

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Deadline 3 Written Representation^.docx
Date: 15 December 2020 18:31:32
Attachments: [Deadline 3 Written Representation^.docx](#)

Dear Team,

Please find attached my Written Representation for Deadline 3. The remarks included apply to both EA1N and EA2. I have sent a separate email to EA1N.

If you are able, please could you confirm receipt?

With thanks,

Best Regards,

Tessa Wojtczak

20024032/ AFP 1034.

Sent from my iPad

Deadline 3
15 December 2020.

PINS reference. EA1N: IP: 20224031. AFP: 132.
EA2: IP: 20224032. AFP: 0134.

Responses to submission and Comments received at Deadline 2. These remarks apply to both EA1N and EA2.

- Licensed Aquifer.
- Commitment to HDD and simultaneous ducting at Landfall.
- Tried and tested technology/ innovation.
- Erosion and Offshore Implications- Landfall
- Noise, Vibration and Air Pollution at Landfall Site.
- Cable Corridor Routing at Plot 13, clarification of need for Plot 10.: (11 pages).

Applicants Comments on Written Representations Volume 4 Land Interests ExA.WR-4.D2.V1.
(With Reference to ExAQ 1.7.17)

1. Licensed Aquifer.

2.10 Elspeth Gimson. WR.

Point 3 states:

“(Re) The impact on ground source water aquifers. The proposed trench which might with multiple cables be present for up to 10 years, is likely to have a serious adverse impact on the freshwater well which is the only water supply to the five properties. This is a fragile water supply, regularly monitored by East Suffolk Council under the private water supplies (England) Regulations 2016 -SI No. 618 and the Private Water Supplies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2018-SI No. 707) and was last tested 6th October 2020 (Council Reference 20/07677/ PWATER). No mention has been made of the potential impact of these trenchworks on this water supply , a measure of the cavalier and unfeeling attitude of the developer to local residents basic needs.”

The Applicant does not respond to this or any other specific point in the representation, referring the IP to the general topic Applicants Comments on WR Vol 3 (where I can find no specific reference to aquifers forming a private water supply)and the promise of a stakeholder Communications Plan.

2.6 Christopher and Wendy Orme. WR.

2. “ The licensed borehole at Ness House serves Ness House, Wardens, Stable Cottage and The Coach House. Boring into the aquifer which serves the borehole could cause serious pollution. We have received no evidence that this threat has even been considered. Other boreholes on adjoining land are listed as unlicensed which we believe is not the case.

Also Richard Reeves speaking at ISH2 Session 2 21.21 with Specific Reference to potential damage to the aquifer caused by sea bed and terrestrial drilling (especially in relation to the remarks made about HDD below).

Applicant's Response:

“ With regard to the aquifer, point 2 in this representation, as outlined in the draft statement of Common Ground with the Environment Agency (REP1-077)(2 November 2020) The Applicants have committed to undertake a hydrological risk assessment for works that require excavations below 1m within 250 m of boreholes or Springs.”

Turning to the Draft Statement of Common Ground with the Environment Agency (REP1-077) as directed, I find:

EA109. Topic . Wording of Requirements.

With reference to a ‘ written scheme to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants, The Applicants agree that the Outline CoCP (APP 578) (October 2019) will be updated to include:

~A commitment to undertake a hydrogeological risk assessment for works that could cause changes to aquifer flow or affect aquifer quality within 500 m of groundwater dependent ecological sites..... A screening exercise will be undertaken (utilising desk-based information such as BGS borehole records, solid and superficial geological mapping and OS mapping, site citations, Natural England's Priority Habitats Inventory and Phase 1 Habitat survey data where available) to determine whether or not ecological sites have features / habitats that are likely to be groundwater fed. Where features / habitats that are likely to be groundwater fed are within 500 m of works that require excavations below 1m, a hydrological Risk assessment will be undertaken.

~ A commitment to undertake a hydro geological risk assessment for works that require excavations below 1 m within 250 m of boreholes or springs.

