# EXHIBIT LIST

Reference No: AP2/00052  
Petitioner: National Farmers Union  
Published to Collaboration Area: Wednesday 17-Apr-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Exhibit Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A415 Evidence.pdf (A415)</td>
<td>2 - 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The National Farmers’ Union of England and Wales: AP2 Petition No.52
List of Issues

• Common Lane closure: avoiding Kings Bromley

• Parkgate electricity connection: pylon location and undergrounding

• Local Placement of materials: avoiding use of good quality agricultural land

• Borrow pits: undertakings to reduce land take and further investigation into alternatives
Common Lane Closure and Diversion

Lichfield Road: A515

Rugeley Road: A513

Richard Crosse Primary School

Woodgate Complex

Reynolds RA Farm

Borrow Pit

New Compound Site

June Baskerville Farm

Richard Bolton Barn Farm

Common Lane Closure

Current Route

Temporary Diversion

Permanent Diversion
Common Lane Closure and Diversion: The Issue

• Common Lane will be closed permanently at Pyford North embankment. Agricultural vehicles will be diverted along Common Lane and Crawley Lane, into Kings Bromley village passing the Richard Crosse Primary School and negotiating a tight left hand turn to be able to travel south east to a new roundabout connecting the A513 Rugeley Road and the A515 Lichfield Road.

• AP2 includes a new permanent replacement road which will run north east parallel to HS2 route and provide vehicular access between the A515 Lichfield road and Common Lane.

• But it will not be open to public traffic for one and a half years during construction, whilst Common Lane closure is in place. HS2 have stated that this is due to the proximity of the borrow pit and excavation and other construction works.
Common Lane Closure and Diversion: The Request

• NFU’s affected members are concerned about safety if construction traffic and agricultural vehicles are both going to use the same diversion route. It will not be safe for agricultural vehicles to be passing the primary school on a daily basis. In addition the route through Kings Bromley will add a significant additional journey period.

• **Request 1:** The replacement route is opened to agricultural vehicles before the Common Lane Closure is in place

• **Request 2:** If request 1 cannot be achieved, that a suitable temporary diversion route is put in place
Overhead Power Line to Parkgate Substation: Introduction

• A new power supply will be needed to provide National Grid and HS2 Ltd resilience of supply with a new supply point. The selected option which is authorised by AP2 will provide for a new substation at Parkgate. Power will be transformed from 400kV at this substation.

• There will be two 7.7km parallel lines overhead on steel pylons running to Newlands Lane 132kV substation almost entirely over farmland. The pylons will vary in height from 23m to 38m. The size of pylon bases will vary from 36m² to 81m² (9m x 9m).
Overhead Power Line to Parkgate Substation: Issue 1: Landtake

- An additional 233.4ha (576.73ac) of land is within Bill limits for the construction of the Parkgate substation and the overhead lines. The corridor is shown on the Bill plans to be about 240m wide, and only a rough guide has been given on the location of the pylons on the maps contained in the AP2 environmental statement. Normal practice for other similar schemes would be to show a width of 60m and farmers would have been consulted about the location of pylons first (see Richborough DCO plan slide).

- The Promoter has stated that where possible, pylons will be placed at the edge of field boundaries. But the ES maps show that hardly any of the pylons are located near to field boundaries.

- The ES says that localised constraints may lead to the repositioning of pylons by up to 50m in either direction along the corridor and or laterally within the corridor. As the design is refined the corridor could reduce to 65m.
Overhead Power Line to Parkgate Substation: shows 240m wide corridor
Richborough DCO Plan: shows 60m wide corridor
Overhead Power Line to Parkgate Substation: Issue 2: Undergrounding

- The ES says that undergrounding the cables has been considered but is not a reasonable alternative due to more disruptive construction works, likely longer duration of works and the likely increased costs.

