

AENC-NG-CNS-REP-0343

Norwich to Tilbury

Volume 8: Examination Documents

Document: 8.11 Approach to Scenarios - Clean Version

Final Issue B

May 2026

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020027

nationalgrid

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Addressing Design Scenarios	3
2.1	Types of Design Scenarios	3
2.2	Overarching Principle	3
2.3	Resolving Scenarios (Securing Mechanisms)	4
2.4	Updating the DCO Application documents	5

Table 2.1	Norwich Main Substation (Section A)	8
Table 2.2	Anglian Water Sewage Works south of Tabernacle Lane (Section A)	9
Table 2.3	Silica sands mineral site west of the proposed new EACN Substation (Section C)	10
Table 2.4	Flying Trade Group and Crown Quarry east and west of the A12 (Sections C and D)	11
Table 2.5	Mineral extraction site north-west of Kelvedon (Section E)	12
Table 2.6	Lions Hall Minerals Site east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F)	13
Table 2.7	Chelmsford Bypass east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F)	14
Table 2.8	Crest Nicholson housing development south of the A127 (Section G)	15
Table 2.9	British Pipeline Agency (BPA) pipeline crossing west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H)	16
Table 2.10	Southfields development south of the A1013 (Section H)	17
Table 2.11	Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) south of the proposed new Tilbury North Substation (Section H)	18
Table 2.12	River Stour crossing west of Stratford St Mary (Section C)	20
Table 2.13	Black Brook north of Langham (Section C)	21
Table 2.14	Great Horkeley south of School Lane (west of Great Horkeley) (Section D)	22
Table 2.15	Tilbury North Access at the proposed new Tilbury North (Baseline conditions have been gathered from desk-based information (see Section 12.4) and presented with reference to the section of the Project within which they are located. (Section H)	23
Table 2.16	Thurrock Airfield and Low Heights west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H)	26
Table 2.17	Temporary construction compounds (Section G/H)	27
Table 2.18	South of the new Tilbury North Substation (Section H)	28
Table 2.19	The Walthams and Standard Heights to the south of the River Chelmer (Section F)	29

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Section 4.6 of Chapter 4 (Project Description) of the **ES [APP-130]** summarises 19 elements of the Project design where different design options within the Order Limits are under consideration. These are referred to as “Scenarios”. Each Scenario contains two or more options.
- 1.1.2 In the case of each Scenario, a single design option was assessed from an EIA perspective. The option assessed was the “most likely case” option (at the time the assessment was carried out) with sensitivity testing then applied for each topic or aspect chapter to ensure that the likely significant environmental effects arising from the flexibility represented by alternative design options within the Scenario were robustly considered and assessed. Both the assessment of effects arising from the single assessed option and the assessment of the flexibility afforded by the alternative options were reported in the ES.
- 1.1.3 There are no legal impediments or barriers to the inclusion of options or scenarios within a DCO application and the degree of flexibility in design terms afforded by the inclusion of those design options within the ES and DCO application is consistent with published EIA guidance and precedent.¹
- 1.1.4 This document (the “**Applicant’s Approach to Design Scenarios in the DCO Application**”) outlines the process which the Applicant intends to follow during the DCO Examination in order to rationalise, where possible, the number of remaining design Scenarios and options within the Project design, in order to limit the number of design Scenarios moving forward through the DCO Examination to those that are essential in terms of providing required and objectively justifiable engineering flexibility.
- 1.1.5 It is expected that this will necessarily be an iterative process, and the Applicant would therefore intend to submit further versions of this document to the Examining Authority (“**ExA**”) at Deadlines during the remainder of the Examination.
- 1.1.6 The **Design Scenarios Table** summarises the 19 design Scenarios which existed within the Project design at the point at which the DCO application was submitted. For each Scenario, the table records the following information:
- the type or nature of the options in the Scenario (e.g. overhead line height or alignment (these are often combined with issues arising from land allocated or proposed to be allocated in Local or Minerals Plans), access options etc.);
 - a description of the options within the Scenario (including plan);
 - the relevant stakeholders;
 - the current status of the Scenario and options in the Scenario, (e.g. the progress of negotiations to resolve the preferred option in the Scenario or whether flexibility needs to be retained (in which case the requirement for flexibility is explained))

¹ See, for example, “Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope” (March 2025).

- legal securing mechanism for preferred option (assuming there is one – see further below); and
 - the interim and/or final Project decision in respect of each Scenario.

2. Addressing Design Scenarios

2.1 Types of Design Scenarios

- 2.1.1 There are two types of design Scenario included with in the Project, albeit there is some overlap between them and certain Scenarios include elements of both types.
- 2.1.2 Firstly, there are Scenarios that are concerned with, and driven by, matters of technical Project design such as overhead line alignment and precise pylon location around sensitive environmental or social receptors, pylon heights, construction access route options and site access locations or bespoke mitigation proposals.
- 2.1.3 Secondly, there are Scenarios that have been incorporated within the DCO application in order to cater for “known unknowns” often related to third party developments. For example, an emerging Local or Mineral Plan allocation that would be prejudiced by the Applicant’s preferred routeing of the overhead line necessitating identification of an alternative alignment which addresses the prejudice. The alternative sits as the option for use in case the relevant allocation is confirmed or, for example, at the point of construction the allocation is unresolved and the compensation or other implications of routeing through the allocation means an alternative routeing is preferred.

