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I think we can make a start. So thanks very much for coming, everybody.

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This is our first training webinar on our Green Futures project. I'm Tamsin McMillan. I'm the lead volunteer support officer at the Gardens Trust.

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And running this session with me is Frankie taylor who's the Gardens Trust's engagement officer and Frankie's leading on the delivery of the Green Futures project.

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If you missed our introductory webinar. It's never too late to catch up and Frankie's going to be putting the link to where you can view that recording, which is on the resource hub of our Garden Stress website.

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So as I said, if you could keep your cameras and mics switched off, that would be preferable.

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So then you won't appear on the recording. We'll be sending you the link to that recording After this meeting.

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If any of you would like to have subtitles so you can read what's being said.

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If you go into the meeting controls toolbar at the bottom of your screen.

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You can click show captions which is a a small white cc in a grey box and that should work If you have any issues getting that up please use our chat box and Frankie might be able to help you get that sorted.

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So yes, thank you ever so much for coming. The purpose of this meeting is to understand the need for large infrastructure projects, particularly in the east of England.

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And the ways in which they can contribute positively to the survival of historic design landscapes.

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And we'll then have an introduction to the NSIP development process.

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We're delighted to have two fantastic and experienced speakers with us today.

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From historic England we have Dr. Will Fletcher, development advice team leader and infrastructure lead in the east region And from the National Trust, Joe Barnes national strategic lead for covenants. Thank you ever so much for coming to speak today, both of you.

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We think the presentation is probably going to take 40 to 45 minutes.

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And then we'll have time for questions at the end. Could we please ask that as you think of your questions, you type them into the chat box And then Frankie will read them out at the end.

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We're going to have a very short poll at the end to see how you found this webinar.

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So if you could possibly just complete that before you leave, that would be really, really helpful.

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Frankie will be posting that at the end of the presentation.

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So I'll now hand over To Will.

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Yeah, thank you very much indeed. Very much. I hope everyone can hear me if that's all good. My name is Dr. Will Fletcher. I work for Historic England. I'm based in the east region that's kind of the six counties of East Anglia sort of norfolk and

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Suffolk across to Bedfordshire and down to Essex and Harts Including Cambridgeshire. I'm the development advice team leader so that my team are responsible for planning applications and for giving advice on listed buildings schedule monuments and landscape gardens, we have a landscape architect employed within our team, for example, and that's how we engage with these applications.

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I'm also the infrastructure lead and I've been dealing with infrastructure planning for about 20 years.

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As a sort of veteran of various different schemes, including things like size well sea nuclear power station and more recently the low terms crossing tunnel under the thames And a little bit of work on the infamous A303.

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Stonehenge Road, which is very controversial and has Lots of lots of press and things associated with it. Do you want to move to the next slide and we'll move on to the end

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Brilliant, thank you. So what I wanted to do today was to just give it a little bit of introduction before I passed to Joe about the sort of current challenges and opportunities associated with kind of infrastructure problems or issues and to deal with deal with the

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Kind of the larger, the reasons behind why we have so many infrastructure projects at the moment and the issues that are sort of underpinning that.

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It helps to kind of put that in context really just to give everybody a bit of a kind of sort of understanding about where we are. In effect, I always imagine this to be a bit like when you move into a new house, for example, and if the house hasn't been

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Looked at for a while you have to sort of start from the basics and look at things like the boiler, the plumbing and the wiring.

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I certainly know from when I moved into my house recently a few years back that we had to do exactly the same thing.

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And some of that is very appropriate for the way that which the issues at which we've got in the country at the moment.

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Next slide. So in essence, I think this is probably one of the one of the major issues that we have in the country as a whole is we are transitioning from a low you know from high carbon coal-based situation maybe 50 years ago

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To one where we do not have the coal within our infrastructure system and within our electricity system And this is a sort of shows that in two slides, really.

