

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Aquind Interconnector](#)
Subject: Fwd: Stop Aquind in Portsmouth
Date: 10 August 2021 06:26:33
Attachments: [F2EB73E0-09FB-4EC1-963C-5CD40C503220.png](#)

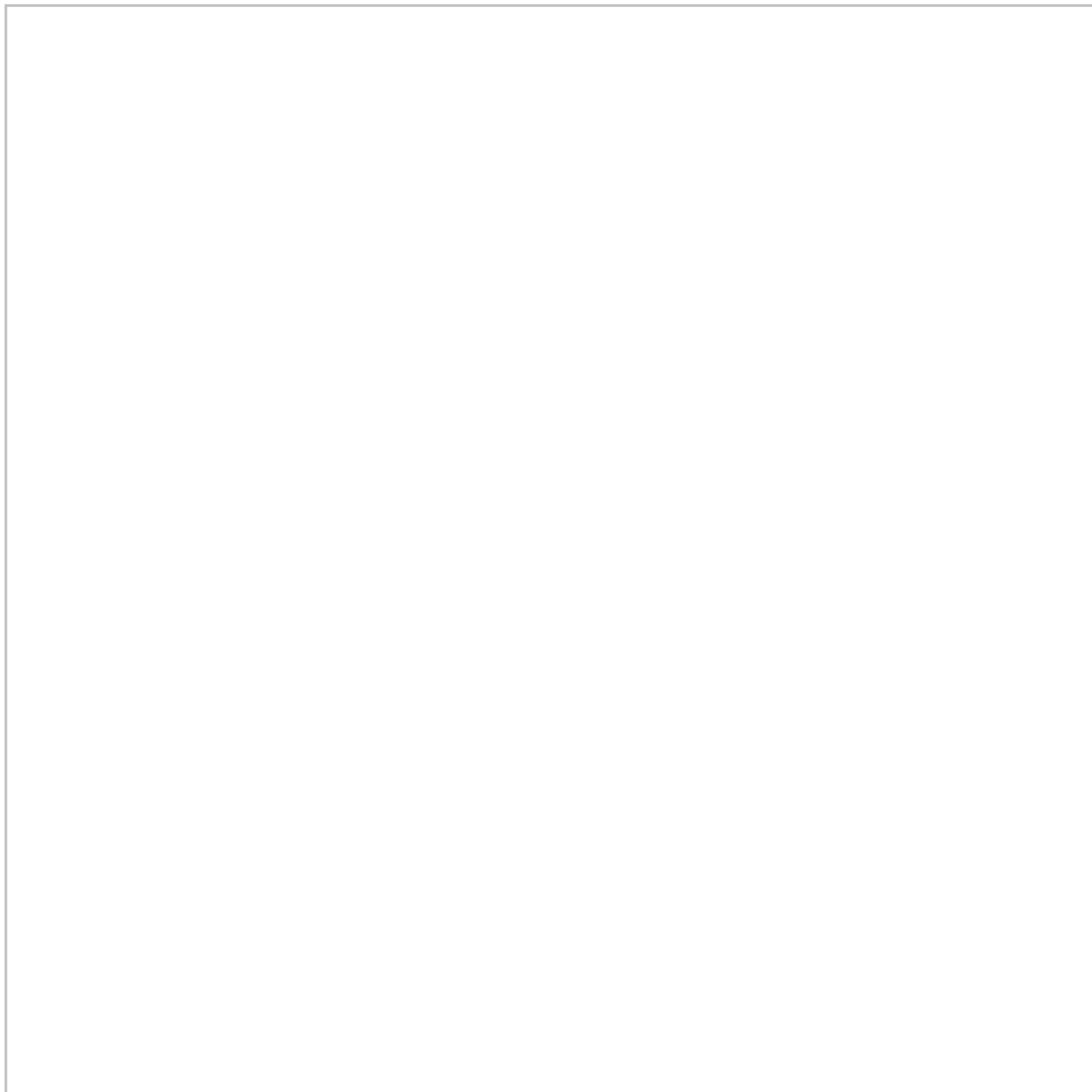
Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to object to the Aquind Interconnector Scheme.

In the last year I have moved to [REDACTED] and am very concerned at the short term and long term environmental damage that this is going to do to the area. I walk my dog on Milton Common every day, my children play in Bransbury Park and I am already concerned about the poor air quality in the city. Portsmouth has illegally bad air quality. As a small island, with a very dense population, I can't believe that this route has been chosen.