2.2 Overarching Principle

- 2.2.1 The Applicant cannot seek to restrict or remove any option within a Scenario without first having absolute certainty that there is at least one other alternative option included within the Scenario which is capable of being implemented and delivered in a manner which facilitates the economic and efficient delivery of the Project.
- 2.2.2 Therefore, and to the extent that such certainty does not exist (and is not likely to exist) as the Examination reaches its concluding stages, the Applicant would expect to explain and justify the need to preserve the flexibility represented in each of the design Scenarios that remain relevant at that point in time to the ExA.
- 2.2.3 At the same time, the Applicant may need to submit to the ExA, on a “without prejudice” basis, suggested drafting – whether for inclusion in the draft Development Consent Order or otherwise in any of the supporting application control documents – which would enable the Secretary of State to grant development consent on terms which would balance the Applicant’s need for flexibility in delivery of the Project with the competing interests or concerns of stakeholders and other interested parties. The nature of that additional drafting would need to be considered on a case by case basis at the appropriate time.

2.3 Resolving Scenarios (Securing Mechanisms)

2.3.1 In addition to the overarching principle noted above, the following paragraphs outline the Applicant's approach to addressing and resolving the optionality which exists in the Scenarios.

- Active cross-disciplinary engagement with relevant stakeholders (i.e. LPAs, statutory consultees such as the EA or Historic England, land owners, local communities) will continue throughout the course of the Examination period, with a view to agreeing the preferred options to be developed and the circumstances for doing so. For example, precise pylon positioning or height or overhead line alignment if (i) a Local Plan allocation fails, or is confirmed in manner which removes the conflict between original OHL alignment and the allocation, in which case the original OHL routing is preferred and delivered or (ii) the Plan allocation is adopted and an alternative agreed overhead line alignment is delivered.
- Statements of Common Ground (“**SoCGs**”) will record progress of engagement, aspirations as regards resolution of the technical matters relevant to the Scenario and/or commitments made as regard the likely interface between the Project and third party developments. Ultimately the aim is to achieve a SoCG that records an agreed way forward that enables the Scenario either (i) to be closed completely (i.e. one preferred option agreed and all others dismissed) or (ii) narrowed (as in the example above concerning the Local Plan allocation).
- Relevant SoCGs will, therefore, provide the ExA with an up-to-date overview of the likely direction of travel in respect of the corresponding design Scenarios to which they relate. The Applicant expects to submit updated SoCGs at regular intervals during the Examination in line with the Examination Timetable.
- One key element of the SoCG is recording the agreed legal delivery mechanism for the confirmed option outcome for the Scenario in question, whether that is a single option (e.g. specific pylon locations to avoid a sensitive receptor or community) or an “either/or option” against defined circumstances (e.g. the Local Plan allocation example again).
- The Applicant will seek to enter into Asset Protection or Interface Agreements (or similar) with affected third parties where necessary in order to deliver the certainty that would enable a Scenario to be closed or reduced. This is particularly the case where delivery of the preferred option requires action on behalf of the Applicant and the third party acting collaboratively or in some form of co-ordinated manner (e.g. confirmed overhead line alignment to be submitted to landowner for approval and easement for approved design granted or compulsorily acquired with landowner agreement). In those circumstances completion of those Agreements must remain a fundamental pre-condition to restricting or removing any aspect of a design Scenario. Whilst a helpful indicator, the agreement of Heads of Terms will not afford the Applicant or the relevant stakeholder sufficient contractual certainty from a Project delivery perspective.
- Where there is sufficient certainty regarding the delivery of a Scenario option (e.g. agreed overhead line alignment or pylon height or alternate options to address confirmed or rejected Local or Mineral Plan allocations), including where

necessary a completed Asset Protection or Interface Agreement (or similar), the Applicant expects:

- to make the ExA aware of its intention to remove the corresponding Scenario option from the Project proposals and/or confirm the agreed preferred option; and
- to confirm to the ExA the agreed legal delivery mechanism for the delivery option that has been agreed.

2.4 Updating the DCO Application documents

- 2.4.1 In the event that NGET is satisfied that a particular design Scenario is capable of being rationalised or confirmed, careful consideration will need to be given to the DCO application documents which need to be updated or amended and the timing for doing so.
- 2.4.2 It is important that the relevant information placed before the ExA at the earliest possible time so as to avoid time and resources (for all parties) being spent on particular issues or matters which are no longer of relevance.
- 2.4.3 The working assumption is that legal delivery mechanisms for agreed options as described above will wherever possible be dealt with through mechanisms that avoid the need for formal change applications (e.g. updated Works Plans to reflect agreed options or commitment to specific options in the Outline Code of Construction Practice). Further it is equally important that confirmed options are not “drip-fed” into the Examination on a continuing basis. This may risk confusing the wider narrative for other interested parties – especially when regard is had to other iterative updates required to be made to certain application documents as a consequence of the ordinary course of the Examination.
- 2.4.4 Consequently to the extent possible, and subject to any particular instructions from the ExA to the contrary, confirmed options will be grouped and submitted into the Examination in batches at relevant Deadlines in the Examination timetable with this document being updated accordingly. As noted above, SoCGs will play an important role in signposting the likelihood of, and timings for, confirming a specific option or formal change.