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The slide on the left-hand side is from a coal authority. It shows where the major conurations and where the major coal fields are. All the coal fields are picked out in orange and where the major connotations and situations are. I think it

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I think everybody's aware that or you will have heard on the news and things that the main… uh the the The electricity system as we have it at the moment has very little almost no coal generated power in it anymore. However, the electricity system, as shown on the slide on the right-hand side.

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Is all designed to send electricity from the coal fields where electricity was generated thinking about Trent on Sword, think about you know Where I grew up in Telford with the Ironbridge power stations which were all coal-fired power stations.

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So in essence, the infrastructure that we have in the country isn't is related to the infrastructure of 50 years ago and therefore we have to to update and change that system.

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Most of the power is required in places like London and South East these days and therefore getting the power from where it is generated to where is needed is really important. Next slide.

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So this isn't a bit of an understanding about where we have moved towards. We've moved away from coal and we've moved towards things like wind turbines and and most of that is the offshore I think there's a couple of things I wanted to share with you about the slides. One is the technology in wind turbines has increased

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Dramatically in the last 20, 20 years and the wind turbines that are currently in operation or currently being planned in in areas like Dogger Bank and the North Sea or like three, four times as big as and as powerful as they were in perhaps even more, that 10 times more powerful than they were

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When originally conceived the first offshore wind farmers, I think, off the coast of Great Yarmouth back in and is now almost gone out of date because it's because its lifetime has expanded but the new power plants going in or the new turbines going in are enormously better and more and

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And generate more power. And the coaster or the landscape of Britain's sort of coastline is ideally suited to this kind of work. And you can see from the image on the right-hand side that the A lot of the sort of continental North Sea areas were effectively land.

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And a lot of back at the end of the last ice age as the ice retreated, the water levels have risen And have submerged the landscape, which was once connected us to Europe and once connected and was once habitable within the last 12,000 years or so.

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The array of turbines that we can now that are now being proposed are able to cope with a sort of range of different depths and can be you know sort of anchored in different ways so that this area has been very attractive for power generation therefore this is

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Essentially the area where much of our new power has been generated. Next slide.

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And this is an understanding of where those wind farms are.

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This is a kind of free interactive map that you can go to on the internet which has a sort of we can actually see where all the proposed wind farms are. And you can see from off the East Coast, which is why I'm

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Been involved in infrastructure projects for so long we've got a very large number of offshore wind farms that are situated within the North Sea areas.

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All that power then has to get back on land and then has to be linked back to the grid again in order to make it viable and make it useful.

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You can see the the recent cases that maybe people may be familiar with in the East region, people at a place like Norfolk vanguard.

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Boreas, the East Anglia, one north two and three four hubs And the Hornsey Project, all of which have have been generated relatively recently.

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Loads of people in Lincolnshire will be familiar with things like outer dowsing and that.

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The issue and one of the concerns for planners and people like myself is that when that gets on land is the amount of infrastructure required in order to generate or to move that power from where it is generated from the tip of the turbine to the

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To the Teslas in London or to the electric cars in people's driveways It's quite immense and and that is you know where where we where we need to to do more work to improve that.

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This image on the right hand side is is shows that the land take in Suffolk at the moment related to Things like size well nuclear power station under the offshore wind farms that are proposed in that area, including all the substations and the hubs.

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And that is something that is… clearly something that becomes a planning matter and needs to be needs to be managed carefully. Next slide.

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And this, again, is a transfer issue in electricity. So this is the wiring. When you get to the wiring of the house, these are all of the current schemes that the national grid are are required in order to upgrade the network.

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To move exactly that power from away from the coal-fired power stations and the coal fields of 50 years ago to where the power is needed and to generate and to collect this new clean energy from the North Sea and from from our

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Coastal areas. Next slide. There we go. I think that's me done, Joe. I'm very happy to hand over to you.

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Yep. Thank you. Welcome, everyone. Joe Barnes, I'm just going to go very quickly and give you a bit of background on myself so I don't interrupt the flow too much.

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Worked in the heritage industry for about 30 years, predominantly conservation of parks and gardens. I'm a trustee for the Gardens Trust.

