Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Volume 5: Reports and Statements

Document 5.1.3: Consultation Report: Appendix C Non-Statutory Consultation Report

Final Issue A
April 2023

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020002

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5(2)(q) (s37(3)(c) s37(7) of the Planning Act 2008)

nationalgrid

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Issue number: BT-WSP-020631-560-0001

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

4.2 Non Statutory Consultation Report

nationalgrid

Contents

Executive summary

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 National □rid is in the p rocess of b ringing □r□□rd proposals to □dd much nee ded capability to the elec ricity t ansmission netwo rk between B ramfo rd substation in Suffolk, an d Twinstea d Tee in Essex.

1.1.2 The ene rgy we all use is inc easingly coming r□□ renewable an d low ca rbon sou rces. The Gove rnment is committe d to reaching net ze ro greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 an d has set out its ambition to connect 40 gigawatts (GW) of offsho re win d by 20 30. Reflecting this ambition, a la rge numbe r of offsho re win d projects a re being develope d by d iffe rent companies a roun d the UK coastline, 60 pe r cent of which a re looking to come asho re up an d down the East Coast. The existing elec ricity netwo rk in East Anglia does not have the capability to reliably an d secu rely ranspo rt all of the ene rgy that will be gene rate d an d connecte d to the National elect icity t ansmission system by 20 30 while ope rating to the r□□□r□d stan dards.

1.1 □3 Pa rt of this capacity sho rtfall a rises due to limits on the amount of powe r that can be □□rr□d westwa rd on the netwo rk r□□ B ramfo rd Substation. This is because the re a re cu rrently th ree elect icity t ansmission lines ca rrying powe r into the substation r□□ the no rth an d east an d only one line taking powe r out to the □□d□r netwo rk, c eating a bottleneck.

1.1.4 While a dd itional netwo rk reinfo rcement will be nee ded elsewhe re in East Anglia to ca rry the ene rgy that is coming in the next deca de on to homes an d businesses, it is essential that this const aint on the netwo rk between B ramfo rd an d Twinstea d Tee is □ddr□□□d, to □r□□d□ the vital capacity nee ded. Othe r reinfo rcements will not take away the nee d to □dd capacity to this pa rt of the netwo rk.

1.1.5 National □rid previously consulte d on these p roposals between 2009 an d 201 3, befo re changes to when planne d new gene ration was due to come online le d to this wo rk being put on □□d. Now that the offsho re win d developments have move d □r□□rd, backe d by Gove rnment ta rgets an d legislation, the re is a clea r nee d to progress with this netwo rk reinfo rcement, an d to delive r the a dd itional capacity by 2028. Wo rk on the p roject has been resta rted in □rd□r to achieve this.

1.1.6 The UK has also ma de great leaps in moving towa rds cleane r, greene r ene rgy consumption. The Gove rnment has set ambitious ta rgets to achieve net ze ro by 2050.

1.1.7 These ambitions, couple d with inc ease d d eman d for inte rconnection an d new nuclea r powe r, mean that gene ration in East Anglia is set to significantly inc ease. Netwo rk stu dies show that we will nee d the reinfo rcement to be in place befo re the en d of the deca de.

The Project

1.1.8 National □rid is p roposing to reinfo rce the t ansmission netwo rk between the existing B ramfo rd Substation in Suffolk, an d Twinstea d Tee in Essex. This wou d be achieve d by the const uction an d ope ration of a new 400kV elect icity t ansmission line.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

1.2 Purpose of the Consultation

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1.3 Purpose of this Report

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Government (2015) publication 'Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre[illegible] process', which states:

[illegible] "[illegible]"

[illegible] *The Department for Communities and Local Government was renamed in 2018 and again in September 2021 and is now known as the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).*

[illegible] [illegible] Appendices G and H respectively. National Grid's response to that feedback is also set [illegible] Grid's response in each case.

1.4 Structure of this Report

[illegible] [illegible]

- [illegible] **Methodology**

  [illegible]

- [illegible] 3 **Analysis of and Response to Feedback**

  [illegible], including on project design in a '**You Said, We Did**' format [illegible]

  [illegible]

- [illegible] **Next Steps**

  [illegible]

2. Methodology

2.1 Consultation process

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 's consultation [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible] 3 [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]3 [illegible]

Project website, email, and information line

[illegible] [illegible]
[redacted].

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] D[illegible] 5,499 [illegible] 4,564 [illegible] 7,919 page [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Direct mailing to the primary consultation zone

[illegible] [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Materials produced to support consultation

[illegible] [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Online activities

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]3 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Webinar	Date	Registered	Attended
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Deposit locations

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Media and social media - promotional activity

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[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Platform	Campaign dates	Total impressions	Ad clicks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		1,149,878	**4,122**

Additional engagement activities undertaken

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Date	Attendees
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

2.2 Response methods

[illegible] [illegible] sending a response directly to the project's postal address[illegible]

- **Email** [illegible]
- [illegible] **telephone** [illegible]
- **Postal** [illegible]

2.3 Response rate

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

2.3.2 [illegible]

[illegible]

Response Method	Response Rate
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

2.4 Consultation Response Form

[illegible] [illegible]

- **Policy context** [illegible]
- **Routeing options** [illegible]
- **Sections of the indicative alignment:**
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible] D – [illegible]
  - [illegible] – D[illegible]
  - [illegible] – [illegible]
  - [illegible] – [illegible]
- **Offsetting Impacts** – [illegible]
- **How are we doing** – [illegible]
- **Inclusion and Diversity** – [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

3. Analysis of feedback

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 [illegible]

3.1.2 [illegible] **closed questions** [illegible] below, the numbers have been 'rounded' up or [illegible]

3.1.3 [illegible] **open questions** [illegible]

3.1.4 [illegible]

3.1.5 [illegible]

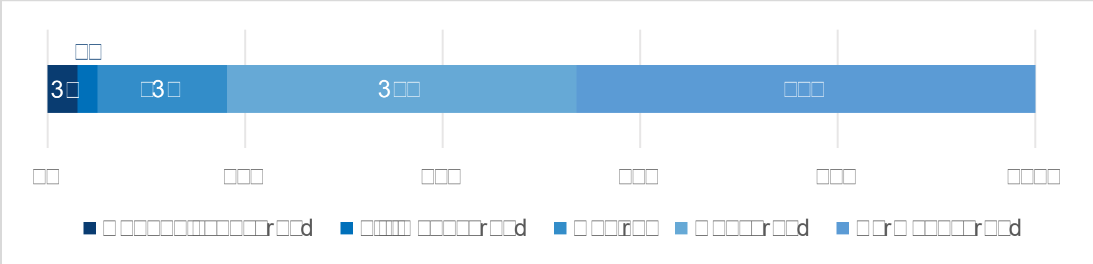
3.1.6 [illegible]

3.2 Responses to closed questions

3.2.1 [illegible]

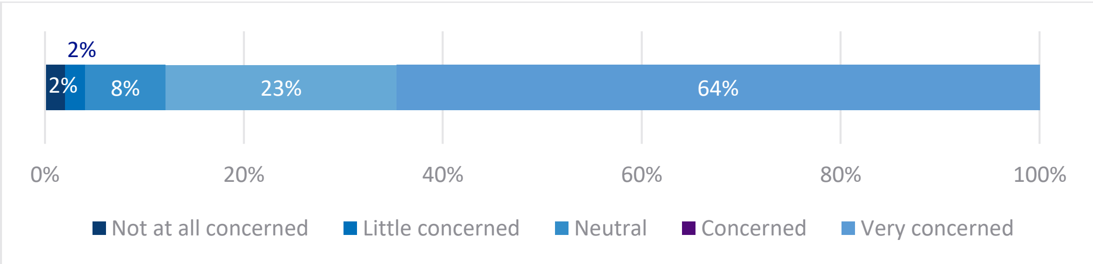
Policy context - Question 1

3.2.2 [illegible] warming and the impact of this on respondents' lives, the vast majority of respondents (81%) stated that they were either 'Concerned' or 'Very concerned'. Meanwhile, only [illegible] were either 'Not at all concerned' or 'Little concerned', with the remaining 13.3% of respondents remaining neutral[illegible]



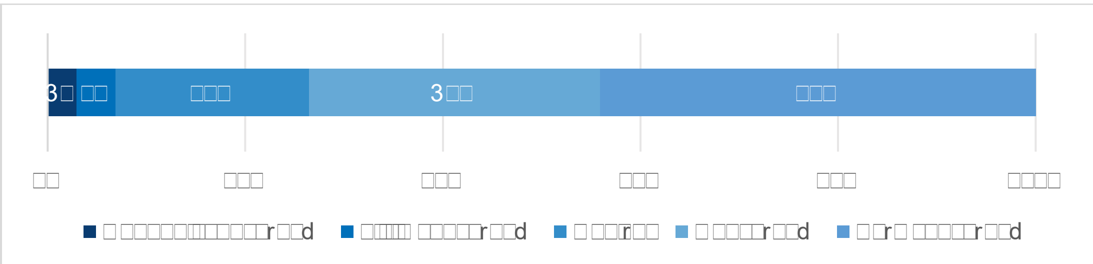
[illegible]

3.13 [illegible] hen asked about respondents' level of concern regarding the [illegible] the majority of respondents were either 'Concerned' or 'Very concerned', with 87.[illegible] either 'Not at all concerned' or 'Little concerned' was very low, equating to 4.2%, while a [illegible]



[illegible]

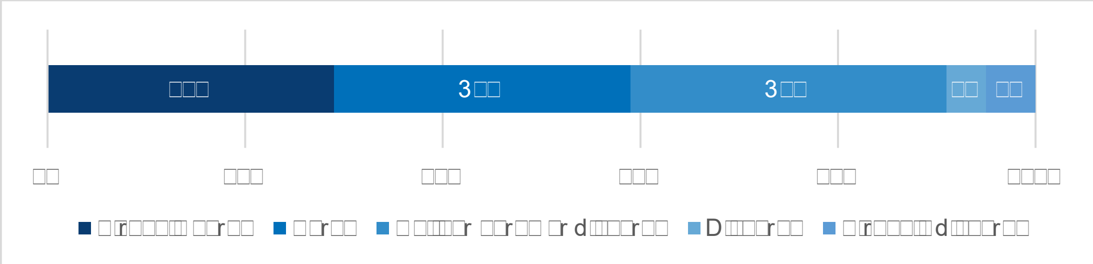
[illegible] [illegible] 74.2% of respondents were either 'Concerned' or 'Very concerned', while a larger proportion (nearly 20% of respondents) were neutral on this issue. The remaining 6.2% were either 'Not at all concerned' or 'Little concerned'.



[illegible]

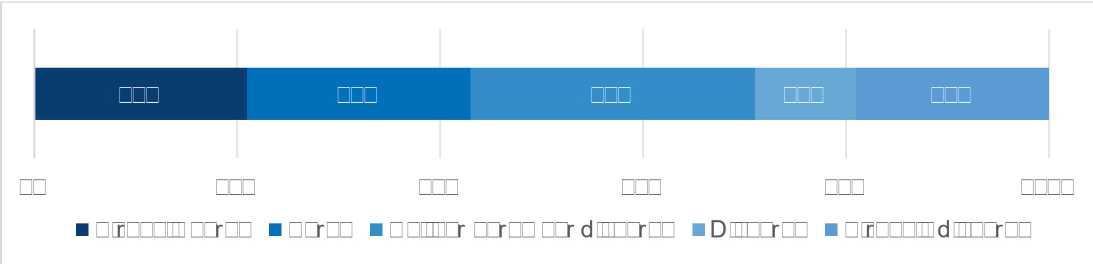
Policy context - Question 2

[illegible]



[illegible]

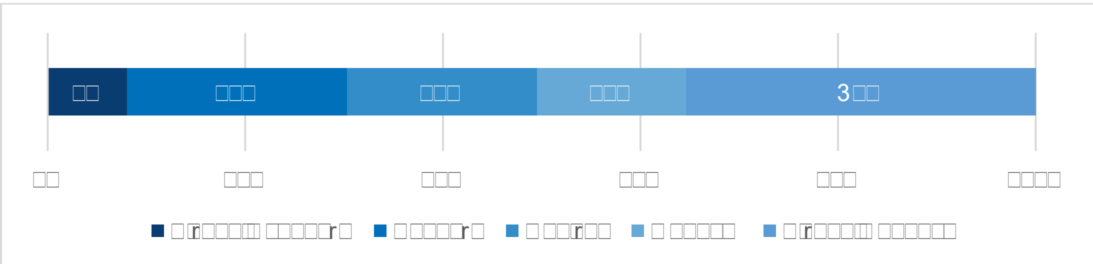
[illegible]



[illegible]

Routeing options - Question 3

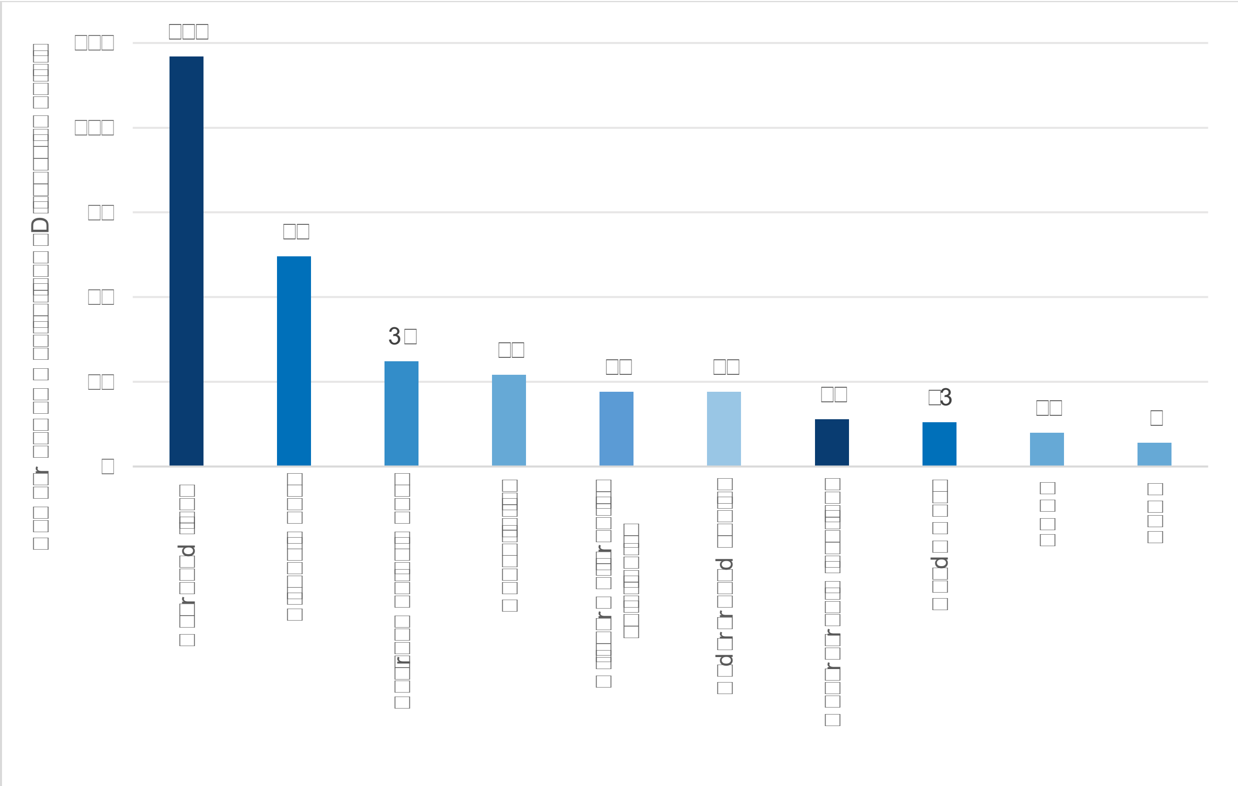
[illegible]



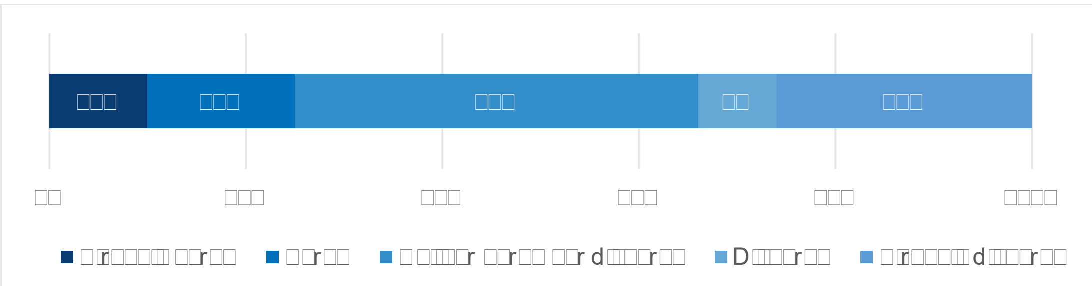
[illegible]

Routeing options - Question 4

[illegible]

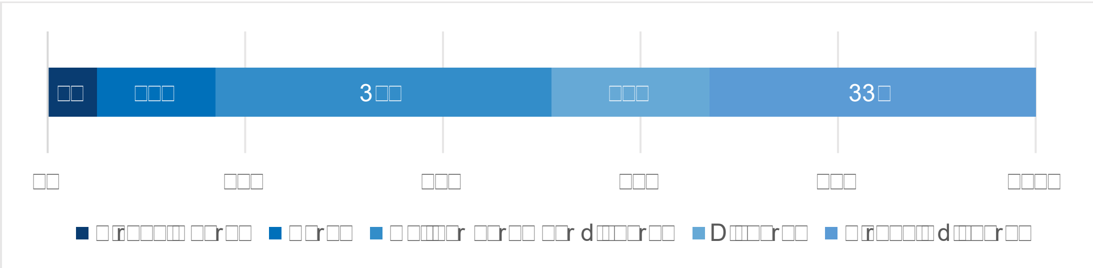


Section A-B Bramford to Hintlesham – Question 5



Section A-B Bramford to Hintlesham – Question 6

[illegible]

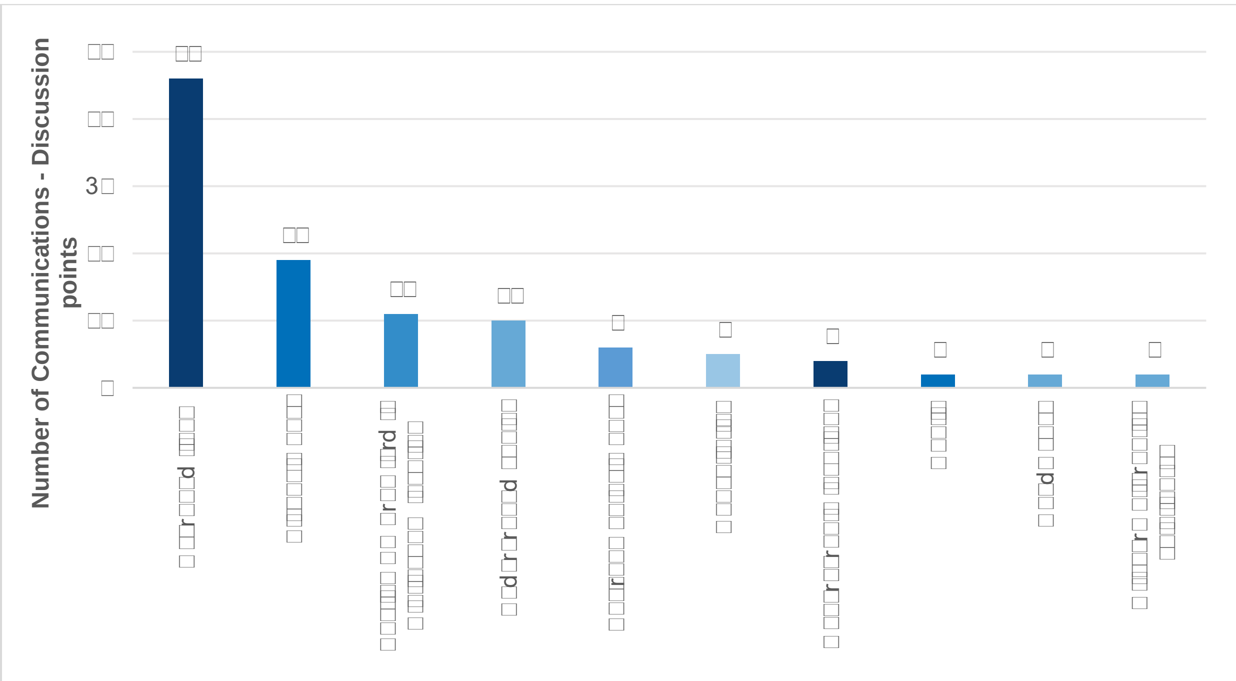


[illegible]

Section A-B Bramford to Hintlesham – Question 7

[illegible]

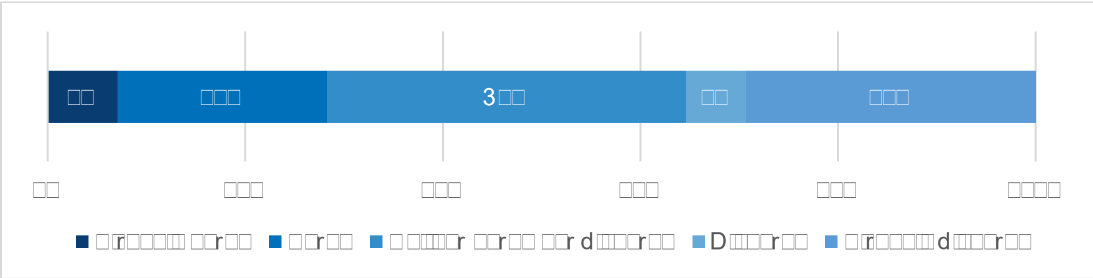
[illegible]



[illegible]

Section C Brett Valley - Question 8

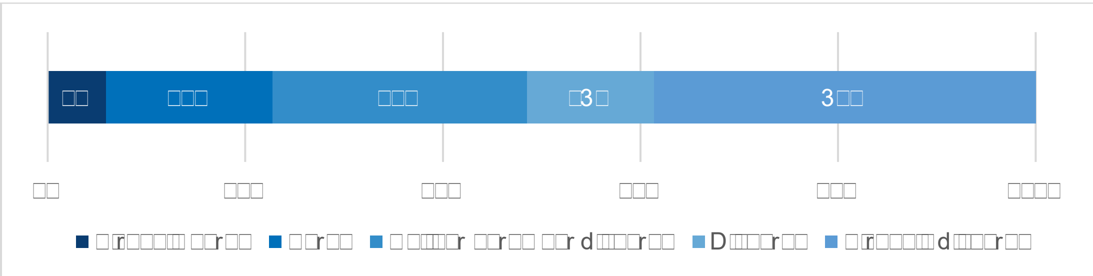
[illegible]



[illegible]

Section C Brett Valley - Question 9

[illegible]

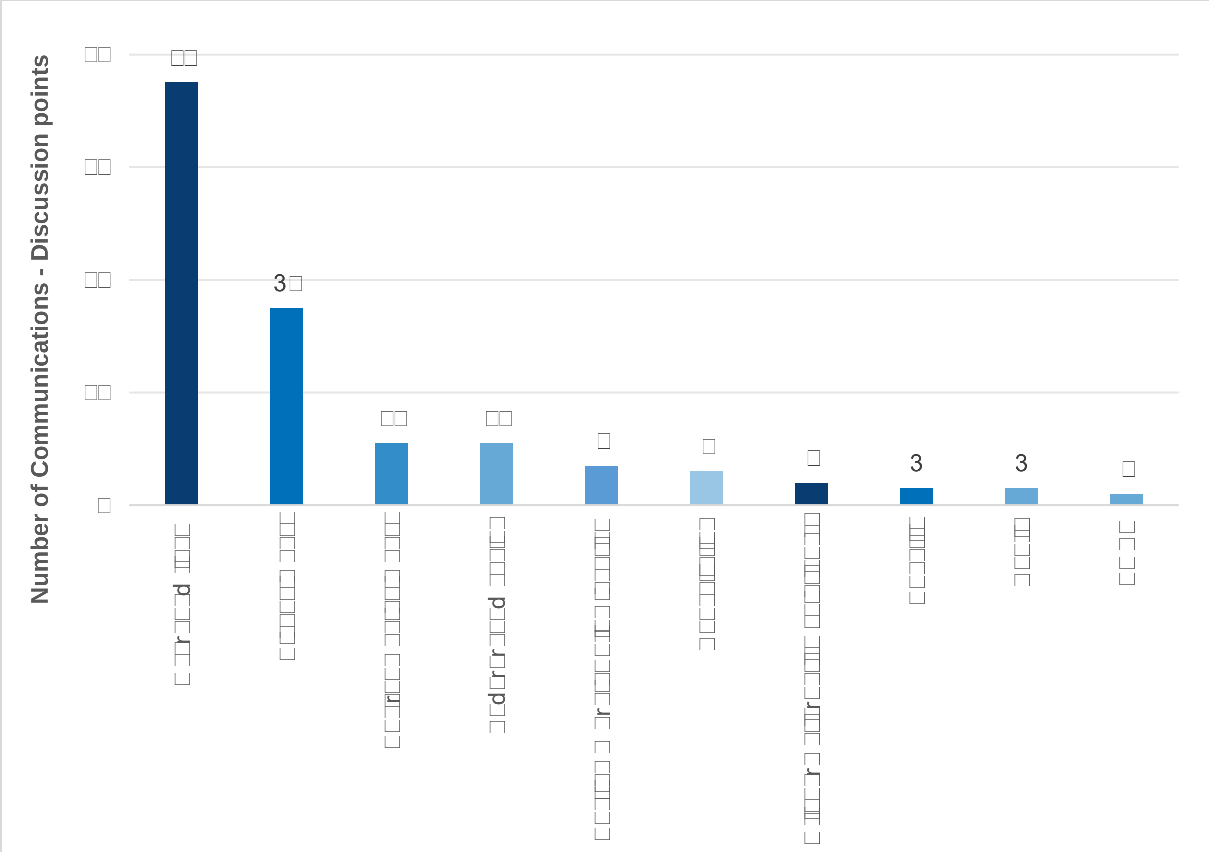


[illegible]

Section C Brett Valley – Question 10

[illegible]

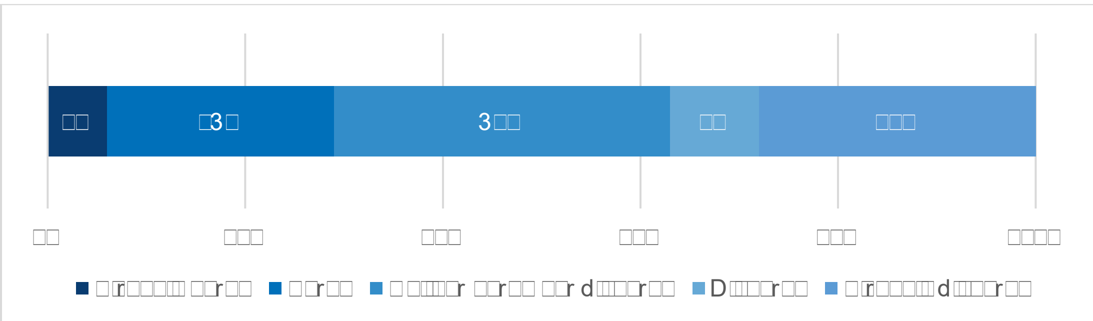
[illegible]



[illegible]

Section D Polstead – Question 11

[illegible] When asked about respondents' acceptance of the [illegible] D [illegible]



[illegible] D [illegible]

Section D Polstead – Question 12

[illegible] National Grid's proposals in Section D [illegible]

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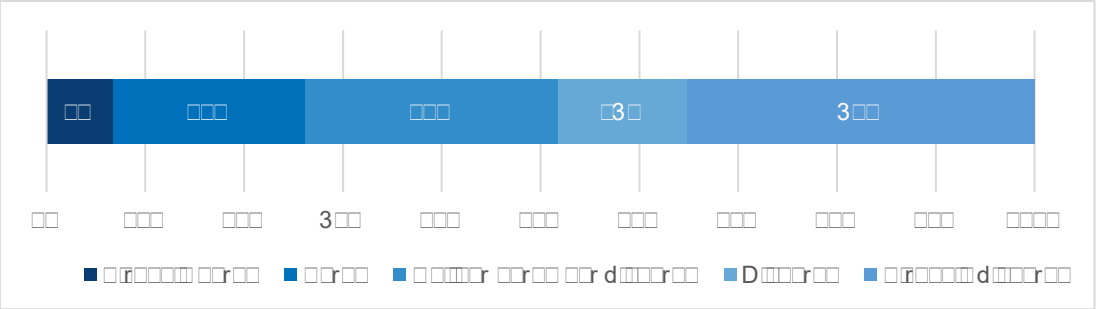

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Section D Polstead – Question 13

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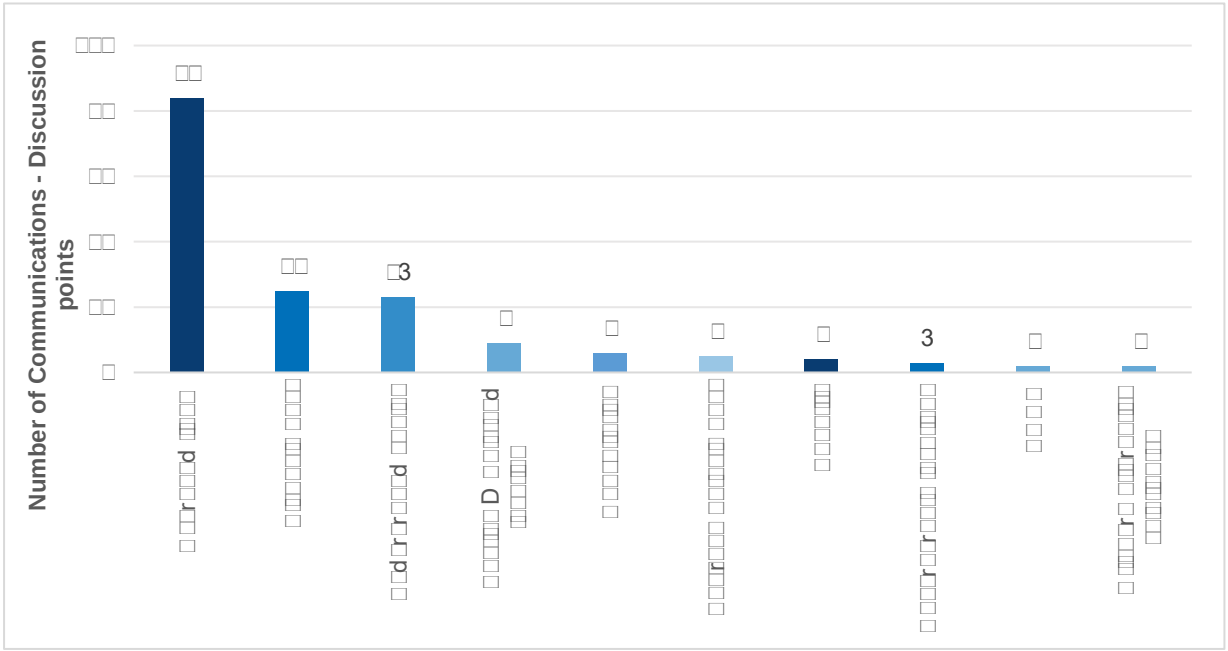