Design Scenarios Table: As at Deadline 4 (12 May 2026)

Summary of preferred design scenario decisions:

Decision/Status	Design Scenarios
<p>The decision to progress with preferred scenario has already been confirmed to the ExA. Certain amended plans and documents are being submitted at Deadline 4 in accordance with the Rule 17 Request of 17 April 2026 [PD-019]. All remaining plans and documents will be submitted for Deadline 5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. 11 Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) south of the proposed new Tilbury North Substation (Section H) • 2.18 South of the new Tilbury North Substation (Section H) • 2.19 The Walthams and Standard Heights to the south of the River Chelmer (Section F)
<p>New confirmation to ExA of decision to progress with a preferred scenario (Deadline 4). See individual tables. Relevant application documents will be submitted no later than Deadline 6.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4 Flying Trade Group and Crown Quarry east and west of the A12 (Sections C and D) • 2.5 Mineral extraction site north-west of Kelvedon (Section E) • 2.6 Lions Hall Minerals Site east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F) • 2.16 Thurrock Airfield and Low Heights west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H) • 2.10 Southfields development south of the A1013 (Section H)
<p>Design scenario is being managed through a Change Application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.9 British Pipeline Agency (BPA) pipeline crossing west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H)
<p>Preferred scenario decision pending due to ongoing stakeholder engagement and agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1 Norwich Main Substation (Section A) • 2.2 Anglian Water Sewage Works south of Tabernacle Lane (Section A) • 2.3 Silica sands mineral site west of the proposed new EACN Substation (Section C)

Decision/Status	Design Scenarios
Need to preserve the flexibility represented in the design Scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.7 Chelmsford Bypass east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F) • 2.8 Crest Nicholson housing development south of the A127 (Section G) • 2.12 River Stour crossing west of Stratford St Mary (Section C) • 2.13 Black Brook north of Langham (Section C) • 2.14 Great Horkesley south of School Lane (west of Great Horkesley) (Section D) • 2.15 Tilbury North Access at the proposed new Tilbury North (Section H) • 2.17 Temporary construction compounds (Section G/H)

List of abbreviations

OHL: Overhead Lines

UGC: Underground Cables

BESS: Battery Energy Storage Systems

Table 2.1 Norwich Main Substation (Section A)

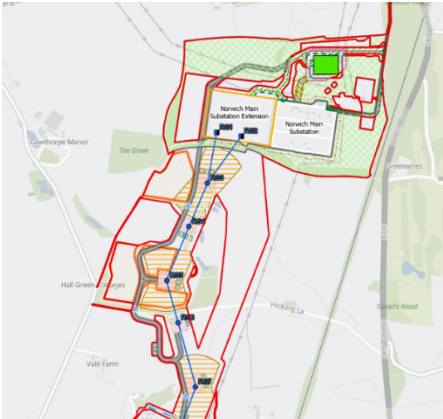
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) show an overhead line alignment exiting the Norwich Main Substation between RG001 and RG007. The LoD and Order Limits in this location have been widened to the east to allow flexibility to change the alignment should the Innova Renewables battery storage facility to the south of the substation not proceed</p>	<p>Innova Renewables Limited SSDE ProjCo Limited</p>	<p>Hall Farm BESS secured planning permission in July 2025. In the current SoCG (here), NGET has expressed a preference for the eastern alignment <u>if</u> the Hall Farm BESS doesn't proceed. Detailed design Engagement with Innova Renewables is ongoing to agree project interactions and define a project corridor and remove uncertainty for relevant stakeholders. SSDE ProjCo Limited have also expressed a preference for the western corridor which would result in less interactions between the two projects.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline Code of Construction Practice Commitments Register • Statement of Common Ground 	<p>Decision pending further resolution of detailed design interactions between the different projects. Further positive detailed design engagement has since taken place between both parties and both parties are cooperating to formalise a proposed solution.</p>

Table 2.2 Anglian Water Sewage Works south of Tabernacle Lane (Section A)

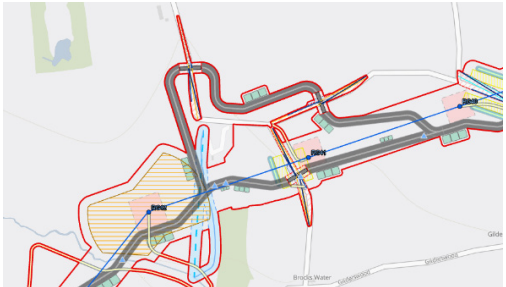
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Access	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) shows two haul roads within the Order Limits between RG40 and RG42.</p> <p>Two haul roads are presented to provide an alternative haul road that avoids crossing through an Anglian Water sewage works and potential land it has noted may be used for reed planting.</p> <p>The haul road scenario is subject to a wider Anglian Water/NGET discussion on the utilisation of a parcel of land south of the Forncett End water treatment plant between RG41 and RG42. While the parcel of the land the proposed OHL alignment occupies isn't currently utilised by Anglian Water it is in their future business plans and so a mutually agreeable solution is sought.</p> <p>National Grid have within the DCO proposed a land swap for Anglian Water to instead utilise a parcel of land adjacent to the existing site. Conversations with Anglian Water are ongoing to agree a solution.</p>	<p>Anglian Water Services Limited (AW)</p>	<p>No agreement with AW regarding impact on Forncett End WRC and potential future land use.</p> <p>AW and National Grid are progressing a number of potential solutions working to define an agreed outcome. Further detail is provided within Issue 7.11 Anglian Water SOCG.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground with AW • Code of Construction Practice 	<p>No change currently as the scenario is dependent on external factors and on-going third party engagement and agreement. We seek to make a decision prior to close of examination.</p>

Table 2.3 Silica sands mineral site west of the proposed new EACN Substation (Section C)