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My current role for the National Trust is managing 35,000 hectares of covenanted land so It's about 51 fail brigs, if that helps you visualize that.

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And so I'm involved in NSITS in trying to influence them to protect our conservation interest in coveted land. Next slide, please.

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So we just had Will talk about energy infrastructure and energy alternative energy sources. I'm going to talk about water scarcity.

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And water infrastructure. But both of these resources are key to managing heartland sustainably so we need water and energy for livestock management, water and energy for any diversification. So a lot of partland have got a sustainability model for their financial modeling.

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Which involves visitors and we need water and energy for plant health and plant management so mowing, chainsaws, etc.

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So it is vital that these resources remain plentiful and affordable so that we can sustainably manage our parkland going forwards.

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Next slide, please. So water scarcity, east of England is predicted to be severely water stressed by 2030. That's predominantly for four reasons. Climate change, which I'm going to come on to.

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Development pressure, which again, I'm going to touch on in the later slide.

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Population pressure and also poor water infrastructure, which again, I'm going to pick up in a later slide. Next slide, please.

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So what's important? Why is water important for parks and gardens? I've already mentioned some of the reasons that water is important, but I think everybody's aware of the aesthetic value of water in designed landscapes. There's a recreational value.

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The sensory values, so how the light reflects, the sounds of water, the trickling, the cascades.

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And then obviously there's the habitat benefit. So it's a great habitat for bats, for instance.

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Next slide, please. Again, I've touched on the fact that a lot of our gardens and parks and gardens, in order to be sustainable, have got a visitor experience model that they use to keep them financially viable.

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Again, water is absolutely critical for that sort of business model.

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Either for catering or toilets or for land management for livestock. And critically, obviously for plant health and plant growth.

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And in that experiential space, it's about sustaining that floristic interest throughout the whole of the year. So you've got the seasonal variety. Next slide, please.

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So why are those features vulnerable to climate change? I think everybody's aware that climate change is about rising temperatures. So we've got drier, longer, hotter summers and wetter winters. But the elements around water is relates to rainfall and that's to do with humidity. So for every one degree that the air warms, it holds 7% more water. So when it does rain, that rainfall is intense. And in fact.

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What we're having is 10% more rainfall than we did in 1860.

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So why am I talking to you about water scarcity, you may ask? Next slide, please.

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To be able to understand why we're talking about water scarcity, we need to understand the water sources. So there's two main water sources, surface water.

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Which is water that falls onto our land, then runs off and is collected in rivers and streams and runs off into the sea.

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The other water source is groundwater, which is where water rain falls on porous land And that's infiltrated, percolated down into the aquifers and stored below ground. So what's happening in the east of England is we've got the early hot temperatures, very much like we have at the moment.

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Which are baking the ground and making it impermeable. We've also got the development where we've got more concreted land.

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And so that recharge of the groundwater is not happening. So groundwater is declining.

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Next slide, please. And that would be fine if you lived in Wales, because in Wales they've got 91 reservoirs and they capture all of that surplus rainfall water And that's what they use as their potable water, their drinking water. However, in the east of England, 50% of our water is collected in just eight reservoirs, which constitutes the capture of the surface water.

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The remaining 50% is groundwater, which is this diminishing, declining water source that I've just articulated.

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And hence that is a challenge for drinking water moving forwards in the east of England.

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Next slide, please. And that is why Anglium Water are looking to create two reservoirs to supply water or capture all of that surplus rainwater, that surface water capture it and provide additional resource for drinking water to offset some of the challenges around water scarcity and that groundwater issue.

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If that doesn't happen, then there are likely to be impacts on abstraction. So we need licenses to abstract water out of rivers.

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Those licenses could be revoked for non-priority businesses. The other factor that we've seen plenty over the last 10 years or so, which are hose pipe bands is the other thing that could happen in the summer.