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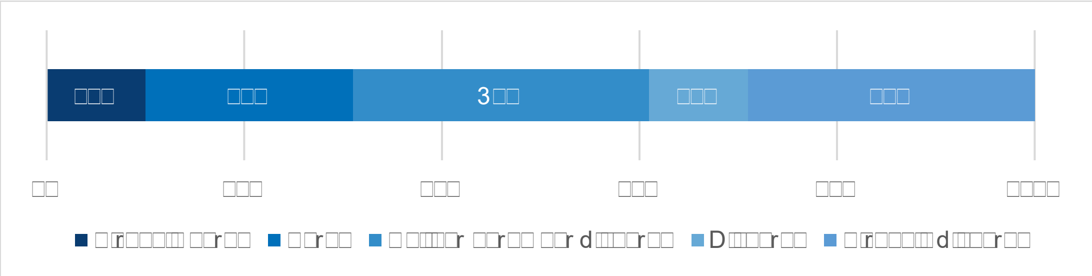
Section E Dedham Vale AONB - Question 14

[illegible] National Grid's proposals in [illegible]

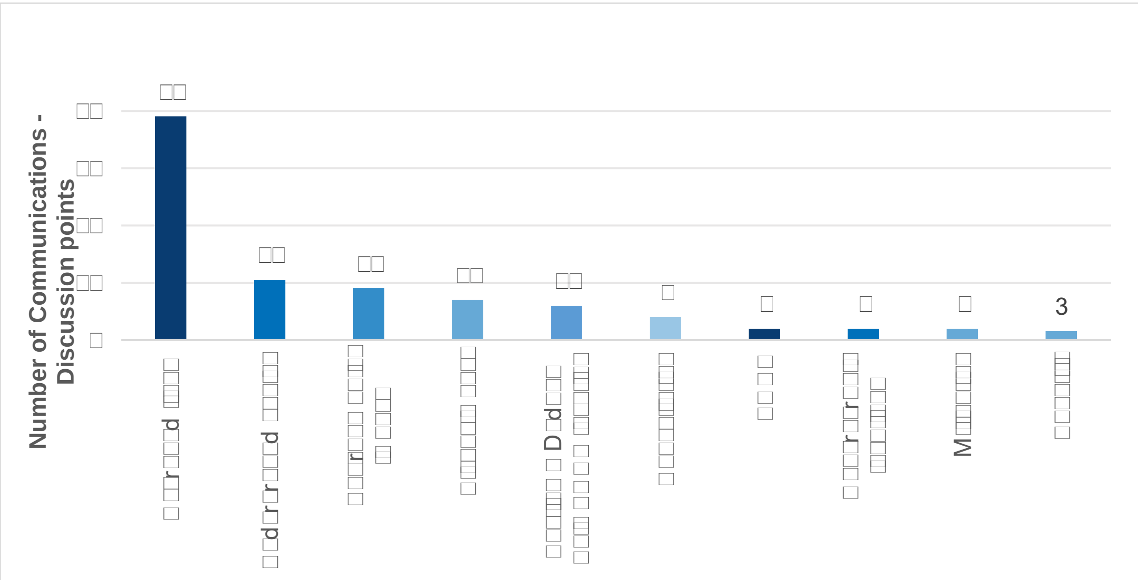


[illegible]

Section E Dedham Vale AONB - Question 15

[illegible]

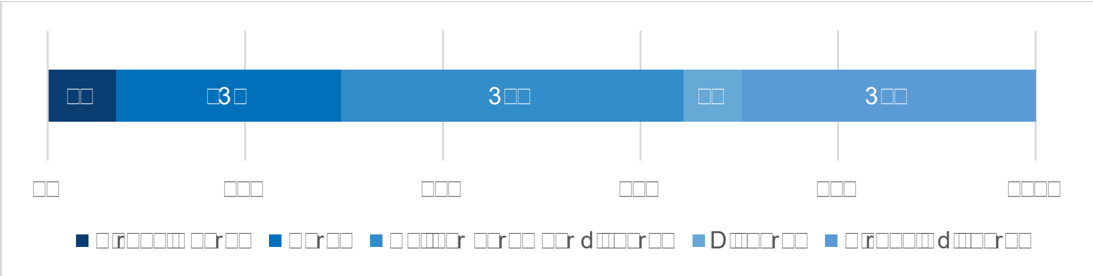
[illegible]



[illegible]

Section F Leavenheath and Assington- Question 16

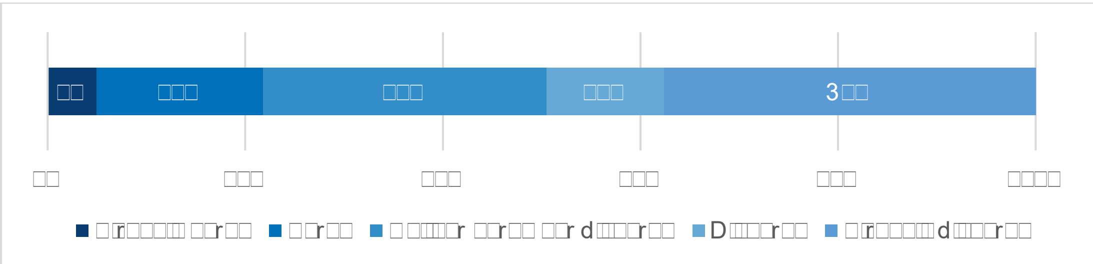
[illegible]



[illegible]

Section F Leavenheath and Assington- Question 17

[illegible]

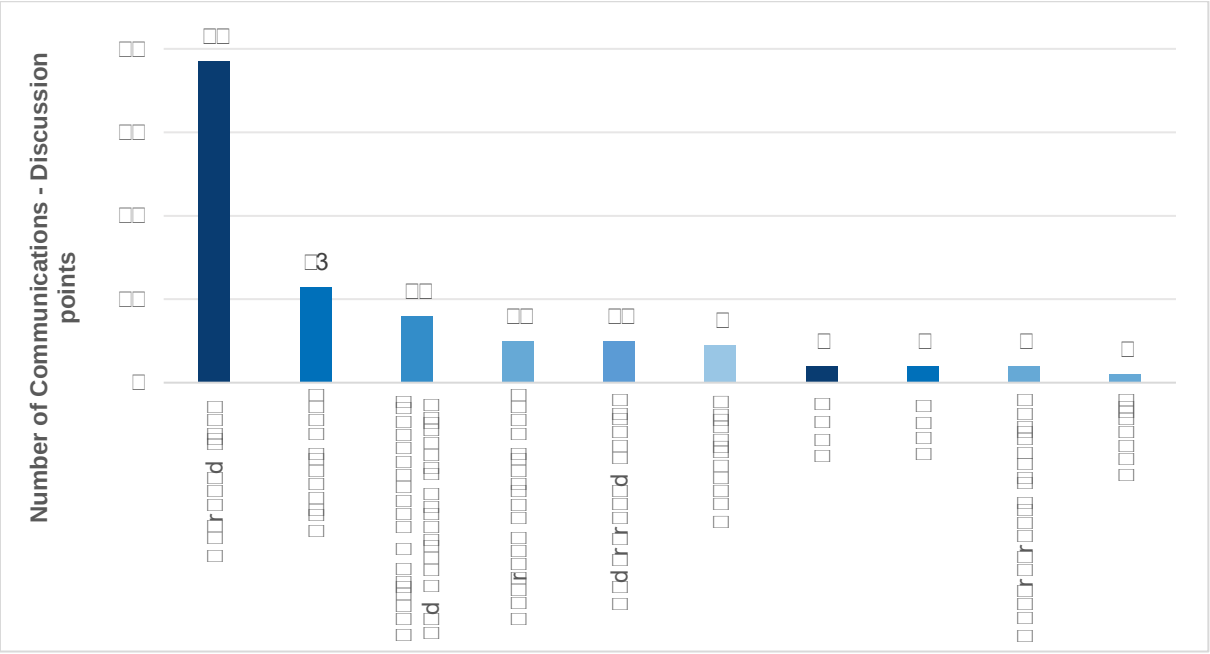


[illegible]

Section F Leavenheath and Assington- Question 18

[illegible]

[illegible]



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Section G Stour Valley - Question 19

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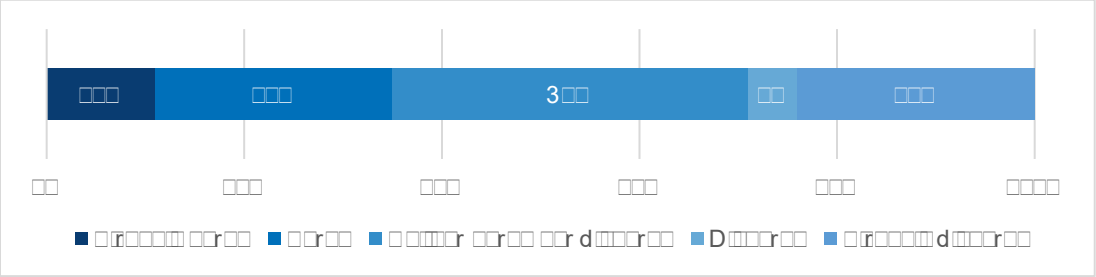

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Section G Stour Valley - Question 20

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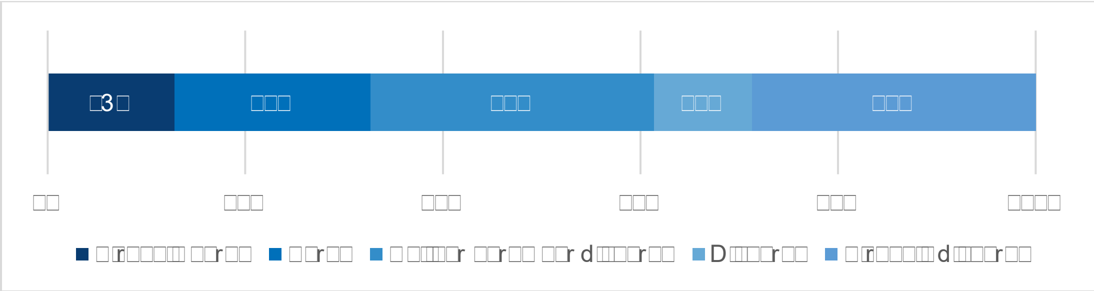
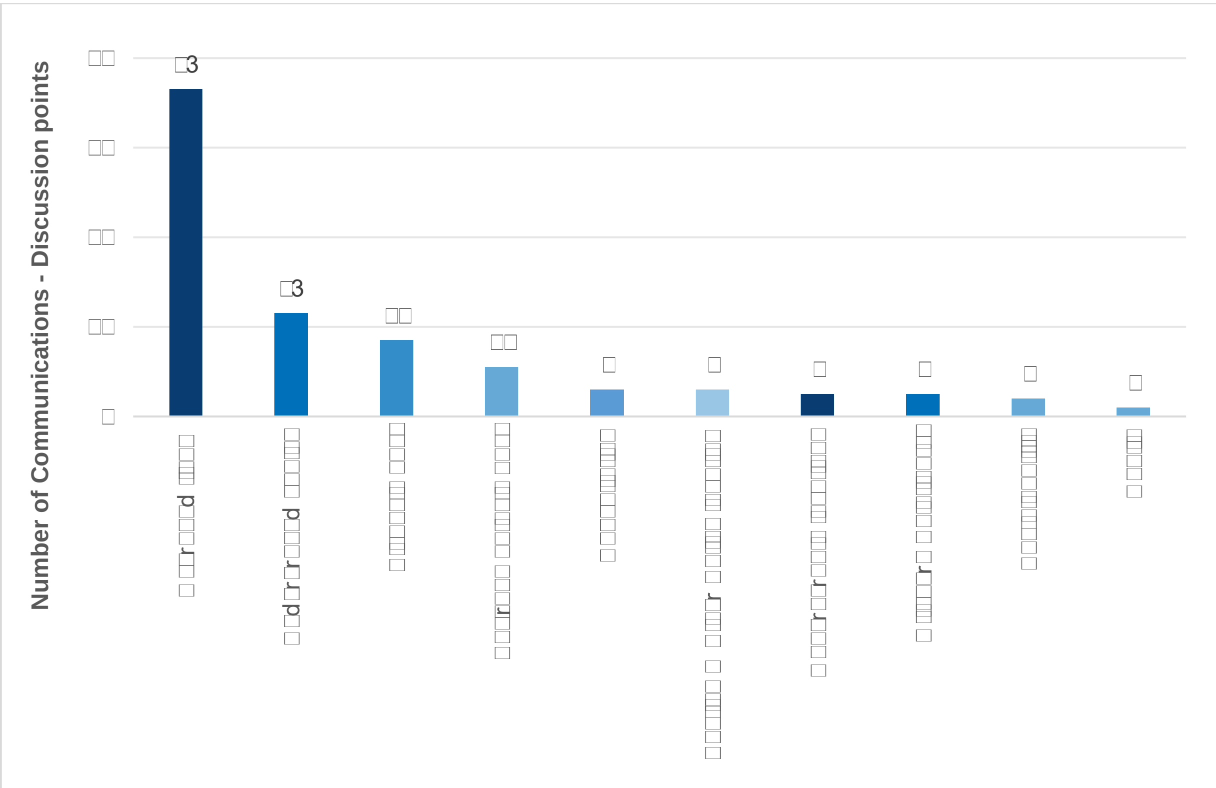


[illegible]

Section G Stour Valley - Question 21

[illegible]



[illegible]

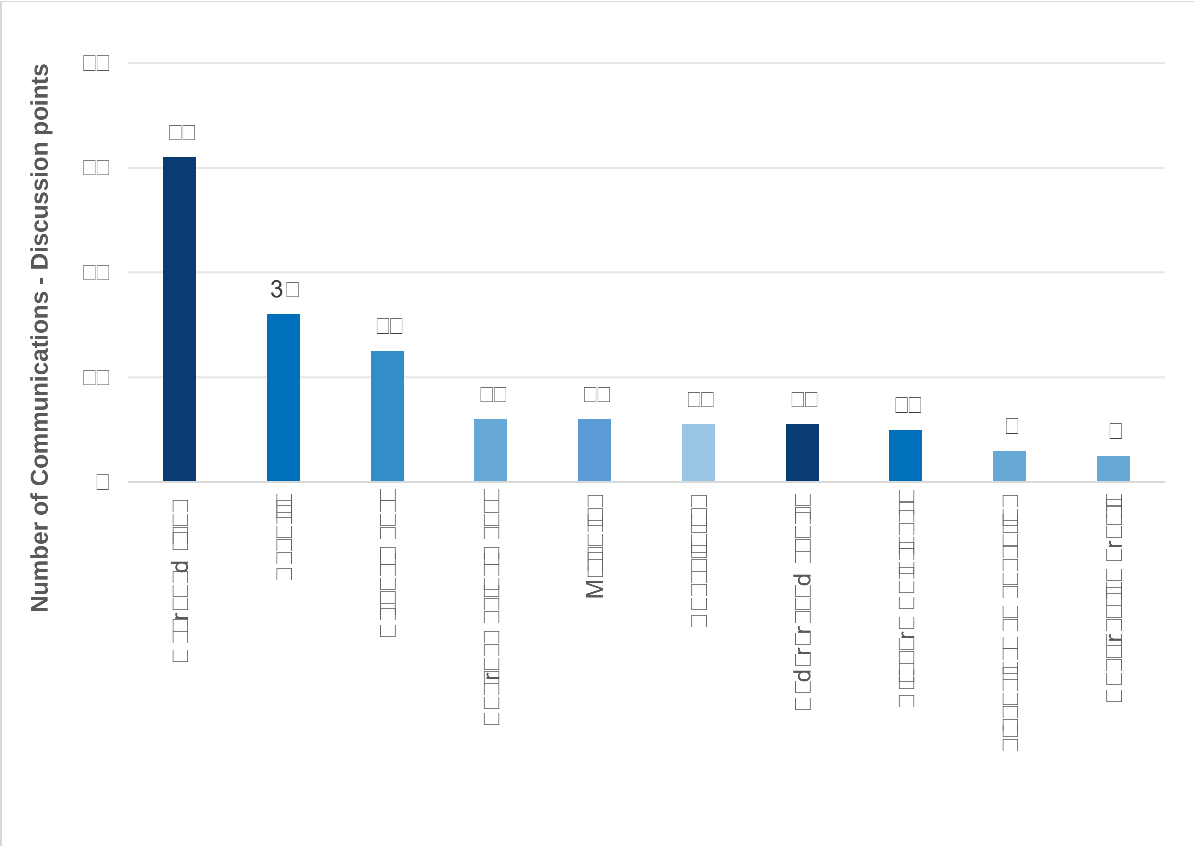
Offsetting impacts - Question 22

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] d to provide information on the cumulative impacts of National Grid's [illegible]

[illegible]

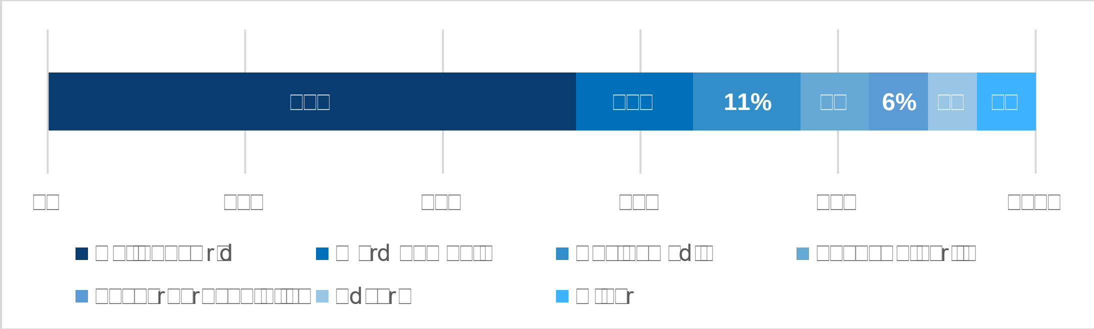


[illegible]

How are we doing – Question 23

[illegible]

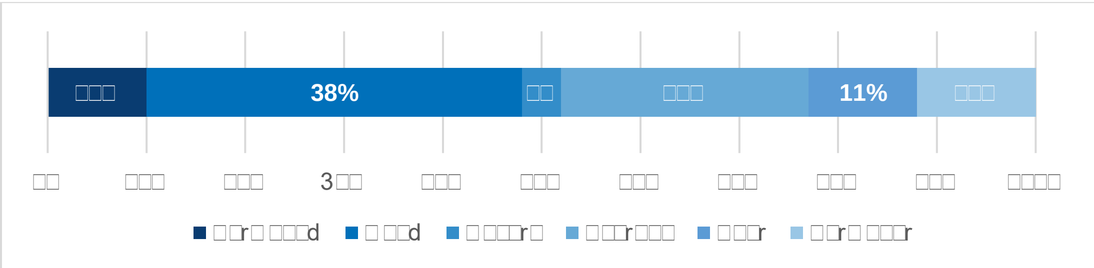
[1] Currently being progressed as 'East Anglia GREEN'



[illegible]

How are we doing – Question 24

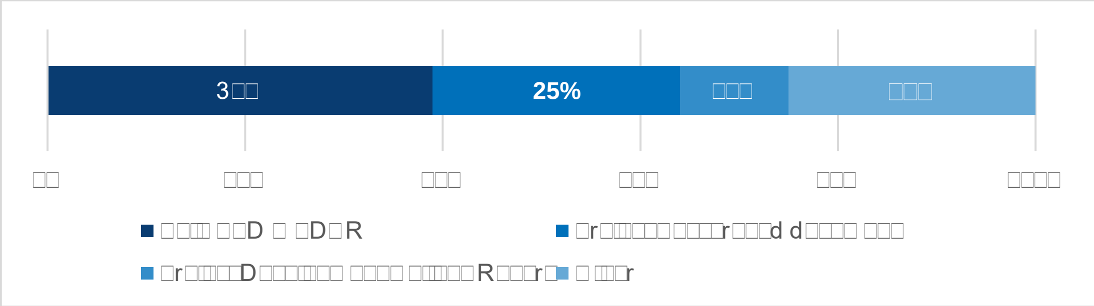
[illegible] ‘good’ or ’very good’, with almost 25% of people stating the material and clarity of presentation was ‘average’. Just under a quarter of respondents felt t[illegible] material was ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’[illegible]



[illegible]

How are we doing – Question 25

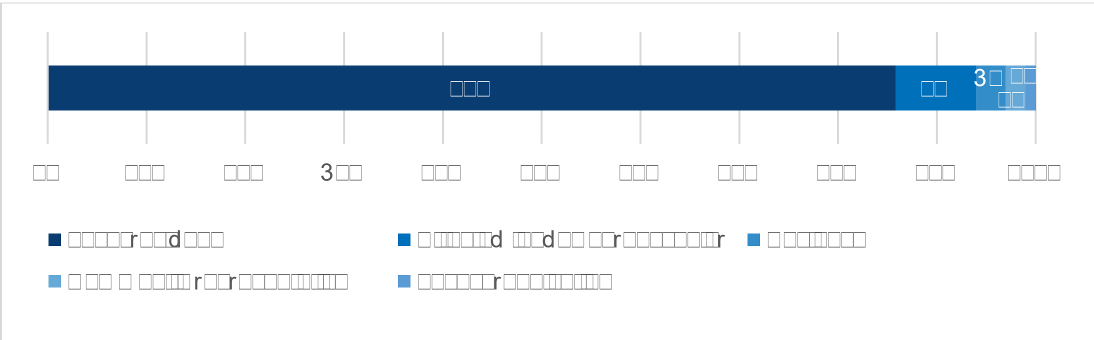
[illegible]



[illegible]

How are we doing – Question 26

[illegible]



[illegible]

How are we doing – Question 27

[illegible]

Inclusion and diversity – Questions 28, 29 and 30

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the remaining 2.5% of respondents stated that they were ‘other’.

About you

3[illegible] [illegible] response form also asked '[illegible]bout you' and captured age data [illegible]

3[illegible] [illegible]

3[illegible] [illegible]

3.3 Responses to open questions

3.3[illegible] [illegible]

3.3[illegible] [illegible]

Key themes

3.3.3 [illegible] **Among responses that were of any sentiment (i.e. positive / neutral or negative)** [illegible]

3.3[illegible] [illegible]

3.3[illegible] [illegible] **of those responses with a negative sentiment only** [illegible]

3.3[illegible] [illegible]

3.3.[illegible] [illegible] project's relationship with [illegible] D[illegible]

3.3.[illegible] **Among those responses with a negative sentiment only** [illegible]

Prescribed consultees feedback

3.3.[illegible] [illegible] ther with National Grid's response) which are given [illegible]

Public / organisation (non-prescribed consultee) feedback

3.3.[illegible] [illegible] alongside National Grid's responses, which make clear how the matters raised have [illegible]

You Said, We Did'

3.3.[illegible] [illegible] a 'You Said, We Did' format[illegible]

3.4 National Grid's response to comments received

3.[illegible] [illegible] organisations and National Grid's response to th[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section AB Bramford to Hintlesham

[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible] Section AB Bramford to Hintlesham and National Grid's response.

Ref no.	Summary of matters raised	National Grid's response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] in the context of national policy and National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible] Grid's statutory duties, which include the need to be economic and efficient. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] existing high voltage electricity network in East Anglia doesn't have the capability needed to reliably and securely [illegible] need to reinforce the region's electricity network to address this, including between [illegible] [illegible][2] [illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible] [illegible][2] [illegible] National Grid's [illegible]

[2] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Why can't proposed line follow [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	National Grid's equipment is designed to comply with the Government Guidelines and policies for [illegible] National Grid's network complies with all appropriate independent safety standards, i.e. the exposure limits advised by the [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible] than overhead lines, is an appropriate approach in the context of national policy and National Grid's various statutory [illegible]

[illegible] of national policy or National Grid’s statutory duties.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[3] [illegible]

		• [illegible] • [illegible]
		[illegible]
		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		[illegible] National Grid's [illegible] t and delivering best value for electricity consumers are part of National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	How close is this to people's [illegible]	[illegible] accordance with the 'Holford Rules'. Due to their linear nature however, and the other technical and environmental factors [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section C Brett Valley

[illegible] 3 [illegible] National Grid's response.

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response
		other factors including National Grid's duties and obligations. These duties include balancing the need to be economic and than overhead lines, is an appropriate approach in the context of national policy and National Grid's various statutory the context of national policy or National Grid's
		CSE compound to see whether this can be moved to Layham Quarry. This was considered in the context of National Grid's

	[illegible] taking account of consultation feedback in the context of National Grid's [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]mongst National Grid's duties [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] known as 'injurious affection' and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an individual basis in [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	National Grid's 'U[illegible]' [illegible] ‘*that, excluding build costs, the cost of operation, maintenance and energy losses over the life of the connection was broadly the same for undergrounding and overhead lines.*
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Amongst National Grid's duties and obligations is the r[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] This [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] edback in the context of National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section D Polstead

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response
D		

	[illegible]	[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D3	[illegible]	[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

		[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's d[illegible] [illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] consultation feedback in the context of National Grid's various statutory duties. The existing woodland will be retained and [illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] other factors including National Grid's duties and obligations. These duties include balancing the need to be economic and [illegible] [illegible] than overhead lines, is appropriate in the context of national policy and National Grid's various statutory duties. National [illegible] [illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible][1] [illegible] roach in the context of national policy and National Grid's various d[illegible]

[1] [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] them, are not considered to be justifiable in the context of national policy or National Grid's duties [illegible]
D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section E Dedham Vale AONB

[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible]Summary of consultee comments on Section E Dedham Vale AONB and National Grid's response.

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] – [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard t[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's d[illegible]

[illegible]

	NG's official estimate for the	

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] existing 400kV overhead line. 'Triple Araucaria' is the quietest conductor system that National Grid can use and [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]

		pole ‘T pylon’ which is being
		cluding National Grid’s duties and obligations. That includes balancing the need to be economic The possibility of locating the Dedham Vale East CSE in Layham Quarry was considered in the context of National Grid’s

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section F Leavenheath and Assington

[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible]Summary of consultee comments on Section F Leavenheath and Assington and National Grid's response.

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible] known as 'injurious affection' and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an individual basis in [illegible]	[illegible] known as 'injurious affection' and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an individual basis in [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matters raised regarding Section G Stour Valley

[illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible]Summary of consultee comments on Section G Stour Valley and National Grid's response.

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] mongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible] Grid's duties and obligations, such as balancing the need to b[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amongst other things) [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]3[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid’s duties is to have regard to the de[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	[illegible]	context of National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] property's garden.	[illegible] the 'Holford Rules'. Due to their linear nature however, and the other technical and environmental factors [illegible] value known as 'injurious affection' and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an individual basis in [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] substation at Butler's Wood would be designed solely to provide supplies to [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	consumers of electricity. Amongst National Grid's duties and obligations is the requirement to be eco[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matters raised regarding the GSP Substation

Substation and National Grid's response.

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's regard had to matters raised
		Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amo
		the proposed location between Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Other matters raised during the non-statutory consultation

[illegible]

Ref no	Summary of matters raised to feedback received	National Grid's response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]ational Grid's own duties and obligations. These duties include balancing economy and [illegible] [illegible]

		[illegible] Grid's statutory duties.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible] or National Grid's statutory duties.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's [illegible]

[illegible]

		to meet National Grid's
		are needed to deliver on the Government's increased target of 40 GW of offshore wind connected by 2030
		same as the existing 400kV overhead line. 'Triple Araucaria' is the quietest conductor system that National Grid can

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Amongst National Grid's duties [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amo[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amongst other things) conserving flora and fauna, [illegible]

	[illegible]	
[illegible]3	In line with National Grid's own 'Biodiversity and R[illegible] Duty Report 2019' the [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Dr[illegible] D[illegible] Dr[illegible] [illegible] the Board's Byelaws apply[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] to introduce the proposals to those who aren't previously familiar with them. As such [illegible] National Grid's [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [redacted] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]

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	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Natural England, the Government's advisor on the natural [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] it's [illegible]

move towards the Government's

	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] National Grid’s various statutory duties. National Grid [illegible] Grid’s statutory duties. [illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible] national policy or National Grid's statutory dutie[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] pole 'T[illegible]pylon' which is being [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amongst other things) preserving natural beauty, and [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] rid's [illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible] concern that National Grid's [illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of protecting (amongst other things) buildings of histor[illegible]

	R	

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	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ‘injurious affection’ and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] d on an individual basis on production of evidence and proof of loss. ‘injurious affection’ and any other appropriate Heads of Claim will be considered on an individual basis in accordance with current [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ‘injurious affection’ and any other appropriate heads of claim will be considered on an individual basis in accordance with [illegible]

		[illegible]
[illegible]	Don’t believe this is needed / [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] together the Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan sets [illegible] own analysis in our Job That Can't Wait report, shows that the country needs to fill [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] clearly weren't[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

3.5 How feedback has influenced design

Design changes

3.5.1 [illegible]

3.5.2 [illegible]

Changes to the Project

3.5.3 [illegible] have or haven't [illegible]

3.5.4 [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible] all of National Grid's statutory duties. A location approximately 1km from the AONB [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

    - [illegible]

    - [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]
Biodiversity Net Gain won’t be restricted to these expanded parts o[illegible]
[illegible]

- [illegible]
    - [illegible] the B1508 (St Edmund’s Hill) [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]

3[illegible] [illegible]

3[illegible] [illegible] in a ‘You Said, We Did’ format [illegible]

3[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 3 [illegible]

You said	We did
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] 3 [illegible]

You said	We did
[illegible] Wood/Heath Road (if cables aren't [illegible]	[illegible] review took account of consultation feedback in the context of National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]

You said	We did
[illegible]	[illegible] Grid's statutory duties. A location approximately 1km from the AONB [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] consultation feedback bearing in mind all of National Grid's statutory duties. A location ap [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] statutory consultation feedback bearing in mind all of National Grid's statutory duties. A location approximately 1km from th [illegible]

[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] pound to see whether this can be moved to Layham Quarry. This was considered in the context of National Grid's [illegible]

[illegible] 3 [illegible]

You said	We did
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] feedback in the context of National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]	[illegible] statutory consultation feedback bearing in mind all of National Grid's statutory duties. A location approximately 1km [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Grid's various statutory duties. The review also considered the presence of existing [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] context of National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ...xt of National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

You said	We did
[illegible]	[illegible]

R overhead line up to the ‘diamond crossing’ to the southwest of	
Meadow Nature Reserve, Sparrow’s	

	have significant effects on the setting of Sawyer's Farm Grade II listed building.

