

Paul
Crawf

Triton Knoll The Planning Inspectorate EN020019

Main Points

1. On 18th June 2015 E.on confirmed the closure of its gas powered station at Killingholme with the loss of 900 MW generation capacity. The capacity of Triton Knoll is expected at 900 MW. Surely there is now capacity at Killingholme to send the power there rather than run a motorway of cables through productive arable land in the Lincolnshire Fens. This must surely be a more viable option?
2. The role of the Agricultural Liaison Officer is pivotal to the land management and drainage reinstatement of the land. Who is employing the ALO and shouldn't more than one individual/ organisation be involved?
3. There is very little in the documents about the depth of the cables in relation to existing field drainage schemes. The fields that the cables are planned to go through are all underdrained to a depth of nearly 2 metres in places.

The cables will need to be laid at a depth of at least 0.5 metres below these drains so future drainage is not impeded, hence a depth of 2.5 metres.

In the Soil Management Section 5.3 there are very little specifics about cable depth in relation to field drainage and reinstatement. Once drainage schemes are disturbed they are never the same again. Can RWE and Statkraft give assurances that field drainage schemes will be fully renewed in fields where cables are to be laid?

4. You have indicated the use of one of our farm tracks as a permanent right of access. Alongside this farm track is a 6 inch irrigation water pipe. Under Item 3.26 other crossings it does not clarify if you will bore underneath this pipeline?
5. Under Section 2 – Baseline Conditions. An overview of soil types and distribution are detailed. Under 2.2 it mentions a small area of slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils in the vicinity of Northlands.

The cables are planned to go through our land near the Northlands and we need detailed soil substrate analysis to determine this soil type.

There is very little detail of soil substrates and the ingress of water as the cables are installed.

We have a Lancaster War Memorial in the field adjoining the planned cable route. This aircraft went down on 29th January 1943 and it has been written that the local Fire Brigade tried for two days to pump the crater clear of water but it filled up as fast as the water was pumped out. The silty soil at depths with excessive water was akin to quicksand and it became impossible to recover the five bodies.

I mention this fact as the laying of the cables is very weather dependant and also doubt whether this soil type is suitable for cables .

6. The Sibsey Lancaster Memorial Trust need to be kept informed for access purposes and it would be expected there would be minimal disturbance near to this private grave.
7. Permanent Right of Access on Ref TK AP SLG Ref 23a 13/ 5/2015.
Why does the permanent access route go down the full length of an arable field when it could be accessed on a grass track down the side of the river?

Not in agreement with this plan.

8. Within the document section Outline Landscape Strategy and Ecological Mangement Plan, it states under 6.23 that it is important to note any alterations to drainage systems will only be implemented with the landowners consent.

Leaving the field/land in the same conditions as before any cables are laid is paramount. This means that the cables need to be 0.5 below any field drains. Also any field drainage scheme which is disturbed needs a full field replacement scheme. No consent will be given by me if these conditions are not met.

9. We are aware of the Viking Connector and any developments with this must be made available at the same time so that the full impact is considered.

Bishop's Farm, Sussex (NORMAN)