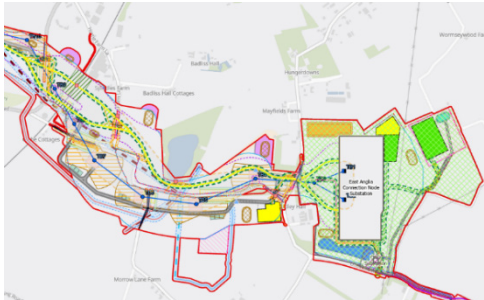
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL, UGC & Minerals	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an overhead line alignment and underground cable alignment between TB1 and TB8.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened in this area to allow flexibility to facilitate a swap of the overhead line and underground cable north or south of Little Bromley Road, subject to the progression of the silica sands minerals site, i.e. locating the underground cables to the north of Little Bromley Road would reduce sterilisation of potential silica sands mineral site.</p> <p>Scenario A Overhead line pylons TB5, TB6 and TB7 located to the south of the road with the underground cable located to the north of the road.</p> <p>Scenario B The cable alignment and Overhead Lines are changed with cables swapped to the south of the road and TB5 to TB7 to the north.</p>	Suffolk County Council (SCC)	Feedback from the Mineral Planning team indicates there may be no decision on the sites inclusion until after the examination closes. We have also received further details of the potential impact of construction on the fruit farm. We are exploring adjustments to working practices, cable swathe requirements and potential mitigations (including the provision of other land. It seems unlikely that a full change to scenario B will be made but the need to develop a modified version of the current scenario A does seem to be required Design options under development.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground • Code of Construction Practice 	Further design engagement necessary and need to retain both scenarios at this stage pending resolution of external factors and decisions. Engagement has been held with design being considered ahead of further on-going engagement to resolve.

Table 2.4 Flying Trade Group and Crown Quarry east and west of the A12 (Sections C and D)

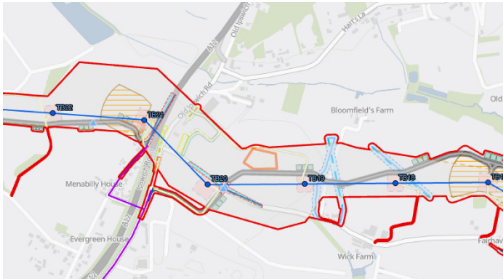
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows widened Order Limits between TB18 and TB22.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened between TB18 and TB22 as there are a number of planning applications associated with the Flying Trade Group and Crown Quarry developments adjacent to the A12. Scenario B is an arrangement for the OHL to pass to the north of the FTG warehouse.</p>	<p>Flying Trade Group (FTG) Crown Quarry</p>	<p>Preference to progress with Scenario B – overhead line alignment to the North of the consented warehouse with access sharing main warehouse access. This would address concerns from FTG and landowners, and businesses south of Wick Lane. Now have sight of FTG access and through discussion have established that amended access arrangements meet traffic standards, Have also agreed positioning of pylons with FTG.</p>	<p>In principle agreement has been reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground or Heads of Terms Agreement with Flying Trade Group • Code of Construction Practice • Crown Quarry have established a proposed way of working that maintains Applicant access and between Applicant and Quarry operator has minimised the extent of sterilisation. SOCG to be secured with operator. 	<p>Decision to proceed with Scenario B subject to final sight of Access adjustments to confirm meet highway safety. Change is the reposition within the Order Limits of the overhead line and access route to pass to the north of the FTG warehouse.</p>

Table 2.5 Mineral extraction site north-west of Kelvedon (Section E)

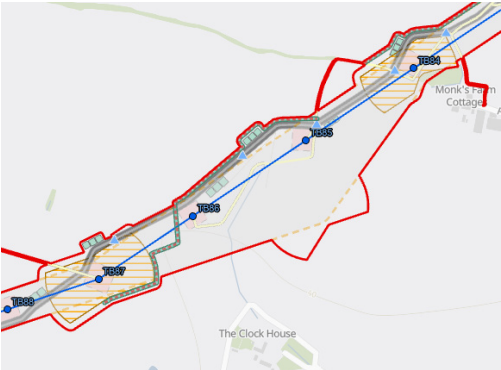
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL & Minerals	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an overhead line alignment between TB84 and TB87.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened between TB84 and TB87 to allow flexibility to change the alignment to reduce effects on a potential mineral extraction site should it be identified as an allocation in a future mineral plan.</p> <p>Scenario B would reposition TB84 to the south west and TB85 and TB86 to the south so that pylons TB84 and TB85 were positioned at the northern and southern edges of the proposed extraction area, and TB86 moved outside of the extraction area to reduce the extent of sterilisation.</p>	TBC	Taking into consideration the sterilisation of minerals potential leads to a likely change to progress with Scenario B. Engagement with landowner / developer is ongoing to establish the appropriate arrangements within the order limits.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground • Code of Construction Practice 	We are advised of further delay to conclusion of the minerals planning process, with no firm date identified. In order to provide clarity for detailed design, affected land owners, and in light of the substantially reduced sterilisation associated with scenario B, the applicant confirms the change to scenario B will be taken forward.