3

You said	We did

[illegible] Sawyer's Farm Grade II listed building.

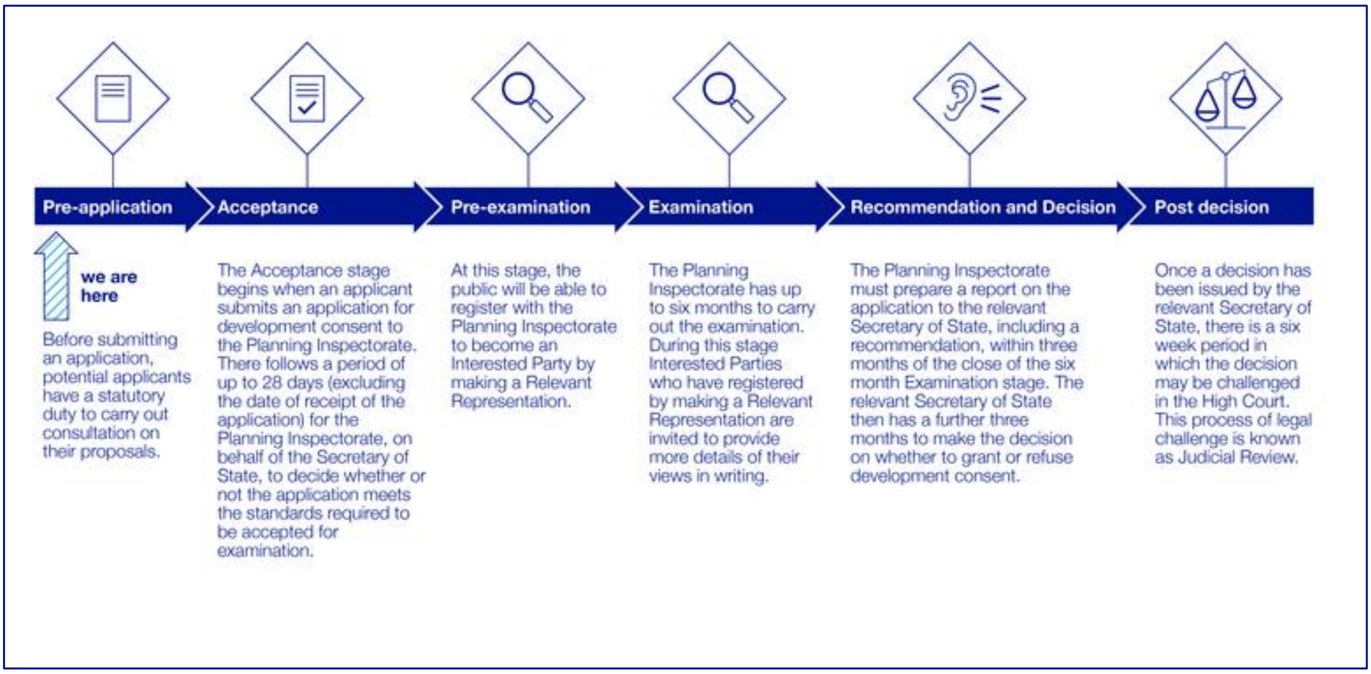
[illegible]

4.0 Next Steps

[illegible] [illegible] National Grid's consultation pages. These pages [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] visit the Planning Inspectorate's website [illegible]



[illegible]

Appendix A Consultation Summary Report

nationalgrid

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Consultation Summary Report

Thank you for taking part

National Grid would like to thank everyone that took the time to attend our public consultation events and provide feedback on our proposals for Bramford to Twinstead. Non-statutory Consultation has now closed.

This document contains a summary of the non-statutory consultation and the feedback received, together with information on next steps. As part of our statutory consultation towards the end of the year, we will provide further detail on how this feedback has helped inform the development of the proposals.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the project team using the details provided.

The Consultation in numbers

Non-statutory consultation took place between 25 March and 6 May 2021. **During this time:**

8 local and national papers advertised the consultation, comprising **10 published** notices and **134,000 online views**

537 feedback responses were received from stakeholders and members of the local community

Number of feedback forms received:

Online: **36.2%**
Hard copy: **63.8%**

A diverse age range of respondents

18-24: **1.1%**
25-34: **4.2%**
35-44: **13.6%**
45-54: **17.4%**
55-64: **24.3%**
65-74: **25.3%**
75-84: **11.7%**

4,564 users visited the project website

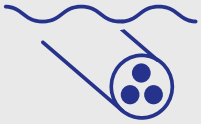
4 Deposit locations were in operation where the consultation documents were available

Our social media advertising across Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Spotify was viewed/listened to **1,149,878 times**

87 people attended our virtual events (webinars, telephone surgeries, Live chats)

Feedback from the Consultation

On this page we have provided a summary of some of the key themes across all feedback received during the consultation period. Please note that isn't an exhaustive breakdown of all issues raised, and we are analysing and considering all feedback received (including that not mentioned below).



Undersea Cabling

Responses indicated a desire for National Grid to explore alternative solutions for reinforcing the network in East Anglia, including offshore cabling to create an offshore ring main, and underwater cables linking East Anglia with London

Underground Cables

A number of responses indicated a desire to see further use of underground cable technology beyond the sections in which it is already being proposed, whilst some respondents also expressed a desire to see superconducting cables used

Overhead Lines

Approximately half of all responses indicated a desire to see a reduction in the use of overhead lines technology used within the proposals, with a portion of respondents in favour of switching the entire route from Bramford to Twinstead from overhead lines to underground cabling

Visual Impact

The visual impact of the proposed overhead lines was also raised as a major consideration, with a sizeable number of individuals noting that these would cause harm to the landscape and the heritage of the countryside

Environmental Impact

Several comments were received regarding the potential for potential impacts on the local environment and wildlife, including from the installation of the cable sealing end compounds and new substation

AONB

A number of individuals expressed their concern at the potential negative impacts of the project on the Dedham Vale AONB, and expressed their views that the route should be undergrounded within the proposed extension to the AONB

Net Zero

74% of people responded that they are concerned about the UK meeting its target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050

Need for Reinforcement

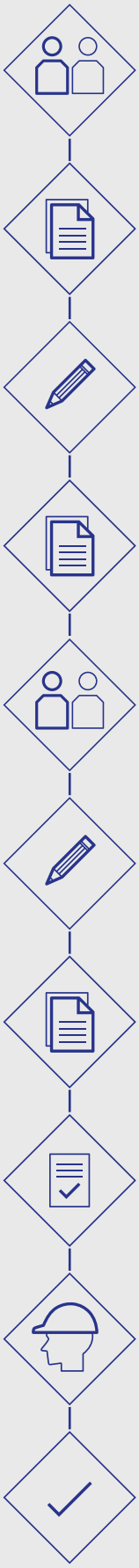
60% of people recognised the need for the reinforcement

Information presented

Several respondents expressed a desire to learn more about the detail of what is proposed, including the impacts of possible future projects in the area

Next steps & anticipated project timeline

For further information about the DCO planning process, please visit the Planning Inspectorate's website: **infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk**



Spring 2021 — **Consultation**

Submission of Scoping Report

We are here — **Review responses, undertake surveys and update designs**

Preparation of Statutory Consultation material including Preliminary Environment Report — **Autumn/Winter 2021**

Statutory Consultation

Review responses and update designs — **Spring 2022**

Summer/Autumn 2022 — **Preparation of application documents including Environmental Statement**

Development Consent Order application submission — **Autumn 2022**

Summer 2024 — **Start construction if planning consent secured**

Construction complete — **Winter 2028**

Pre-application

we are here

Before submitting an application, potential applicants have a statutory duty to carry out consultation on their proposals.

Acceptance

The Acceptance stage begins when an applicant submits an application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate. There follows a period of up to 28 days (excluding the date of receipt of the application) for the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, to decide whether or not the application meets the standards required to be accepted for examination.

Pre-examination

At this stage, the public will be able to register with the Planning Inspectorate to become an Interested Party by making a Relevant Representation.

Examination

The Planning Inspectorate has up to six months to carry out the examination. During this stage Interested Parties who have registered by making a Relevant Representation are invited to provide more details of their views in writing.

Recommendation and Decision

The Planning Inspectorate must prepare a report on the application to the relevant Secretary of State, including a recommendation, within three months of the close of the six month Examination stage. The relevant Secretary of State then has a further three months to make the decision on whether to grant or refuse development consent.

Post decision

Once a decision has been issued by the relevant Secretary of State, there is a six week period in which the decision may be challenged in the High Court. This process of legal challenge is known as Judicial Review.

Contact us

If you would like to contact the project team, please get in touch via:

0808 196 1515

FREEPOST B TO T REINFORCEMENT

contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com

[redacted]

Appendix B Consultation Response Form

Bramford to Twinstead Consultation Response Form

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement
March 2021

National Grid Electricity Transmission is consulting on proposals to add much needed capability to the electricity transmission network between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead Tee in Essex.

The proposed reinforcement is around 27 km and includes building new pylons, some underground cables and a substation. We started to develop the project in 2009 and carried out extensive public consultation. Work on the project was paused in November 2013 after the timings of some electricity generation projects in the region were delayed.

Since then, the UK has made great leaps in moving towards cleaner, greener energy consumption. The Government has set ambitious targets to achieve net zero by 2050 and expects 40 GW of electricity to be generated from offshore wind by 2030.

These ambitions, coupled with increased demand for interconnection and new nuclear power, mean that generation in East Anglia is set to significantly increase. Our network studies show that we will need the reinforcement to be in place before the end of the decade, and we now need to start work again to take the proposals forward.

The feedback we receive at both non-statutory (March 2021) and statutory consultation (in late 2021), where more detailed proposals and the findings from this stage of consultation will be presented, will form part of our application to the Planning Inspectorate. We will publish a Consultation Report. It will set out how we have had considered your consultation responses.

You are welcome to answer all or only some of the questions in this response form, depending on the issues that are most important to you. There is also an opportunity to comment generally on the project and this consultation.

We have published a set of consultation documents that will provide you with information on the Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement:

- Project Background Document
- Project Development Options Report

If you wish to receive paper copies or need them in another format, please get in touch.

Please submit your response to this consultation by Thursday 6 May 2021. We cannot guarantee that responses received after this time will be considered. To return this feedback form free of charge, please write **Freepost B TO T REINFORCEMENT** on an envelope.

We are seeking your views as part of **non-statutory consultation**. The feedback we receive, together with information from surveys and other work we are conducting, will inform our design and shape the development of the proposals.

Contact us

[redacted]
contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com
0808 196 1515

Call us to request paper copies of the materials

Data protection

BECG acts on behalf of National Grid to run public consultation activities.

By submitting your personal data as part of the consultation process you are agreeing that BECG can hold and process your personal data in relation to this public consultation exercise.

BECG may share personal data with National Grid and its consultant team for planning evaluation and land referencing purposes only.

Copies may also be made available, in due course, to statutory authorities so that your comments can be noted.

Your identifiable, personal data will not be used for any other purposes without your consent.

BECG, on behalf of National Grid, will use your data to:

- send you updates about the project (where you provide us with your contact details)
- develop a Consultation Report (or similar document) about this public consultation that will be submitted to the planning authority or similar body. This will be a publicly available document. If you are submitting feedback as a private individual, your comments will be anonymous, and we will only identify you in these reports with your express permission.

If you provide us with your contact details, we might also contact you to ask you more about the comments you've made.

We hold all personal data in accordance with the retained EU law version of the General Data Protection Regulation ((EU) 2016/679) (the "UK GDPR"), as it forms part of the law of England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland by virtue of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, the Data Protection Act 2018, the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003 as amended, and any successor legislation. Your personal data will not be transferred outside of the EU. You can see our full Privacy Statement, Data Protection Policy, Data Retention Policy and find out how to make a Subject Access Request at the following website address **becg.com/dp** or by contacting us on **01962 893 893** / **dataprotection@becg.com**.

Have your say

We encourage you to provide further feedback around the reasoning behind your answers to the below questions in the freetext sections provided.

Throughout this feedback form, you will find boxes referencing page numbers. The corresponding page of the Project Background document will provide more information on the content featured within this document.

About you

Your details

We would be grateful if you could please provide your details so that the location and age range of respondents can be captured as part of our consultation.

☐ Please tick here if you would like us to use your contact details to keep you updated about our proposals.

Age group (please circle):

☐ Under 13 ☐ 13-17 ☐ 18-24

☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54

☐ 55-64 ☐ 65-74 ☐ 75-84 ☐ 85+

Your contact details

We will only use these details to contact you and update you on the proposals. You don't have to fill in this section if you'd rather we didn't contact you.

Title: _____

First Name: _____

Surname: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Policy context

1. How concerned are you about:

	1 Very concerned	2	3 Neutral	4	5 Not at all concerned
The effect of climate change/global warming on your life					
The effect of climate change/global warming on the lives of future generations					
The UK meeting its target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050					

2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	1 Strongly agree	2	3 Neither agree nor disagree	4	5 Strongly disagree
With the growth of renewable energy connecting in East Anglia, by the end of this decade, more power will be generated than the existing electricity network is capable of transporting.					
It is important to reinforce the network between Bramford and Twinstead to accommodate the level of generation and demand in electricity.					

Routeing options

3. To what extent do you support our proposed route?

☐ Strongly support ☐ Support ☐ Neutral ☐ Oppose ☐ Strongly oppose

4. Are there any other matters regarding the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement that you wish to raise?

Section AB – Bramford to Hintlesham

36 Project Background Document page number

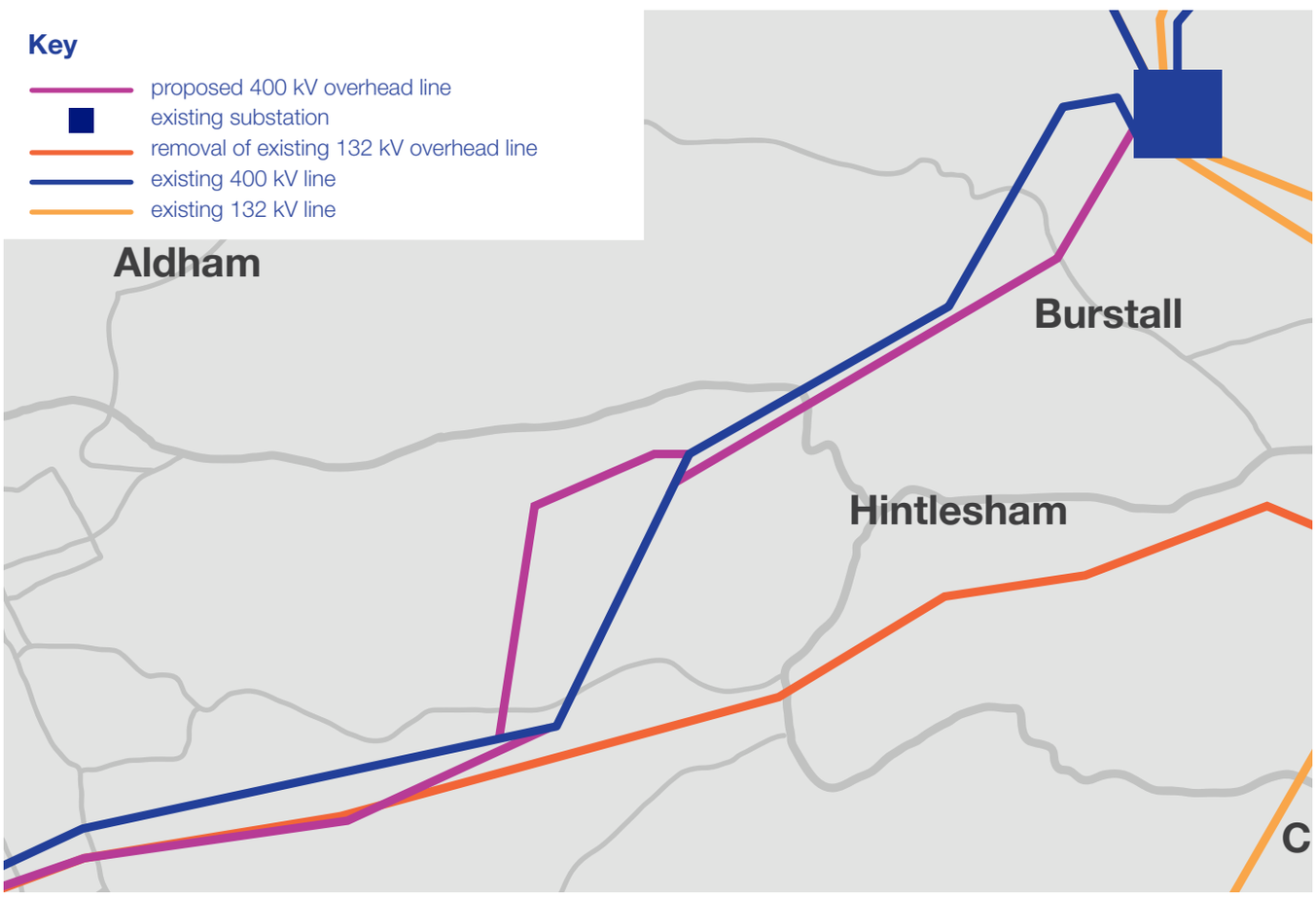
5. Do you agree with the route chosen in this section?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

6. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

7. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?



Section C – Brett Valley

37 **Project Background Document page number**

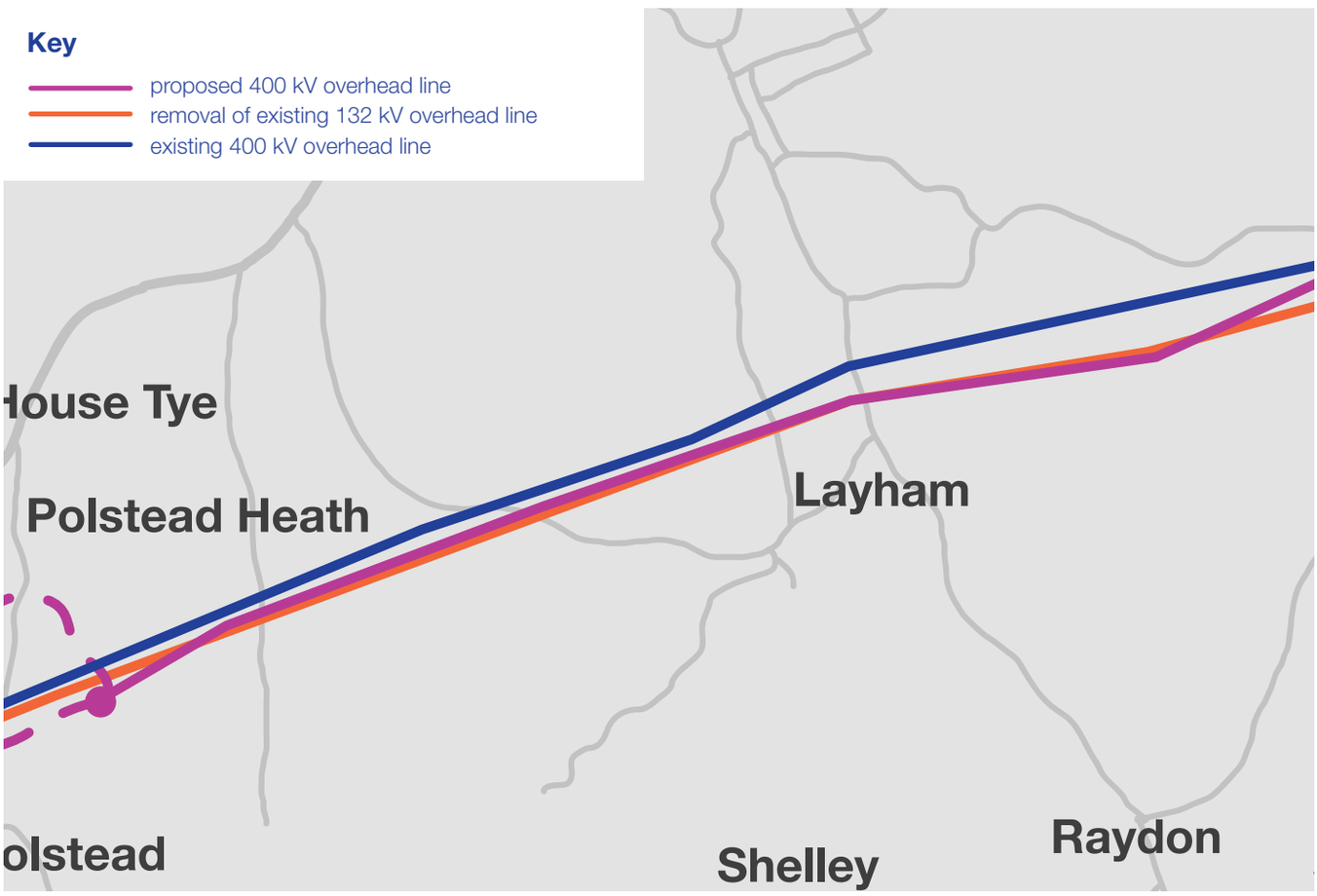
8. Do you agree with the route chosen in this section?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

9. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

10. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?



Section D – Polstead

38 Project Background Document page number

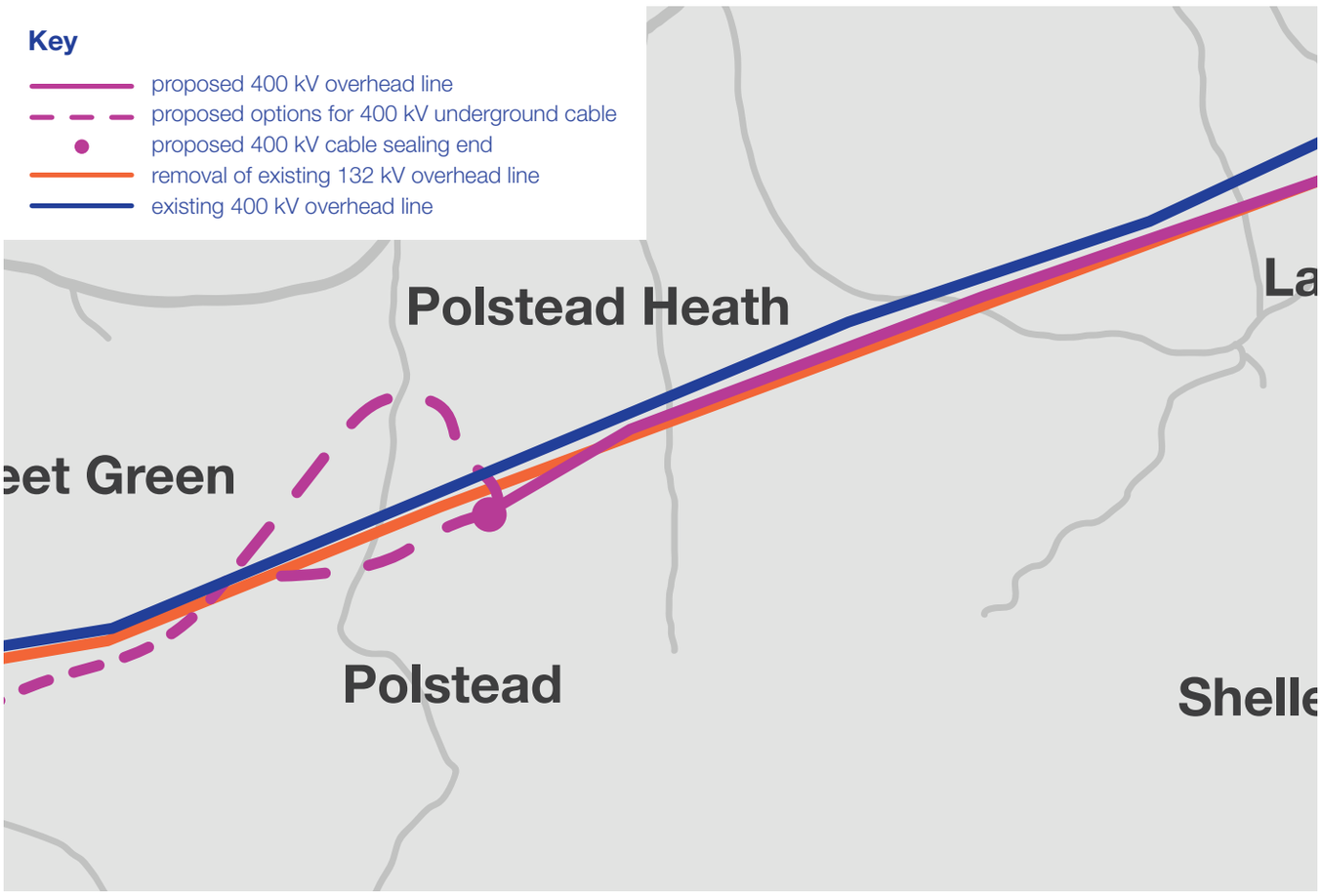
11. Do you agree with the route chosen in this section?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

12. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

13. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?



Section E – Dedham Vale AONB

Project Background Document page number

Previously, we selected Dollops Wood as the preferred location for the eastern Cable Sealing End compound, based on the use of Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD).

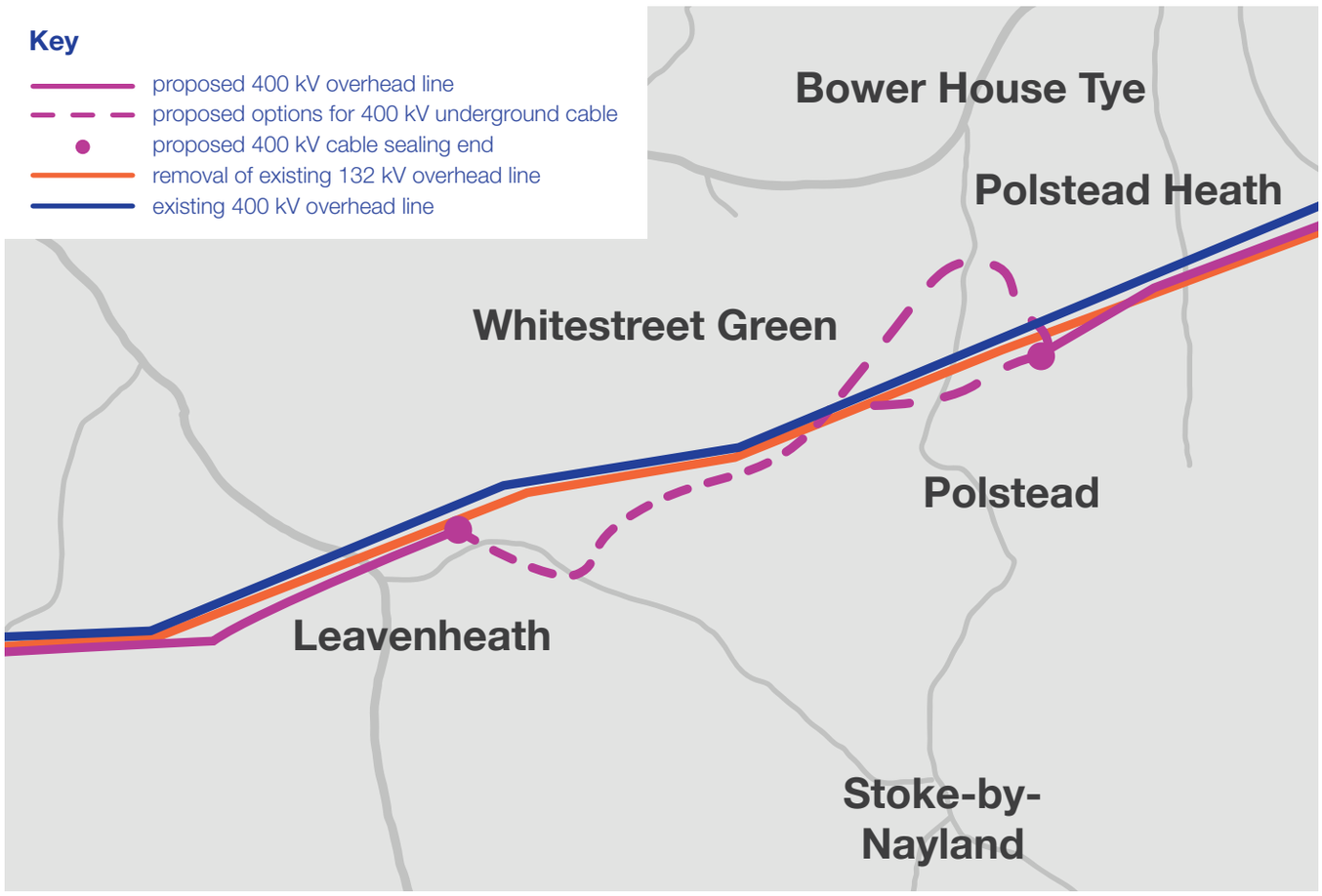
However, the variation in topography in this area could make the use of HDD challenging, and we are investigating the feasibility of this.