Turning now, as directed, to the Outline CoCP (App-578) which still appears to be the unamended Version 1 of October 2019 in the Examination Library, I have read through Section 6 (Contaminated Land and Groundwater), and all of Section 11, (Surface Water and Drainage Management) and can nowhere find the updated notes agreed on in the draft SoCG at EA 109.

I do however note this on page 35 of the OCoCP:

11.3. Abstractions.

117. Any landowners with private water supplies will be identified during landowner consultations, and all affected landowners and water supplies will be monitored appropriately during construction works. Standard mitigation, where required, would include pre-and post construction monitoring surveys of the water supply, development of risk management measures and the preparation of contingency supply arrangements. (My underlining).

Why weren't we told?

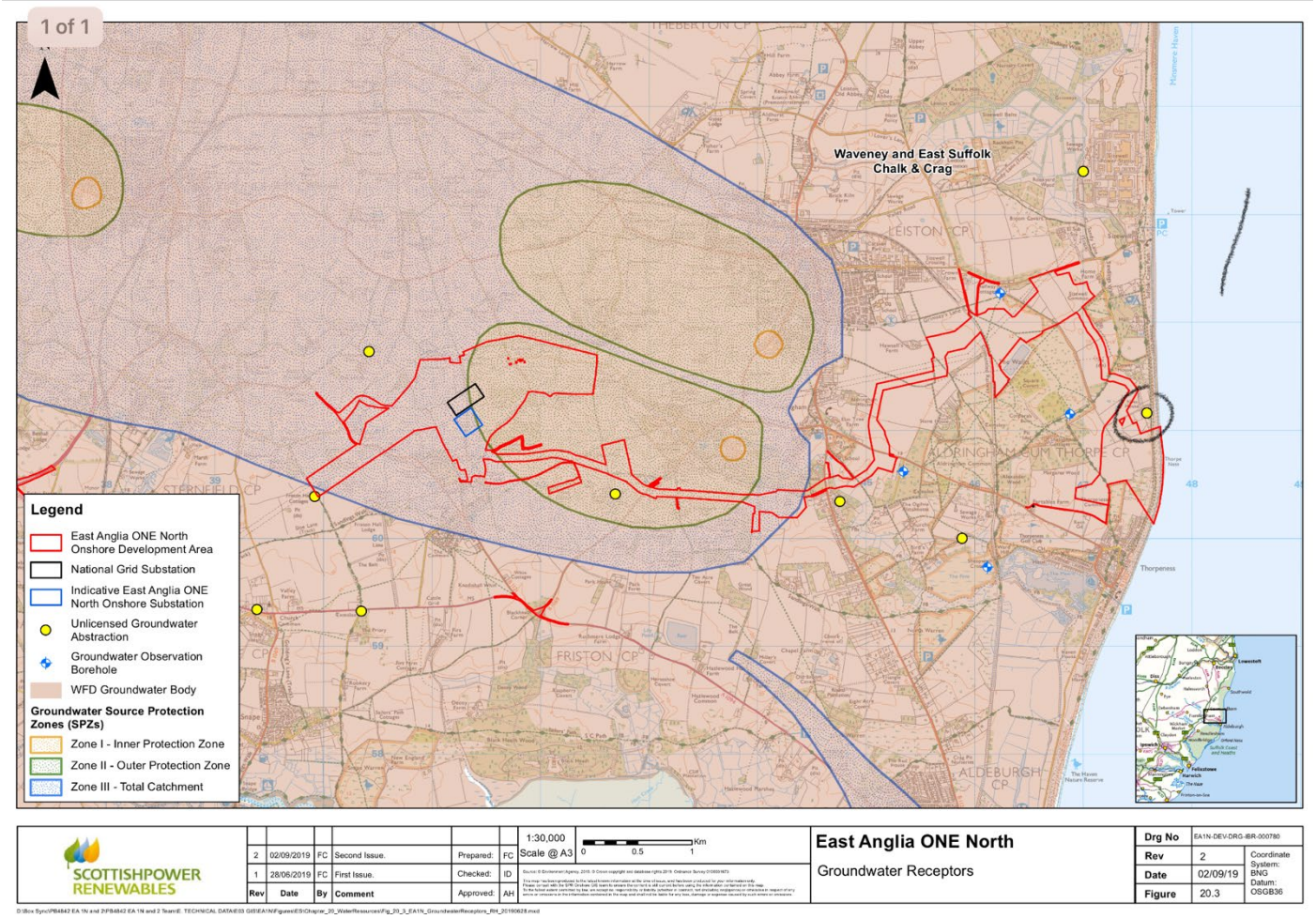
In response to my own representations on this subject, the Applicants have no response at all.