I am appalled to think of the massive damage and disruption that this will cause to the environment in Portsmouth and beyond. Portsmouth is one of the most densely populated cities in Europe and green space is at a premium. We already have alarmingly bad air quality so the months of disruption that will be caused by its proposed route along the A2030 are a concern for the whole city. This is one of only 3 roads out of Portsmouth and this scheme will gridlock our city, leading to even worse air pollution.

Green space is at a premium in Portsmouth. As you will see from the ONS Bulletin, 'UK Natural Capital: Urban Accounts', South Hampshire has the least green and blue space of any of England's built up areas.



The proposed route will cause untold damage and disruption to Milton Common, one of the most diverse wildlife areas on Portsea Island, as well as to Bransbury Park and local allotments. All these areas are vital spaces for us to live healthy lives from walking the dog and following cycle routes to spaces where families and children get fresh air and play. Disruption and damage to these areas will take a huge toll on residents desperate for the outdoor space that lockdown has shown is vital for our well-being.

Don't just take it from me. Below is a brief list of objections from Conservative MP Penny Mordaunt.

“Today I handed in my petition against the AQUIND Interconnector Scheme to the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

This petition delivers the views of thousands of my constituents today to BEIS regarding Aquind.

It will:

- Make the UK less resilient
- Politicise energy supply
- Disrupt #Portsmouth's recovery
- Damage our environment.
- For no benefit to energy consumers.

#StopAquind”

Labour MP Stephen Morgan is also campaigning against this issue and has talked in parliament about the murky issues of donations from the company to government ministers responsible for key decisions. This is an affront to democracy.

The Aquind Interconnector is hugely unpopular in Portsmouth and the campaign against it is growing and growing as you will see from the thousands who have signed Stephen Morgan’s petition.

Please listen to everyone who is telling you that this project will be a disaster for Portsmouth and prevent this from happening.

Yours faithfully,

Graham O’Neil

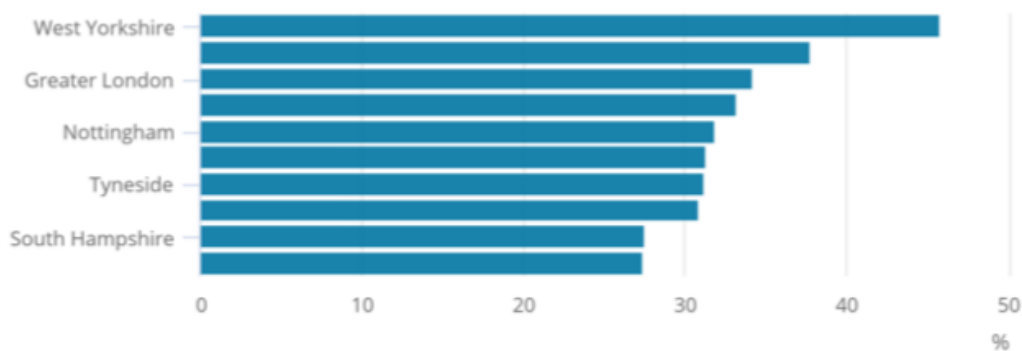


Figure 3: West Yorkshire is the greenest of the 10 largest associated built-up areas by number of residential addresses

Percentage of urban area comprised of natural land cover, Great Britain 2019

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Percentage of urban area comprised of natural land cover, Great Britain 2019



Source: Ordnance Survey

Private outdoor space

Residential gardens provide outdoor space and the potential for private green and blue space, potentially offering a range of ecosystem services, for example, recreation, noise mitigation and food if homegrown.

Using Ordnance Survey maps it has been possible to estimate the extent of private outdoor space. It is estimated by extracting the size of property plots in Great Britain and removing the size of buildings in the plot, the residual is assumed to be outdoor space. These estimates include both front and back gardens, but currently do not tell us anything about natural land covering these spaces. For example, a garden could comprise grass and hedgerows or could be paved with a fence.

Following work from the [Data Science Campus, Office for National Statistics](#), it was estimated that 62% of garden space in Great Britain could be vegetation. However, further work is needed to make this estimate more accurate in order to be able to look at different regions.

Approximately 520 thousand hectares of residential garden exist in urban areas in Great Britain, accounting for 30.6% of the total urban area, down from 33.8% in 2017. England has the largest proportion of urban area