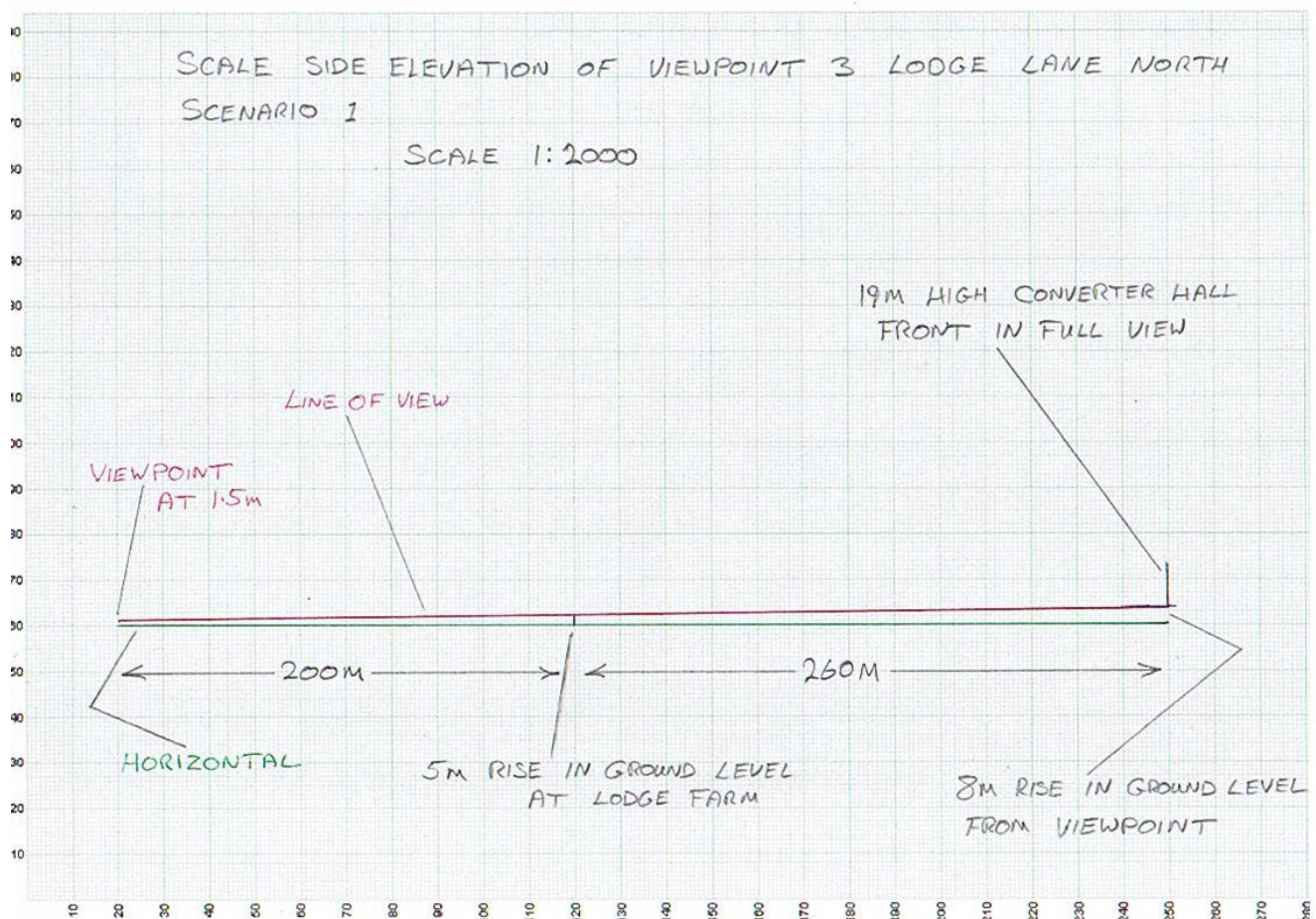