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Next slide, please. So how does all that knowledge that we've just learned about water and water scarcity, how does that impact our design landscapes? So this is Sheffield Park, which is a capability brown landscape designed in 1776 so it was about 20 odd years after his disastrous dry lake at stowe

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So he'd started to learn how to look after some of the big lakes. So the big lakes are online.

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So they have a constant water source, which is the river ooze running through them. So they're okay. They're resilient to climate change.

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Next slide, please. But if you look at 10-foot pond and middle lake they are served by a spring so they their water source is groundwater, which is the one that we know is going to be vulnerable to climate change.

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And in fact, they were actually running short of water in the 19th century, which is why the fish pond was created.

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Unfortunately, the fish pond is served by an abstraction license from the ooze from the two big lakes at the bottom. You could probably see the pump house, the water's pumped up to the fish pond.

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And then the fish pond is used to top up the 10-foot pond of the Middle Lake.

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So there was already an issue around water, plentiful water in the 19th century.

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That has now been compounded by the challenges that potentially are going to happen around abstraction licenses.

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And in fact, the fish pond is normally empty at the moment and we are struggling with levels in the middle lake and tenfoot pond or Reading.

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Next slide, please. This is really just to suggest that 19th century lakes rely on pumps and abstracts of water significantly more than maybe older designed landscapes, Crystal Palace always had a challenge around water anyway, because there's such an extreme amount of it within the design.

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It was reliant on a borehole at the bottom of the hill, which is to the right in between number 13 and 14.

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We've lost the license for the abstraction there. And the reservoir at the top, which was also part of the water source for the fountains, is now used for postable drinking water, so it can't be used within the design landscape. So effectively, the remaining

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Water features of this design landscape number 14 and number six are no longer have a water source within the surface water and are struggling. So number 14 is pretty much dry all of the summer now.

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Next slide, please. And then you'll be amazed just how many really significant gardens are reliant on tap water as their main water source. Some have diversified a little bit, but normally with abstraction licenses and boreholes, which we now know.

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Are all vulnerable to climate change. So what can we do about that?

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Next slide, please. So we can take a leaf out of Anglien Water's book and look to harvest rainwater. A lot of our design landscapes were built when

there wasn't piped water and this is the water infrastructure that was built with Pulston lace. In fact, it's only half of the

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Water structures, there's huge amounts of water infrastructure at pulse and lacey.

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And the National Trust are looking to reinstate the Garden Reservoir, which is the picture that's shown there.

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To ensure that we have water security moving forward and resilience within our gardens, looking after our gardens. So definitely something everybody should be considering is looking at their own water infrastructure in line with what Anglo and Water are trying to do for the rest of the country or for east of England. Next slide, please.

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The other benefit from having water storage is the mitigation of floods. So if you've got water, surface water that's being captured and held upstream and either stopping it getting to the river or slowing its flow into the river.

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That can mitigate downstream issues with flooding. So this is poor old Bateman's that's now flooding about seven times a year. None of this is from the river, even though there is a river at the bottom of the garden. It's all surface water.

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So these sorts of things can be mitigated by storing water elsewhere upstream Next slide, please.

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So just to summarize that section, there's a lot of key features in parks and gardens that rely on water.

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But many of them are vulnerable to climate change, especially in relation to abstraction water supply.

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Groundwater supplies. So without this investment, this new water infrastructure investment, both nationally and probably at local levels as well, I think we do need to resign ourselves to the fact that we will lose some of these significant features.

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So in order to support the sustainability of design landscapes going forward, we really need to engage positively with the planning process and Will's going to talk about that in a bit more detail now.

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Over to you, Will.

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Thank you very much indeed, yes. I'm just unmuting myself. Yes, I think this is one of the critical factors I think that's a very nice nice segue from Joe into what we need to understand is as The reasons why so much of this infrastructure needs to be upgraded.

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Can we have the first slide? So yeah, so what I want to do in the last little bit of the talk here is to just talk a little bit about how we manage major infrastructure projects and what a major infrastructure project.

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Is what we're effectively talking about is large scale planning applications revolving around or involving infrastructure infrastructure related to to electricity to water, wastewater.

