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Interested party : [REDACTED]

Further Submission dated 21/07/2026

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NG Response REP6-114

The speed limits are not defined at this stage of the Project and will vary depending on site specific conditions. These will typically include limits up to a maximum speed of 20 mph.

My response 21/07/2026

Speed limits at this stage of the DCO must be specified and how they will be enforced.

Dust

NG Response REP6-114

Checks for dust soiling are unlikely to be undertaken more frequently than daily. The frequency of checks will be responsive to the level of construction anticipated and the prevailing weather conditions. Checks would be managed with local residents so that private property is not unnecessarily affected.

My response 21/07/2026

The process of checking could lead to security risks, loss of privacy.

The assessment concluded that with the appropriate implementation of mitigation measures there would likely be no significant effect from construction dust

NG Response REP6-114

National Grid is confident that the payments set out in its Land Rights Strategy and Payments Schedule for Assets are extremely competitive in comparison to the likely compensation that may be awarded on a statutory land compensation basis.

My response 21/07/2026

As pointed out this is significantly less than Eire Grid are offering.

Could NG show their workings to support their claim that it is competitive.

In terms of not being able to farm between a pylon and a field boundary will this be part of the injurious compensation claim and how will this be calculated ?

Additionally the restrictions that are imposed due the pylon being there along with the 30m restriction around the pylon, as well as the oversailing. Where are they accounted for ?

A figure of only £8,000 surely cannot account for all of this, will this be another injurious compensation claim as all of this is cannot be included in this figure as its not sufficient?

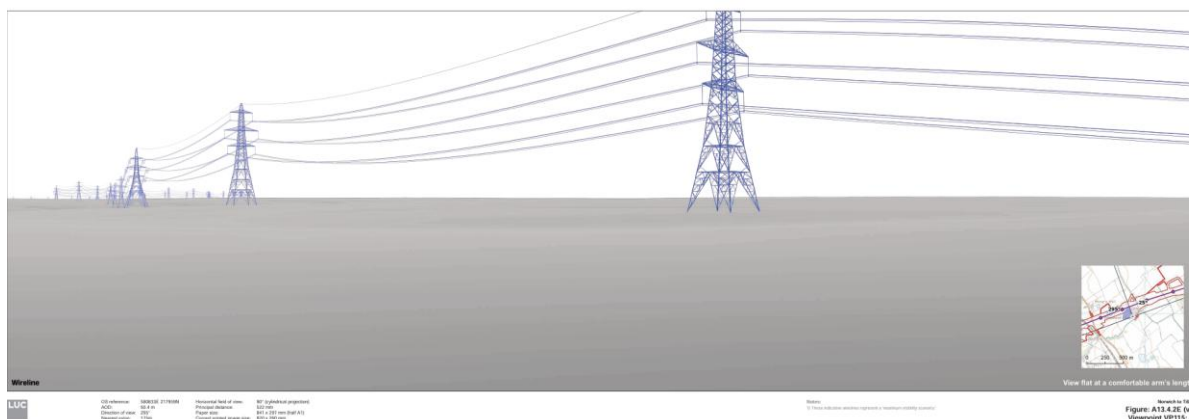
NG Response REP6-114

8.4.12.1 Response to ISH2 Action Point 25 - LoD visualisations - Part 2 [REP5-196] provides the Limits of Deviation (LoD) visualisations for three residential properties included within 6.13.A4 Environmental Statement Appendix 13.4 - Residential Visual Amenity Assessment - Parts 1 to 5 [REP5-126 to REP5-134]. These are West Ford Farm Cottage (coded E7 in the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)) and Whiteheads Farm (coded E8), as requested by Braintree District Council, and Windmill House (coded F10).

NG Response REP6-114

In REP5-196 Document: 8.4.12.1 Response to ISH2 Action Point 25 LoD Visualisations - Part 2

On Page 35 shows the visualisation for the nearest pylon to Whiteheads Farm.



My response 21/07/2026

Looking at these visualisation they do not show the worst case, they are as planned.

This is demonstrated by the details along the bottom of the image show the nearest pylon is 175m and its height is as planned not the 6m extra height it could be.

NG again are completely misleading everyone and are hoping to persuade affected parties with lies.

NG Response REP6-114

Whilst the pylon locations shown on 6.4.F1 Environmental Statement Figure 4.1 - Proposed Project Design [REP4-109] are considered the most likely route to come forward, it is accepted that the locations of the pylons could theoretically move laterally, longitudinally and increase in height within the LoD in different ways to that shown within 8.4.12.1 Response to ISH2 Action Point 25 - LoD visualisations - Part 2 [REP5-196]. It is not considered proportionate, however, to provide multiple illustrations to demonstrate the many possible permutations that could occur. Instead, it is considered that the visualisations shown in 8.4.12.1 Response to ISH2 Action Point 25 - LoD visualisations - Part 2 [REP5-196] present the reasonable 'maximum visibility' scenario.

My response 21/07/2026

The visualisation as stated earlier is not the worst case scenario and its full extent is not shown.

My question in REP5-301

National Grid states that there is limited scope to move TB98 further because of electrical clearances, safety requirements and span lengths.

