The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

Sea Link

Volume 9: Examination Submissions

Document 9.24 Friston Substation Update Letter

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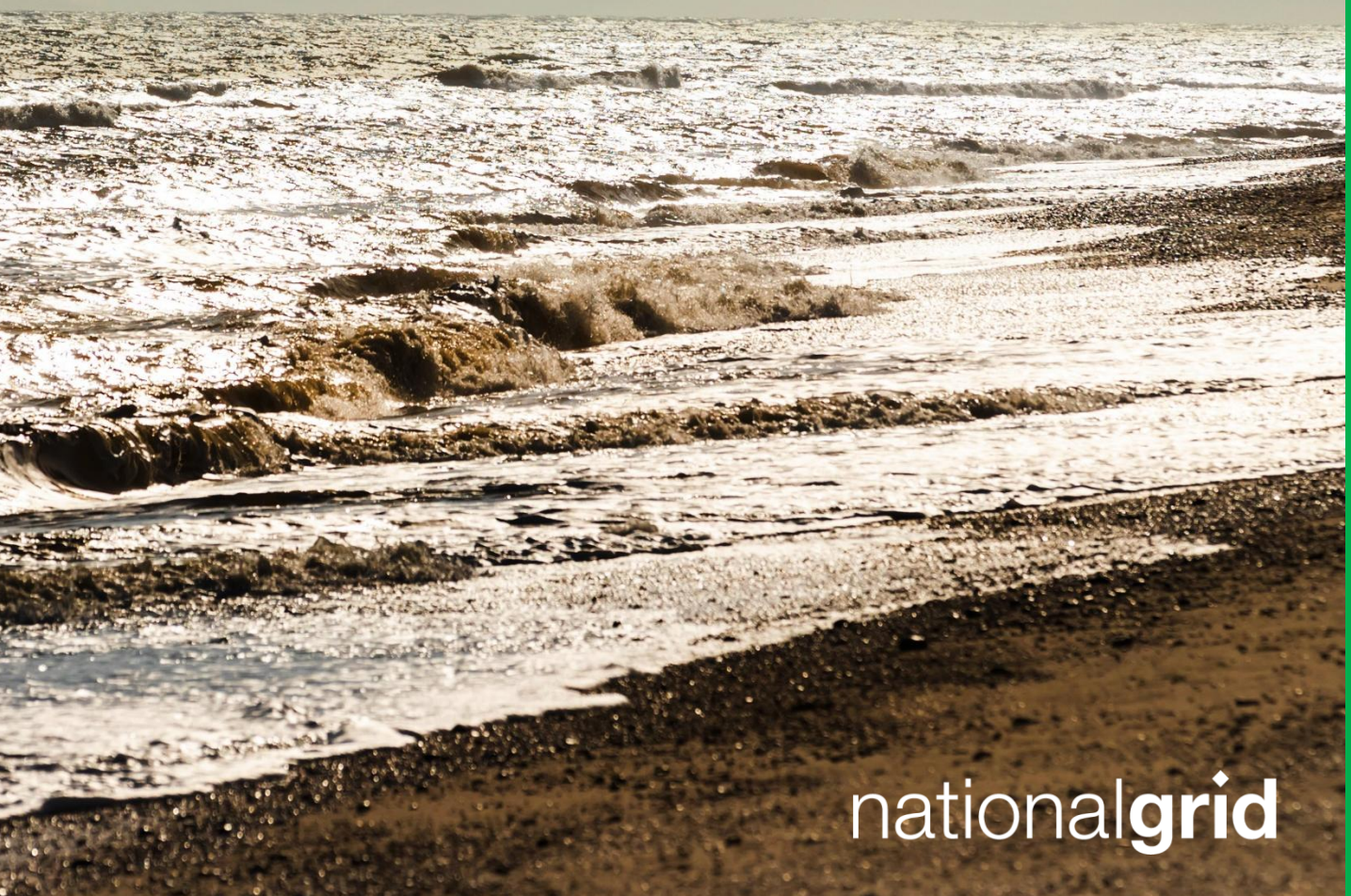

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30 September 2025

The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) section 89(3)

Application by National Grid Electricity Transmission (the applicant) for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Sea Link Project

Section 89 (3) Request 8 July: Applicant Response on Intentional Differences between the Sea Link Development Consent Order Application and the Applications submitted by Scottish Power Renewables