- The impacts of constructing the new overhead lines on farms has been considered in the ES and it says that 17 farms will be affected during construction, but the permanent impact of the pylons on agricultural operations has not been considered in sufficient detail.
Overhead Power Line to Parkgate Substation: The Requests

• **Request 1:** The promoter should be required to undertake consultation and negotiation with landowners immediately in regard to the location of the pylons. No consultation has been carried out to date. [See suggested assurance on next slide]

• **Request 2:** The promoter should be required to reduce the working corridor shown on the AP2 deposited plans and reduce the limits within which the pylons can be located. The current proposal shows an unacceptable working corridor width and the current proposal enabling the promoter to adjust the location of pylons by 50m each way laterally is excessive. [See suggested assurance on next slide]

• **Request 3:** Our original request was for a detailed investigation of the option to underground the cables. This has been received and is under consideration.
1. The Secretary of State will require the Nominated Undertaker to consult the Petitioners regarding the location, within their property, of overhead electricity pylons associated with the proposed grid supply point to the National Grid Parkgate electricity substation, with a view to reducing the amount of agricultural land rendered unusable by the positioning of the pylons (for example by positioning them near to existing field boundaries).

2. The consultation must commence as soon as reasonably practicable after the date of this assurance and as part of the consultation process, the Nominated Undertaker will use reasonable endeavours to agree a preliminary location for the pylons on the petitioners’ land no later than 6 months after the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Bill has published its final report.

3. Where an agreement is reached in accordance with paragraph 2
   (a) the location of may be moved, but only in order to take into account relevant factors (including unforeseen geotechnical constraints and unforeseen environmental issues); and
   (b) the pylon shall not be situated outside the lateral limit of deviation.

4. In paragraph 3, “the lateral limit of deviation” means up to 30 metres in either direction along the proposed corridor and up to 30 metres laterally within the corridor, in either case measured from the centre point of the agreed pylon location.

5. Whether or not agreement is reached in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the Nominated Undertaker will, so far as reasonably practicable and after taking into account relevant factors (including unforeseen geotechnical constraints and unforeseen environmental issues) reduce the amount of agricultural land rendered unusable by the works.

6. Nothing in this assurance shall require any modification to the works which gives rise to any significant impact on the environment which has not been addressed in the Environmental Statement for the HS2 project, including the Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 and Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement.
Material Stockpiles and Local Placement: The Issue

• The NFU is concerned to see that areas which had been identified as being land to be used for temporary material stockpiles have in some cases, under the AP2 provisions and the Supplementary Environmental Statement, been allocated as land for permanent local placement of surplus excavated material.

• In some cases, these are large areas and are sited on good quality agricultural land. Good quality agricultural land should not be used for the placement of excavated material. The NFU is concerned that these works will obliterate large portions of farms and so threaten their viability.
Material Stockpile and Local Placement Example: 1
Material Stockpile and Local Placement Example: 2
Temporary Material Stockpile and Local Placement: The Request

- **Request 1:** Where good agricultural land will be lost to local placement, the promoter should be put to strict proof that there are no viable alternatives for the disposal of the spoil in question.

- For example, excavated material might be required in development elsewhere in the country or waste material could be taken to landfill. The promoter should use all reasonable endeavours to explore alternatives.

- **Request 2:** If there is no viable alternative option to spoil disposal, then land which is already to be used for environmental mitigation such as planting should be used for the spoil disposal as well.

- **Request 3:** The Promoter should be prohibited from carrying out spoil disposal on Grade One or Grade Two agricultural land.
Borrow Pits: The Issue

• In response to the NFU’s and some of its members’ concerns about the size of borrow pits, the Promoter agreed to carry out a borrow pit review. The final report was published on 12 April 2019. It concludes that Borrow Pit 1 (Kings Bromley South) Borrow Pit 3 (Kings Bromley North adjacent to Shaw Lane) and Borrow Pit 6 (North of Checkley Lane) can be reduced in size by the removal of some areas.

• The report does not provide any conclusions about the possibility of using material from existing local commercial quarries, which could reduce the borrow pit sizes further. In particular, there is a quarry in Cheshire operated by Hanson, which Hanson say is suitable.
Borrow Pits: The Request

• **Request 1:** The Promoter should be required to provide undertakings to the landowners of Borrow Pits 1, 3 and 6 that the land identified in the borrow pit report as being surplus to requirements will not be acquired or used.

• **Request 2:** In accordance with the NFU’s original request, the Promoter should investigate further options for using commercial quarries for the supply of material and disposal of waste.