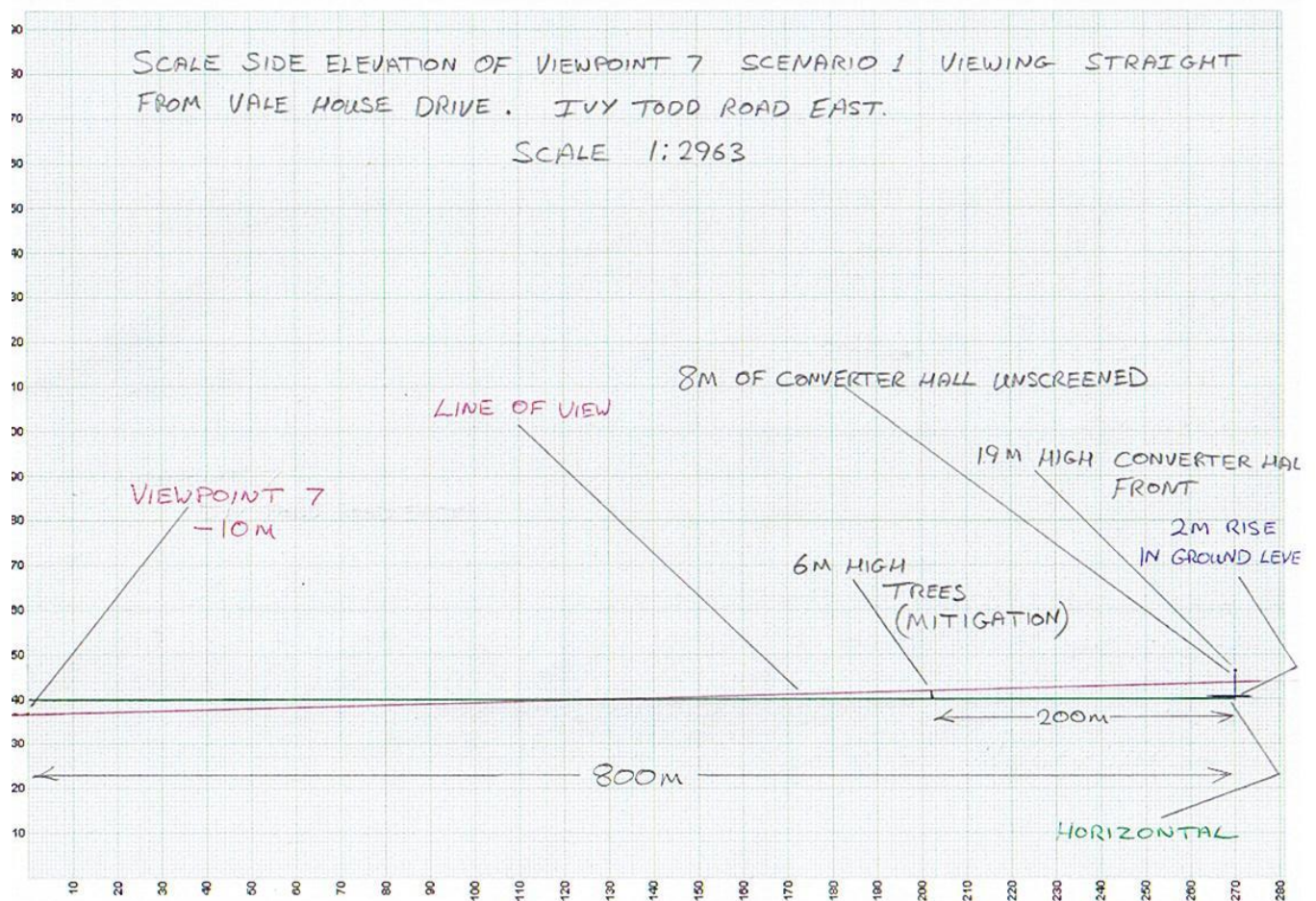