Please note the following points:

Although this registered and licensed aquifer has been clearly represented to the Applicant as providing the sole water supply for three households, and a centre providing residential care for vulnerable young and old, with full details of licensing registration , – and indeed the Applicant's response opens using that same term, aquifer- they reply in terms of the minimum working distance required of them in respect of a borehole of 250m, and not even the more generous 500 m allowed for groundwater dependent ecological sites. Boreholes are not the issue here. Neither are ecological sites. It is a question of human health and private rights. This response is shockingly beside the point.

These minimal and inappropriate undertakings (in respect of our water supply) to which the Applicant refers do not in fact appear in the CoCP. The updating required by the Environmental Authority appears not to have taken place.

Even with reference to the screening exercise referred to by the Applicant which is designed to identify such sites from which the 500m distance should be observed, in the note which sadly does not apply to our water supply, the fact is that it is these very processes which have already failed to identify this significant aquifer in the map of Water Abstractions in the Environmental Statements to which I have referred in my earlier submissions. (Figure attached, licensed aquifer outlined in black.) On the relevant map it is nominated as an Unlicensed groundwater Abstraction .The Applicant is only aware of this vital resource because, having reviewed that document, Interested Parties have brought it to the attention of the Planning Inspectorate. I would suggest that this is a serious failure of due diligence.



The CoCP outlines clearly the position in relation to landowners with private aquifers, outlined above. Should this not have been the response to concerns about SPRs responsibilities in respect of this private water supply? I ask the Applicant to provide details of the pre-And post construction monitoring surveys of the water supply, development of risk management measures, and the preparation of contingency supply arrangements.

Further, at EXAQ1.7.18, Groundwater Dependent Ecological Sites, an IP refers, at Deadline 1, to an email in which the Applicant commits to, among measures referred to above, “ mapping of all existing Abstraction licenses , all domestic Abstractions and all protected rights; measures will ensure no derogation to these as a result of the projects.”

However , The Applicants in their Deadline 2 response to this refer the ExA to the document (ReP1-077) that I’ve referred to above. This does not appear to include such an assurance; if it does, the Applicant must extend the same assurance to us , and confirm when this commitment to modify the SoCG, made at Deadline 1, will take place. Until then as things stand, our supply is entirely unprotected, in a chain of partial and unfinalised assurances. Would the ExA please require the Applicant to address this issue with the seriousness it merits.

- Commitment to HDD and simultaneous ducting at Landfall.**

Many representations have been made concerning the stability of the cliffs at Thorpeness and its exceptional vulnerability to erosion.
A key part of The Applicants case throughout has been its commitment to HDD at Landfall and other sensitive points, frequently re iterated at Deadline 2 without qualification or reference to possible alternative methods.

Before moving onto specific Deadline 2 responses on the part of the Applicants, I attach a screenshot of The Rationale for the Use of Trenchless Techniques at Landfall, at 1.3 of the Outline Construction Method Statement of 2 November 2020 for Reference. This appears at page 3; HDD as star billing of a primary commitment at the head of the document.