Table 2.6 Lions Hall Minerals Site east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F)

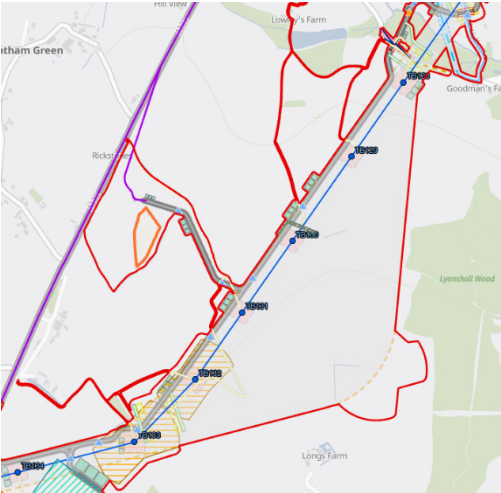
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL & Minerals	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an overhead line alignment between TB128 and TB133.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened between TB128 and TB133 to allow flexibility to change the alignment to reduce effects on the Lions Hall Minerals Site should it be progressed.</p> <p>Scenario B would realign the overhead line to route southwards from TB128 midway down the west side of Lyonshall Wood before turning to the southwest to reconnect at TB133. By doing so, this reduces the sterilisation of the mineral extraction area.</p>	TBC	<p>Taking into consideration the sterilisation of minerals potential leads to a likely change to progress with Scenario B. Engagement with landowner / developer is ongoing to establish the appropriate arrangements within the order limits.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground • Code of Construction Practice 	<p>We are advised of further delay to conclusion of the minerals planning process, with no firm date identified. In order to provide clarity for detailed design, affected land owners, and in light of the substantially reduced sterilisation associated with scenario B, the applicant confirms the change to scenario B will be taken forward.</p>

Table 2.7 Chelmsford Bypass east of the A131 and to the west of Lyonshall Wood Ancient Woodland (Section F)

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Access	<p>As above for (6).</p> <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) shows a haul road between TB130 and TB131.</p> <p>The Order Limits have been widened to facilitate an alternative haul road off the proposed Chelmsford Bypass new roundabout, should the Chelmsford Bypass progress, which would sever the currently proposed construction haul road that follows the overhead line alignment.</p>	TBC	<p>Flexibility to be retained.</p> <p>Construction of the project will respond/adapt depending on the progress (or otherwise) of the Bypass at that point in time.</p> <p>Consider need for DCO Requirement related to future approvals.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Construction Practice 	<p>Flexibility needs to be retained as it is uncertain where the connection to highway from the project temporary and permanent access due to uncertainty over the programme for construction of the Chelmsford Bypass.</p>

Table 2.8 Crest Nicholson housing development south of the A127 (Section G)

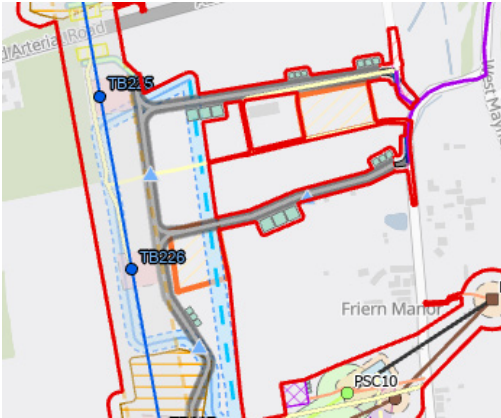
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Access	 <p data-bbox="264 715 943 975">Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) shows two haul roads/construction access arrangements within the Order Limits between TB225 and TB226. Two haul roads are presented to provide an alternative haul road should the Crest Nicholson housing development progress.</p>	Crest Nicholson	Northern scenario to be withdrawn upon submission of a planning application for the Crest Nicholson scheme. There is already an agreement in place with the housebuilder.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Common Ground • Code of Construction Practice 	Decision to be made once the third party planning application has been submitted. Outcome awaited.

Table 2.9 British Pipeline Agency (BPA) pipeline crossing west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H)

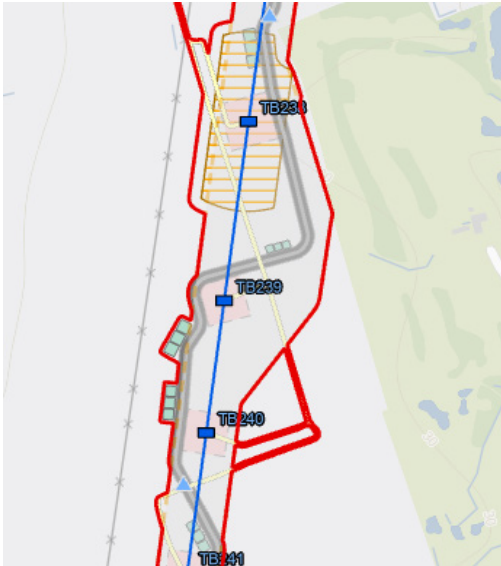
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Pipeline	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an overhead line alignment between TB238 and TB240.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened between TB238 and TB240 to allow flexibility to enable an alternative alignment with more angles to facilitate a more perpendicular crossing at the BPA pipeline (if required).</p>	BPA (UKOP)	<p>Change application being progressed in order to facilitate works and land rights required for pipeline mitigation measures.</p> <p>Expected that the proposed Protective Provisions and/or Side Agreement would regulate the final design and routing of the OHL and related mitigation.</p> <p>No expected change to be made – subject to proposed Change Application 1 being accepted.</p>	Not relevant	<p>No further change required.</p> <p>Change Application was accepted for examination on 30 April 2026 and we await the decision</p>

Table 2.10 Southfields development south of the A1013 (Section H)