On 8 July 2025 the Examining Authority issued a letter under Section 89(3) of the Planning Act requesting further information on the approach to Friston (Kiln Lane) substation; part of the Sea Link project. Questions related to the relationship between proposals submitted in the Sea Link application and proposals detailed in the Scottish Power Renewables consents (SPR consents) [East Anglia ONE North, EN010077 and East Anglia TWO, EN010078]. Responses were provided to the majority of questions in a letter from the Applicant dated 24 July 2025 **[AS-061]**, with three items to respond to in September 2025. This letter provides a response to the remaining points raised.

The 8 July queries responded to in this letter are:

'Chapter 4 of the environmental statement [APP-045] sets out two scenarios for the proposed National Grid substation north of Friston. Under scenario one the National Grid substation would be built under the development consents granted to Scottish Power Renewables (the SPR consents). Under scenario two, the National Grid substation would be built under the application DCO. To assist the ExA in fully understanding the position regarding these scenarios please provide:…

2. *A table detailing the 'intentional differences' (ES paragraph 4.2.6 to 4.2.9) between scenario one and two schemes including the connection to the overhead line network, ancillary works, landscaping and surface water drainage proposals…*

4. *Clarification of any differences in the design principles used for the application scheme and the SPR schemes'.*

5. *'A table detailing the differences in the design parameters'*

All three questions are answered below.

5. A table detailing the differences in the design parameters

A table showing the parameters of the development at Friston across the three applications is provided in Table 1 below. The details are taken from:

- 3.1 Sea Link Draft Development Consent Order Version D, September 2025 **[AS-087]**
- 6.2.1.4 Sea Link Environmental Statement Part 1 Introduction Chapter 4 Description of the Proposed Project, Version C, September 2025 **[AS-93]**
- The East Anglia ONE North Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022: Schedule 1, Part 1: Authorised Project and Part 3: Requirements.
- The East Anglian TWO Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022, Schedule 1, Part 1: Authorised Project and Part 3: Requirements.

All information is contained in the relevant draft or made DCOs unless otherwise stated.

Table 1: Design parameters for Friston substation in the three applications

Aspect	Sea Link application	East Anglia One	East Anglia Two
Friston Substation height	18m above finished ground level	AIS[1]: 6m above finished ground level GIS[2]: 16m above finished ground level	AIS: 6m above finished ground level GIS: 16m above finished ground level
Friston maximum footprint	16,800m^2 excluding drainage, access and landscaping works	AIS: 44,950m^2 (fenced compound	AIS: 44,950m^2 (fenced compound

[1] Air Insulated Switchgear substation
[2] Gas Insulated Switchgear substation

Aspect	Sea Link application	East Anglia One	East Anglia Two
	(paragraph 4.2.10 and 4.2.22 in AS-93).	area excluding accesses) GIS: 16,800m^2 (fenced compound area excluding accesses)	area excluding accesses) GIS: 16,800m^2 (fenced compound area excluding accesses)
Pylon height	54m + 6m limit of deviation	59.2m	59.2m
Proposed new and relocated pylons at Friston	1 new and 1 relocated/ reconstructed (paragraphs 4.2.13, Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 in AS-93). Please note that this approach is described as involving 'two new pylons' in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement **[AS-93],** but the approach does not differ from that secured in the SPR consents. See below for further information.	1 new and replacement, upgrade and realignment works to existing (Work No. 39) Requirement 12(11): Detailed design parameters maximum one new pylon and maximum three permanently relocated and/ or reconstructed	1 new and replacement, upgrade and realignment works to existing (Work No. 39) Requirement 12(11): Detailed design parameters maximum one new pylon and maximum three permanently relocated and/ or reconstructed

The height of Friston substation assessed in the Sea Link application is 2m higher than the height assessed in the SPR applications. The Environmental Statement for the Sea Link application assessed a height of 18m above finished ground level, and this is the height shown in the photomontages in the application. However, National Grid (working with SPR as part of the delivery of the East Anglian TWO consent) has now progressed the design to the 16m maximum height specified in the SPR applications and is happy to secure this lower height in Article 5 Limits of Deviation in the draft Development Consent Order. This update will be made in the next iteration of the draft DCO submitted into Examination.