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And obviously, infrastructure can also mean sort of big building tunnels, roads, bridges, that kind of thing.

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In this kind of context, I think, in relation to a lot of the work we're doing, it's about this upgrading of the water and the electricity supply networks within the country.

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So this is a slide that sort of explains Much of what underpins the structure of planning applications in the UK is the environmental impact assessment regulations originally this was a a European designation and and since recent changes following Brexit and and um leaving the eu this has been adopted into

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Into UK planning policies. The main infrastructure and the main planning policies as relates to the infrastructure planning act and there are acts of parliament and there are planning related to the 2008 planning the main planning town and country planning act

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So you can see that the standard planning application and major infrastructure projects are handled slightly differently within the planning system and the major infrastructures relies on on environmental impact assessment kind of regulations and approaches in order to address the need for for

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Big planning and big planning changes. This is what I call the mitigation triangle. It's something that we created to help put together to understand the idea within a large planning application is that the applicant puts together the planning application

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And that polling application seeks to avoid harm to a range of different assets.

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In our case, in the case of Historic England, this is historic environment However, there are other statutory consultees like ourselves,

the Environment Agency and Natural England who will deal with biodiversity, natural features, landscapes that kind of heritage coast, that kind of thing.

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So the idea is that the applicant seeks as far as possible and as far as possible to avoid impact on important features, designated assets such as Parks and Gardens which are registered, schedule monuments, for example, or listed buildings.

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If they cannot avoid impacts and then the approach would be to seek as far as possible and within terms to minimize the impact. So therefore, we are you know looking for applications that have identified what those key issues are and then sought to either avoid or minimize those

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Those impacts if they cannot avoid or if that infrastructure or all that development is deemed to be in the public interest or is so vital then that it has to or that it involves harm to either historical moment or to various features then

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The situation is we move to one of mitigation and in the worst case scenario would be offsetting that harm There are lots of issues. There are lots of discussions and lots of things going on at the moment about biological net gain about impact assessment about public benefit and all those things within that kind of offset and mitigation scheme

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Realm but but essentially the principles are to avoid and to minimize impacts and that's where we get to.

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Can we have the next slide? So this is a little bit about the development consent process. This is about how an applicant would put together an application.

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It's very process focused and unlike a planning application where you apply for the local authority for your application This is very much a process which is set out in legislation.

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And it focuses effectively on the six stages of an example of what is effectively what is called an examination And this is the process of an application.

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I have to say that within these this is set out very nicely across the bottom of the screen in six equal sections but actually the most important bit is that first left hand arrow, which is where it's marked pre-application because 90% of the work

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That we do within an application is based on pre-application. That is the applicant seeking to identify what assets are important within an area that they are working in, finding out what the significance of their

assets are consulting local people and satiatory consultees like Historic England and Natural England

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Consulting interested parties like the National Trust and the Gardens Trust and people along those So there is a role for a number of groups of people, including ourselves and and um the gardens trust and other immunity societies within that pre-application

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Role. And that is where the most of the work and the good work that we do is focused on that is essentially about identifying what assets are of value and where the harm will fall or is likely to fall within those and how we mitigate and how we manage that process within the

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Eia framework. Once we get to acceptance, pre-application examination and decision making, those are all processes which are run by the planning inspector.

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And all the plumbing inspectorate and then the Secretary of State. So they will take an application They will assess the application to see whether it meets their criteria.

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Then there is an examination period, which is an open forum in which people can make comments.

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A lender's decision is made by the plumbing inspector and then the Secretary of State for that time.

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Once it gets to post decision that is where work is then mitigation any kind of on work is decided. Next slide.

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That is very much sort of segueing into our next case studies where we're going to be looking at a few of these case studies in greater detail.

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Hopefully that window will give you just a bit of an opportunity to understand how these applications put together. And then we can go into some more details at the next webinar about what those cases are and how they will work within the Just exactly what an application looks like, how many cases have been you know

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Some case studies relating to to this kind of infrastructure in relation to parks and gardens.