Dear Planning Inspectorate,

It has recently come to my attention that the applicant's photo montages at Lodge Lane North and South are flawed. I have lived on my farm [REDACTED] for 50 years, and family have owned Necton Farm since 1947 so we are all extremely familiar with the lay of the land. The applicant has said that they don't know whether the the rise in landform shown as being to the fore of the onshore project substation actually occurs or not, and it cannot be determined from the baseline photograph, as the mature woodland associated with Lodge Farm screens this portion of the view. Using Google Earth Pro, ground levels through Lodge Farm trees shows that the land continues to gently fall to the west, away from the lane, as it does all the the way along the lane, up to Lodge Farm. I have also walked the area and I can confirm this, with no concealed ridgeline. I disagree with the applicants opinion, that the more critical point in terms of screening is the extent to which the landform falls away to the south. I agree the land falls approximately 5m from Lodge Farm to the viewpoint, but the land continues to rise a further 3m beyond Lodge Farm, to the converter halls. With the comparable distance from the viewpoint to Lodge Farm, and from lodge farm to the converter halls, the further 3m rise behind Lodge Farm negates most of this critical screening effect, and yet the photo montages show the converter halls with a 17-18m screening effect. I have included a scale side elevation diagram of viewpoint 3 to demonstrate the situation, and it shows the converter halls in full view. As the ground continues to fall at a similar gradient to Lodge Lane South viewpoint 2, from viewpoint 3, the same issue applies, and the converter halls will be far more visible than shown in the montage.



In the applicant's response to viewpoint 7 Ivy Todd Road East scenario 1, they seem to have ignored the effect of the distance between the viewpoint and the mitigating trees. I agree with the ground levels mentioned, and the viewpoint is 10m lower than the ground level at the mitigating tree planting. Working with a viewline from viewpoint 7 to the centre of the Boreas site, the relevant dimensions are: The distance from viewpoint 7 to the mitigating trees is 600m. The ground level at the trees is 10m higher than the viewpoint. The trees are assumed 6m (mid way of the applicants estimation), and they are 200m from the converter halls, at this point (they are set at an angle). The ground level of the converter halls is 2m higher than the mitigating trees (ground levels from Google Earth Pro). With these dimensions it has again been possible to draft a scale diagram, to demonstrate the achieved mitigation. The result shows an 11m mitigation and 8m unmitigated, not the full mitigation shown in the photo montage. I have used Google Earth Pro for ground levels in both cases, and in both cases this can be verified by eye, the reason I noticed a problem.



The only explanation for these discrepancies in my opinion is, the OS 5m DTM software used by the applicant has an accuracy of $\pm 2.5\text{m}$ rural, and less accurate where trees and buildings cover the terrain. The aforementioned mature woodland associated with Lodge Farm, has the capacity to cause a ridgeline to be seen, great enough to cause the effect we are seeing at viewpoints 2 and 3 Lodge Lane, and the $\pm 2.5\text{m}$ accuracy over the distance involved with viewpoint 7 could be enough to produce the photo montage in question.

Working with the limitations of this accuracy on a project of this size it could be suggested that an on foot survey should be carried out to check for obvious anomalies, but I do not consider this to be a satisfactory solution, capable of producing images accurate enough, to be used to plan successful mitigation, and to generate photo montages of successful mitigation to show residents, interested parties, and the planning inspectorate. A more accurate system is needed for a cumulative project of this size, where the distances involved are so large from the project to viewpoints, a 5m inaccuracy in the height of a mitigating screen, natural or not could make the photo montage virtually useless.

I strongly feel that if we are expected to accept this not insignificant construction, and live with it, we could be afforded more reliable positive mitigation, that is not based on the above method. Earth bunding was mentioned early on in the Vanguard, Boreas consultation as a possibility. It would massively help the visual mitigation, and also prove beneficial to the noise mitigating measures.

On 23rd January 2020 I attended an accompanied site visit with the Boreas Planning Inspectors. I was able to show them the errors produced by the applicant's software and demonstrate at the sites that there was no ridges where they are shown on the photomontages at Viewpoint 7. Unfortunately Viewpoint 3 was not included in this Accompanied Inspection. This is because the applicant has been misleading residents during both consultations to believe that they were concerned by private individual's views, whereas at the inspection they gave me the impression that they are really only concerned with public viewpoints. If we had known how things stood we would have requested a site visit to Lodge Lane. We would also have asked for a visit to Ivy Todd Road and Chapel Lane, where the substations would be seen from the public highway.

Thank you for your attention Colin King 20012468.