The difference in maximum pylon height across the three DCOs of 0.8m is unlikely to be perceptible given the height of the structures. A height of 60m has been assessed in the

Sea Link Environmental Statement based on a height of a 4ZW20A or 4ZW20B of 53.594, with allowance for two additional leg / body extensions should this be required during detailed design. The additional body extensions are a fixed size of 3m so a height of 59.2 m reduces the flexibility in the consent compared to a 60m height. However, to reassure the public that there is no alternative design or approach being progressed, National Grid will alter the secured height in Article 5 to 53.2m. This means that, with the 6m limit of deviation in Article 5, the total maximum height for pylons in Suffolk would be 59.2m to match the SPR consents. National Grid is comfortable with this change given that detailed design has progressed against the parameters of the SPR consent and National Grid is therefore confident the lower height is deliverable. This update will be made in the next iteration of the draft DCO submitted into Examination.

The detailed design for Friston being developed by National Grid proposes one new pylon (4ZW020A), and one permanently relocated/reconstructed pylon (4ZW020B which replaces existing 4ZW020) at Friston substation. This is in line with the restriction for up to one 'new' pylon and up to three permanently relocated or reconstructed pylons as described in the SPR consents and the proposals for one relocated and one reconstructed/ relocated pylon under the Sea Link proposals. In the Sea Link Environmental Statement Chapter 4 **[AS-93]** the new pylon and the reconstructed/ relocated pylon are both described as 'new' pylons. This is because it is not the intention to retain the existing pylon and move it, and this wording was considered clearer for key stakeholders and local people. However, the description of one 'new' and one relocated/ reconstructed is more accurate. There is also provision for '*minor alterations to the pylons approaching the proposed Friston Substation (4ZW015 to 4ZW024)'* (paragraph 4.2.13 **[AS-93]**). These minor alterations are envisaged to be works to the equipment on the pylons, not the pylons themselves.

The SPR consent previously included provision for relocation/ reconstruction of more pylons than the Sea Link consent because the SPR consents include powers to develop three cable sealing end compounds to the northwest of the Friston substation and realignment of the northernmost overhead line. SPR has changed approach since 2022 and is no longer proposing this layout and development. SPR is, of course, still progressing with their design within the parameters and restrictions set in their DCOs but that does not mean they are progressing exactly as shown in their illustrative plans. In particular, the illustrative plans in the SPR Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy Version 7 (July 2021) have evolved significantly since publication and do not reflect SPR's emerging strategy. For example, the 2021 plans show the realigned overhead line and new cable sealing end compounds. SPR's final approach will be presented in documents to discharge requirements on their consent.

2. A table detailing the 'intentional differences' (ES paragraph 4.2.6 to 4.2.9) between scenario one and two schemes including the connection to the overhead line network, ancillary works, landscaping and surface water drainage proposals

The Environmental Statement (ES paragraph 4.2.6 to 4.2.9 **[AS-93]**) stated that: *'…there are intentional differences in how the applications have been put together and the details of proposed controls for three key reasons.'* This statement referred to differences between the Sea Link application and the SPR consents, not between scenario 1 and scenario 2; and given the nature of the differences are not easy to provide in tabular form. However, differences are explored below.

The Environmental Statement (ES paragraph 4.2.6 to 4.2.9 **[AS-93]**) went on to emphasise that these differences are a result of:

- **Design progression since 2022** when the SPR Orders were made: the differences in number of relocated/ reconstructed pylons explained above is an example of this as are the changes to reflect the decision to progress with a Gas Insulated Switchgear substation. The SPR consents were designed to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate several different detailed design outcomes, some of which have not been progressed. The Sea Link application (progressed several years after the SPR consent applications) has been able to reflect decisions and design progress made since then.
- **Consideration of two scenarios**: the Sea Link application needs to consider a scenario where SPR is not developed or proceeds at a later date. SPR did not have to consider a scenario like this because Friston substation is required for their development to proceed and Sea Link had not yet progressed.
- **The projects consenting different works, only a small amount of which overlap**. This is particularly important when considering environmental mitigation works as the SPR consents deal with drainage, landscaping and other mitigation for a project involving three substations rather than one. The requirements and commitments made on the two projects will also be different because the SPR consents relate to two offshore wind farms and the Sea Link consent to a project that is predominantly an undersea cable.