We are considering an alternative route for underground cables in this area. The alternative route would travel northwards past Sprotts Farm and down in a south westerly direction between Broom Hill Wood and Bushy Park Wood.

14. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

15. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?


Key
proposed 400 kV overhead line
proposed options for 400 kV underground cable
proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
existing 400 kV overhead line
Bower House Tye
Polstead Heath
Whitestreet Green
Polstead
Leavenheath
Stoke-by-
Nayland

Section F – Leavenheath and Assington

40 Project Background Document page number

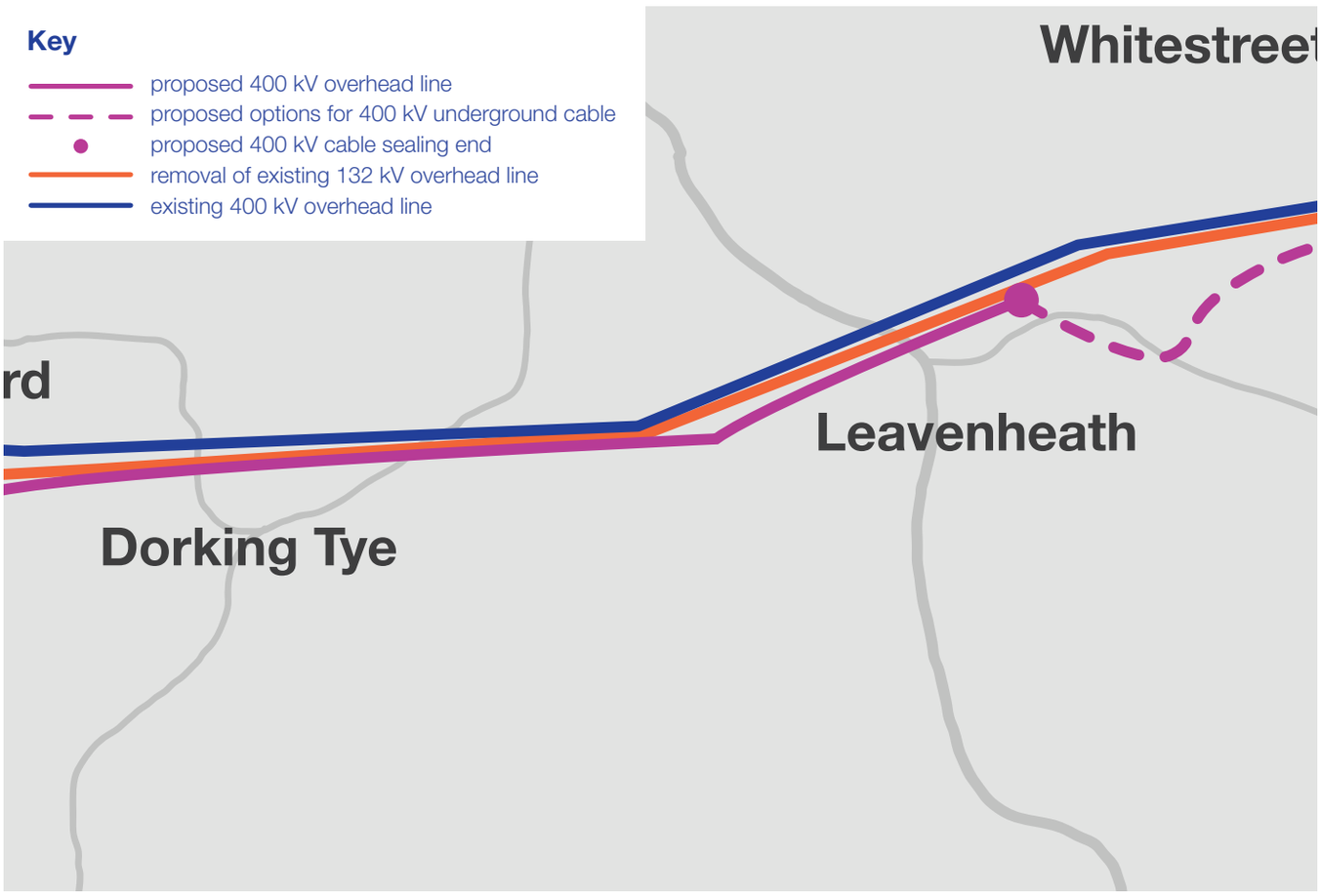
16. Do you agree with the route chosen in this section?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

17. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

18. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?



Section G – Stour Valley

41 Project Background Document page number

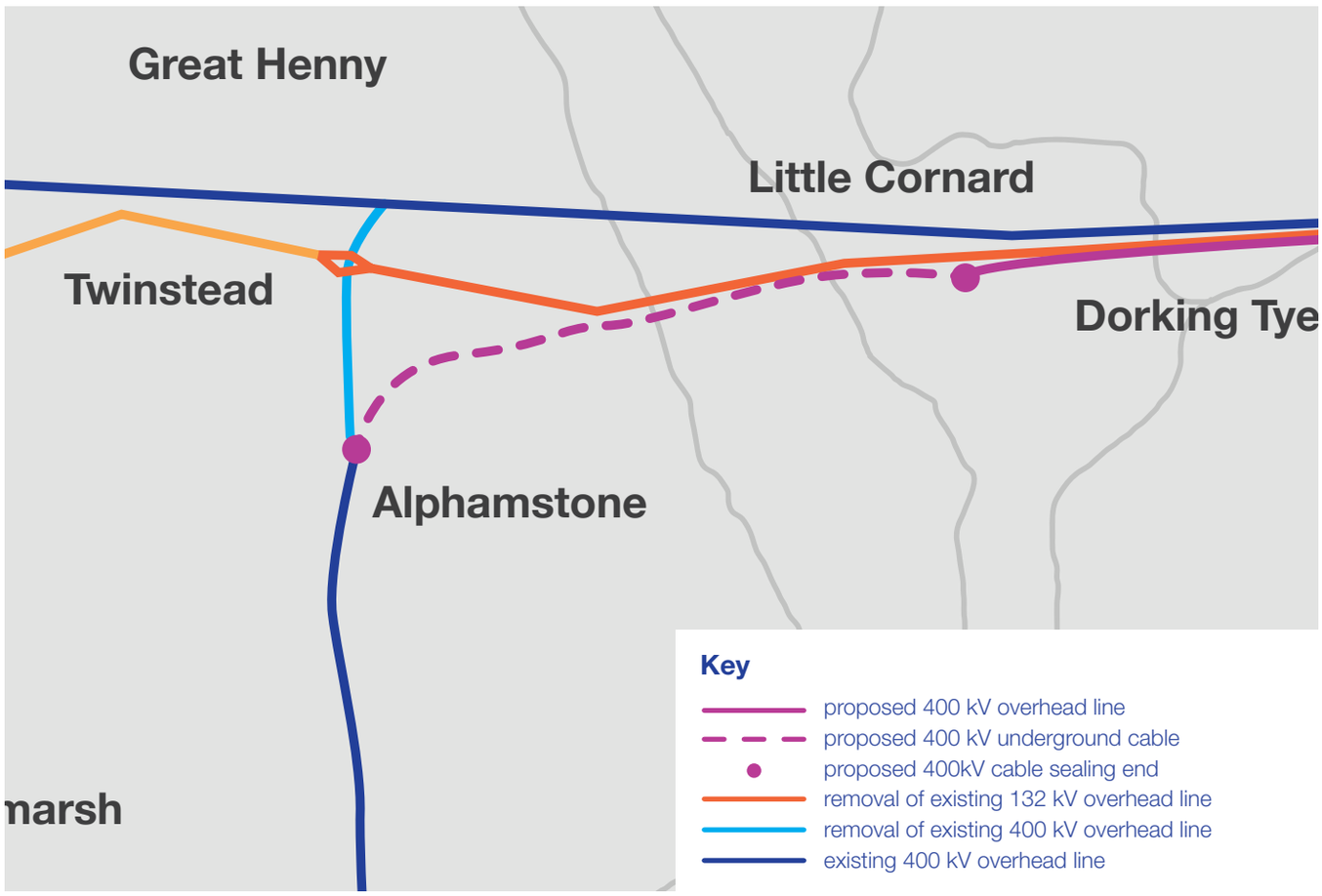
19. Do you agree with the route chosen in this section?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

20. To what extent do you agree that our proposals in this location strike the right balance between the visual impact of overhead lines and the high cost of underground cables?

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

21. Are there particular features or considerations in this location that you would like us to take into account as we develop our proposals further?



Offsetting impacts

22. Alongside developing our proposals, we are considering how we could reduce the impacts of construction and operation on the local community, and to ensure that local communities benefit from the project's development.

Do you have any ideas regarding how the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement can deliver benefits and offset impact for residents?

(For example, community organisations and charities can apply to National Grid's Community Grant Programme for grants toward community projects in areas where our work is impacting on local people.)

How are we doing?

23. Please let us know your views on the quality of our consultation materials, the accessibility of our online consultation and webinars, how we have notified people about our proposals, and anything else related to this consultation.

How did you hear about our consultation?

- ☐ Informed by a local representative
- ☐ Communication (letter, email etc) from National Grid
- ☐ Information from a local authority
- ☐ Advert/story in local media
- ☐ Social media
- ☐ Word of mouth
- ☐ Other (Please state): _____

24. Please rate the information included as part of this consultation in terms of how clearly it was presented and how easy it was to understand:

☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐ Very poor ☐ Unsure

25. Which consultation documents have you viewed during the consultation process? Please tick all that apply.

- ☐ Project Background Document ☐ Project Development Options Report
- ☐ Other (please state): _____

26. In what capacity are you responding to the consultation?

- ☐ Local resident
- ☐ Business
- ☐ Community representative
- ☐ Local organisation
- ☐ Local supplier/contractor
- ☐ Affected landowner or occupier
- ☐ Prescribed consultee
- ☐ Other (Please state):

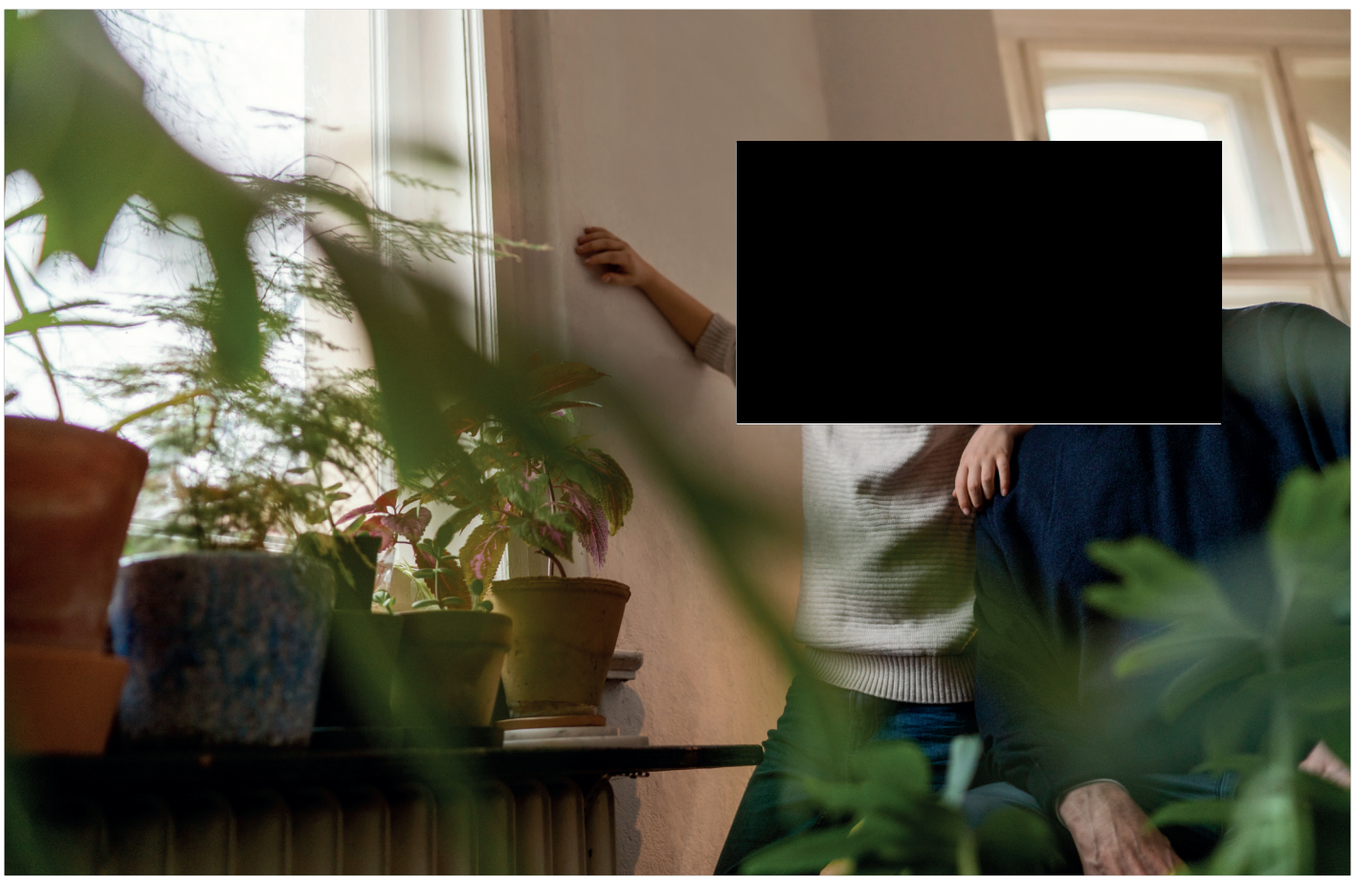
_____

27. In our next stage of consultation, we will be sharing more information about our proposals, including:

- detailed route alignment for overhead lines and underground cables
- site layouts for the substation and cable sealing end compounds
- work required to construct and maintain the proposed reinforcement, including construction compounds, access routes and working areas
- the environmental information we have collected
- tree planting and landscaping proposals.

Please rate the information included as part of this consultation in terms of how clearly it was presented and how easy it was to understand:

☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐ Very poor ☐ Unsure



Inclusion and diversity

National Grid would be grateful if you could answer the following questions. We will use the information to help understand whether our consultation has been useful to people from different backgrounds and with special requirements.

We may publish a summary of the results, but no information about an individual will be revealed.

The answers you provide to these questions are defined as 'special category data'. If you agree to provide Inclusion and Diversity Information, you can withdraw your permission at any time. To withdraw your details, please contact us via email at **contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com** or **Freephone 0808 196 1515**.

28. What is your gender?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Non-binary ☐ Prefer not to say

29. Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say

30. How would you describe your ethnic background?

☐ White

☐ Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups

☐ Asian or Asian British

☐ Black, Black British, Caribbean or African

☐ Other ethnic group

_____

Contact us

If you have any difficulties completing this feedback form or accessing the consultation documents, or require the documents in an alternative format, please contact the project team using the contact details below.

contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com
0808 196 1515
FREEPOST B TO T REINFORCEMENT

Our Freephone line is available 9am-5:30pm Monday to Friday.

If you have any questions, please get in touch.

National Grid plc
National Grid House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick CV34 6DA
United Kingdom

Appendix C Consultation Summary Newsletter

nationalgrid

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Community Newsletter
March 2021

National Grid Electricity Transmission is consulting on proposals to add much needed capability to the electricity transmission network between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead Tee in Essex.

The proposed reinforcement is around 27km and includes building new pylons, some underground cables and a substation. We started to develop the project in 2009 and carried out extensive public consultation. Work on the project was paused in November 2013 after the timings of some electricity generation projects in the region were delayed.

Since then, the UK has made great leaps in moving towards cleaner, greener energy consumption. The Government has set ambitious targets to achieve net zero by 2050 and expects 40 GW of electricity to be generated from offshore wind by 2030.

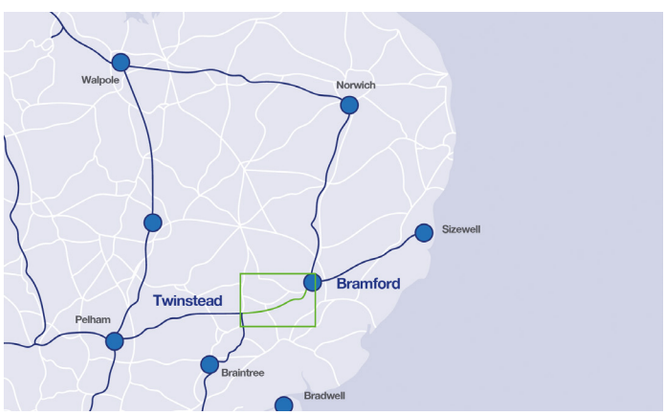
These ambitions, coupled with increased demand for interconnection and new nuclear power, mean that generation in East Anglia is set to significantly increase. Our network studies show that we will need the reinforcement to be in place before the end of the decade and we now need to start work again to take the proposals forward.

It is important that we hear the views of local people. Knowing what matters to you, matters to us. Our consultation opens on Thursday 25 March 2021 and the deadline for feedback is Thursday 6 May 2021. More information on how to get involved in the consultation can be found on the back of this newsletter.

About National Grid

National Grid is working to build a cleaner, fairer and more affordable energy system that serves everyone, powering the future of our homes, transport and industry.

National Grid Electricity Transmission owns, builds and maintains the electricity transmission network in England and Wales. It is National Grid Electricity Transmission that is developing plans for the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement.



Why is this reinforcement needed?

The existing transmission network in East Anglia was developed in the 1960s. Until today it has been able to meet demand and provides around 3.5 GW of power carrying capability out of the region. By 2030, the amount of renewable and low carbon energy connecting to the network will increase and the System Operator anticipates that up to 17.9 GW of power carrying capability is needed to carry cleaner greener energy to homes and businesses beyond the region by 2030.

In the first half of the decade, we will maximise the capability of our existing network by installing power control equipment in our substations and rewiring pylons with bigger cables to carry more power. This will increase the transfer capability of the network to around 6 GW. But this is still not enough. Only by reinforcing the network can we deliver the transfer capability that is needed.

Building this reinforcement between Bramford and Twinstead would allow us to reconfigure the network and create two separate lines out of Bramford - one to Pelham and the other to Braintree/Rayleigh/Tilbury.

Section AB – Bramford to Hintlesham

We would build a new overhead line from Bramford substation to the south of the existing 400 kV line.

We would build a new section of overhead line to the north of Ramsey Wood and divert the wires from the existing 400 kV line onto these pylons. The new reinforcement would use the existing pylons through Hintlesham Wood.

We chose this approach because we felt it would have less impact on landscape, visual amenity and heritage than other alignment options. It also allows for the greater paralleling of new and existing lines.

This area of the route includes the Grade I listed Hintlesham Hall, the ancient woodland in Hintlesham Little and Great Woods and Ramsey Wood, which are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Section C – Brett Valley

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

The line would pass to the south of Kate's Hill and follow the alignment of the existing 132 kV pylons.

The line would deviate directly to the south of Pipkin Lodge to the east of Benton Street. The pylons would be screened by trees in views from Benton Street, approaching from the Layham direction.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

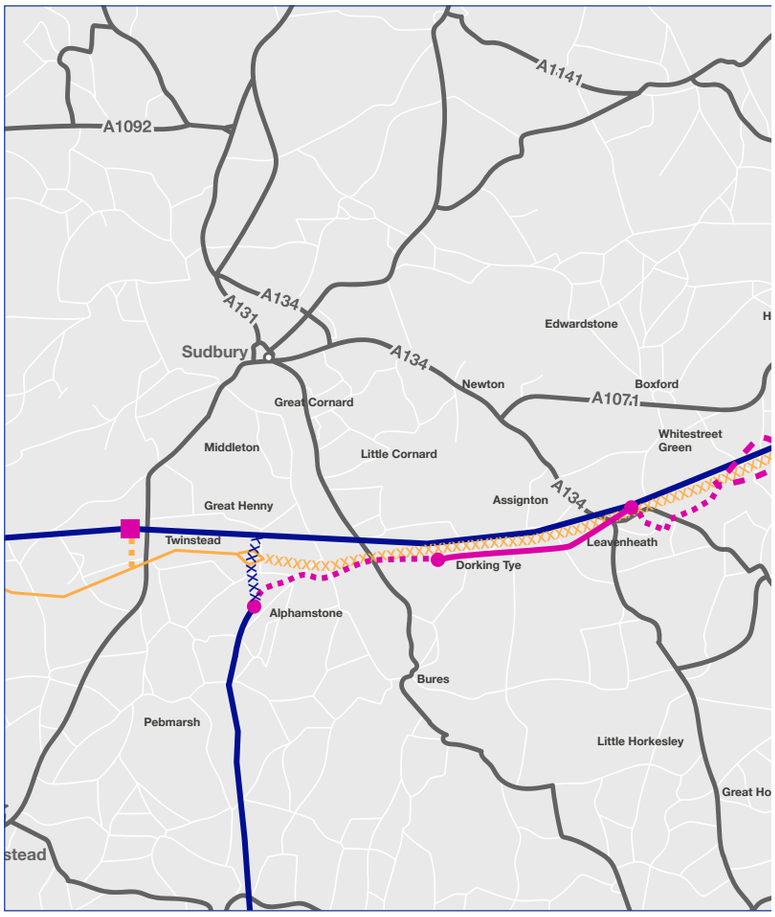
Section D – Polstead

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

The alignment would run to the south of the existing 400 kV power line, roughly following the alignment of the existing 132 kV overhead line.

When approaching the Dedham Vale AONB the proposed line would deviate slightly south west and connect into a cable sealing end compound near Dollops Wood.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.



Section E – Dedham Vale AONB

We would build approximately 4km of underground cables through the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

We are considering two options at Dollops Wood as shown on the map:

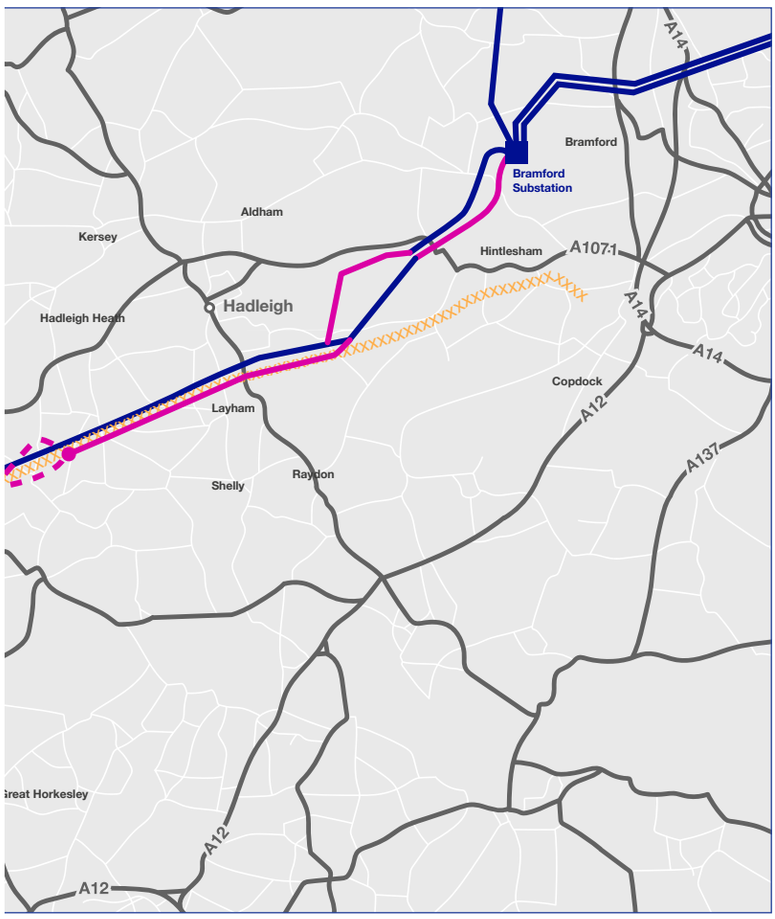
- horizontal directional drilling underneath the wood (which may present engineering challenges)
- direct buried cables avoiding the wood to the north of Sprotts Hall

At each end of the underground cables section, we would need to build a cable sealing end compound.

We are proposing to build the eastern cable sealing end compound to the south east of Sprott's Farm, east of the boundary of the AONB. This location provides an opportunity to screen the compound next to Dollops Wood. We would increase screening through additional planting and landscaping.

We are proposing to build the western cable sealing end compound to the immediate west of Boxford Fruit Farm. This location offers separation from the AONB to the east and is next to existing tree planting along the boundary of the orchard.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.



Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV underground cable
- proposed options for 400 kV underground cable
- existing 400 kV overhead line to be retained
- existing 132 kV overhead line to be retained
- xxxxxxxx proposed removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- xxxxxxxx proposed removal of existing 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 132 kV underground cable
- proposed substation
- proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
- existing 400 kV substation to be retained

Section F - Leavenheath and Assington

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

The alignment would continue through Leavenheath to the south of the existing 400 kV line, south of Assington and Sudbury before crossing the B1508 and the railway.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

Section G – Stour Valley

Your previous feedback told us how important the landscape in the Stour Valley is. The area is managed by the AONB and is suggested as an extension to the AONB. It also has cultural associations with Gainsborough, Constable and Nash.

We came to the view previously that there was a case for placing approximately 4km of the new 400 kV line below ground, from west of Sawyers Farm through the Stour Valley Project Area, to where it would connect to the existing network. We would welcome your views on this, particularly as the Stour Valley Project Area has not yet been designated as an AONB.

We are proposing to build a cable sealing end compound to transfer the power from overhead line to underground cable south of Sawyers Farm. There is natural screening from existing vegetation, reducing the visual impact to the surrounding landscape.

Feedback from our previous consultation about the location for the western cable sealing end compound informed the selection of our preferred site. We selected a location south west of Ansells Farm. It benefits from existing mature screening and avoids Alphamstone Complex Local Wildlife Site.

Siting the cable sealing end compound here also means that the underground cable would be routed further south. This would allow us to remove approximately 1.5km of the existing 400 kV line between here and Twinstead Tee.

We would remove the existing 132 kV line overhead line up to the diamond crossing to the south west of Sparrows Farm.

Proposed substation between Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood

Our proposals include taking down 26km of existing UKPN 132 kV pylons, between Burstall Bridge and the diamond crossing south of Twinstead Tee.

To do that, we must first build a substation to keep the local area supplied with electricity.

Following feedback from the previous consultation we have selected a site between Butler's Wood and Waldegrave Wood, off the A131 south of Sudbury.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

Our commitment to you

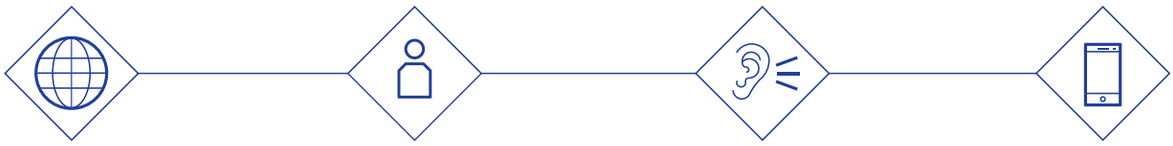
The aim of our non-statutory consultation is to:

- re-introduce the project and explain our proposals at the time we paused work in 2013
- explain our recent activity and next steps hear your views on our current proposals

The feedback we receive from this consultation, together with information from environmental and technical studies, will inform our detailed project design.

We will carry out a further statutory consultation, where you will be able to see how we have taken your views into account and you will be able to provide further feedback before we submit our application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate.

Take part in our consultation



Online
[redacted]

Webinars
Sign up for our webinars

Live chats
Live chat with our project team

Team call back
Call us to book a telephone consultation

Date	Time	Content
Wednesday 31 March	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals
Tuesday 6 April	7pm - 8pm	Overview of the proposals
Thursday 8 April	11am - 12pm	Overview of the proposals (A British Sign Language interpreter will be in attendance at this session)
Tuesday 13 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections AB and C: Bramford to Hintlesham and Brett Valley
Wednesday 14 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections D and E: Polstead and Dedham Vale AONB
Thursday 15 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections F and G: Leavenheath, Assington and Stour Valley
Thursday 22 April	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals
Wednesday 28 April	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals

Please sign up via the project website, or call the project team on the number provided.

To join a project live chat, just visit our website during one of the times listed below:

Date	Time
Friday 9 April	2pm - 4pm
Monday 19 April	6pm - 8pm

Deposit locations

- Braintree Library
- Halstead Library
- Sible Hedingham Library
- Sudbury Library

Documents will be available at these deposit locations from 13 April subject to any changes in coronavirus restrictions that may impact planned re-opening dates of these venues. Please get in touch using the contact details provided for information on opening times.

Contact us

[redacted]

contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com
0808 196 1515

Call us to request paper copies of the materials

Appendix D Consultation Flyers

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Consultation

National Grid is consulting on proposals to build a new 400,000-volt transmission reinforcement between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead, south of Sudbury in Essex.

Our consultation is running from **Thursday 25 March until Thursday 6 May 2021** to allow members of the public to have their say on the proposals for the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement.

Take part in our consultation:

Online

[redacted]

Webinars

Sign up for our webinars

Live chats

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Please sign up via the project website, or call the project team on the number provided.

Contact us

[redacted]

contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com
0808 196 1515

Call us to request paper copies of the materials

Appendix E Newspaper Adverts Printed and Online

Bramford to Twinstead 400kV Reinforcement

Consultation

National Grid Electricity Transmission is consulting on proposals to build a new 400,000-volt transmission reinforcement between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead, south of Sudbury in Essex.

Our consultation is running from **Thursday 25 March until Thursday 6 May 2021** to allow members of the public to have their say on the proposals for the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement.

Take part in our consultation:

Online
[redacted]

Webinars
Sign up for our webinars

Live chats
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Contact us

[redacted]

Email: **contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com**
Call: **0808 196 1515**

Call us to request paper copies of the materials

First-time home buyers face challenge as house prices rise

First-time buyers are finding it increasingly difficult to get a foot on the property ladder as house prices rise to more than 10 times the average salary in parts of Suffolk.