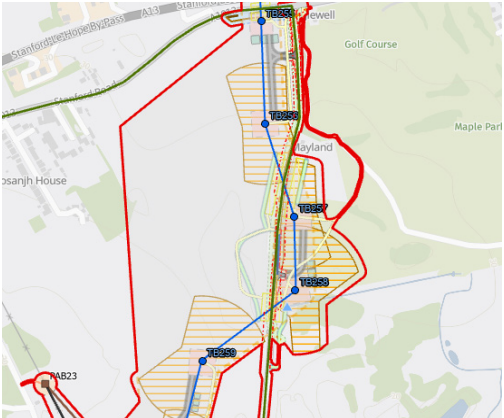

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an overhead alignment between TB255 and TB259.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened between TB255 and TB259 to allow flexibility to allow an alternative alignment if the Southfields housing development does not go ahead, as the alignment could then move to the west, removing two crossings of Buckingham Hill Road, a crossing of a historic landfill site and pylons situated within parkland and a quarry site.</p>	TBC	<p>Scenario A developed to reduce effects on a potential housing allocation with B a more direct route if site didn't progress. Southfields identified as a Housing Opportunity Area and progressing through EIA. Greater impact from scenario B with effect on development having been significantly reduced for Scenario A.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Plans – change area not required to Class 8 • Side Agreement with LTC regarding oversail of land within their DCO for different purposes. • Statement of Common Ground with Southfields developer 	<p>Progress with the Southfields Development (allocated as an opportunity area within the Local Plan) is such that a change to scenario B will not be taken forward.</p>

Table 2.11 Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) south of the proposed new Tilbury North Substation (Section H)

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows temporary and permanent works to existing overhead line infrastructure (YYJ and ZB) to the south of the A13 and A1089 junction in the proximity of Heath Road.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened at this location to allow a change to the design should the ongoing coordination identify a change is required as a result of LTC. Should LTC not be progressed or an alternative design be progressed by LTC then land to the west of heath road may not be needed. There is an inter-relationship with scenario 18 which relates to alternative means of</p>	<p>LTC Thurrock Council Chapel Farm Development Proposals</p>	<p>As per the letter submitted to PINS on 9th February, amendments to LTC diversion requirements and adoption of scenario B for connecting Tilbury North Substation to the YYJ overhead cable line removes the need for flexibility covered by this scenario.</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Consent Order Schedule 1 • Updated, Works and Lands Plans • Side Agreement with LTC 	<p>Adoption of Scenario B. The Draft DCO submitted as Deadline 2 [REP2-004] includes necessary revisions to Schedule 1.</p> <p>2.3 Works Plan - Section H (Revision B); 8.15.1 Proposed Project Design - Scenario 18 (Table 2.18) (Revision A); 8.15.2 Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features - Scenario B (Table 2.18) (Revision A); and 8.15.3 Class of Rights - Plans Section H - Scenario B (Table 2.18) (Revision A) will be submitted at Deadline 4. All other documents relevant to Scenario B will be submitted at Deadline 5.</p>

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
	<p>connection to the south of the substation where A is connecting to the existing line (referred to as the YYJ) as overhead line and B as underground cable.</p>				

Table 2.12 River Stour crossing west of Stratford St Mary (Section C)

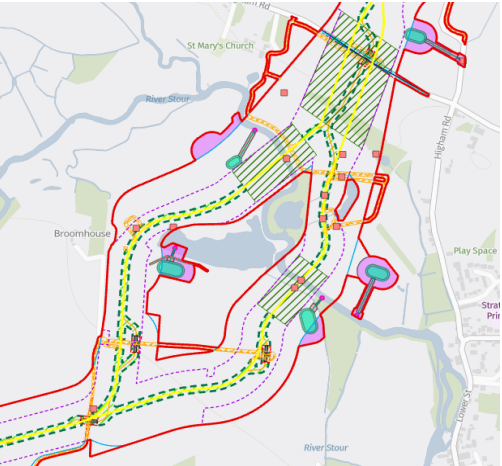
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
UGC	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows two underground cable crossings of the River Stour.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened at the crossing of the River Stour to allow for a double eastern and western crossing or a single crossing (either an eastern only or western only crossing), subject to detailed design of the trenchless crossing methods and detailed ground investigation. The area is constrained by various water bodies, a high-pressure gas main and Source Protection Zone 1. The double eastern and western crossing would not interact with the Source Protections Zone 1. However, if a single western crossing was taken forwards following detailed design the Project would interact with a Source Protection Zone 1.</p>	TBC	<p>Base assumption that there may be a need for two corridors – design will be dictated by grounds conditions. Would be premature to reduce flexibility at this stage, even though NGET’s aspiration is to proceed with one corridor only.</p> <p>Any interactions with the gas main would be regulated through existing Protective Provisions included in the draft DCO.</p>	<p>Not relevant given reason for wider limits</p>	<p>Retaining flexibility into delivery is required to respond both to detailed ground condition investigations and the outcome of each trenchless crossing installation drive.</p>

Table 2.13 Black Brook north of Langham (Section C)