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Outline Landfall Construction Method Statement
2nd November 2020

SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES

1.3 Rationale for Use of Trenchless Technique at Landfall

11. The Applicant's commitment to a trenchless technique at the landfall to avoid potential impacts on the Suffolk coastline as part of the embedded mitigation of the Projects is anticipated to:

- Avoid direct physical disruption to the nearshore Sizewell Bank;
- Avoid direct physical disruption to the outcrop of Coralline Crag;
- Avoid direct physical disruption to the ness at Thorpeness;
- Avoid interruption of circulatory sediment transport pathways;
- Avoid disturbance to the alongshore sediment transport processes;
- Reduce the risk of suspended sediment (during construction) affecting the Sizewell B Nuclear Power Station's cooling water infrastructure;
- Avoid the need for cable protection measures in the intertidal and shallowest nearshore zones;
- Minimise the need for cable protection measures elsewhere across the sea bed; and
- Avoid interaction with the beach at Thorpeness.

It is difficult not to understand this as an unqualified commitment to HDD.

I suggest that in allowing that understanding, which in fact it appears is not a commitment, the premise upon which this Examination has been conducted to date is compromised.

Applicants Comments on WRs Vol 3 Individual Stakeholders.

2.17. Project Description- Landfall.

Applicants' Comments:

The Applicants note queries raised in written representations regarding the approach to construction at the Landfall.

A commitment has been made to install the export cable at the landfall using trenchless techniques, thus minimising disturbance to the cliffs and SSL.

2.18 Project Description- Onshore Cable route.

Applicants comments: The applicants can now confirm that should both the east Anglia one N. project and the East Anglia Two project be consented and then build sequentially, when the first project goes into construction, the ducting for the second project will be installed along the whole of the onshore cable route in parallel with the

installation of the onshore cables for the first project. This will include installing ducting using a trenchless technique at the landfall for both projects at the same time.

In relation to this second statement, please note the response to questioning at ISH 2, Session 2 (, 9.55). Concerning this commitment to lay Cable and ducting for both projects at once at Landfall.

I think we will maintain the current submission for the time being because we are missing this important information which is the soil properties in the geotechnical information

Okay so you're not sure on that point at the minute

Yes.

That is in complete contradiction to the deadline 2 Statement, which can now be regarded as having no weight.

HDD.

We have become familiar with the arguments for HDD throughout this process, noting the emphasis on its reduction in detrimental noise, vibration and soil disturbance effects as well as the all important protection of the Thorpeness cliffs, minimisation of damage to the Coralline Crag the SSI and ecosystem, and reduction in destruction of the AONB with implications for visual impact and habitat disturbance.

At the Issue Specific Hearing2 of Thursday 3 December, Session 2 at 3.02, in response to questioning by Jonathan Hockley on Landfall, it was stated by Mr Demetriades for SPR :

During our preliminary design, we did consider also open cut because it is the safest way of bringing cables to shore. But we decided that this would be something that would change entirely the natural landscaping and that cliff in the area in that we would not be able to reinstate properly and after time, this would weaken the area. So it will produce a loose cliff. So, as you know we are proposing a trenchless technique which we are considering now in our design. So all of this comes in to our design envelope. So the trenchless technique is the one we believe and that will demonstrate good design in this project. It brings certain benefits.....

So first of all we are talking about a technique that will reduce significantly the soil disturbance in the area where the work will be carried out, a minimum environmental impact to the surrounding area and the ecosystem.. We're talking about a significant reduction in noise. So this is a note below noise operation in general.

So there is less impact and secondly the actual trenches technique works. This also decreases the risk of failed drills....

However, a reference was made to "various options ". After further questioning (14.05) it appears that because there is not enough information about the construction of the soil at the site, horizontal directional drilling may not in fact be possible; the applicants are not sure.