The approximate span lengths are:

- TB94 to TB95 – approximately 430 m
- TB95 to TB96 – approximately 430 m
- TB96 to TB97 – approximately 390 m
- TB98 to TB99 – approximately 320 m
- TB99 to TB100 – approximately 320 m
- TB97 to TB98 – approximately 355 m

NG Response REP6-114

The respondent's premise that there is scope to move particular pylons where spans appear shorter is incorrect – it cannot be inferred that spans of shorter length can simply be extended where they appear to be relatively shorter than other spans.

My response 21/07/2026

My premise must have some merit and cannot simply be incorrect.

How can the distance between our neighbours pylons be over a 100m further apart than those on our land.

If the line had been designed to avoid the horses and further away from our house this would not have increased the line distance significantly, a 30m extra line length would have moved the line from oversailing the horse paddock.

NG Response REP6-114

The Applicant met with the landowner and his agent, and UK Power Networks and their agents, on 12 May 2026. The meeting involved a walk around the land holding and a detailed discussion on a number of points. The landowner and their agent were advised on site that a number of queries can be answered with reference to the 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice [Revision F] and documents which are publicly available on the planning website. The Applicant has responded to a number of these points via email on 23 June 2026 and is awaiting feedback from the landowner's agent.

My response 21/07/2026

The response via email on 23 June 2026 did not answer our questions and just lead to more anxiety and stress, the email has been referenced in my response REP-134

Concerning the UKPN undergrounding we nor our agent have had any response to our meeting.

The thought is that they will not respond and just rely on CPO.

We have offered a cheaper alternative route that will overall be quicker and cheaper carry out.

The ability to CPO could therefore can not be considered the last resort.

General comments 21/07/2026

Noise

NG have updated the following document :Document: 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice Appendix F Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan - Clean Version

Page 18

4.6.10 Significant adverse effects are deemed to occur where the applicable thresholds are exceeded for a period of ten or more days in any 15 consecutive days or a total number of days exceeding 40 in any consecutive six-month period.

Is it acceptable that the contractor for NG can work on the basis that they will be allowed to produce noise levels that are considered to exceed the threshold for 9 days out of 15 consecutive days or 40 days in 6 months.

In practice that could mean that 1 in 5 days the noise level will be allowed to be over the accepted threshold over a 5 year period.

Noise monitoring needs to be carried out at Whiteheads Farm and must be carried out after a complaint.

If it's after a complaint there may have been exceedance for several days if not weeks.

NG claim that the threshold will not be breached but we await their response questioning it.

The accuracy of their figures are questionable as NG cannot even get the baseline figures right as shown in the latest version of **REP6-60 Document: 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice Appendix F Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan - Clean Version Table 4.2**

Recent contact from Fisher German to our Agent.

FG have emailed our land agent concerning microshocks, this unfortunately does not satisfy us that the risk to horses are eliminated if the horse are in their own paddock once the line has is in operation.

NPS EN-5. A link to the Code of practice:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ce34440f0b65b3de0bc1f/powerline_s_vcop_microshocks.pdf

The Code of practice states *“The simpler measures, such as avoiding creating new situations particularly prone to microshocks.”*

“Microshocks depend on the sizes of the objects concerned as well as the size of the field, so there is no threshold for electric field for preventing microshocks. However, in many circumstances the risk of perceiving a microshock and its severity diminish significantly as the field is reduced below 5 kV m⁻¹, the reference level in the ICNIRP guidelines.”

ICNIRP guidelines: <https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf>

These guidelines have no studies on horses or other large animals, only on smaller animals such as mice, rabbits and monkeys.

For ARU Writtle NG have offered to follow the code which may reduce the shocks but we are being sent the code when NG have proposed no such offer.

If they do offer to increase the pylon high this would only because we have persuaded them and this should have not been needed.

NG design has been based on the line crossing the horse paddock , even though their own walkover survey recommended them not to.

If there is an accident with the horses would they claim it's not their fault ?

Farm Safety for farm machinery Clearances.

In my response REP6-212 I Stated the following.

In NG response REP5 -194 to my submission REP4-405, the applicant has made the claim for line safety clearance that combines can pass safely underneath . They also state “ Safe systems of work are expected to be implemented by third parties whenever they are near overhead lines to protect equipment and to protect all persons and animals in the area of the lines”.

Considering the safety measures that we would need to adopt, the safest option would be to leave an uncropped 30m swathe under the line to completely eliminate the risk.

In our case this would mean that if we left a 30m restriction swathe under the cables for our cropped are the length would be 1075m = 3.225 /ha

To calculate our loss assuming a Gross margin £1162/ ha =£3,747 per year, I will not save any fixed costs , in fact the left area may cost us money. (Reference Nix Farm Management Pocket book, using 2nd wheat as an example)

Life time cost for 50years £187,372, the lifetime could be 100 years.

If NG are intending for us to operate safely under the lines as they claim such as this they are therefore are happy to pay compensation as part of the injurious compensation.

Hot

Whilst we have as landowners not seen the latest Heads Of Terms from NG my understanding is there are height restrictions for our crops grown within 30m of a pylon which would mean certain crops could not be grown with this 30m.

I understand that this is being planned to be changed but at present there is no guarantee that this will happen.