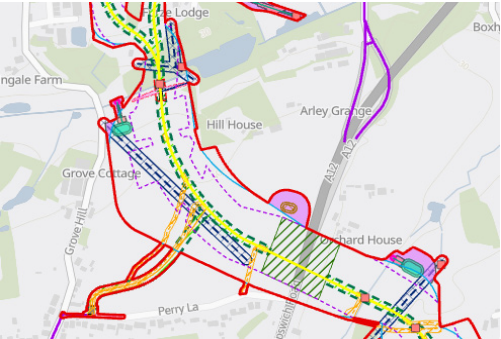
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
UGC	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) shows an underground cable alignment to the south of Black Brook.</p> <p>The LoD and Order Limits have been widened slightly to the west of the A12 and south of Black Brook to allow for flexibility of routing individual cable trenches in the vicinity of existing United Kingdom Power Network (UKPN) underground cables.</p>	TBC	<p>No change required. Construction of the project will respond to constraints posed by third party apparatus. Any interactions with existing apparatus would be regulated through existing Protective Provisions included in the draft DCO.</p>	<p>Not relevant given reason for wider limits</p>	<p>Retaining flexibility into delivery to respond to detailed ground investigation results and their potential to modify 400kV cable trench alignment.</p>

Table 2.14 Great Horkesley south of School Lane (west of Great Horkesley) (Section D)


Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
UGC	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) shows widened LoD and Order Limits to the south of School Lane (west of Great Horkesley) to allow for a wider temporary construction area if required as the underground cable alignment to the west is heavily constrained.</p>	TBC	<p>No change required. Construction of the project will respond to constraints posed by third party apparatus. Any interactions with existing apparatus would be regulated through existing Protective Provisions included in the draft DCO.</p>	<p>Not relevant given reason for wider limits</p>	<p>Retaining flexibility into delivery to potentially allow the adoption of different cable installation methods which may or may not require material to be temporarily stored along the construction corridor away from the area where construction width is heavily constrained.</p>

Table 2.15 Tilbury North Access at the proposed new Tilbury North (Baseline conditions have been gathered from desk-based information (see Section 12.4) and presented with reference to the section of the Project within which they are located. (Section H)


Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Access	 <p>The map shows the Tilbury North area with various landmarks and roads. A red line indicates a primary access route (PAR) starting from the Orsett Cock junction, heading east along Stamford Road, then north along Buckingham Hill Road, and finally east along Hoford Road to the Tilbury North Substation. A green line indicates a secondary access route starting from the Orsett Cock junction, heading north along Stamford Road, then east along Buckingham Hill Road, and finally east along Hoford Road to the Tilbury North Substation. Other roads shown include Welling Rd, Old Kew's Farm, and Tilbury Rd. Landmarks include Barrington's Farm, Southfields, Welling Rd, Tilbury House, Old Kew's Farm, Collingwood Cottages, Mucking Heath, Orsett Golf Course, and Tilbury North Substation.</p>	Essex Highways Clearserve Ltd / Statera LTC	Eastern and western options are being informed through engagement with local highways authority (Essex) and relevant parties including LTC.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side Agreement • Statement of Common Ground • Code of Construction Practice 	Need to maintain flexibility due to as yet unresolved programme interfaces with third party development and to ensure the coordination of concurrent works

Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) present the temporary and permanent access options associated with the new Tilbury North Substation and associated works.

The two proposed temporary access options into the new Tilbury North Substation during construction comprise:

A Primary Access Route (PAR) via Stamford Road (east of the Orsett Cock junction), Buckingham Hill Road and Hoford Road leading

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
	<p>to a temporary haul road with two alternative alignments:</p> <p>One running mainly along or alongside Hoford Road before crossing the south-western part of the Clearserve site</p> <p>One running mainly through the Clearserve site from north-east to south-west</p> <p>A PAR via Brentwood Road leading to a temporary haul road with alternative alignments with and without LTC in place:</p> <p>Without LTC: east to west between Brook Farm and Orsett Golf Club using the existing access to the south of High House Lane</p> <p>With LTC: initially a temporary access road to the west of Brentwood Road, crossing Brentwood Rd and then running east to west between Brook Farm and Orsett Golf Club. On completion of the LTC Brentwood Road bridge embankment works and new junction arrangements with High House Lane, access to the substation would be via Brentwood Road and the new junction with High House Lane and then east between Brook Farm and Orsett Golf Club.</p> <p>The two proposed access options into the new Tilbury North Substation during operation (and maintenance) comprise:</p> <p>A permanent new widened access along Hoford Road leading to a permanent private access road with two alternative alignments:</p>				

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
	<p>One running mainly along or alongside Hoford Road before crossing the south-western part of the Clearserve site</p> <p>One running mainly through the Clearserve site from north-east to south-west</p> <p>A permanent access running east to west between Brook Farm and Orsett Golf Club.</p> <p>The new NMU route, if provided along Hoford Road during construction, would be removed after construction.</p>				

Table 2.16 Thurrock Airfield and Low Heights west of Langdon Hills Golf and Country Club (Section H)