The area for Friston substation is smaller on the Sea Link Works Plans than the SPR Works Plans because the decision has now been taken to proceed with a Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation, which requires a smaller footprint than the Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation also considered by SPR. However, given that the SPR consent grants powers to develop a GIS substation anywhere within a works area sized to accommodate the larger AIS substation, there remained a possibility that the GIS substation developed pursuant to the SPR consents would not align with the location of the smaller GIS substation limits of

deviation shown in the Sea Link Works Plans. This possibility has materialised and the slight difference in location for the substation across the two projects is leading to challenges in collaboration, so National Grid is proposing to alter the Sea Link Works Plans to align with those approved for the SPR application. This would enable more flexibility in the location of the Friston GIS substation to be consistent with the SPR plans; but would not increase the size of the substation or suggest that an AIS substation is being considered. This proposed change is explained in the Sea Link Change Notification submitted on 16 September 2025 **[AS-138]**.

Landscaping

The differences in the landscaping plans between the SPR applications and the Sea Link application are explained in pages 5-6 of Document 9.6 Applicant's response to the s89 Procedural Decision, July 2025 **[AS-061]**.

Surface Water Drainage Proposals

There are intentional differences between how operational drainage proposals are presented in the Sea Link application and how they are presented in the SPR consents. These differences have arisen because

- The two teams have used different conventions when producing Works Plans.
- The EA1N and EA2 plans in the application did not take account of Sea Link because they were produced in 2021 before the Sea Link project was advanced.
- The plans for the three applications are not performing the same purpose. SPR plans were created to show drainage for the whole site, including all three substations. Sea Link proposals would either involve drainage for very minor works to connect Sea Link to an already constructed substation (Scenario 1), or to provide drainage for the National Grid substation only (Scenario 2). Neither scenario currently envisages a scenario where the Sea Link project develops drainage for the SPR substations.
- National Grid and SPR have been working on final drainage proposals for the whole site; being developed to discharge SPR's requirements. These proposals have evolved since submission of the SPR plans in 2021.

Further detail on these points is provided below.

<u>Approach to Drainage in Works Plans</u>

The different approaches taken to Works Plans may be contributing to a misunderstanding on the approach to drainage amongst key stakeholders and the community so is explained here, although the different approaches do not indicate 'intentional differences' between the projects.

The Sea Link draft DCO Schedule 1: Authorised Project, Part 1: Authorised Development sets out the works proposed as part of the project. The Work for the new substation at Grove Wood, Friston, Suffolk (Work No. 1B) focusses on the permanent electrical asset, but lists (alongside other aspects) drainage works as part of the list of numbered works. However, the majority of the drainage for Grove Wood substation would be progressed as part of Part 1, Paragraph 2 on associated development, given its nature as associated development. Drainage works are listed as associated development under (b), (d) and (x) in Paragraph 2. In particular, the drainage pond(s) for the Friston substation site would be located outside Work 1B. This approach to defining works is consistent with the approach taken in other consented National Grid projects such as The National Grid (Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement) Order 2024 and the National Grid (Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement Project) Order 2024, where the focus of the numbered works are the principal electrical assets, with associated development listed at the end of Schedule 1.

The SPR consents took a different approach to how Works are shown on their Works Plans, instead listing 43 different numbered works in Schedule 1, Part 1 of the SPR DCOs and showing all works separately in the Works Plans. This includes works that are in the associated development list in the Sea Link plans. In the SPR plans, Work 33 includes *'landscaping works including bunding and planting together with drainage works, sustainable drainage system ponds, surface water management systems, formation of footpaths and access'.* This work washes over the majority of the area within the Order limits in the area of the project where Friston substation is proposed.

The Order limits for the SPR projects are different to the Sea Link Order limits because there are elements of both projects that are not shared. However, the two sets of Works Plans are showing the same principle; that drainage can occur almost anywhere within the Order limits at the Friston site for the respective projects, but using different conventions in terms of how this is shown graphically in the plans.

Flexibility is necessary for drainage because detailed drainage plans require a high level of design for the rest of the site before they can be developed with any certainty, particularly final ground levels, slopes and areas of hardstanding. Further ground investigations carried out post consent also contribute to the final drainage designs. Therefore, the flexibility sought for the drainage design in the Works Plans for all three projects is necessary and standard practice. No drainage ponds are shown on the Works Plans for any of the three applications, so there is no difference in the designs as shown in these documents.

