From:	NectonSubstationAction Messenger
To:	Norfolk Boreas
Subject:	Norfolk Boreas Project – EN010087
Date:	21 November 2019 09:34:44

Our answer to Q5.3.3 in https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010087/EN010087-001245-NORB%20–%20Written%20Questions.pdf

It was explained by the Applicant at the DCO ISH on 13 November 2019 that in its opinion it is not necessary to limit all but the converter halls to 13m because the visual assessment has taken into account all the substation buildings development up to a height of 19m (parameter of the Rochdale envelope). The opinions of other IPs are requested.

We disagree with the Applicant. It is ridiculous to assume that any buildings or structures exceeding 13m will not make a significant extra impact on the visuals of the substation. Mitigation is already impossible and will become only more so the more tall structures there are.

For example, the lightning conductors (which are more considerable in their bulk than one might imagine) will (we are told) be required for each and every building. We were told by the developer that these will be **25m high** (so higher than even 19m) and will be completely impossible to mitigate. Their materials will create sun-sparkle, ensuring that they will be seen by far distant receptors as well as those closer, and will be intensely irritating. They may apparently be connected by some kind of mesh (no-one from the applicant was able to give a definite answer on this at the presentations either for Vanguard or Boreas. This mesh (if it is used) will be a hazard to wildlife as well as a visual irritant.

The reason for such heavy use of conductors is presumably because the whole area of Ivy Todd (possibly residents were told, because of elements in the soil and sub strata) attracts a higher than average amount of lightning strikes.

This further highlights the unsuitability of huge industrial units in the area.

Top Farm being lower and standing on different geology would have been much more suitable.

NSAG