Statement (REP11-074).</p>



ID	William Halford and Jane Rossin's Comment	Applicants' Comments
	not suggested any longer term post construction mitigation of seasonal flooding. There has also been no suggestion of drainage for seasonal overtopping, or ensuring river bank support to compensate for riverside loss of Alder and Willow.	
5	The Applicants were negligent in not assessing the risk of surface water flooding during selection of the Aldeburgh Road Cable Route crossing point.	See comments at ID1.
6	The Example Outline Plan of Surface Water Management Measures requested by ExA at ISH16 should be provided to Suffolk County Council as soon as possible before Deadline 12 and should address the Cable Route Section(s) within Works Nos 19 and 20 that includes the Aldringham River Hundred Area and land within 125 metres to east and west of the river. That would seem to us to be the most complex area in this respect along the entire cable route and also is the section already most subject to surface water flooding. It should take account of the topography and relative elevation / altitude of the land at appropriate points within the Order Limits and potentially affected properties within 150m to the south-east of the order limits in Gipsy Lane.	Figure 3 of the Outline CoCP (document reference 8.1) provides an indicative general arrangement for a construction phase temporary surface water drainage scheme, broken into 100m length sections of the onshore cable route. The illustration presents how a scheme may be designed within a typical section of the onshore cable route with a working width of 32m, or where the working width reduces to 16.1m (for example, where the onshore cable route crosses an important hedgerow). This figure shows that the necessary surface water management infrastructure can be accommodated within the Order limits.