Intentional Differences in Drainage Plans

Under Scenario 1, the operational drainage required for all three substations would be developed in line with proposals submitted to discharge Requirement 41 on the SPR DCOs and constructed under the SPR consents. Requirement 41 on the SPR consents requires submission of an operational drainage management plan prior to commencement of works

30, 34, 38 and 41. Work No.41 is the 'national grid substation' referred to in the Sea Link application as 'Friston substation'. Therefore, under Scenario 1 the operational drainage required as part of the Sea Link project at the Friston site would be very limited due to the very limited nature of works proposed and site drainage already being in place. There is no drainage plan in the Sea Link application showing these works due to their limited nature and because they would need to connect into the drainage developed by SPR (for which final plans are not yet available).

The final Outline Drainage Management Plan submitted by SPR is understood to be the EA2 Outline Operational Drainage Management Plan (Version 07), July 2021 [EA2, REP13-020]. Appendix 5 provides an indicative plan of the site drainage at the Friston substation site based on the AIS substation, showing two large detention/ infiltration basins, one to the southwest of Friston substation and the other in the far south western corner of the site. Basins in the same locations are shown in the 8.7 EA2 Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (Clean) (Version 07) [EA2, REP13-007] for both the AIS and GIS substation designs, although the footprint of the latter is significantly smaller. These plans were produced in 2021 so did not take account of Sea Link and do not appear to differ significantly between the GIS and AIS substations.

Requirement 41 on the East Anglia TWO consent states that the final operational drainage management plan should accord with the Outline Operational Drainage Management Plan. However, that does not mean that the drainage basins for the site will be developed in the same location or design as shown in the indicative plans. Indeed, the plan in Appendix 5 of the Outline Operational Drainage Management Plan (Version 07) states: *'Hybrid detention/ infiltration basins are shown indicatively for illustration purposes only. Detailed design of basins would be required to confirm exact elevations, shapes and locations as appropriate as part of the masterplanning process.'*

National Grid has been working closely with SPR on the discharge of requirements, including reviewing and inputting into the design of the drainage on site. The drainage proposals have evolved significantly since the outline, indicative plans in the SPR applications as a result of numerous factors, such as consultation, detailed design of the infrastructure on site (including progressing the GIS substation) and progression of the site masterplan/ landscaping proposals.

Under Scenario 2, the Indicative General Arrangement Plans – Suffolk **[APP-038]** show an indicative location for a permanent infiltration pond to the southwest of the new Friston Substation and a permanent attenuation pond to the north of the proposed access from the B1121. This drainage is different in scale to that shown in the SPR application plans because the SPR proposals aim to drain a far larger site. These ponds would not be required under Scenario 1.

To provide the relevant planning authorities with more reassurance and control over the final drainage proposals, National Grid is proposing to add production of an Operational Drainage Management Plan to the list of plans to be approved under Requirement 6. This update will be made in the next iteration of the draft DCO.

4. Clarification of any differences in the design principles used for the application scheme and the SPR schemes

The design principles for East Anglia TWO are provided[3] in the Substations Design Principles Statement Version 3, June 2021 Table 5.1: Design Principles to be Adopted [EA2, REP11-047] (SPR Design Principles). The design principles for Friston substation in the Sea Link application are provided in Table 4.1 7.12.1 Design Principles Suffolk [APP-366] (Sea Link Design Principles). As explained in paragraph 4.1.2 of the Sea Link Design Principles:

'The design principles are derived from those approved in Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) DCOs EN010077 and EN010078, East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms as set out in the Substations Design Principles Statement, Table 5.1. The design principles in Table 4.1 below would be applied in the event that National Grid were to build the substation at Friston under the Proposed Project rather than being developed under the two consented wind farm projects. The Design Principles presented in the SPR consents are not suitable for use in their entirety because the National Grid substation is one element of the wider works and subject to different documents and controls to the SPR projects, but consistency has been retained where possible within those constraints. Where design principles are broad principles and are already included in earlier sections of this document or secured in documents, such as the REAC or the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plans, they have not been replicated here.'