TOM POTTER
[redacted]@archant.co.uk

The latest housing affordability figures look at the average salary in area versus the average house price and show buyers in Babergh, where the average property cost is £302,000, can expect to shell out 10.5 times their salary.

Meanwhile, in Ipswich - the only place to fall below the national average - buyers face shelling out 7.2 times their salary for a home with the average house costing £208,000.

Four years ago, the respective rates were 11.3 for Babergh and 5.8 for Ipswich.

In north Essex, buyers in Uttlesford can expect to pay as much as 12.6 times the average salary for a home with the averahe house costing £418,000. While buyers in Tendring are paying 8.5 times their salary to get a property.

In 2016, the rates were 12.3 in Uttlesford and 7.8 in Tendring.

According to the Office for National Statistics, only Ipswich finished below the national average affordability ratio of 7.8 at the start of the year.

Across Suffolk, the average house price increased by 5.94% to £264,000.

House prices outstrip salaries by a rate of up to 13 to one in some areas. Left; Richard Norrington, Ipswich Building Society chief executive
Pictures: GETTY IMAGES / ARCHANT

Commenting on the latest figures, Richard Norrington, chief executive of Ipswich Building Society, said: "With young people disproportionately affected by the pandemic financially, and with fewer high LTV (loan-to-value) mortgages in the market to choose from, it's a challenging time for first time buyers.

"Whilst in England last year, full-time employees could typically expect to spend about 7.8 times their annual earnings on purchasing a home, for younger generations this number rises.

"The average age of a first time buyer in the UK in 2020 was 34, and when taking into consideration the average income for someone in their 30s, purchasing a house in mid-Suffolk with a 10% deposit, this would be more than 8.7 times their salary. For a person in their 20s, this figure rises to almost 10.9 times their annual wage.

"Those looking to get a foot on the property ladder would be well advised to remain realistic in their expectations of what their first home might look like – potentially considering buying a smaller property or one in a cheaper location, over holding out for their dream home on their first purchase.

"For those lucky enough to have family members eager to contribute to their pot, a gifted deposit could be an ideal way to supplement what the wannabe homeowner has already saved up."

First-time home buyers face challenge as prices rise

House prices outstrip salaries by a rate of up to 13 to one in some areas. Left; Richard Norrington, Ipswich Building Society chief executive
Pictures: GETTY IMAGES / ARCHANT

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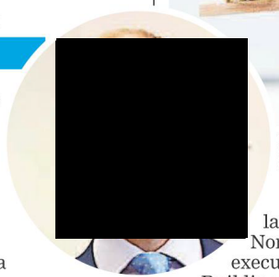
TOM POTTER
[redacted]@archant.co.uk



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"Those looking to get a foot on the property ladder would be well advised to remain realistic in their expectations of what their first home might look like – potentially considering buying a smaller property or one in a cheaper location, over holding out for their dream home on their first purchase.

"For those lucky enough to have family members eager to contribute to their pot, a gifted deposit could be an ideal way to supplement what the wannabe homeowner has already saved up."

Cancer patients have received £66k in grants from charity to help meet 'hidden costs'

Cancer patients have spoken of the hidden costs of the disease after charity Macmillan handed out £66,000 in grants in Suffolk to help stop sufferers being left out of pocket.

HOLLY HUME
[redacted]archant.co.uk

The grants – which totalled £66,569 for Suffolk and £150,380 in Essex in 2020 – have helped to cover costs such as hospital parking, travel for treatment and specialist equipment.

One of those to benefit was Barham resident Ruth Bennett, who was diagnosed with breast cancer in December, 2019.

She began a long journey of chemotherapy, radiotherapy and acid infusions at West Suffolk Hospital shortly afterwards.

The 55-year-old didn't qualify for much help, as she still held down a full-time job at the Shaw Trust Charity.

However, the Macmillan hardship grant is not means tested – meaning she got a much-needed injection of cash during her treatment. "First, you get hit with the impact of your diagnosis, then you get the impact of thinking: 'Oh my goodness, what's going to happen to me?' Then there's the surgeries and then chemotherapy," Ruth said.

"Then you start to realise the cost of everything.

"I was travelling to the hospital so much for blood tests and treatment, so there's the fuel, then the parking charges at the hospital.

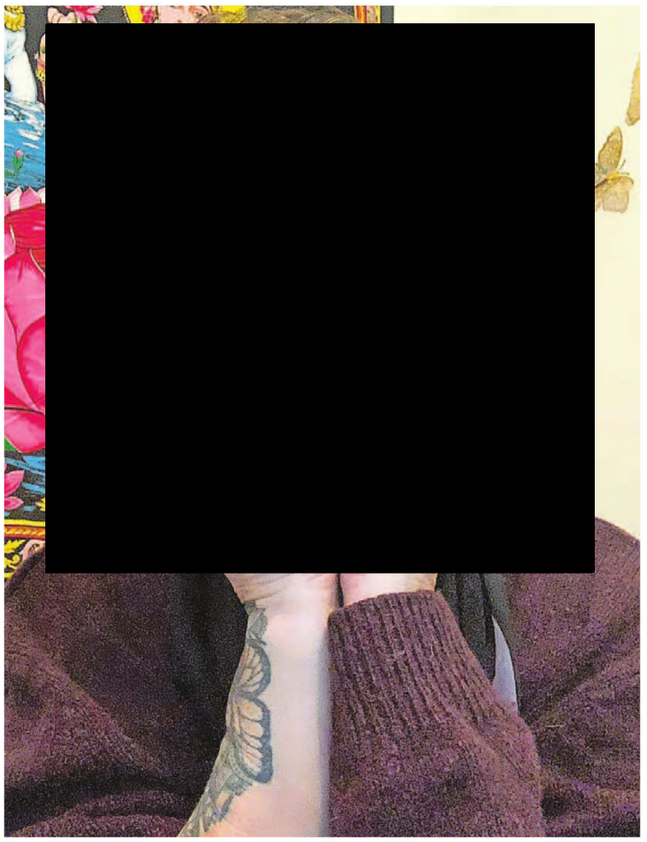
"When you're suddenly spending a lot of time at hospital, and then faced with costs like buying wigs and picc line covers, it all adds up."

Cathy Cunningham-Elliott, manager of the Macmillan Benefits Advice Service for the region, said: "A Macmillan grant can help pay for the little things that make a big difference to the lives of people with cancer – paying for replacement washing machines, covering the heating bill, buying a blender for someone whose treatment makes it hard to eat normally – and in this way have become a vital safety net for people receiving a diagnosis, especially during the pandemic.

"The sad truth is that more than a third of people with cancer (39%) are severely financially impacted by their diagnosis, with many now having to deal with the double blow of being diagnosed during the Covid-19 pandemic.

"It's a devastating reality to contend with and many are simply unaware of the support that exists."

To find out more about Macmillan grants and the other financial support you might be eligible for, call the team on 0345 600 6257 Monday to Friday, 9.30am to 4.30pm.
Alternatively, email macmillanbenefits@suffolk.gov.uk



Ruth Bennett said the Macmillan grant made a huge difference to her at a time she needed it Picture: RUTH BENNETT

Woman found in water is named as police quiz suspect

Detectives were continuing to question a man on suspicion of murder last night - after naming the woman found dead in a Suffolk country park.

Officers were called shortly before 7am on Friday, April 9, following reports a body had been found in the water at Brandon County Park.

Tributes left at Brandon Country Park after the body of a woman was discovered

EMILY THOMSON
[redacted]archant.co.uk

A 46-year-old man was arrested on suspicion of murder and was taken to Bury St Edmunds Police Investigation Centre for questioning, where he remained last night.

Police have been granted an additional time to question him.

Last night, police said the woman had been identified as Egle Vengaliene, 35, of Bury Road, Brandon.

A Home Office post-mortem examination was conducted on Saturday, and additional tests are required.

Investigations are ongoing, but officers believe the woman and the suspect were known to each other and that the incident poses no threat to the wider public.

The death is being treated as an isolated incident and police are particularly keen to see any CCTV footage from doorbell cameras or similar devices in the area, Bury Road and surrounding streets.

Anyone with information is asked to contact the Major Investigation Team either by using the online portal: https://mipp.police.uk/operation/363718M87-PO1 or by calling 101 and quoting reference 37/17570/21

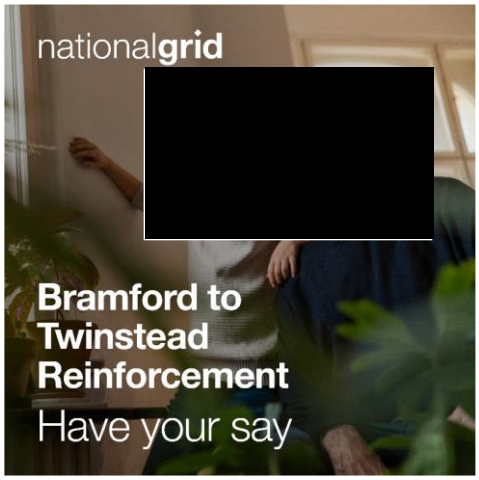
Alternatively contact the charity Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111, through their anonymous online form at www.crimestoppers-uk.org.

Brandon Country Park has remained closed to the public while police investigations continue into the death of Egle Vengaliene

Pictures: EMILY THOMSON

Appendix F Social Media Adverts

Appendix F: Social media adverts



Appendix G S42(1)(a) Responses

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Appendix G: Section 42(1)(a) Consultee Responses

[illegible]

Table G.1: Thematic Responses Raised by Section 42(1)(a) Consultees

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
	D[illegible] National Grid's proposals, such that community [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible] Middle[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Middle[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] approach in the context of national policy and National Grid's various statutory [illegible] justifiable in the context of national policy or National Grid's statutory duties, [illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Grid's duties and obligations. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] National Grid's statutory duties. It was not taken forward, due to the costs [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
			[illegible]
[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] onshore, it must do so in light of the High Court's [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] the High Court's decision regarding the Vanguard D[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	Stour Valley Underground's 2012 proposal estimated [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Grid's should consider all available [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Grid's equipment is designed to comply with the Government [illegible] ational Grid's network [illegible]

Table G.2: Additional Responses Raised by Section 42(1)(a) Consultees

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
Cadent Gas Limited	
[illegible] Cadent's [illegible]	[illegible]
Dedham Vale Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Stour Valley Partnership	

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]

- *National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1):* [illegible]
- *National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)* [illegible]
- *The Electricity Act (1989)* [illegible]
- *Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)* [illegible]
- *National Planning Policy Framework* [illegible]
- *Planning Practice Guidance:* [illegible]
- *The Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2016-21:* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible]	[illegible] mind all of National Grid's statutory duties. A location approximately 1km from the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
• [illegible] • Assessment of how national Grid have treated the Stour Valley 'Valued Landscape' • [illegible] • [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
•	National Grid is inputting into the Government's Offshore Transmission Network
•	
•	Grid's duties and obligations. These duties include balancing the need to be

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	appropriate approach in the context of national policy and National Grid's various
•	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amongst
•	
•	the proposed route was identified as an 'opportunity corridor' during the

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[redacted]
• [redacted]	[redacted] of four new AONB's. None of these are in the study area of the project. National [redacted] possibly change their name' and look forward to hearing more about the [redacted]
[redacted] 1.1.4: What is National Grid's expectation of the magnitude of continued [redacted]	The Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and the [redacted] play a role in meeting the UK's future energy needs. The [redacted]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
3[illegible]3 [illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible] ed in National Grid's Stakeholder [illegible] 'National Grid's commitments when undertaking works in the UK' [illegible]
3[illegible]	[illegible] statutory consultation, is about National Grid's decision making at stages in our [illegible]
3[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
Environment Agency	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Box, and the River Stour are designated as 'main rivers'. Anyone carrying out	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
Historic England	
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] effects on the setting of Sawyer's Farm Grade II lis[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Natural England	

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
the woodland), in these circumstances' impacts	
	3

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible]	Amongst National Grid's duties is to have regard to the desirability of (amongst [illegible]
[illegible]	Following Natural England's feedback, National Grid has been in detailed [illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible] more than three years old, "*The report is unlikely to still be valid and most, if not all, of the surveys are likely to need to be updated*". Where the ecological survey [illegible]	
[illegible] 'biodiversity net loss' in these regards. However, it should be noted that a [illegible]	[illegible] protect and enhance it where possible using 'natural capital' and 'net gain' [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] [illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
If you consider the proposal has significant implications for further loss of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land, we would be pleased to discuss the matter [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
The section of the Stour Valley affected by this scheme falls within the 'setting' of the Dedham Vale AONB. The area's landscape character complements that of the adjacent designated area and therefore supports the delivery of the AONB's [illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible] in and AONB, authorities "shall have regard" to their purposes. This 'duty of regard' applies to developments outside the AONB which will nonetheless affect their statutory purpose. This is confirmed by the government's on [illegible] Planning guidance also deals with the 'settings' issue in the context of [illegible] Natural England note that '*We hope that, particularly in terms of a very clear steer from statute and planning policy, this helps to make a solid case for undergrounding across the Stour Valley*' [illegible]	[illegible]

Parish Councils

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
Alphamstone and Lamarsh Parish Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Assington Parish Council	
The community of Assington and its Parish Council support the government's [illegible] emissions targets, and recognise the need for National Grid's transmission [illegible]	[illegible]
Assington is registering its opposition to National Grid's current consultation [illegible]	[illegible]
Ofgem's 'Willingness to Pay' (WTP) report in 2011 established the amenity of [illegible] D[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
Bulmer Parish Council	

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] is "critical" [illegible]	[illegible]
Bures St Mary Parish Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	D[illegible]
Burstall Parish Council	
[illegible]	[illegible] of national policy and National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	are not considered to be justifiable in the context of national policy or National Grid's [illegible]
	[illegible]
East Bergholt Parish Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] of national policy and National Grid's various statutory duties. [illegible]
	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]
Hennys, Middleton and Twinstead Parish Council	
[illegible] in the interests of providing support for National Grid's proposals.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	The substation is a 'grid supply point' (GSP), the function of which would be to draw power from National Grid's network and step this down from 400kV to 132kV, before [illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] proposed site at Butler's Wood can accommodate the larger footprint ass[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hintlesham and Chattisham Parish Council	
R[illegible]	
Little Cornard Parish Council	
[illegible]	[illegible] Grid's statutory duties i[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pinewood Parish Council

[illegible]

Polstead Parish Council

[illegible] near Dollops Wood. Polstead's [illegible]

[illegible]

Stoke By Nayland Parish Council

[illegible]

[illegible]

Road [illegible] 3[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] high levels of traffic, including HGV's, diverting into Stoke by Nayland. There [illegible]	[illegible]

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Appendix H S42(1)(b) Responses

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Appendix H: Section 42(1)(b) Consultee Responses

[illegible]

Table H.1: Thematic Responses Raised by Section 42(1)(b) Consultees

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]3	Net zero: The Council's r[illegible] government's climate change objectives.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] being undertaken, informed by National Grid's statutory and licence [illegible] Grid's 'Approach to Options Appraisal'. This assessment will give thorough [illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] council's to suppor[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible] substantial part of the area's overall economy. The [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Grid's equipment is designed to comply with the Government [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ref.	Thematic Comment	Organisations that Commented	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table H.2: Additional Responses Raised by Section 42(1)(b) Consultees

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils (also see H01 above)	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible] • [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] principles of the councils' Biodiv[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Braintree District Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible] ‘associated development’. Accordingly, the [illegible] application itself (as ‘associated development’) or as a cumulative development. Any [illegible]
[illegible] stakeholders. National Grid's ambitious timetable should not be [illegible]	[illegible] Government's commitment to deliver [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

East Suffolk Council

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex County Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	is assumed that Essex County Council's comment is in relation to the terminal [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
National Grid has relied on `judgement' to determine whether the social, [illegible] to actually `quantify' the disbenefits of their [illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
project to society as a whole' to be considered, taking account of impacts on	
an important and valid counterweight to National Grid's overriding cost	

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
important setting and context to Sudbury, crucial to the town's development. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Medway Council	

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk County Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] return to 'normal' and that 'normal' might [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] on the length of construction activities and their 'temporary' nature. This [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Grid has obtained the Council's GIS data detailing the definitive PRoW [illegible]

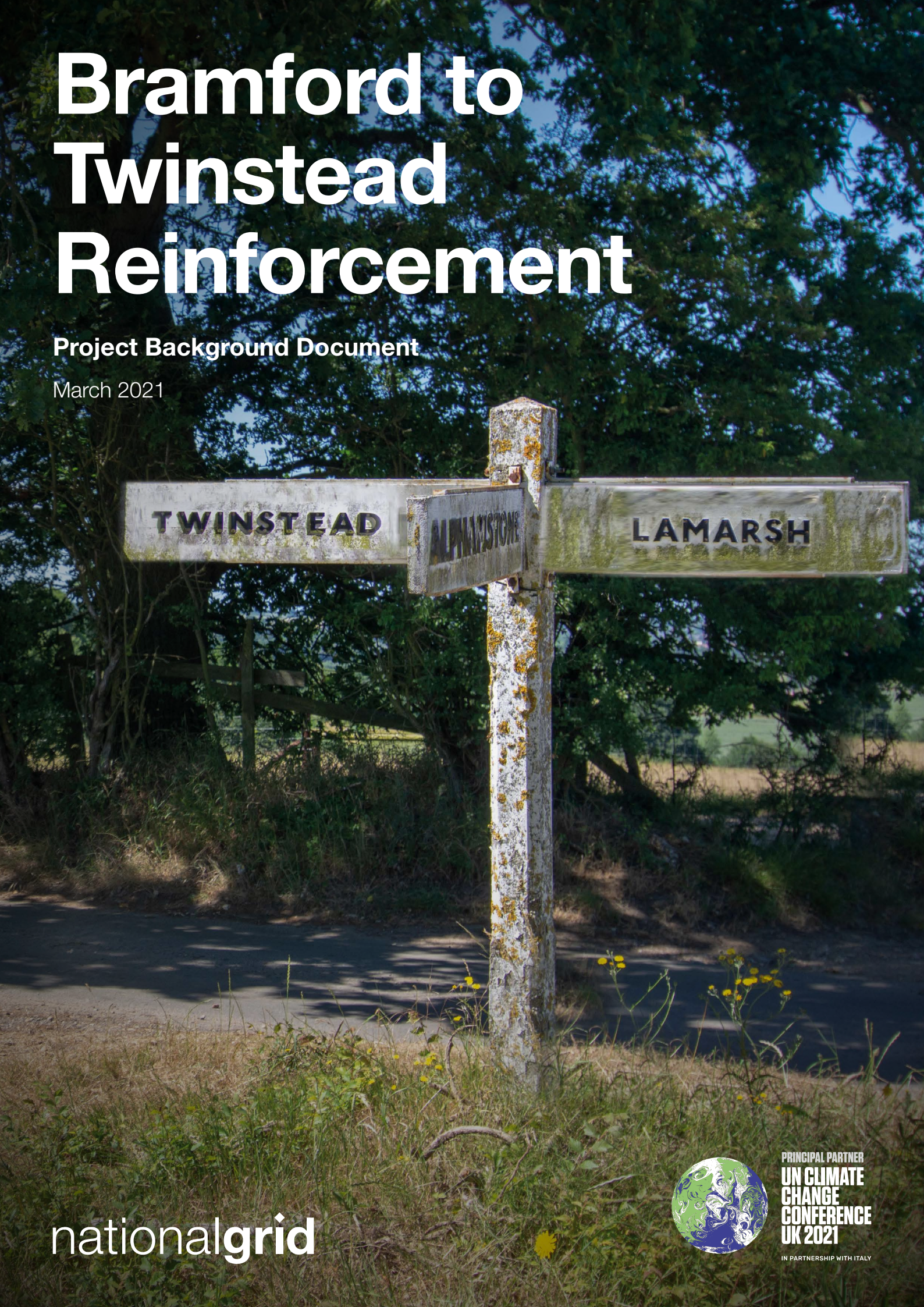
Summary of Matters Raised to Feedback	National Grid's Response
	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Thurrock Council	
[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix I Project Background Document

Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Project Background Document

March 2021



nationalgrid

PRINCIPAL PARTNER
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK 2021
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

Introduction

This Project Background Document explains our proposals to add much needed capability to the electricity transmission network between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead Tee in Essex.

It has been prepared to support the first stage of consultations in Spring 2021 as work is re-started to develop detailed proposals.

Contents

Executive summary

This Project Background Document explains our proposals to add much needed capability to the electricity transmission network between Bramford substation in Suffolk and Twinstead Tee in Essex.

The energy we all use is increasingly coming from renewable and low carbon sources and the UK has set a clear ambition to be a global leader in clean energy. The Government is committed to reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and has set out its ambition to connect 40 GW of offshore wind by 2030 – enough to power every home in the country by the end of this decade.

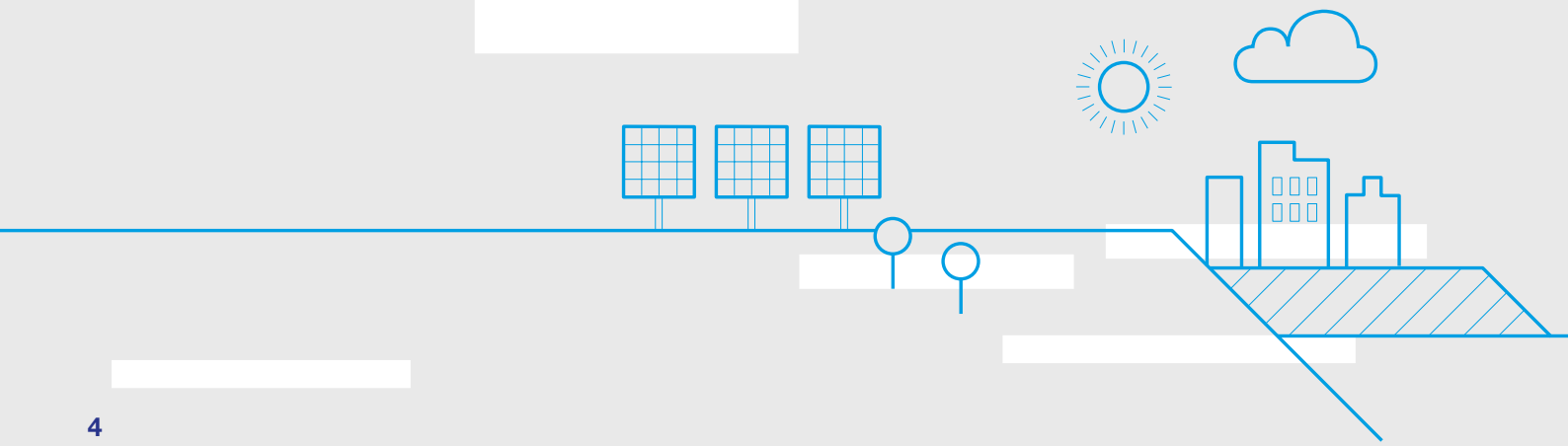
To help the move towards cleaner, greener energy, a large number of offshore wind projects are being developed by different companies around the UK coastline, 60 per cent of which are looking to come ashore up and down the East Coast.

In addition to new energy generated by offshore wind, new nuclear generation is planned at Sizewell C. We are also transporting more power with countries across the North Sea using interconnectors. New generation from wind, nuclear and interconnection means the amount of renewable and low carbon electricity sources expected to connect in East Anglia is set to significantly increase.

The existing electricity transmission network in East Anglia was developed in the 1960s to make sure the area has the electricity it needs. Until today it has been able to meet that demand, as well as transporting around 3.5 GW of power from nuclear generators and the early offshore wind projects out of the region. However, the capacity of the network will soon be exceeded.

By 2030, the amount of renewable and low carbon energy connecting to the network will dramatically increase – around 24.5 GW is contracted to connect in East Anglia by the end of this decade. The existing network in East Anglia does not have the capability to reliably and securely transport all the energy that will be connected by 2030 while operating to the standards it is required to.

Feeding into Bramford substation from the north and east there are currently three electricity transmission lines carrying power from the existing Sizewell B nuclear power and offshore wind farms. West of Bramford out to Twinstead Tee, there is currently only one electricity transmission line taking that power out to the wider network, creating a bottleneck.



This bottleneck significantly constrains the amount of power that can be carried westward on the network from Bramford when new sources of energy are connected. While additional network reinforcement will be needed elsewhere in East Anglia to carry the green energy that is coming in the next decade on to homes and businesses, it is essential we address this constraint on the network between Bramford and Twinstead Tee and provide the vital capacity needed. Other reinforcements will not take away the need to add capacity to this part of the network.

Between 2009 and 2013 work was undertaken to develop proposals to add this much needed network capability. Changes to when planned new generation would come online in East Anglia meant that work was put on hold at the end of 2013.

Now that the offshore wind developments have moved forward, backed by Government targets and legislation, it is clear that this reinforcement is needed. We will be taking forward the work required to ensure it is in place before the end of the decade so that we can use cleaner, greener electricity in our homes and businesses.

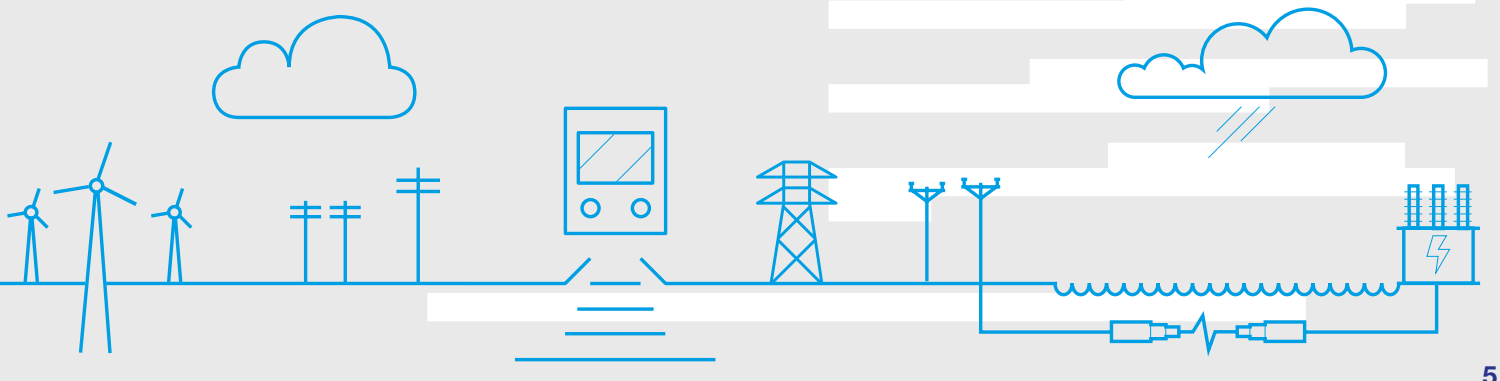
In Spring 2021 we are holding public consultations to explain why additional capability is needed on this part of the network, outline where we got to previously in developing proposals, and gather public feedback. That includes explaining the proposed route of the new line, and where it will be buried below ground, based on our previous assessment and feedback received from three rounds of consultation with local communities and stakeholders.

We need fresh feedback on those previous proposals and we are outlining the next steps as we continue to develop our detailed plans.

A project of this type, scale and importance is considered a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP) which requires a 'Development Consent Order' (DCO). We anticipate making an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for Bramford to Twinstead in late 2022. Before we do that, we will hold a further round of public consultation to set out our detailed proposals.

It is important that we hear the views of local people. Your feedback is important – it will help shape our plans. Knowing what matters to you, matters to us, so that we can take it into account where we can as we develop our plans.

Please therefore take time to give us your **feedback** as we restart work to develop our proposals to deliver a cleaner, greener future.



National Grid Electricity Transmission

Who we are

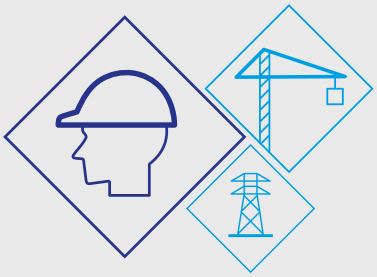
National Grid Electricity Transmission owns, builds and maintains the network in England and Wales. It is National Grid Electricity Transmission that is developing plans for the Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement.

National Grid sits at the heart of Britain's energy system, connecting millions of people and businesses to the energy they use every day. We bring energy to life – in the heat, light and power we bring to our customer's homes and businesses; in the way that we support our communities and help them to grow; and in the way we show up in the world. It is our vision to be at the heart of a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

Within the National Grid Group there are distinctly separate legal entities, each with their individual responsibilities and roles. These are shown in the following diagram.

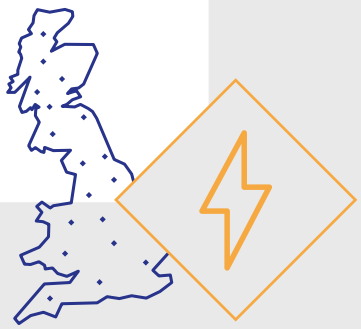
nationalgrid Group PLC

nationalgrid Electricity Transmission



Owns and manages the high voltage electricity transmission system in England and Wales

nationalgridESO



Ensures that Great Britain has the essential energy it needs by making sure supply meets demand every second of every day

nationalgrid ventures

Operates a mix of energy assets and businesses to help accelerate the development of our clean energy future (eg, undersea electricity, interconnectors, with other countries and European transmission partners)

Each of the different entities within the National Grid Group are working to build a cleaner, fairer and more affordable energy system that serves everyone – powering the future of our homes, transport and industry.

When developing transmission network proposals, National Grid ESO and National Grid Electricity Transmission, must, under the Electricity Act 1989, do that in an efficient, coordinated, and economical way, and in a way which considers people and places. Options to deliver additional network capability and the options we take forward are evaluated against these statutory duties.

How we will go about doing that, meeting our amenity responsibilities and involving stakeholders and communities is outlined in our **commitments when undertaking works in the UK**[1]:

1. **Establishing need**
   We only seek to build electricity lines along new routes or build new above-ground installations where existing infrastructure cannot be upgraded, where forecasted increases in demand cannot be met by other means, where customer connections are required, or where existing infrastructure has been identified for replacement.

2. **Involving stakeholders and communities**
   We promote genuine and meaningful engagement, meeting and, where appropriate, exceeding the requirements for consultation or engagement.