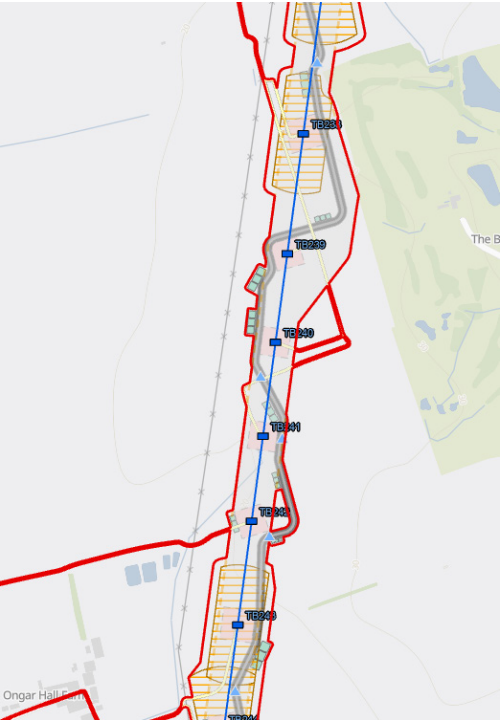
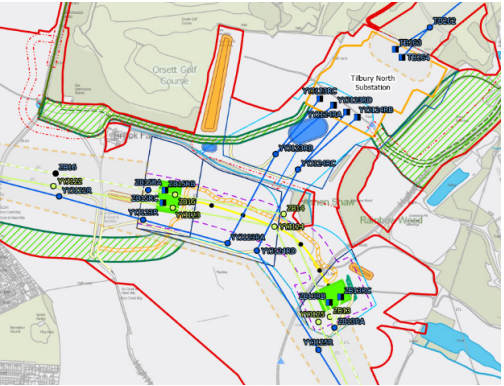
Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) show an alignment between TB238 and TB243. Low height pylons are proposed between TB238 and TB243 to cater for Thurrock Airfield. However, should a housing development be brought forwards at Thurrock Airfield and/or the airfield be closed, low height pylons would not be required and standard lattice pylons would be installed instead.</p>	TBC	<p>Pylon height remains dependent on the status of Thurrock Airfield and a successful appeal against refusal of housing proposals for the site.</p> <p>As of April 2026, the appeal was dismissed and the applicant assumes the airfield will continue to operate and therefore low height pylons retained as the design</p>	<p>Assuming dismissal of appeal and agreement being reached with the airfield, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOCG with airfield operator • Permitted under Article 5 (1)(b)(i) • Work Plans (Table of Parameters) • Code of Construction Practice 	<p>No change to preferred design following the dismissal of the appeal and the applicant is proceeding on the basis of the continued operation of the airfield, which requires the design to include low height pylons between TB238 and TB243.</p>

Table 2.17 Temporary construction compounds (Section G/H)


Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
Compound	<p>There are two options for a satellite compound in Basildon, due to a planning application for Brentwood Housing Development (21/01525/OUT) which has yet to be determined. Only one satellite compound would be taken forward depending upon the outcome of the planning application. The two options are:</p> <p>Option 1) a compound off Brentwood Road, near TB223 (TB-Sate2A)</p> <p>Option 2) a compound at Lower Dunton Road, near TB233, Basildon (TB-Sate2B).</p>	TBC	Next steps are dependent on the outcome of the planning application.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Construction Practice 	Flexibility retained until such time as the planning application is determined and either defines the option or allows the options to be selected by the Applicant's Delivery Partner.

Table 2.18 South of the new Tilbury North Substation (Section H)

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL or UGC	 <p>Figure 4.1: Proposed Project Design (document reference 6.4.F1) and Figure 4.2: Proposed Project Design – Permanent Features (document reference 6.4.F2) show to the south of the proposed new Tilbury North Substation alterations to the existing ZB route that comprise amended pylon locations, two proposed new CSE compounds and a section of underground cable between the CSE compounds. In addition, the existing YYJ route is shown with alterations to the locations of existing pylons and new pylons to facilitate a connection into Tilbury North Substation and exiting the new substation to provide the onward connection to the existing Tilbury connection.</p> <p>The LoDs in this location around the underground cable, existing and proposed new locations of YYJ and ZB pylons and the two CSE compounds has been widened to allow flexibility to allow for design refinements due to</p>	LTC Bloor Homes Landowners	As per the letter submitted to PINS on 9 th February, adoption of scenario B for connecting Tilbury North Substation to the YYJ overhead cable line removes the need for flexibility covered by scenario A. Detailed arrangements are being finalised with both LTC and Bloor Homes.	Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Consent Order Schedule 1 • Updated, Works and Lands Plans • Side Agreement with LTC • SOCG / HoT with Bloor Homes 	Decision to proceed with Scenario B, as per the update provided on 9 th February, with ongoing engagement with LTC and Bloor Homes. 2.3 Works Plan - Section H (Revision B); 8.15.1 Proposed Project Design - Scenario 18 (Table 2.18) (Revision A); 8.15.2 Proposed Project Design - Permanent Features - Scenario B (Table 2.18) (Revision A); and 8.15.3 Class of Rights - Plans Section H - Scenario B (Table 2.18) (Revision A) will be submitted at Deadline 4. All other documents relevant to Scenario B will be submitted at Deadline 5.

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
	<p>uncertainties regarding other projects (including the LTC project, housing developments and aggregate facilities). There are different forms that this could take with overhead line or cable configurations for the turn in and out of the new Tilbury North Substation with variable positioning of necessary CSE compounds - for example changes may include a double CSE compound arrangement and undergrounding of the YYJ route into the proposed new Tilbury North Substation.</p>				

Table 2.19 The Walthams and Standard Heights to the south of the River Chelmer (Section F)

Type	Description (Text & Images from ES Chapter 4)	Relevant Stakeholders	Current Status	Securing Mechanism	Decision
OHL	<p>Low height pylons TB140 to TB142</p> 	TBC	<p>Preference for Scenario B as it moves pylon away from residential property where the change back to standard height pylons does not change the wider heritage assessment, including on Langleys Grade I listing building or the Grade II registered park and garden. Responds to feedback regarding</p>	<p>Assuming agreement reached, we anticipate securing mechanism will be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted Under Article 5 (1)(b)(i) Work Plans (Table of Parameters) Code of Construction Practice 	<p>Decision to proceed with Scenario B, with standard height pylons to the south of the River Chelmer, as opposed to the low height pylons originally proposed. Application documents will be submitted at Deadline 5.</p>

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

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com