The design principles in Table 5.1 of the East Anglia TWO Design Principles have been replicated in the table below; with the corresponding principle in Table 4.1. of the Sea Link Design Principles Suffolk provided and an explanation provided where the approach differs. Where text is included in italics it is a direct quote; text without italics has been summarised for ease of reading. Please refer to original documents for full text. The SPR Design Principles are primarily not about the design of the substations or the site, but about the design process. Therefore, differences in the design principles do not necessarily indicate any difference in the designs.

It should be noted that under Scenario 1, the works developed at Friston would be minor and of a nature that would benefit very little from design principles; with the majority of development on the site, landscaping, drainage, public rights of way and other elements

[3] The Examination Library states for this document 'East Anglia TWO Limited Deadline 11 Submission - ExA.AS-6.D11.V3 EA2 Substations Design Principles Statement (Clean) - Version 03 (replaced by AS-133 and AS-134 due to errors with original submission)'. The link is believed to be the final version but it has not been possible to confirm this with certainty.

being already developed under the SPR consent. Under Scenario 2, the project would utilise and develop the design developed by National Grid over the last year with SPR, so there is likely to have already been significant consultation on the plans.

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Table 2: Comparison between Design Principles

Principle	East Anglia TWO	Sea Link	Comparison
Reduction of visual impact	*1. The design of the onshore substations, National Grid substation and cable sealing end compounds will be compliant with the maximum parameters prescribed in the draft DCO (AS109).* *Where cost effective and efficient to do so, the Applicants will seek to further reduce the visual extent of the onshore substations, National Grid substation and cable sealing end compounds, through appropriate equipment procurement and layout considerations.*	*S1. The design of the Proposed substation will be compliant with the maximum parameters prescribed in Article 5 of the draft DCO.* *Where cost effective and efficient to do so, National Grid will seek to further reduce the visual extent of the substation, through appropriate equipment procurement and layout considerations.*	Consistent design principle.
Alignment of sealing end compounds to field boundaries	*2. The cable sealing end compounds will be aligned to existing field boundaries where possible*	N/A	Principle not relevant to Sea Link
Operational noise levels set	*3. The design of the onshore substations and National Grid substation will be compliant with the noise limits prescribed in the draft DCO (AS-109), considered to be one of the lowest noise limits for such developments. In line with the draft DCO (AS-109) the Applicant will produce an Operational Noise Design Report which will set out the following:… (ID:3)*	N/A	A commitment to achieve operational noise levels as low as reasonably possible for the Sea Link project are secured in 7.5.3.1 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments, March 2025 **[APP-342]** (NV07) rather than in the Design Principles document.
Engagement with Parish Councils, local residents and relevant planning authorities	4. The East Anglia TWO Design Principles document included extensive engagement with Parish Councils, local residents and relevant planning authorities on detail to be developed after consent, provided in Appendix A.	N/A	Relevant planning authorities are the discharging authority on requirements on design and would be consulted in advance of submission of documents; there is therefore no need for this to be included in Design Principles. National Grid has not included similar consultation requirements with Parish Councils and residents because it is not considered proportional for the development being undertaken at Friston as part of Sea Link. Consultation would be carried out as appropriate to the material being prepared; taking into account the nature of development and consultation already carried out.
Feedback on design	5. Ensure feedback from appropriate professional expertise in landscape, cultural heritage, planning, engineering and design and from members of the public, will continue to influence the design	N/A	This Design Principle is not considered necessary. Appropriate professional expertise would be sought to develop designs and would be required for the Requirements to be discharged. Consultation will be