3. **Routeing networks and selecting sites**
   If we need to build new infrastructure we seek to avoid areas which are nationally or internationally designated for their landscape, wildlife or cultural significance.

4. **Minimising the effects of new infrastructure**
   When we are developing new infrastructure we seek to reduce the effect of our work on communities by having regard to safety, noise and construction traffic.

5. **Mitigating adverse effects of works**
   We carry out relevant environmental investigations and report on these when we apply for consent for new works, and use best practice environmental impact assessment techniques to assess possible effects of our works and identify opportunities for mitigation measures.

6. **Offsetting where mitigation is not practicable**
   When we cannot mitigate the impacts of our proposals, we offset these impacts in practical and sustainable ways that are developed through engagement with local stakeholders.

7. **Enhancing the environment around our works**
   When undertaking works, we consider what practicable measures can be taken to enhance nearby and surrounding areas for the benefit of local communities and the natural and historic environment.

8. **Monitoring and learning for the future**
   We monitor, evaluate and review our engagement processes to learn from previous experiences to improve our working practices.

9. **Reviewing our commitments**
   We review these commitments at least every five years, and make additional revisions in response to new legislation, policy and guidance.

10. **Working with others**
    We require other organisations working on our behalf to demonstrate these same commitments and continue to create an environment where we can share and deliver best practice.

[1] National Grid's commitments when undertaking works in the UK: Our stakeholder, community and amenity policy (National Grid, December 2019) – Available at [redacted]

Many other organisations also have a key role to play in delivering a cleaner energy future.

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), is the ministerial department with primary responsibility for energy.

In November 2020, the Prime Minister set out a Ten Point Plan for a **Green Industrial Revolution**. This was followed by a White Paper, which sets out the Government's proposals for future law. The Energy White Paper, entitled **Powering our Net Zero Future**, sets out how, as a country, we will transform the way we produce and use energy to tackle climate change, meet net zero emissions by 2050, and build back greener. The White Paper focuses on the Government's ambitions to increase energy generation from offshore wind and interconnectors, as well as hydrogen, carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS), heat and transport decarbonisation.

BEIS, working with input from National Grid ESO, is also conducting a review of how offshore wind is connected, with the aim of removing barriers to achieving Government ambitions for offshore wind[4].

The Secretary of State for BEIS is also the ultimate decision maker for new electricity transmission network proposals under **The Planning Act 2008 (as amended)**.[5]

Planning Inspectorate

The Planning Inspectorate is the Government agency responsible for examining proposals for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. In energy terms, those include offshore wind farms, new nuclear power stations and new overhead lines greater than 2 km in length.

The Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.

ofgem

Ofgem (the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) is the government regulator for gas and electricity markets in Great Britain. Ofgem is a non-ministerial government department and an independent National Regulatory Authority, whose role is to protect consumers as a greener, fairer, energy system is delivered.

Ofgem works with Government, industry and consumer groups to help deliver net zero from an energy perspective at the lowest cost possible to consumers.

nationalgridESO

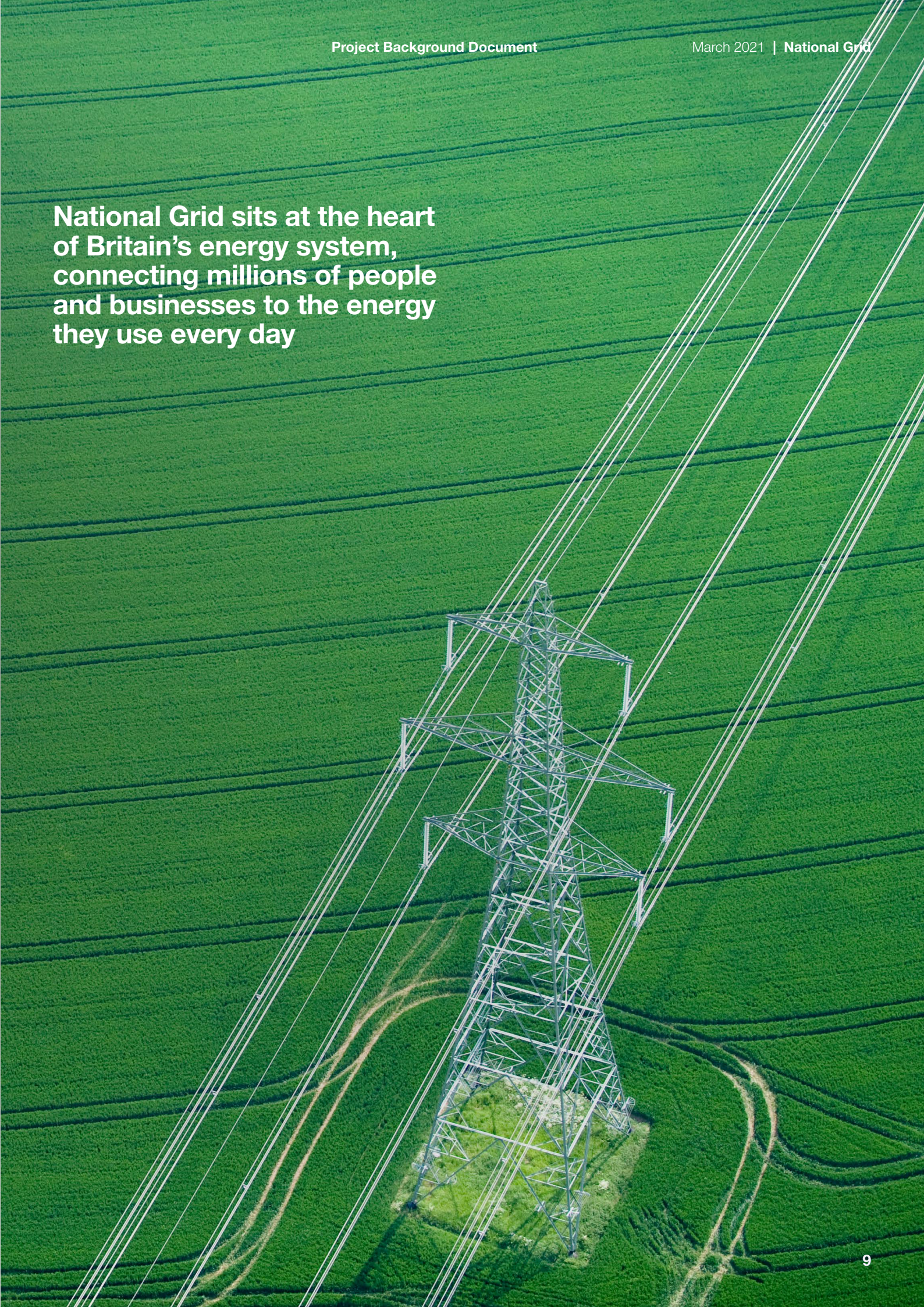
National Grid ESO is the Electricity System Operator for the whole of Great Britain. National Grid ESO ensures electricity is always where it is needed and the network remains stable and secure in its operation. Generators apply to National Grid ESO when they wish to connect to the network and National Grid ESO leads the work to consider how the network may need to evolve to deliver a cleaner, greener future.

[2] The ten point plan for a green industrial revolution (UK Government, November 2020) – Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-ten-point-plan-for-a-green-industrial-revolution

[3] Energy white paper: Powering our net zero future (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, December 2020) – Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-futuresmission/document/81026/download

[4] BEIS Offshore Transmission Network Review Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-transmission-network-review'

[5] Planning Act 2008 (UK Government, December 2020) – Available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents



National Grid sits at the heart of Britain's energy system, connecting millions of people and businesses to the energy they use every day

Moving towards net zero

The world we live in is changing, and the UK is at a turning point as we embrace the enormous opportunities a cleaner, greener future brings. Government has made it clear that a key part of recovery from the coronavirus pandemic is building back cleaner and greener.

The UK has set a world-leading target to tackle climate change, which is to achieve net zero by 2050. Put simply, this means that we will remove the same amount of greenhouse gas from the atmosphere as we produce.

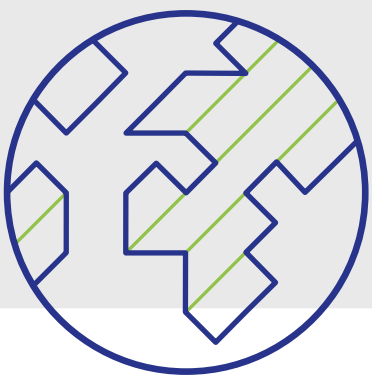
As a country we are already making progress. The UK has the largest offshore wind capacity in the world, with some 8.5 GW operating and a further 1.9 GW under construction. 2020 was the greenest year on record for Britain's electricity system. Spring 2020 saw the longest run since the industrial revolution without burning coal, stretching almost 68 days. 2020 was also a record-breaking year for renewables. Wind generation records were broken several times during the year, peaking at 59.9 per cent of the electricity mix on August 26. Solar power too set new records with 9.7 GW of power being produced, and its highest share of the electricity mix reaching 34 per cent on several occasions in May.

But more needs to be done. A healthier, greener future for Britain requires significant upgrades to our energy infrastructure to deliver clean green energy from where it is produced to where it is needed. Decarbonising the energy system means replacing – as far as it is possible to do so – fossil fuels with clean energy technologies such as from wind turbines and nuclear power for electricity production.

Growth in energy generated from offshore wind is a key part of achieving net zero and the Government's Energy White Paper sets an ambitious target to deliver 40 GW of offshore wind connected to the network by 2030 – enough to power every home in the UK. Growth in offshore wind also offers significant opportunities for economic growth and job creation. There are up to 60,000 jobs expected to be created in the offshore wind sector alone in this decade. Up to 250,000 jobs are also expected to be created by 2030 across the proposals in the Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution.

The **Climate Change Committee** anticipate that electricity demand will at least double by 2050 as we shift to clean energy to drive electric vehicles, heat our homes and power our industry . The Committee's **Sixth Carbon Budget**[7] published in December 2020 recommends deployment of renewables at scale, including 40 GW of offshore wind by 2030 and sustaining that build rate to support deployment up to 140 GW of offshore wind by 2050, raising further opportunity for growth and job creation. By 2050, our own analysis indicates that the energy sector needs to fill around 400,000 jobs to **build the Net zero energy workforce**[8].

Our mission at National Grid is to support these aims. We believe by acting now, the UK can become the world's first major clean economy, with net zero carbon emissions by 2050, creating growth and jobs for communities across Britain.



2050
UK Net Zero target

40 GW by 2030
all homes powered by offshore wind

250,000 by 2030
jobs created building back greener

[6] Net Zero – The UK's contribution to stopping global warming (Climate Change Committee, May 2019) – Available at [redacted]

[7] The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero Climate Change Committee, December 2020) – Available at [redacted]

[8] Building the Net Zero Energy Workforce (National Grid, January 2020) – Available at [redacted]

Our aim is to work with stakeholders and the communities who will host this infrastructure to find the best solution.

Delivering a cleaner, greener future

To meet the 2030 target and 2050 legislation and move to a low carbon future using energy from offshore wind, nuclear power and interconnectors, we need to transport that energy from where it is produced or comes ashore, to where it is needed.

The electricity transmission network, which moves energy at scale around the country, will play a vital role in this.

The existing network was designed to connect and transport energy from coal, nuclear and gas-fired power stations. In many parts of the country those power stations were more closely located to the larger centres of population, with power flowing mostly north to south around the country.

With around 60 per cent of all offshore wind developments looking to bring their energy amount of energy from offshore wind around the East Coast, we need to rewire the network for a different low carbon future: one where we deliver offshore energy from the East Coast to the entire UK population.

To achieve this it will be critical to strike the right balance between the need to connect the growing offshore wind, the cost to UK consumers and the impact to local communities and the environment. Our aim is to work with stakeholders and the communities who will host this infrastructure to find the best solution, balancing the needs of the UK, the environment and the regions we directly work in.

How the need for network reinforcement is identified

National Grid ESO leads an annual cycle which looks at how much energy needs to be carried on the network in the future, and where network capability needs to be improved to accommodate that.

The overall effect of that process is to ensure that the right efficient, coordinated and economical proposals are brought forward to deliver what the country requires from the electricity transmission system, in a way that represents best value to electricity consumers.

1. A range of **Future Energy Scenarios**[9] are discussed with stakeholders and are published each summer. Future Energy Scenarios represent different credible scenarios for how quickly we might make the transition to a cleaner, greener energy future as we strive towards net zero by 2050.

2. The Future Energy Scenarios inform the analysis in the **Electricity Ten Year Statement**[10] which is published each November, setting out the System Operator's view of future transmission requirements and where the capability of the transmission network might need to be addressed over the next decade.

3. Transmission Owners respond with solutions to address the requirements identified in the Electricity Ten Year Statement. National Grid ESO assess and publish their recommendations as to which proposals should proceed in a **Network Options Assessment**[11] report each spring.

4. National Grid Electricity Transmission responds to **Network Options Assessment** recommendations in its **Network Development Policy**[12] which is published each summer. The Network Development Policy sets out which network proposals National Grid Electricity Transmission will take forward.

In planning and operating the network, transmission licence holders – onshore and offshore – are required by their licences to comply with the **National Electricity Transmission Security and Quality of Supply Standard**[13]. These set out criteria and methodologies for planning and operating the network in Great Britain – in essence, minimum requirements designed to ensure secure and stable electricity supplies.

The need to reinforce the network between Bramford and Twinstead has been identified as necessary to take forward in the two most recent **Network Options Assessment** reports. National Grid Electricity Transmission confirmed it will be taking forward work to deliver the reinforcement in its **Network Development Policy** statement in 2020.

[9] Future Energy Scenarios 2020 Report (National Grid ESO, July 2020) – Available at [redacted]

[10] Electricity Ten Year Statement 2020 (National Grid ESO, November 2020) – Available at [redacted]

[11] Network Options Assessment 2020/21 (National Grid ESO, January 2021) – Available at [redacted]

[12] Network Development Policy Decisions (National Grid, June 2020) – Available a [redacted]

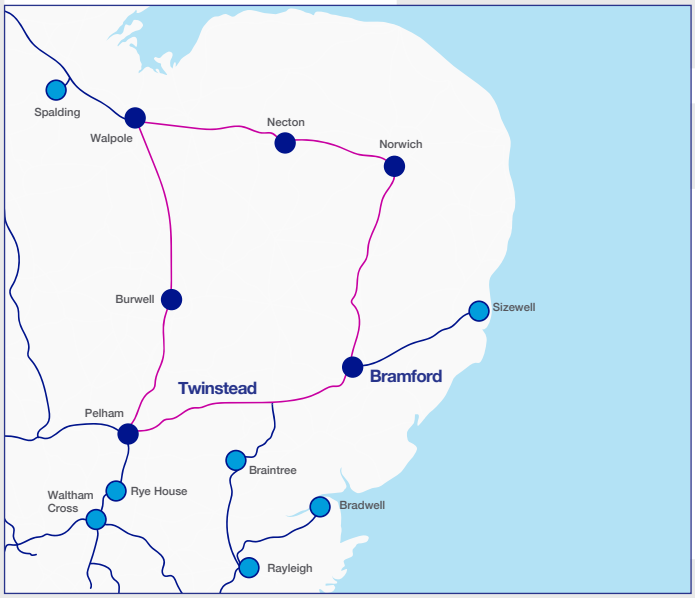
[13] Security and Quality of Supply Standard (National GridESO, March 2021) – Available at [redacted]

The need for reinforcement in East Anglia

The network today in East Anglia

Like much of the high voltage electricity transmission network across the country, the network in East Anglia was largely developed in the 1960s. It was built to supply regional demand, centred around Norwich and Ipswich, fed from our Bramford substation.

A large loop runs from Walpole in the north to Pelham and Rayleigh/Tilbury in the south, via Norwich and Bramford. Two 400,000 volt (400 kV) overhead lines connect Sizewell B, and a decommissioned 132,000 volt (132 kV) overhead line used to connect the now decommissioned Bradwell A nuclear power station. Historically there was relatively limited generation and low consumer demand in East Anglia when compared to other parts of the country.



Current generation and demand in East Anglia

To understand current and future demands on the electricity network the concept of network boundaries is used. A boundary splits the system into two parts and shows where there are high-power flows between parts of the network. When flows across a network boundary are forecast to be above the capability of the network, there are two options to manage this:

1. pay electricity generators on one side of the boundary to reduce the energy they produce. This then reduces the flows of electricity across the boundary. When National Grid ESO pay generators to do this they are called ‘constraint payments’; and/or
2. increase the capability of the network to allow more electricity to flow.

At present, generation in the region currently totals 4,100 MW. Most of this generation (3,160 MW) is directly connected to our network and 940 MW is connected via the UK Power Networks distribution network. We call that locally connected generation ‘embedded’. This is shown in the table on the following page

Peak demand for electricity in the region has been falling slightly in recent years from a peak of 1,426 MW in 2019 to a forecast peak demand for 2021 of 1,346 MW.

Project name	Generator	Connection site	Contracted generation (MW)	Type of generation
Sizewell B	EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Ltd	Sizewell	1,230	Nuclear
Dudgeon	Dudgeon Offshore Wind Ltd	Necton	400	Offshore wind
Greater Gabbard	Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Ltd	Leiston	500	Offshore wind
Galloper	Galloper Wind Farm Ltd	Leiston	350	Offshore wind
East Anglia 1	East Anglia One Ltd	Bramford	680	Offshore wind
Sheringham Shoal	Scira Offshore Energy Ltd	Norwich (embedded)	315	Offshore wind
Gunfleet Sands	Gunfleet Sands Ltd	Bramford (embedded)	99.9	Offshore wind
Gunfleet Sands II	Gunfleet Sands II Ltd	Bramford (embedded)	64	Offshore wind
Great Yarmouth	RWE Generation UK plc	Norwich (embedded)	420	Gas (CCGT)
Thetford	EPR Thetford Ltd	Bramford (embedded)	41	Biomass

2021

Generation:
Nuclear 1,230 MW, Offshore wind 2,409 MW, Gas 420 MW, Biomass 41 MW
Generation (total): 4,100 MW
Forecast demand: 1,346 MW

How power is transported throughout the network

Each line of pylons on the network carries two electrical circuits. There are four circuits connecting to and from the region – two circuits on the overhead line between Walpole and Norwich to the north and two on the line running west out of Bramford to Twinstead Tee.

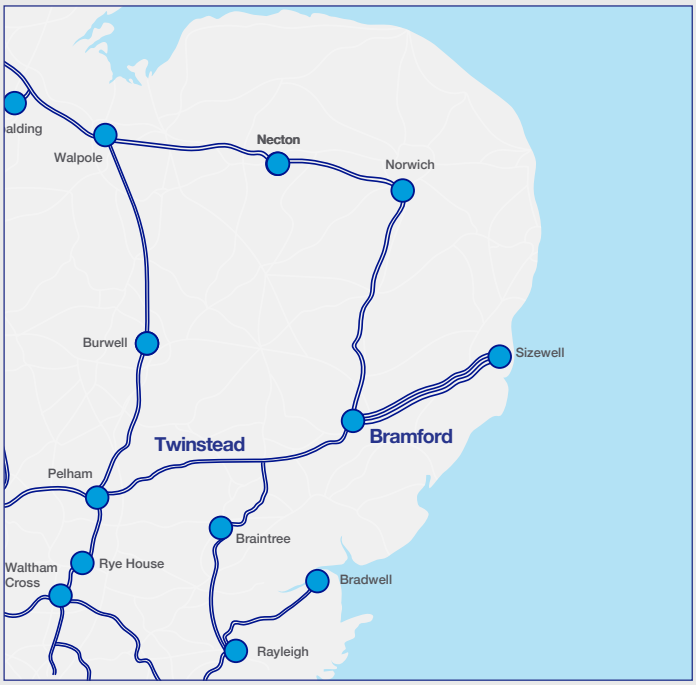
The network is planned and operated under a set of standards designed to ensure there are no widespread electricity supply interruptions, even if two circuits are out of service.

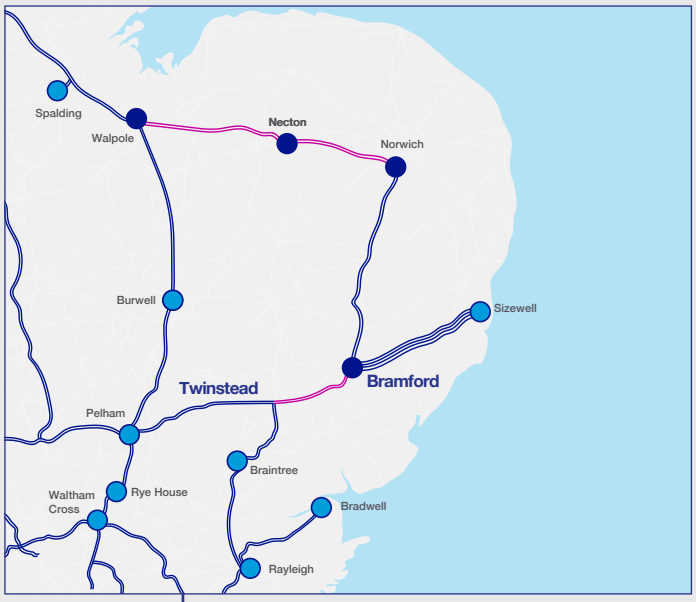
For example, if one circuit is switched out for planned maintenance and another is impacted by a fault at the same time, the Security and Quality of Supply Standard is designed to ensure:

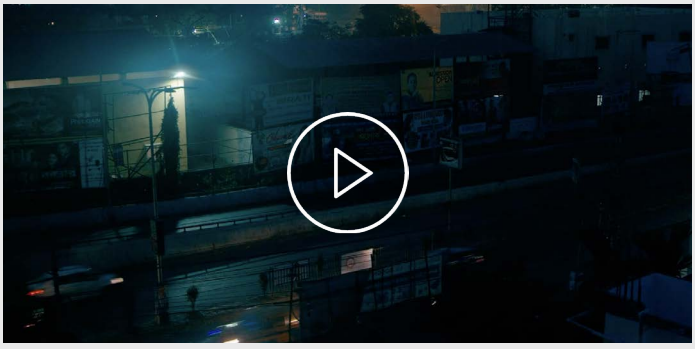
- electricity system frequency is maintained within statutory limits
- no part of the network is overloaded beyond its capability
- voltage performance stays within acceptable statutory limits; and
- the system remains electrically stable.

National Grid ESO oversees the standards, however, they are approved by a Security and Quality of Supply Standard panel and Ofgem.

Taking the standards into account, the network today in East Anglia has around 3.5 GW of transfer capability out of the region, with two of the four circuits connecting the region to the wider network out of service.







Export Capability
3,546 MW

Future generation and demand

While the network in East Anglia can accommodate the level of generation and demand that there is today, this situation will change over the next decade with the increase in the amount of electricity set to come from offshore wind, interconnectors and nuclear power.

By the end of this decade, if everything contracted to connect in the region does connect, there will be significantly more generation than the current network is capable of accommodating. The table below shows the anticipated demand year on year and how the generation that is contracted to connect to the network is set to grow by the end of the decade.

While that is the contracted position, all of these new sources of electricity may not necessarily connect in the timescales they are contracted to connect in. Some may not be consented, or some may not proceed to financial final investment decisions. However, it is clear that the level of generation that will come into the region far exceeds the current network capability.

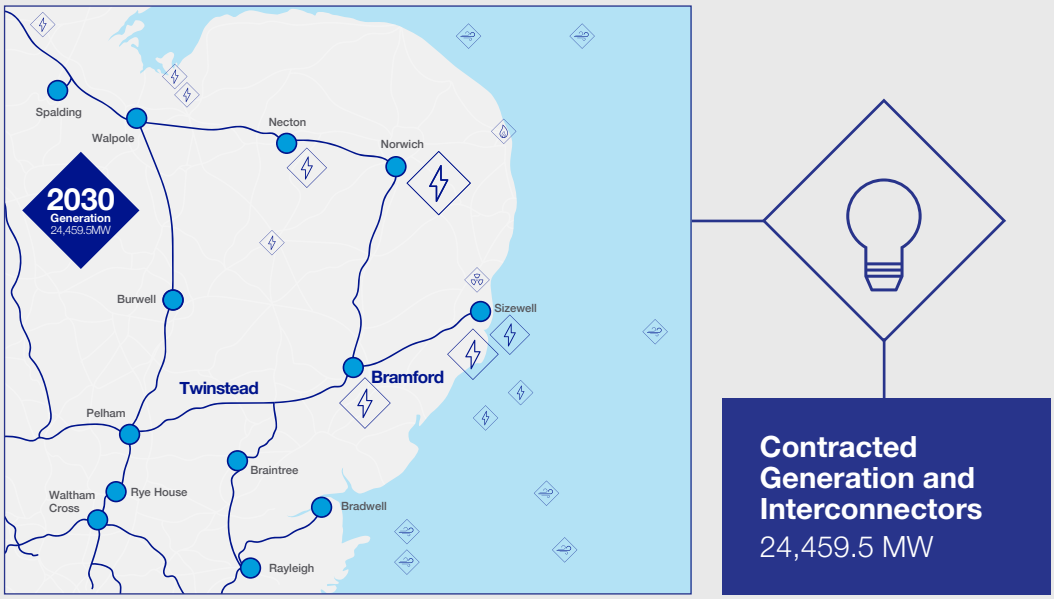
From the analysis by the System Operator, some 17.4 GW of offshore wind can reasonably be expected within the eastern region off the East Anglia coast by 2030, if the Government's ambition to connect 40 GW of offshore wind in the UK by then is achieved[14].

Taking that into consideration and basing their analysis on credible **Future Energy Scenarios**, the System Operator anticipates that as much as 17.9 GW of transfer capability is needed out of East Anglia by 2030, far in excess of the 3.5 GW of transfer capability in the existing network[15].

[14] Offshore Coordination Phase 1 Final Report, National Grid ESO, 16 December 2020, page 18. Available at [redacted]

[15] Leading the Way Required Transfer in 2030, National Grid ESO, Electricity Ten Year Statement 2020, East of England Boundary Flows and Base Capability graphs. Available at [redacted]

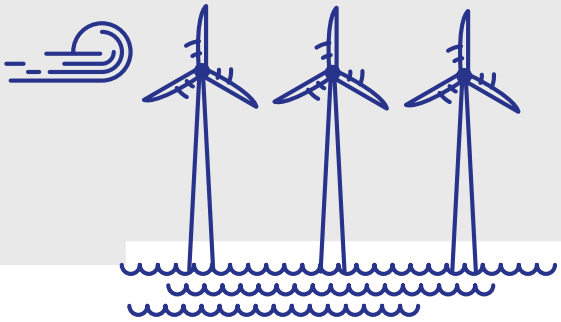
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30
Demand (MW)	1,346	1,303	1,287	1,280	1,287	1,298	1,312	1,351	1,387	1,413
Generation cumulative total (MW)	4,100	4,448.5	5,748.5	10,015.5	13,215.5	13,215.5	16,775.5	19,175.5	21,193.5	24,459.5



Regional installed offshore wind capacity up to 2050

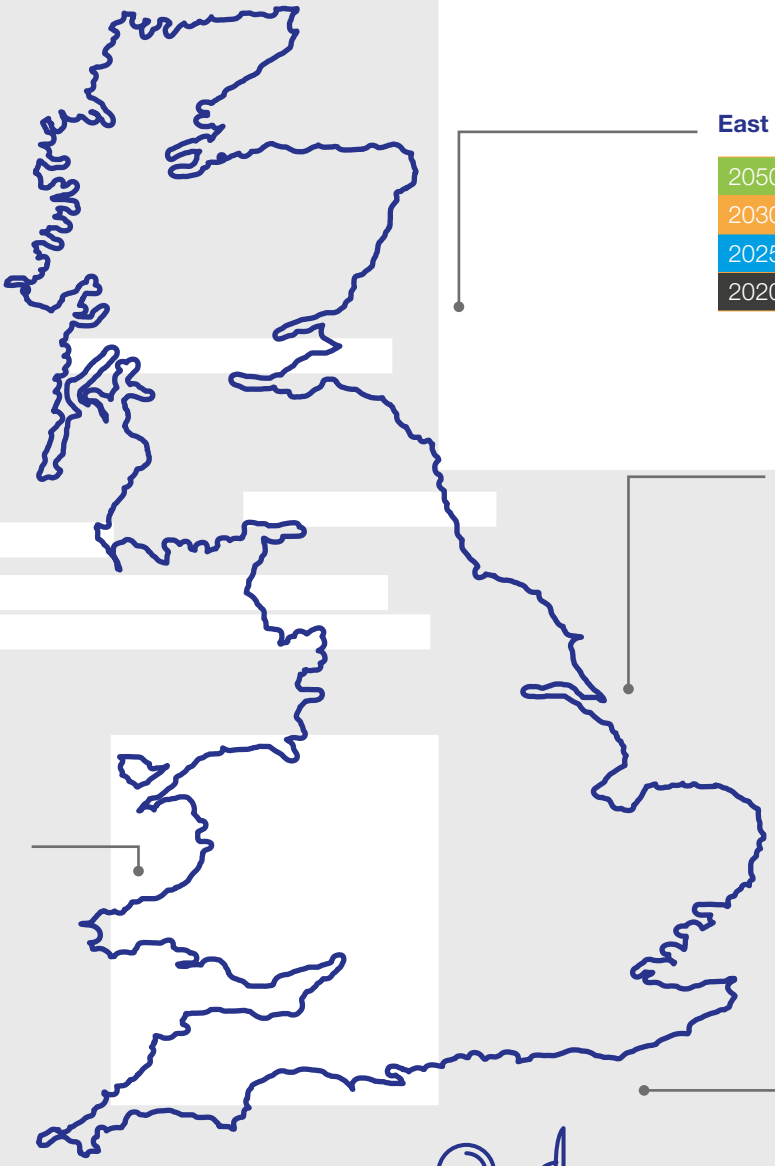
Offshore Coordination Phase 1 Final Report (December 2020)

[redacted]



Leading the Way Scenario Total Installed Capacity

2050 → 83.1 GW
2030 → 42.0 GW
2025 → 23.9 GW
2020 → 9.6 GW



East Scotland

2050	9.3 GW
2030	5.1 GW
2025	2.8 GW
2020	0 GW

North Scotland

2050	18 GW
2030	6.5 GW
2025	2.5 GW
2020	0.8 GW

Dogger Bank

2050	10.8 GW
2030	7.6 GW
2025	4.5 GW
2020	0.4 GW

N Wales & Irish Sea

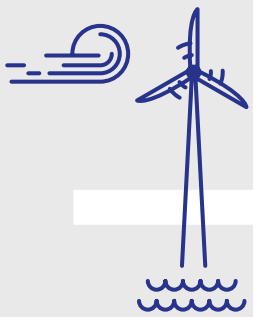
2050	15.4 GW
2030	3.7 GW
2025	2.7 GW
2020	2.7 GW

Eastern Regions

2050	27.5 GW
2030	17.4 GW
2025	10.1 GW
2020	4.4 GW

South East

2050	2.1 GW
2030	1.7 GW
2025	1.3 GW
2020	1.3 GW



Increasing the capability of the existing network

Before we consider building new parts of the network we first must consider whether we can achieve more capability by upgrading parts of the existing network. That can involve using thicker conductors/wires on some of our existing overhead lines and adding smart power control devices to control the flow of electricity on parts of the network to transport it to where it is needed.