When asked by Caroline Jones if they were aware of documentation provided by NE (11.06) showing that HDD for more than 2 km was not viable, they had no such knowledge. In fact they can give no assurance that HDD is viable at all at this stage, and won't know, probably until the end of next year when the Examination is long closed. GrG..... stated here that they do believe it is a potentially a feasible option. He states that in fact what is presented in the Application is "an envelope and description of the types of works" that may be undertaken. A reference was made to pipe-jacking, which I believe to be a much noisier and more disruptive method. There is no reference to this process anywhere in the Glossary of Terminology in the Applicants documentation. This is the first time I have heard of this possibility despite being engaged in this process since summer 2018.

Here I would refer the Examining Authority to Section 8 of the Outline Construction Method Statement of 2 November 2020, Cliff Stability, points 64-71, which refer exclusively to HDD at least 18 times, without any indication that this may be only a desired or possible method.

The representative for East Suffolk Council voiced the opinion of all, I think, in stating that the Council understood that HDD was the method in question, and that there hasn't been an outline code of construction plan produced on

the basis of any different technique. That left them in a position of not having performed adequate research or study to engage.

At 25.29 on the recording, Colin Innes was adamant that “ *if you read the material, a proper assessment envelope has been set out and evaluated within the environmental statement.*”

If I am right, this reference is to The Project Design Envelope outlined at 5.4 in the Applicants’ ES, Chapter 5, Volume 1. This states, *inter alia*:

It is recognised by the Planning Inspectorate (2018) that, at the time of submitting an application, offshore wind developers may not know the precise nature and arrangement of infrastructure and associated infrastructure that make up the proposed development.....

This flexibility is important as it prevents consent being granted for specific infrastructure or a particular layout which is not possible or optimal by the time of construction, which may be several years after the DCO Application was made.

Even if my analysis here is faulty, the general point stands that despite the high profile of HDD in all Deadline 2 responses from the Applicants in relation to the high and significant level of concern as to Cliff Stability and fragile protected landscape at Landfall, The Inspectorate is in fact being asked to grant consent to a project without any assurance as to any such methods or protection, with the strong probability that the natural landscape will be entirely changed, the cliff in that area would not be reinstated, the area will be weakened producing a loose cliff, environmental impact to the surrounding area and the eco-system will not be minimised, and noise disturbance will not be reduced, and there will be a risk of failed drills, all according to the statements made by the engineer quoted above.

The Applicants position as stated at the ISH is that this all depends on subsequent engagement with the supply chain, and that the scale of the investigations required to determine probable methods more clearly would come at too great a cost to themselves. Gavin Green 15.59:

This level of detail design is usually borne out by quite significant costs in terms of site investigations.

Compare these remarks with the Applicants’ responses and commitments at Deadline 2; the simple commitment that has been made.

I know the Examining Authority are fully aware of these exchanges and implications, but I must emphasise how absolutely extraordinary they are to us at this point. I support Fiona Gilmore of SEAS(18.46):

I would like to reinforce the concerns we have regarding risk, the risk given that the test had not been carried out... We believe that the risk is so significant at Thorpeness that you cannot carry on with this examination until these physical tests have been carried out.....I believe that risk is a very important factor in assessing whether this is the right site.

Again, at SEAS Statement at 1.04 ExaWQ1:

How do we have a guarantee that the drilling process will be controlled sufficiently to ensure no further crumbling of the cliffs caused by destabilising them? How do we know that SPR will follow through their promise not to touch the coralline crag?

The answer appears to be, as clearly stated by the engineer responding to Jonathan Hockley’s questioning, that all these things are quite explicitly probable, especially if the mitigation offered by HDD is now seen as a preferred option rather than a possible one.

On a purely local level, I attach two screenshots from the Aldringham cum Thorpe with Sizewell newsletter, delivered yesterday.

same.

Scottish Power

East Anglia One North and East Anglia Two: The inspector has held a number of open floor meetings where individuals and organisations have been able to voice their concerns. We are grateful to our District Councillors for the assistance they have given us at this time, in support of our written responses. We continue to support the views and concerns expressed by the District and County Councils and those of the Anglia Energy Planning Alliance Group and still have many concerns with Scottish Powers approach to these projects.