Principle	East Anglia TWO	Sea Link	Comparison
			carried out as appropriate to the material being prepared.
Design Council	*6. Be informed by a design review with the Design Council (or similar body), in consultation with the relevant local planning authorities*	N/A	The design of Friston substation is being progressed through the SPR consents and is therefore already subject to Design Council review. This does not need to be replicated for the common elements and is not necessary for the minor works that are part of Sea Link under Scenario 1.
Design champion	*7. Designate a senior business representative as the design champion*	*S2. Designation of individual as the design champion for the project, in order to maintain the necessary focal point and co-ordination in the progression of good design.*	Consistent requirement.
Design policy and guidance	*8. Consider 'Good Design' in line with the requirements of Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) and the National Infrastructure Commission's 'Design Principles for National Infrastructure' (National Infrastructure Commission, February 2020)*	N/A	Not considered necessary for Sea Link to have a principle on this. This is a very broad commitment so there would be potential for disagreement between parties on whether the commitment is met. It is not considered sufficiently precise to be part of a commitment for Sea Link.
Minimising visual impacts	*9. The visual impacts of the substation buildings will be minimised as far as possible by their sensitive placing, the use of appropriate design, building materials, shape, layout, coloration and finishes*	*The visual impacts of the substation buildings will be minimised as far as possible by their sensitive placing, the use of appropriate design, building materials, shape, layout, coloration, and finishes*	Consistent principle.
Planting	*10. Use of planting to minimise visual effect and maximise screening opportunities*	N/A	Detail on planting proposed and how it minimizes visual effects and provides screening is provided in 7.5.7.1 (B) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan -Suffolk **[AS-060]**, with final details to be provided in the final plan submitted to discharge Requirement 6 in the draft DCO.
Bunds	*11. Use of bunds to support visual screening*	*S4 Consideration of use of bunds to support visual screening:*	Consistent principle. Sea Link principle adds the word 'consideration' because detailed ground investigation information is not yet available to confirm usability of site won material and the landscaping scheme for the site is largely being progressed under the SPR consents. Whilst National Grid is providing input to the SPR materials, the process is not under National Grid's control.
Public Rights of Way	12. Enhancement of Public Rights of Way	N/A	Detail of proposals on Public Rights of Way are contained in the Outline Public Rights of Way

Principle	East Anglia TWO	Sea Link	Comparison
			Management Plan **[APP-352]** and 2.7 (B) Access, Rights of Way and Public Rights of Navigation Plans **[AS-011].** Final detail will be provided in the Public Rights of Way Management Plan submitted to discharge Requirement 6 of the draft DCO. The majority of the site at Friston and PRoW enhancements will be developed by SPR rather than Sea Link; although National Grid supports the proposals.
Planting	13. Include use of low maintenance ground cover species, establishment of native woodland/trees native woodland and the return of unrequired land to agricultural use where feasible.	N/A	Detail on species for planting is provided in 7.5.7.1 (B) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan -Suffolk **[AS-060]**, with final details to be provided in the final plan submitted to discharge Requirement 6 in the draft DCO.
Ecology	14. Incorporation of ecological enhancement considerations within the adopted landscaping scheme to maximise the habitat creation on the site	N/A	Detail of ecological enhancements are provided in 7.5.7.1 (B) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan -Suffolk **[AS-060]**, with final details to be provided in the final plan submitted to discharge Requirement 6 in the draft DCO.
Renewable energy	15. The design will optimise generation of renewable energy to displace carbon emissions and meet national and international carbon reduction and renewable energy targets, in line with the project objectives	N/A	National Grid is not able to generate electricity under its licence so will not incorporate renewable energy generation into the Friston substation.
Integrated design	*16. Promotion of an integrated design. In order to ensure a co-ordinated design is maintained and communicated to stakeholders, as the substations architectural and landscape framework evolves during the detailed design stage, the Applicants will maintain a masterplan of the substation area for information purposes. Masterplans will be made available for information at Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 of stakeholder consultations (described in Appendix A) and will be provided for information to the relevant planning authority and Suffolk County Council in parallel with the following Requirement Discharge Documents: • Requirement 12 (detailed design parameters onshore); • Requirement 14 (provision of landscaping); • Requirement 17 (fencing and other means of enclosure); • Requirement 21 (ecological management plan); • Requirement 32 (public rights of way); and • Requirement 41 (operational drainage management plan*	*S5. Promotion of an integrated design: In order to ensure a coordinated design is maintained and communicated to stakeholders, as the substation's architectural and landscape framework evolves during the detailed design stage, National Grid will, in coordination with the co-locating projects, maintain a masterplan of the substation area for information purposes. Masterplans will be made available for information at RIBA Work Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the design development of buildings in the National Grid substation, insofar as National Grid is able to facilitate this, and will be provided for information to the relevant planning authority and Suffolk County Council when available.*	Consistent principle, with variations because the overall masterplan and the majority of development on the site is being led by SPR rather than National Grid.

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I trust that the above information is helpful but please let me know if you require anything further.

Yours sincerely,

Senior Project Manager

For and on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission plc

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