And here in East Anglia in the first half of this decade, that is what we will be doing:

- installing power control devices at key substations in the region – at Pelham, Rye House and Waltham Cross, to make more use of an existing route to the west of the region
- increasing the voltage of a section of line from Waltham Cross south into London to 400 kV to increase the capability of that part of the network on into the capital
- re-wiring existing overhead lines with larger diameter conductors that can carry more power – for example on the existing overhead lines from Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh to Tilbury.

Making these improvements increases the capability of the existing network to around 6 GW, but it is still insufficient to deliver the capability that the National Grid ESO advises is required to deliver cleaner, greener energy to homes and businesses beyond the region in line with Government ambitions.

As National Grid ESO has outlined in **NOA** 2020/2, the reinforcement between Bramford and Twinstead is critical in all scenarios and needs to be in place by 2028. The System Operator has also explained in the NOA that other reinforcements are also needed in the region to deliver on the Government's ambition to see 40 GW of offshore wind connected by 2030.

NOA:

The Network Options Assessment (NOA) is an annual report published by National Grid ESO which outlines their recommendations as to which reinforcement projects should be taken forward during the coming year.

The table below shows the work that is needed on the network in the region over the next decade as identified in the **Network Options Assessment**.

Option description	Earliest in Service Date (EISD)
Reconductor remainder of Rayleigh to Tilbury	2021
Power control devices at Burwell Main	2022
Reconductor remainder of Coryton South to Tilbury circuit	2022
Commercial solution for East Anglia – Stage 1	2024
Commercial solution for East Anglia – Stage 2	2024
Power control devices at Pelham	2024
Power control devices at Pelham	2024
Power control devices at Rye House	2024
Power control devices at Rye House	2024
Elstree to Sundon reconductoring	2024
Uprate Hackney, Tottenham and Waltham Cross 275 kV to 400 kV	2027
Reconductor the newly formed second Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh Main Circuit	2028
New 400 kV double circuit between Bramford and Twinstead	2028
New offshore HVDC link between Suffolk and Kent option 1	2029
New 400 kV double circuit in north East Anglia	2030
New 400 kV double circuit in south East Anglia	2030
Thames Estuary reinforcement	2030

In addition to the network reinforcement between Bramford and Twinstead, a high voltage subsea DC link is required between East Anglia and Kent for 2029 and two 400 kV double circuit reinforcements are needed onshore for 2030 - one in North East Anglia and one in South East Anglia.

Each of those reinforcements, in addition to Bramford to Twinstead, are necessary to deliver the Government's ambition to see 40 GW of offshore wind connected by 2030. Additional work is needed to consider options for those further reinforcements. Each will be taken forward on slightly later timescales than Bramford to Twinstead.

Double circuit:

Most overhead lines are double circuit, carrying an electrical circuit on each side of the line of pylons.

South East - Proceed

Option Code	Option description	EISD	Leading the Way	Consumer Transformation	System Transformation	Steady Progression
AENC	A new 400kV double circuit in north East Anglia	2030	2030	2030	2031	2031
ATNC	A new 400kV double circuit in south East Anglia	2030	2030	2030	2031	2031
BMM2	225MVAr MSCs at Burwell Main	2022	2022	2024	2022	2022
BPRE	Reconductor the newly formed second Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh Main circuit	2028	2028	2028	2029	2029
BTNO	A new 400kV double circuit between Bramford and Twinstead	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028
CS07	Commercial solution for East Anglia - stage 1	2024	2024	2024	2025	n/a
CS08	Commercial solution for East Anglia - stage 2	2024	2024	2024	n/a	n/a
CTRE	Reconductor remainder of Coryton South to Tilbury circuit	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
HWUP	Uprate Hackney, Tottenham and Waltham Cross 275kV to 400kV	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027
PEM1	225MVAr MSCs at Pelham	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025
PEM2	225MVAr MSCs at Pelham	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025
RHM1	225MVAr MSCs at Rye House	2024	2024	2025	2026	2026
RHM2	225MVAr MSCs at Rye House	2024	2024	2025	2026	2027
RTRE	Reconductor remainder of Rayleigh to Tilbury circuit	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
SCD1	New offshore HVDC link between Suffolk and Kent option 1	2029	2029	2029	2031	2030
SER1	Elstree to Sundon reconductoring	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025
TENC	Thames Estuary reinforcement	2030	2033	2032	n/a	2030

Network Options Assessment 2020/21, National Grid ESO, page 56

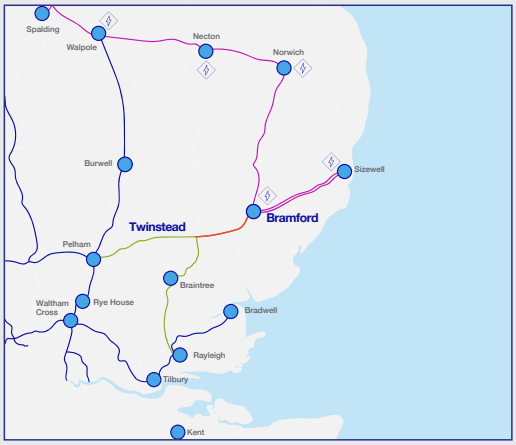
Why Bramford to Twinstead Tee needs reinforcing

We need to reinforce the network between Bramford and Twinstead Tee because that part of the network is a significant bottleneck or constraint to future power flows.

There are currently three double circuit overhead transmission lines carrying power into Bramford – one from Norwich and two from Sizewell. But to the west of Bramford, out to Twinstead Tee, there is currently only one double circuit line carrying power out of the region. With substantial new sources of energy connecting in the region by the end of the decade, the existing overhead line west of Bramford would be overloaded.

Beyond Twinstead Tee there are two routes out of the region – one west to Pelham and one south to Braintree-Rayleigh-Tilbury. Adding a double circuit route between Bramford to Twinstead will remove the current bottleneck on the network and make efficient use of the capacity available in those two routes – one west and one south of Twinstead Tee. Reinforcing the network between Bramford and Twinstead will create two independent double circuit transmission routes west of Bramford – one from Bramford to Pelham and one from Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh to Tilbury.

The Bramford to Twinstead reinforcement is needed in addition to the other network reinforcements identified in the region, if as a country, we are going to secure the benefits of a cleaner greener future. Harnessing the power of offshore wind, greater interconnection with countries across the North Sea and new low carbon nuclear generation, alongside delivering Government ambitions for 40 GW of offshore wind by 2030, will also require the other network reinforcements in East Anglia.



Back-checking strategic options

We have checked again to see whether there may be more appropriate strategic options to address the network bottleneck between Bramford and Twinstead Tee. You can read more about our review in the **Project Development Options Report**.

23 strategic options in and around Bramford that might achieve the required reinforcement have been examined, including the original options considered in 2009.

These included:

- doing no physical works
- re-directing proposed connections
- maximising existing connections
- reinforcing north of Bramford with new 400 kV network infrastructure
- reinforcing south of Bramford with new 400 kV network infrastructure
- bypassing Bramford with new 400 kV network infrastructure; and
- reinforcing west of Bramford with new 400 kV network infrastructure.

Those that would not fully address the constraint or meet the Security of Supply Standard were discounted. We also discounted others that would not offer some material benefit over another option, for example, more expensive options which would provide the same network capacity.

An illustration of all Strategic Options considered is shown below.

Carefully considering our statutory duties and obligations to be efficient, coordinated and economical, and to have regard to the desirability of preserving amenity, reinforcing the network between Bramford and Twinstead Tee was identified as the most suitable option. Of the workable options, it requires the least new infrastructure and has less impact on communities and the environment compared to other options. It also has the lowest capital cost whilst addressing the constraint on the network efficiently.

The BEIS review of offshore coordination

The Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) department's Offshore Transmission Network Review is currently looking at how the offshore electricity transmission network can be delivered in a more coordinated way to deliver net zero emissions by 2050, and we fully support that work.

We will work closely with Government, stakeholders and coastal communities to ensure we play our part to deliver the infrastructure needed to achieve net zero in a way that reduces impacts on communities. In meeting that challenge there are two key considerations.

The first is the way in which we best connect and coordinate the growth of offshore wind farms and interconnectors to the electricity transmission network along the immediate coastline. The second is the network reinforcements required further inland to accommodate the increased demand on the network and to ensure we can effectively transport the power to where it is needed across Great Britain.

That offshore coordination work by Government is ongoing. As explained in the **Energy White Paper**, Government will be looking to redesign the current regime to bring more extensive coordination and mitigate environmental, social and economic costs for the 2030s and beyond.[16]

While developers will be encouraged, where early opportunities for coordination exist, to consider becoming pathfinder projects, National Grid ESO explains in the latest **Network Options Assessment**, that onshore reinforcement is still needed. The System Operator's analysis found that the viable offshore options, in the scenario where 40 GW of offshore wind is achieved by 2030, do not displace any of the onshore reinforcement requirements that have been identified.[17]

Notwithstanding how offshore coordination is developed, major onshore development and electricity network reinforcement will therefore still be necessary. To put this into perspective, successfully delivering the Government's 40 GW of offshore wind ambition will require around 500 km of onshore and around 400 km of offshore electricity transmission network being consented and delivered within this decade across the east side of the country.

The network reinforcement between Bramford and Twinstead Tee is an integral part of that and is considered 'critical' for 2028 by National Grid ESO in all of the Future Energy Scenarios.

[16] Energy White Paper, December 2020, page 80, BEIS – available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/945899/201216_BEIS_EWP_Command_Paper_Accessible.pdf

[17] Network Options Assessment, January 2020, page 69, National Grid ESO – available at [redacted]

The network reinforcement between Bramford and Twinstead Tee is considered 'critical' for 2028 by National Grid ESO in all of the Future Energy Scenarios.

Our proposals – The story so far

We first started to develop proposals to reinforce this part of the network between 2009 and 2013, when new generation planned in the region was expected to come online earlier.

Extensive work and several rounds of public consultation were carried out before changes to when planned new generation would come online meant that work was put on hold at the end of 2013.

The overall effect of that process is to ensure that the right efficient, coordinated and economical proposals are brought forward to deliver what the country requires from the electricity transmission system in a way that represents best value to electricity consumers.

Cable Sealing End:

Where a high-voltage underground cable joins onto an overhead line, the transition from one to the other requires termination points, known as sealing end compounds. These sealing ends are also called 'terminations' or 'terminals'.

Stage 1 Consultation

The first stage of consultation on our proposals started in October 2009. During the consultation we explained why the reinforcement was needed, how we had assessed the strategic options and set out in detail each of the four route corridor options under consideration.

We ask people to provide their views on the proposals and on each of the four route corridor options.

Over 3,000 individual consultation responses were received and we used that feedback to review against our corridor assessment work and to help identify a preferred corridor.

In July 2011 we confirmed our decision to take forward Route Corridor 2 as our preferred corridor option. It was selected as it followed the route of existing overhead lines and would enable a section of an existing 132 kV route to be removed. This corridor was also considered to give rise to a lower scale of effect on landscape and views than other options.

A summary of how we selected the preferred corridor and how consultation feedback influenced our decision is set out in our Project Development Options Report March 2021.

The detailed reports on strategic options and routeing which were presented during the first consultation can also be found in the document archive on our **consultation website**.

Stage 2 consultation

Following the selection of our preferred corridor, we started to develop indicative alignments on the basis that the new overhead line would be close to the existing 400 kV overhead line.

In consideration of the feedback received during stage 1 consultation, we carried out further work to identify whether any specific sections should be partly or wholly undergrounded.

The views of local people were canvassed through a series of Community Forum meetings. Local authorities, environmental bodies and technical specialists gave feedback through several Thematic Group meetings.

In May 2012 we published details of our indicative alignment. It included two sections of the route where the high cost of putting the cables underground was considered justifiable, these were:

- around 4 km from Whitestreet Green to Leavenheath through Dedham Vale, where the landscape was highly valued locally and was designated nationally as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- approximately 4 km in the Stour Valley, where, after listening to feedback from the public and consultees, it was clear that location was important not just for its high-quality landscape, but also its cultural links with Gainsborough, Constable and Nash.

Each of the underground sections would require a **cable sealing end** compound at each end to connect to the overhead lines. A cable sealing end compound is the structure needed to make the transition from underground cable to overhead line.

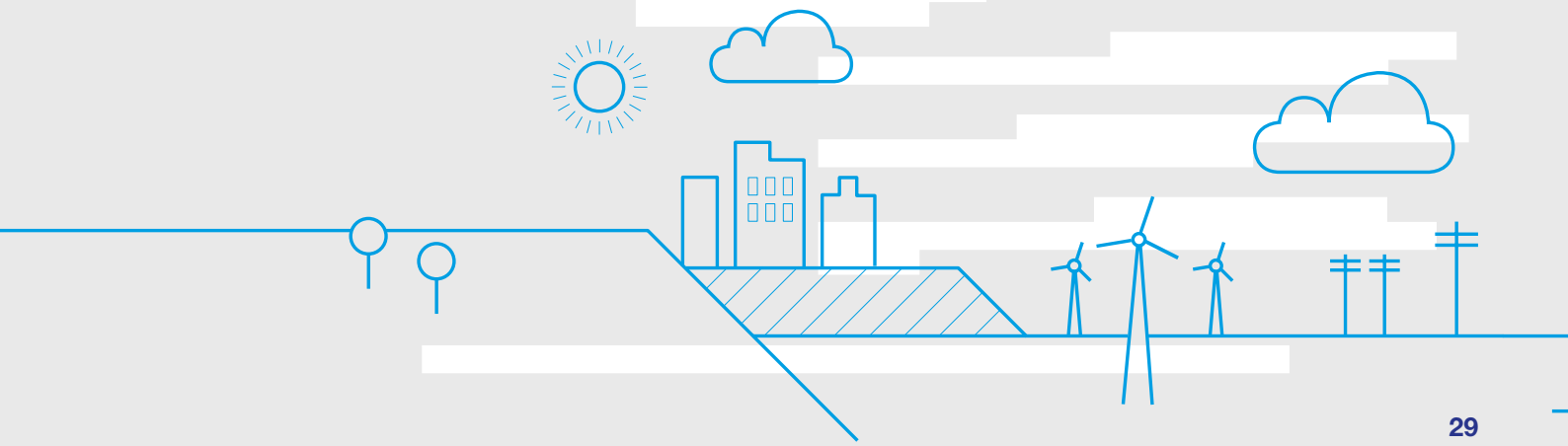
Further public consultations were held over the summer of 2012 and in October of that year, we confirmed our preferred alignment and announced the next steps in the detailed design of our proposals including:

- deciding on the preferred connection at the eastern end of the route around the villages of Hintlesham and Burstall and where English Heritage had asked for more information to help it consider how the proposals could affect the setting of Hintlesham Hall
- further consultation on the location of the connection point at the western end of the route where underground cables in the Stour Valley would connect to the existing 400 kV overhead line between Twinstead Tee and Braintree
- identifying a site for a grid supply substation west of Twinstead, to maintain local electricity supplies and enable the removal of UK Power Network's existing 132 kV line.

Western cable sealing end compound

In November and December 2012 we consulted on location options for the cable sealing end compound needed at the western end of the route.

In January 2013, we confirmed our preferred location to the west of the village of Alphamstone. Selecting the southern site for the sealing end compound meant that more than a kilometre of overhead line and three pylons in the Stour Valley could be taken down in addition to the removal of the 132 kV line between Twinstead Tee and Bramford.



Alignment around Hintlesham/Bramford

Following consultation feedback, we carried out further studies on any potential impacts on the Grade 1 listed Hintlesham Hall and the Hintlesham Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest. We considered a number of potential overhead alignments and an underground cable route.

After further discussions with statutory consultees, we developed an optimised alignment. This included changes in pylon positions and inclusion of specific mitigation measures. In August 2013 we confirmed our intention to take forward the optimised alignment, along with a proposed mitigation plan.

Further details can be found in the **Project Development Options Report**.

132 kV substation west of Twinstead Tee

Our interim alignment incorporated part of the route of an existing 132 kV overhead line owned and operated by UK Power Network, the local distribution network operator. Our proposals included removing approximately 25 km of 132 kV overhead line from Burstall Bridge to Twinstead, to make space for the new 400 kV line and to help mitigate the visual impact of the new line.

To enable the removal of the 132 kV line, we would need to carry out additional work to maintain local electricity supplies. After consultation with UK Power Networks, we confirmed our preferred solution would be to build a new grid supply point substation to the west of Twinstead Tee. A review of the options considered can be found in the **Project Development Options Report 2021**.

In February 2013 we held a public consultation about the possible site options for the new electricity substation. In August 2013 we confirmed a site near Butler's Wood, directly off the A131, south of Sudbury, as our preferred location.

Project pause

In November 2013 work was paused when it was apparent that some of the generation projects in the region were not going to come forward as quickly as previously expected. While the need for the reinforcement remained, it was apparent that it would not be needed in the timescales originally envisaged.

Our proposals – Where we are now

Our network studies show that the reinforcement needs to be in place by 2028. In picking up the proposals again, we have carried out a thorough re-appraisal of the scope of the works and our decisions to date.

Through that review of the decision-making process and the decisions themselves, we have been able to reach a fully informed and up to date position on the project. We are confident that our 2013 proposals remain largely appropriate, but the review has identified some areas for further consideration. To address these, where possible at this stage, we have carried out additional work and that forms part of our consultations before confirming our final designs.

Further details of our review and the emerging proposals are set out in the Project Development Options Report and are summarised below.

In Spring 2021 we will hold a public consultation on the emerging proposals. We will set out the proposals as they stood when we paused work in 2013 and explain where we feel further consideration is needed. We will seek feedback on the proposals as a whole, where we need to carry out more work and ask whether there is anything else we should consider.

Project costs

As part of our review, we have also reconsidered the costs of building the reinforcement. Market and material costs will change before we reach construction, but based on current information and designs, in today's (or equivalent) prices, the capital cost estimates rounded to the nearest £m, are as outlined as follows.

The total estimated capital cost of the proposed scheme is approximately £363m. Of that, overhead line costs account for approximately £78m. Underground cables, including cable sealing ends at £5m each, account for approximately £245m. Substation works are £40m of which £27m is the new grid supply point at Butlers Wood.

The cost of putting high voltage cables underground is substantially higher than putting them overhead, and those extra costs ultimately fall on everyone's electricity bills. The duties placed on us by the Electricity Act 1989 require a balance to be struck between the visual impact on the landscape and the cost to electricity bill-payers, so we must consider every case for installing cables underground on its merits.

National Policy Statement EN5 explains that Government expects the need for new electricity lines to be often fulfilled through the development of overhead lines. Government does not see the development of overhead lines as inconsistent with our environmental duties, but Government recognises there may be instances where overhead lines may not be appropriate.

Cases for installing cables underground could include locations where it would be physically difficult to build an overhead line (such as in urban areas), wide river or estuary crossings, and highly valued landscapes. These may include National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty but could also include particularly sensitive landscapes, areas with iconic views or other places where the potential impact of a new electricity connection could only be mitigated by putting it underground.

The additional cost of undergrounding in this instance, for example, at the Stour Valley section compared to using overhead lines, is £118m. The additional cost of undergrounding the Dedham Vale section compared to using overhead lines is £107m. To use overhead lines throughout the route would cost £142m, compared to the cost of a fully undergrounded scheme, which would cost £694m.

Example of a sealing end compound

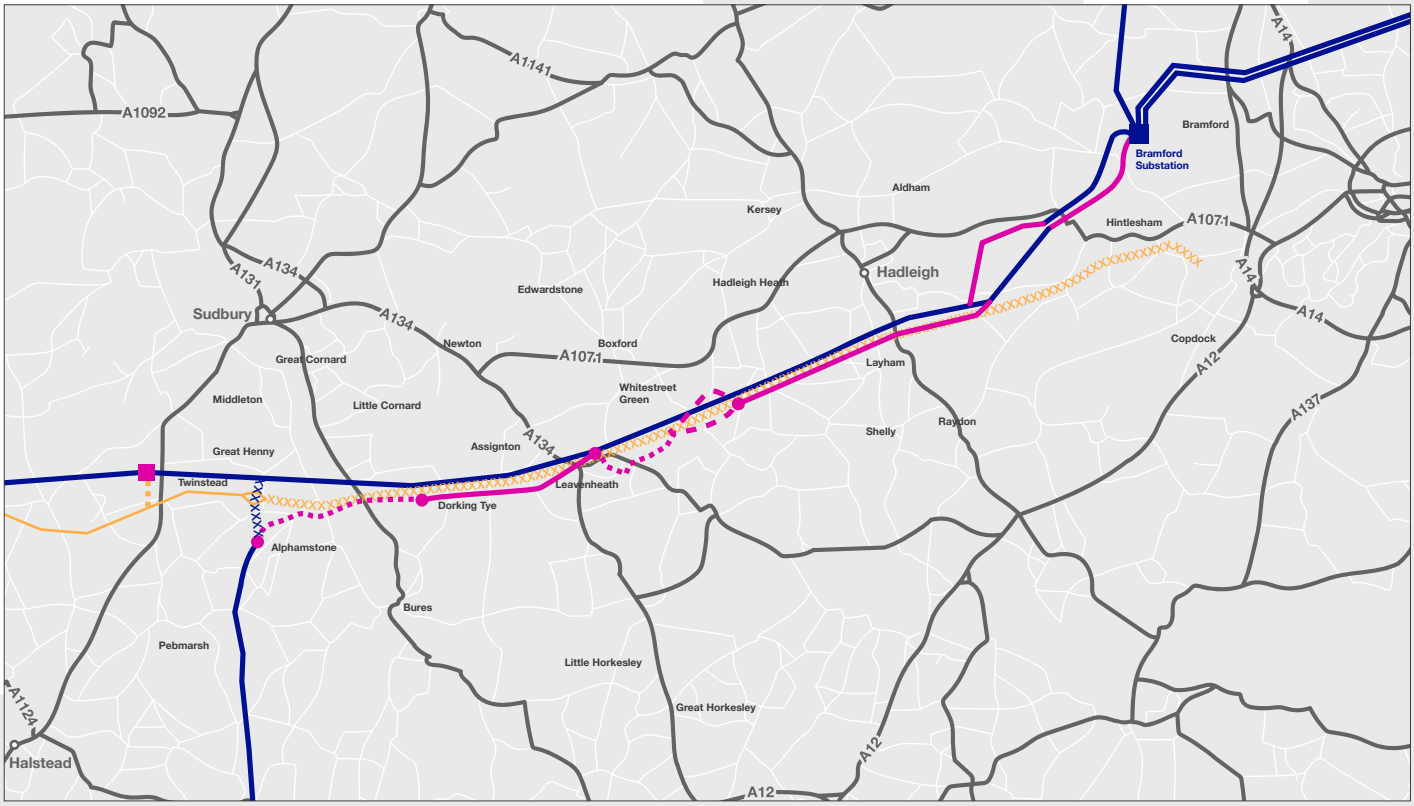
Example of reinstated hedge above underground cables

Emerging proposals

The proposals include the following components, which we would like your thoughts and views on during the consultation:

1. Constructing an approximately 27 km 400 kV electricity transmission connection between Bramford substation in Suffolk to Twinstead Tee in Essex, comprising 19 km of overhead line and 8 km of underground cable (4 km through the Dedham Vale AONB and 4 km in the Stour Valley)
2. Constructing four cable sealing ends at the points where overhead lines meet underground cables
3. Removing 25 km of existing 132 kV overhead line operated by UK Power Networks, between Burstall Bridge (approximately 2.5 km south of Bramford Substation) and the diamond crossing
4. Constructing a new substation at Butlers Wood to enable the removal of UK Power Network's 132 kV overhead line. A new substation is needed to maintain the electricity supply to local homes and businesses
5. Removing around 1 km of the existing Bramford to Braintree to Rayleigh 400 kV overhead line south of Twinstead Tee
6. Constructing an alternative alignment for the existing 400 kV line around Hintlesham Woods to allow the new line to adopt the current route through the woods.

We have broken the route down into various sections.



Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV underground cable
- proposed options for a 400 kV underground cable
- existing 400 kV overhead line to be retained
- proposed 132 kV underground cable
- existing 132 kV overhead line to be retained
- xxxxxxxxx proposed removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- xxxxxxxxx proposed removal of existing 400 kV overhead line
- proposed substation
- proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
- existing 400 kV substation to be retained

Section AB
Bramford to Hintlesham

Our proposals

We would build a new overhead line from Bramford substation to the south of the existing 400 kV line.

We would build a new section of overhead line to the north of Ramsey Wood and divert the existing 400 kV line onto these pylons. The new reinforcement would then be able to use the existing pylons through Hintlesham Wood. This approach was favoured over other alignment options due to the effects on landscape, visual and heritage. It would also allow for the greater paralleling of new and existing line and avoid impacting Hintlesham Wood.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line from Burstall Bridge running to the south west of Hintlesham.

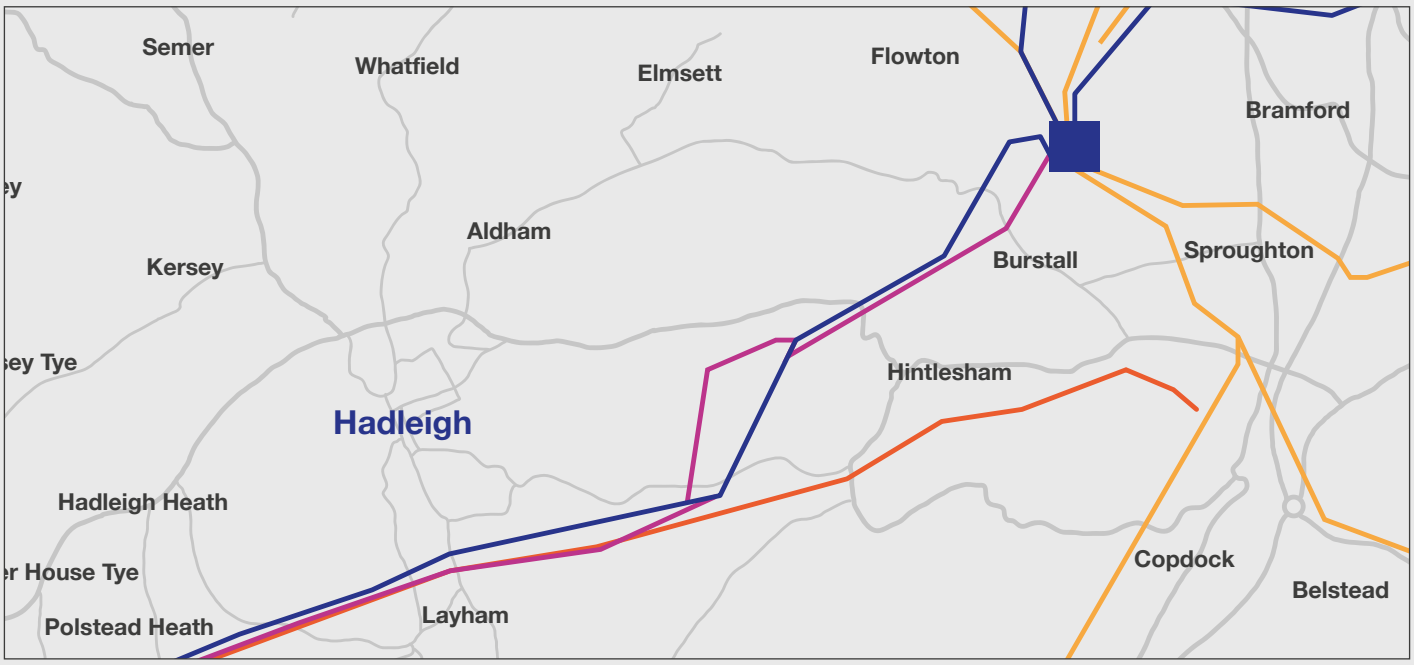
Considerations

This area of the route includes the Grade I listed Hintlesham Hall, the ancient woodland in Hintlesham Little and Great Woods and Ramsey Wood, which are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

We will continue to consult with Historic England to ensure our proposals strike the right balance between delivering the critical network reinforcement, whilst being mindful of the surrounding environmental, heritage and community context.

Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV underground cable
- proposed options for a 400 kV underground cable
- Existing substations
- removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- existing 400 kV line
- existing 132 kV line



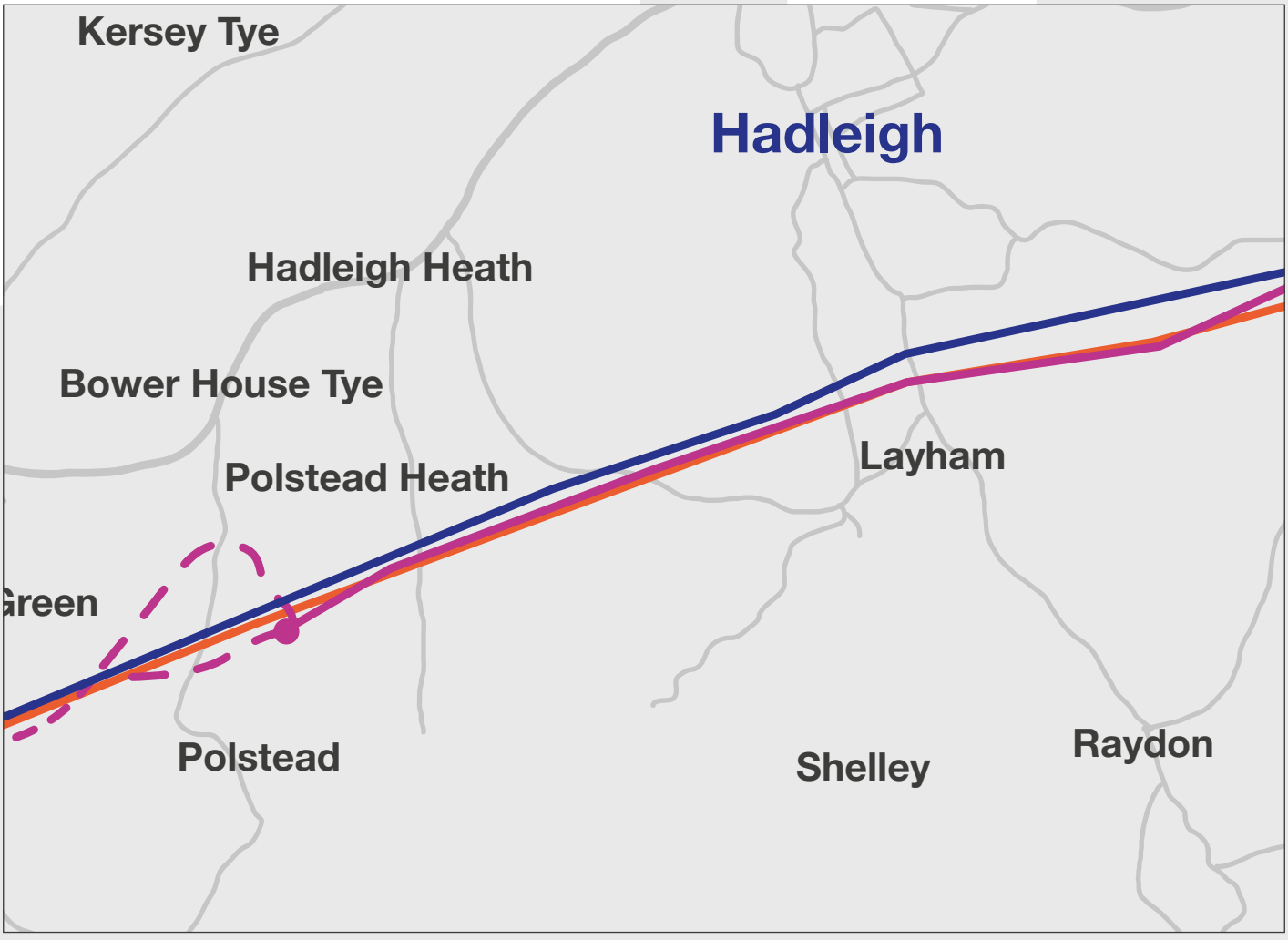
Section C
Brett Valley

Our proposals

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

The alignment would pass to the south of Kate's Hill and follow the alignment of the existing 132 kV overhead line. The line would deviate directly to the south of Pipkin Lodge to the east of Benton Street. The pylons would be screened by trees in views from Benton Street, approaching from the Layham direction.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.



Section D
Polstead

Our proposals

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

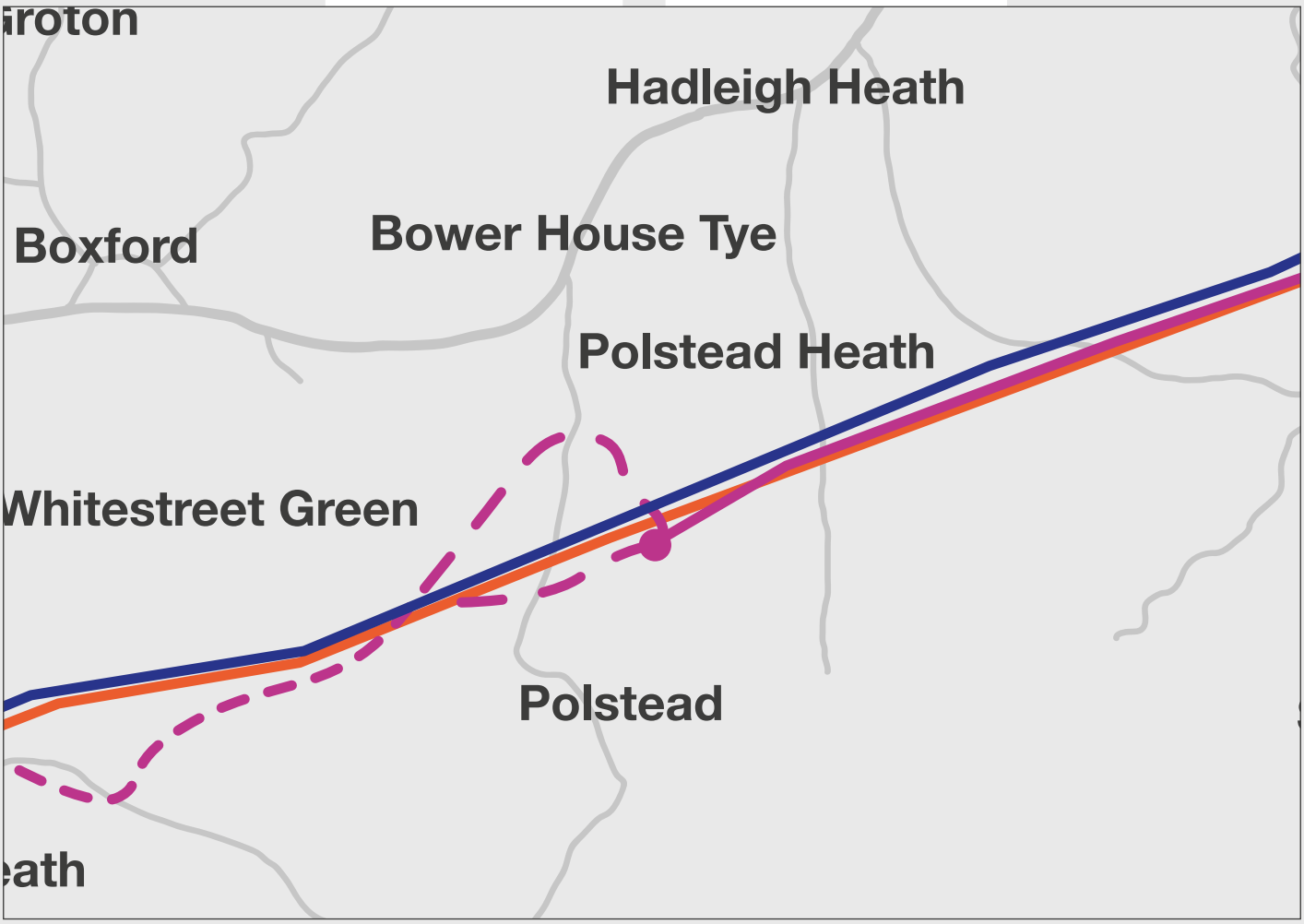
The alignment would run to the south of the existing 400 kV power line, roughly following the alignment of the existing 132 kV overhead line.

When approaching the Dedham Vale AONB the proposed line would deviate slightly south west and connect into a cable sealing ends compound near Dollops Wood.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV underground cable
- proposed options for a 400 kV underground cable
- proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
- removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- existing 400 kV line



Section E
Dedham Vale AONB

Our proposals

We would build approximately 4 km underground cables through the Dedham Vale AONB.

At each end of the underground cables section, we would need to build a CSE compound.

In this section we are proposing to build the eastern CSE compound to the south east of Sprotts Farm, east of the boundary of the AONB. This location was identified as it provided an opportunity to screen the compound next to the adjacent Dollops Wood. We would increase screening through additional planting and landscaping.

We are proposing to build the western CSE compound to the immediate west of Boxford Fruit Farm. This location was identified as it offered separation from the AONB to the east and would be next to existing tree planting along the boundary of the orchard, providing further natural screening. This location would also allow the terminal pylon required to transition the line back to overhead to be aligned more closely with the existing 400 kV overhead line.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

Considerations

When Dollops Wood was selected as the preferred location for the eastern CSE, consideration was given to using a method called horizontal directional drilling to install underground cables under Dollops Wood. Using directional drilling would avoid digging open trenches and tree clearance to lay the cables, thereby reducing any potential impact on the woodland. Once clear of the woodland, we would install the cables in trenches.

The feasibility of using directional drilling beneath the woodland is being investigated. It is potentially very challenging given the variation in topography.

We are therefore considering an alternative route for the underground cables this area. The alternative underground cable route would travel northwards past Sprotts Farm and back down in a south westerly direction between Broom Hill Wood and Bushy Park Wood, as shown on the map.

Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV underground cable
- proposed options for a 400 kV underground cable
- proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
- removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- existing 400 kV line

Section F
Leavenheath and Assington

Our proposals

We would build a new overhead line in this section.

The alignment would continue through Leavenheath to the south of the existing 400 kV line, south of Assington and Sudbury before crossing the B1508 and the railway.

We would remove the existing 132 kV overhead line.

Section G
Stour Valley

Our proposals

We would build a new overhead line roughly parallel to the existing 400 kV overhead line from the east of the area until just south of Sawyers Farm, where it would connect into a CSE compound.

West of Sawyers Farm we would build approximately 4 km of underground cables through the Stour Valley.

At each end of the underground cables section we would need to build a CSE compound.

We are proposing to build the eastern CSE compound to the south of Sawyers Farm. This location was identified as it benefited from existing vegetation on site, which would provide natural screening and minimise the visual impact to the surrounding landscape.

The location for the western CSE was subject to extensive consultation before our preferred site was confirmed as south west of Ansells Farm. This location would benefit from existing mature screening and would be located further away from Alphamstone Complex Local Wildlife Site.

This location also means that the underground cable would be routed further south and we would be able to remove approximately 1 km of the existing 400 kV line between here and Twinstead Tee.

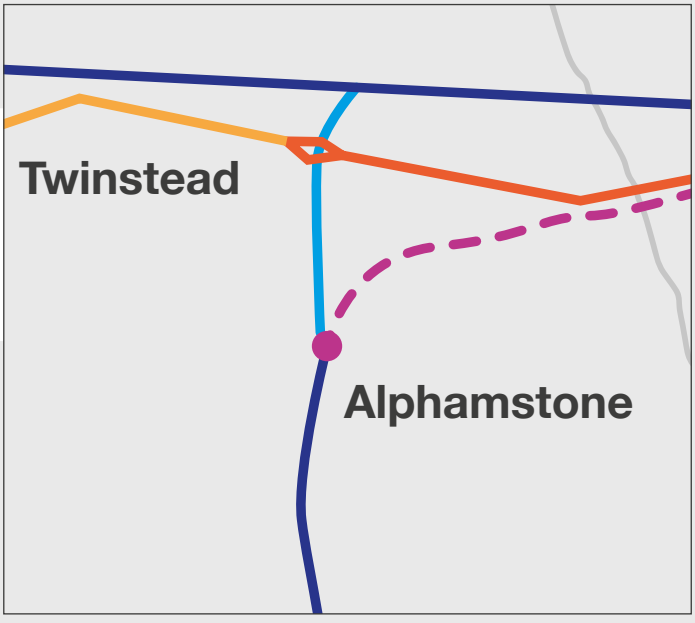
We would remove the existing 132 kV line overhead line up to the 'diamond crossing' to the south west of Sparrows Farm.

Considerations

Although recognised as a landscape of value and with links to famous artists, the Stour Valley (Section G) is not formally designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the review has identified this area as requiring further work to understand whether the additional cost of an underground cables (£118m) in this location is justified. We are therefore seeking views from stakeholders and consumers as to whether the previous decision to underground this section still provides value for money.

In particular, National Grid would like to understand views on:

- the landscape and cultural value of the Stour Valley
- progress on proposals to extend the Dedham Vale AONB boundary in the Stour Valley towards Sudbury
- the construction effects of undergrounding in the Stour Valley (on ecology, archaeology and traffic)
- anything else National Grid should consider.



Key

- proposed 400 kV overhead line
- proposed 400 kV cable sealing end
- removal of existing 132 kV overhead line
- removal of existing 400 kV overhead line
- existing 400 kV line

Grid supply substation

Our proposals include taking down the existing 132 kV power line operated by UK Power Networks (UKPN) between Burstall Bridge and the 'diamond crossing' near Twinstead.

Removing the line would make way for our new 400 kV reinforcement and help reduce its visual impact in the landscape.

The existing 132 kV line is part of the local distribution network and to take it down, we would need to carry out additional work to maintain local electricity supplies.

UKPN looked at a number of options to maintain the security of local electricity supplies and we carried out additional analysis of the options. In February 2013 we confirmed that building a new grid supply substation west of Twinstead would represent the best way forward from a lifetime cost, environmental and socio-economic perspective.

The substation would contain transformers to change the level of voltage from the 400 kV network (owned and operated by National Grid) to the 132 kV needed to be distributed to the rest of UK Power Network's local network. The substation will also enclose protection isolation, cooling fans, a diesel generator, water tank and switching devices.

We identified a number of potential locations for the new substation and, following public consultation, we confirmed our preferred site as near Butler's Wood, just off the A131 south of Sudbury. This location would offer screening and direct access from the main road network.

Considerations

We have undertaken further discussions with UKPN and they may now require two transformers at the substation site.

That would require a larger footprint than originally assumed. We carried our further assessment during 2020 to identify whether the larger footprint could be accommodated here. Our assessments have shown that the site could accommodate two transformers if required within the existing woodland screening. We therefore continue to consider this our preferred location for the substation.

Non-statutory consultation
March 2021

Between 2009 and 2013 we carried out extensive consultation as we developed our proposals.

We have used these as a baseline and carried out further work to assess whether the 2013 proposals remain appropriate and have back checked our decisions to ensure they continue comply with our key policies and statutory duties.

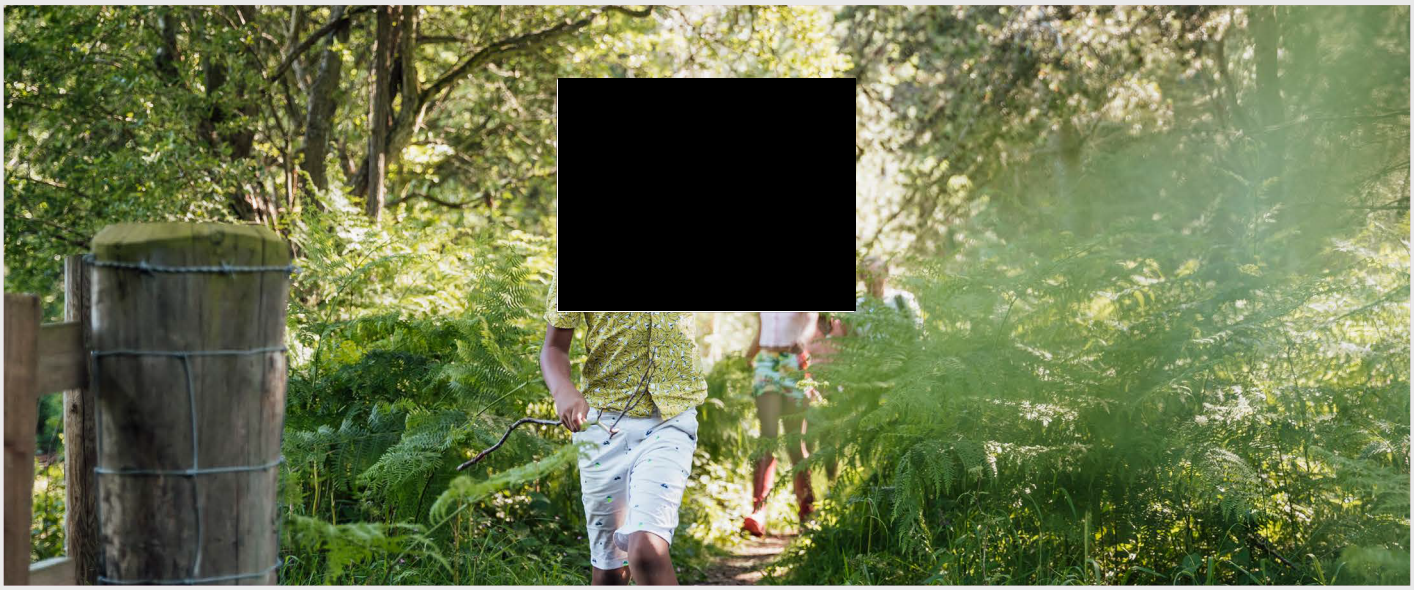
Before developing our proposals further, we are holding a public consultation to seek feedback on the emerging proposals and inviting comment about any further considerations local people might wish us to take into account.

We recognise that not everyone may have participated in our early consultations and that peoples' views may have changed over time.

We would value your thoughts and views to help us refine our plans. We will carefully consider all responses and take the feedback into consideration as we review and refine our plans.

You can find out how to get involved in the consultation in the Have Your Say (Chapter 15) section.

There will be a further opportunity to comment on our proposals when we carry out our final, statutory consultation.



Next steps

We will review all responses to our consultation as we continue to develop the designs.

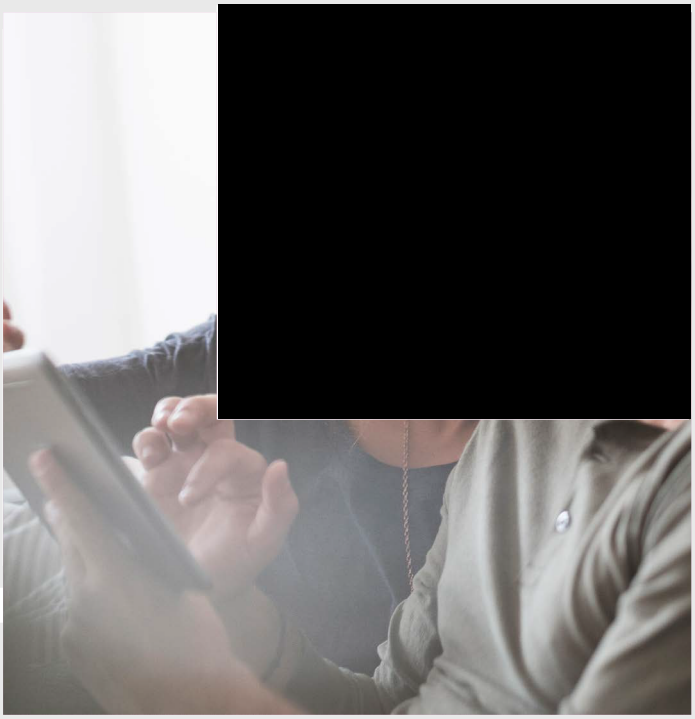
We are undertaking further environmental assessment work and will be carrying out surveys. We will submit a new Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate this year.

Over the coming months we will be in discussions with landowners and persons with an interest in land. If you feel your land may be affected by these proposals, please contact our land team. Their details can be found on our project website or by calling **01452 889000**.

When our proposals have been developed further, we will hold a more detailed stage of consultation, known as a statutory consultation.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be prepared to accompany the statutory consultation. The **PEIR** represents an interim or preliminary assessment of known and potential significant environmental effects, based upon current detail and understanding of project.

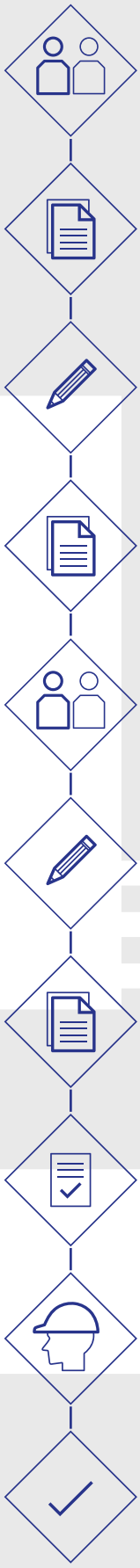
A summary of the overall project timeline can be found on the next page:



PEIR:

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be prepared to accompany the statutory consultation.

The PEIR represents an interim or preliminary assessment of known and potential significant environmental effects, based upon the level of current detail and understanding of the project at that time.


Spring 2021
Consultation
Submission of Scoping Report
Review responses, undertake surveys and update designs
Preparation of Statutory Consultation material including Preliminary Environment Report
Autumn/Winter 2021
Statutory Consultation
Review responses and update designs
Summer/Autumn 2022
Autumn/Winter 2022
Preparation of application documents including Environmental Statement
Development Consent Order application submission
Autumn 2022
Summer 2024
Start construction if planning consent secured
Construction complete
Winter 2028

Following the statutory consultation we will review the responses and prepare our submission documents, including the Environmental Statement, which will set out the likely effects of the project. Once all documents have been prepared, we will submit an application to the Planning Inspectorate, seeking consent for the reinforcement and associated development. This will include seeking powers of compulsory purchase of land and rights, as necessary.

Once submitted, it can take up to 18 months for the Application to be determined. The Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, will decide whether the application meets the standards required to be formally accepted for examination. If the application is accepted, the **Examining Authority**, a group of independently appointed inspectors, will have six months to examine the proposal, listening to the views of Interested Parties and other relevant stakeholders through submission of evidence and through public hearings.

The Examining Authority will then prepare a report on the application to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, including a recommendation, within three months of examination closing. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to decide on whether to grant or refuse development consent.

Examining Authority:

The Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, will decide whether the application meets the standards required to be formally accepted for examination. If the application is accepted, the Examining Authority, which is a group of independently appointed inspectors, have six months to examine the proposal, listening to the views of Interested Parties and other relevant stakeholders through submission of evidence and through public hearings.

Pre-application

We are here
Before submitting an application, potential applicants have a statutory duty to carry out consultation on their proposals

Acceptance

The Acceptance stage begins when an applicant submits an application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate.

There follows a period of up to 28 days (excluding the date of receipt of the application) for the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, to decide whether or not the application meets the standards required to be accepted for examination.

Pre-examination

At this stage, the public will be able to register with the Planning Inspectorate to become an Interested Party by making a Relevant Representation.

Examination

The Planning Inspectorate has up to six months to carry out the examination. During this stage Interested Parties who have registered by making a Relevant Representation are invited to provide more details of their views in writing.

Recommendation and Decision

The Planning Inspectorate must prepare a report on the application to the relevant Secretary of State, including a recommendation, within three months of the close of the six month Examination stage.

The relevant Secretary of State then has a further three months to make the decision on whether to grant or refuse development consent.

Post decision

Once a decision has been issued by the relevant Secretary of State, there is a sixweek period in which the decision may be challenged in the High Court. This process of legal challenge is known as Judicial Review.

Further details on the development consent process can be found on the Planning Inspectorate website at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/

Have your say

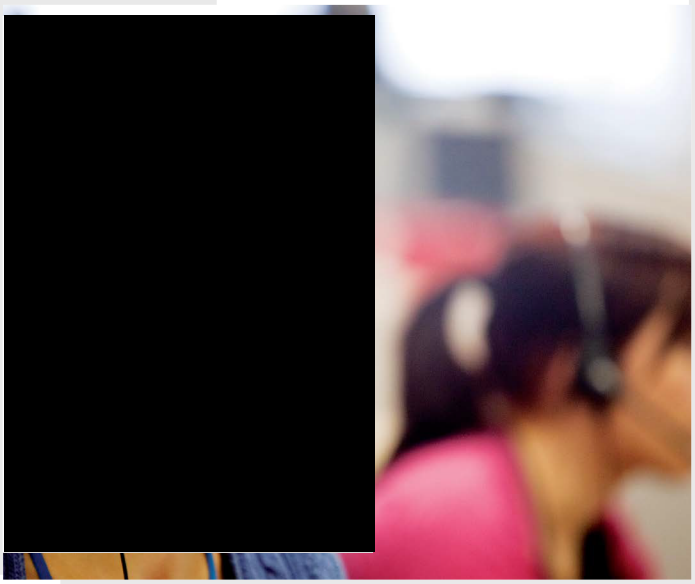
The aim of our non-statutory consultation is to:

- re-introduce the project and explain our proposals at the time we paused work in 2013
- explain our recent activity and next steps
- hear your views on our current proposals

Our consultation is running until 6 May 2021. We want to hear the views of local people. Knowing what matters to you, matters to us, so please get in touch and provide your feedback.

You may access the consultation and provide feedback in a range of ways, including online, over the phone and by sending feedback forms in the post. All the ways you can have your say are listed below:

All information will be readily accessible via the project website [redacted] where you can explore the proposals in further detail.



Team call back

To allow for you to engage in the same detailed discussions that would be permitted at a face-to-face consultation event, we will be hosting team call back surgeries throughout the non-statutory consultation period. You can request a telephone call from a member of the project team if you prefer to ask questions over the phone. Appointments are bookable via the project website, email or freephone information line throughout the week.

Once you have contacted us and booked a slot for your surgery appointment, you will have the opportunity to discuss the proposals and ask any questions directly to our expert team.

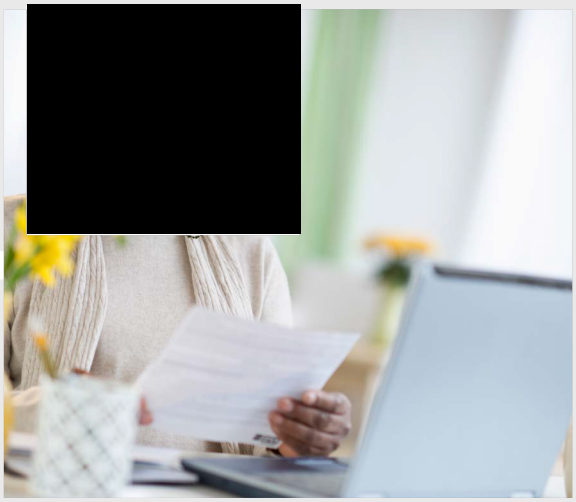
Join our webinars

The project team will be presenting proposals and taking live questions throughout the consultation period through webinars. A total of eight webinars will be held, where our team will present an overview of the proposals and talk through route specific information.

Please visit our website, [redacted], to sign-up for a webinar. The dates, times and topics of these sessions are listed right:

Date	Time	Topic
Wednesday 31 March	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals
Tuesday 6 April	7pm - 8pm	Overview of the proposals
Thursday 8 April	11am - 12pm	Overview of the proposals (A British Sign Language interpreter will be in attendance at this session)
Tuesday 13 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections AB and C: Bramford to Hintlesham and Brett Valley
Wednesday 14 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections D and E: Polstead and Dedham Vale AONB
Thursday 15 April	7pm - 8pm	Sections F and G: Leavenheath, Assington and Stour Valley
Thursday 22 April	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals
Wednesday 28 April	4pm - 5pm	Overview of the proposals

A recording of all webinars can then be made available on the project website afterwards for those who require it. This will also allow those who are unable to attend one of the webinars live to still access materials.



Join our live chats

If you prefer to communicate via text, we are also holding two 'live chat' sessions on the project website during the non-statutory consultation period. These sessions, each two hours in duration, allow members of the public to speak in one-on-one text conversations with the project team through a chat window on the project website.

To join a project live chat, just visit our website during one of the times listed below:

Date	Time
Friday 9 April	2pm - 4pm
Monday 19 April	6pm - 8pm

Online feedback form

We want to make providing feedback on our proposals as easy as possible. The website provides an online feedback form for you to fill in.

Postal feedback form

We want to ensure the whole community has the opportunity to respond to the consultation, including those who do not have access to the internet.

For anyone who does not have access to our online forms, printed copies of the feedback forms can be requested via our telephone information line. A paper copy of the feedback form and a freepost envelope will then be posted out to you, so you can send your feedback to us free of charge.

Find out more

You can also contact us by:
contact@bramford-twinstead.nationalgrid.com
Freephone: 0808 196 1515

Who to contact if you are a landowner or person with interest in land:
If you are a landowner and want to talk to our lands team please call **01452 889000** or email:
bramford-twinstead@brutonknowles.co.uk

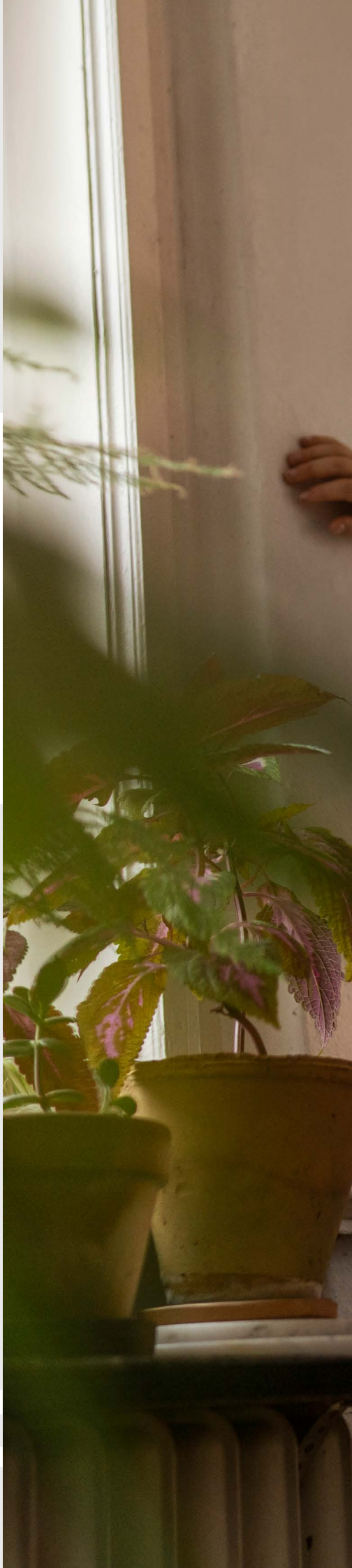
Alternatively, you can find out more information about land interests by visiting our [redacted].

Who to contact for a media enquiry:
If you are a member of the media and wish to contact the National Grid team, please call **0800 377 7347** (24 hour) or find our Press Contacts here [redacted]

All information will be readily accessible via the project website [redacted] where you can explore the proposals in further detail.

Who to contact if you would like information or documents in an alternative format?

We are committed to making project information accessible to all users. If you need any information or documents in an alternative format such as large print, Braille or audio tape, get in touch using the above contact details.



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