From: Michael

**Sent:** 20 May 2021 19:26

To: Energy Infrastructure Planning < <a href="mailto:beiseip@beis.gov.uk">beiseip@beis.gov.uk</a>>

Subject: Norfolk Vanguard project EN010079 Norfolk Boreas Project EN010087

Dear Sir

I write in response to email of 29th April, inviting comments regarding the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects, following the High Court's decision to quash the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm Order 2020.

I agree that the Vanguard project needs to go back to the Planning Department to be examined again (Paragraph 8). It needs to be looked at in conjunction with the Boreas project, since the 2 projects are linked and so far have been dealt in isolation. This has led to misunderstanding and misinterpretation as to the cumulative effects and the resulting impact to the population and environment.

(Paragraph 6) I disagree. When I attended the first local meeting in July 2017, regarding the Vanguard project, I felt that I did not receive an understanding of the fact that a second project ie Boreas, of equal magnitude and importance was to be constructed, or with any knowledge as to the resulting impact of the 2 joint projects. Questions from the floor were blocked and I feel that information was selective. Visual representation by way of 3D CAD or similar was not and has not been available, despite being suggested. This type of graphic would have been very beneficial at every stage, giving a better visual understanding.

I would therefore like the planning to start again as one joint application between Vanguard and Boreas. The cumulative effects need to be scrutinised as a sole undertaking. It is important that size, visual mitigation and noise levels are redetermined culumatively, since the singular Vattenfall project did not give acceptable importance to, or reporting of these factors. Vattenfall has suggested visual mitigation via tree planting, but how this could be achieved against the gigantic construction has not been made clear, nor any time sclae suggested in order to achieve said mitigation.

The noise level for Ivy Todd is of particular concern. Vattenfall states that the average background noise level in Ivy Todd is 28.4 dB and the noise limit has been set at 35dB 5mins and 32dB 15 mins. This is a quiet and tranquil hamlet and the amount of noise generated would be constant and unacceptable. The farmhouse at Ivy Todd has been evaluated with differing acceptable noise levels between ground and first floors. The fact that this is a residence rather than a non inhabited building ie barn or similar does not seem to have been accounted for.

There was failure to gather any background noise levels in West End. Out of the 12 long term monitoring points only 2 provided data and 1 managed 1 day's data.

When both substations are re-examined as one project, I wonder if Necton really is a suitable location.

Thank you for your attention. Yours faithfully Diana Lockwood

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Sent from my iPad