Coastal Erosion

We have seen worrying deterioration to the Geobag and gabion defences at the front of Northend Avenue and significant erosion of the cliffs to the north of Thorpeness. We together with a local interest group are in constant communication with East Suffolk Coastal Partnership who have been carrying remedial work. The partnership has also launched an East Anglia wide safety campaign – “STAY SAFE ON OUR COAST” as there are now dangerous cliffs all along the East Anglia coastline.

/, please email details to the editor: Pippa McLardy plmclardy@hotmail.com

STAY SAFE ON OUR COAST!

We have many miles of beautiful coastline to explore and enjoy but it is also some of the fastest eroding coast in western Europe. We urgently need your help to make sure that everyone stays safe when they visit the beach.

Please:

Do stay away from the cliffs.

They can be very unstable even if they look safe. It is extremely dangerous to walk close to cliffs or to climb them.

Do take notice of any signs

warning you of hazards. These have been put in place to help keep you and your loved ones safe.

Do take notice of the tides.

Some areas of beach along our coast are not as wide as they used to be and at high tide it is not possible to walk along them without walking close to the cliffs or being cut off by the tides. This could be very dangerous if the cliff is unstable, even though it may look safe.

This can be easily seen in places such as Pakefield, particularly close to the caravan park.

Don't walk on any defences which may have been placed on the beach.

Not only is it dangerous to do so, you are damaging something which is there to help protect the local community from erosion.

Do follow any diversion signs.

That help you navigate your walk onto safe paths and areas until you have passed any hazards

Do enjoy our wonderful coast and all that it has to offer but do visit safely, stay safe and go home safe.

If you have any questions or notice something about our defences or cliffs that you think we should know about then email us at coastalmanagement@eastsoffolk.gov.uk

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Tried and tested technology/ innovation.

At ISH 2, 1.25, Colin Innes for the Applicants laid great emphasis upon the innovative nature of this project, in that the AC link is proposed to be 275kV.

In terms of innovation, this would potentially be the first time offshore that that particular voltage has been used.

This gains a stage further in terms of innovation, and choosing to take a technology solution, which is innovative, and is driving the industry forward.

That world leading 275kV decision is one that should be recognised as innovative, challenging.....

Insofar as we have developed this project, it is very clear that (we are looking at) world leading technology,

In contrast, I'd like to draw the ExAs attention to the reasoning repeatedly offered as to the viability of the projected works: The Applicant states that they have a precedent, they've done it before. (Brompton/ Bawdsey) It could appear that the world leading nature of this project is offered at this point to afford greater credibility.

- **Erosion and Offshore Implications.**

Even before these doubts as to the method by which the Landfall works would be carried out, there have been concerns about the adequacy of surveys conducted. I have commented on these in some detail in my Deadline 2 submission, point 12, Coastal Change and Landfall Cliff Stability, and I would refer the ExA to those in the light of this new uncertainty as to working methods at Landfall.

The Government National Policy Statement Appraisal of Sustainability 3.8.3 outlines assessments which should be undertaken to identify impact on coastal processes.

Has the Applicant complied with these assessments?

Role of the Sizewell Dunwich bank.

It is known that EDF acknowledge the importance of the Sizewell / Dunwich Offshore Bank and the general Stability of Offshore morphology in its safety assessments. It has been observed that the northern part of the Sizewell/ Dunwich bank has shown loss of crest height and seaward contour change.

The Cefas report for EDF states:

If the lowering and reduction in the Sizewell/ Dunwich bank northern extension continues , the extent of the shoreline exposed to higher wave energy from the north-east sector would be expected to expand to the south accordingly. (BEEMS, Cefas Technical Report TR500 Sizewell Dunwich Bank Morphology and Variability p.49).

That southward expansion would directly affect Thorpeness, the reductions in the SZ/ D bank leading to further "Cliff erosion and increased sediment supply" (EDF DCO Geomorphology Appendix 20a Page 135.)

Further, EDF acknowledge the importance of the nearshore/ longshore bars that they introduce as "wave energy receptors " providing coastline stability. Maps show concentration of the Onshore Bank around Thorpeness. Disturbance to this bank caused by invasive work will have consequences for EDF.

This sediment supply might benefit Sizewell C, to the detriment of the stability of Thorpeness Cliffs.

On page 14 of Suffolk's Changing Coast provided by Touching the Tide, a scheme aiming to conserve and celebrate the .. coast and to increase understanding of coastal change, it states:

One of the biggest challenges for planning and predicting erosion on the coast is to understand how sand banks change shape under the sea. A new technique is being applied at Thorpeness by the National Oceanography Centre and Bournemouth University, which can interpret the shape of the sea bed from the pattern of the waves. Early results of this research indicate that the seabed here is highly dynamic. Further study should help researchers to understand better how the changing underwater landscape affects the shore"

This is the unstable and unpredictable coastal morphology that the Examining Authority is being asked to pass as suitable for invasive work which it is not guaranteed will be HDD.

Noise , Vibration, Air Pollution at Landfall Site.

With reference to my own WR at 2.23 of the Applicants Comments on Written Representations, Volume 4, of 17 th November, point 6 , Noise and Vibration Management, Baseline Measurements, with Specific Reference to the lack of any noise studies at the Landfall site and flawed methodology in organising/ reporting such tests, the Applicants refer me to Applicants Comments to WR Volume 3 .

In their Deadline 2 response at 2.12 of the Applicants Response to WR Volume 3, Noise and Vibration, the Applicants make no reference at all to Landfall Construction.

In their Deadline 2 response at 2.17 Project Description, Landfall, no Reference at all is made to noise or vibration at this site.

My questions therefore remain entirely unaddressed, and I should like the Applicants to respond to them. I would also suggest that any responses from the Applicant at Deadline 2 in respect of these issues where HDD was supposed to be the construction methods under consideration, are now redundant.

I'd also like to raise the point that the methodology of lumping together multiple representations under single banner issues and responding to them on the simplest level, without reference to their actual content, implies that either the Applicant hasn't read the individual representations, or doesn't feel any need to address them. Whatever the reason, it fails to move the process of Examination forward with any transparency.

Cable corridor routing at Plot 13, clarification of need for Plot 10

I have repeatedly asked, in Written submissions and emails, for the rationale behind the sharp angle of detour taken by the cable corridor from Plot 10 to Plot 15 across the field at Plot 13, taking the work directly up to Wardens and private dwellings instead of the short and straight route.

At Deadline 2, the Applicant refers me to Applicants Comments on Written Representations, where no Reference is made to it.

I have also repeatedly asked for an explanation as to why the land at Plot 10 is required, when there is a wide swathe of agricultural land adjoining it.

At Deadline 2, the Applicants refer me to Applicants Comments on Written Representations Volume 3, where no Reference is made to this.

After several emails to Nikki Berry asking for the same information, I was referred to the ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessments of Alternatives (SPP 052), Section 4.9.2. I had already sought an answer in that document and, on re reading, still found no clarification there.

S Berry also suggested Rep1-105. Question 1.0.1. This relates to good design. I have read the Applicants remarks in full and do not find an answer.

However, Ms Berry remarks that The Applicants

"encourage all comments to be submitted to the Examinations, as these provide a formal mechanism to register representations and for the Applicants and others to respond"

This is what I am repeatedly attempting to do, and I would welcome the ExAs assistance in using this process to get specific answers from The Applicants, as they themselves have suggested I do.

I'd also note that the same issue was raised by Richard Reeves during Issue Specific Hearing 2 but the Applicant had no comment to make.

We note with pleasure that the Examining Authority is planning an Accompanied Site Inspection to this location in January, and look forward to offering a clearer overview of the Landfall site and its environs.

End