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Can I hand you back to Tamsin and Frankie?

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Yes, thank you very much. Thanks for that. That was a fascinating look.

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I'm actually quite Scary. Climate change is?

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Um I'm now going to just ask Frankie if there's any questions in the chatbot makes us Plenty of time for questions.

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Yes, please do put any of your questions in the chat because now's the time and we can answer them.

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Tamsin, I think your sound's gone a little bit. I don't know if it's just me.

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But you might want to switch your mic off and on again.

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Oh. Okay, thank you.

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Yeah.

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And we'll just wait for some questions. And people are free to switch their cameras back on And put your hand up if you want.

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And then we've got Joe and Will in the room. Now's your opportunity to ask any questions about the process.

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Or historic design landscapes.

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It's quite a… It's quite a complicated process and i think i think that the idea that we have to you know we have to rewire and and re-pipe the country effectively is quite a It's quite a difficult one to grapple with, so I can understand those sort of connections and

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But I think Joe put it out very, very, very well, particularly in the southeast, Joe.

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Direct experiences is in related to how to manage you know some of these shortages of water

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It is. And as I say, water storage is the way forward, but you'd be surprised just how few sites actually think in those terms and have predominantly looked at ball holes, I think, in the southeast because the go-to in the southeast

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Is the aquifer. Provide 70% over 70% of the water for the southeast.

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Needs to be a real cultural shift. In thinking as to how we capture and use water.

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Yeah.

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And of course, I didn't go into all of the water saving devices as well that we're trying to implement within our cafes and with water systems for toilets, etc. There's a whole raft of water saving measures that we're trying to put in place just to mitigate some of these challenges and give us some security, water security.

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For what we know, gardens are one of our biggest draws.

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So are critical that we do make sure we've got water security for them going forwards or we adapt them, which is the other.

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The other one.

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It's fantastic to hear about the sort of, you know, because that's one thing the water companies are, you know, one thing is they have to fix the leaks. Secondly, they have to reduce water consumption as a way of dealing with this. And absolutely everybody is responsible for that i think you know

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You're showing leading the way, taking that forward in a really really positive way.

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Yeah, we're trying to. I say, there's lots of other sustainable ways of managing gardens as well that don't rely on reducing water, but retaining water.

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As well so mulching and various other things so yeah

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Yeah. Exciting stuff. We've got a question i think

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It's quite a positive. Yes, we've got one question, which is for us, Tamsin i think Have the Gardens trust been reinstated as statutory consultees and that's from Elizabeth I think the first thing we should say is that we are still currently at the moment statutory consultees.

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So that hasn't changed. However, we don't know what the next few months are going to hold really and we're very intent on fighting the government's proposals. So what we intend to do in preparation for a consultation that's going to happen

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At some point, we don't know when over the summer. Is that we'll be probably coming back to you and all of our supporters to help make the case for our work and our role as a statutory consultee and we'll contact you all

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About that in due course because there might be things that you're able to do to help us.

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But no, things are a little bit uncertain at the moment. We are very intent on fighting them, aren't we, Tamsin?

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Like it.

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Planning applications. We've done it for 30 years now. So formally is the last three years.

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So something that we're extremely experienced in and quite a lot of knowledge It's tomorrow.

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And conservation offices and then Thank you.

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You need to hang on to it.

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Please.

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I can add a little bit in if you wanted me to at this stage, because we're very conscious as a sort of one of the three main statutory consult TTs, sorry, this is speaking on behalf of England and that this process is part of a consultation the government is trying to do on how to speed up the infrastructure process.

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We recognise that the government needs to you know to that feels that decision-making is is is important but we also recognize there needs to be a role for people like ourselves, people like your yourselves to comment on on applications and it's important that the voice is heard in relation to

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Where people's expertise lies. But this is not a closed book at the moment. This hasn't been just decided.

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And there is a much bigger infrastructure review going on, which is focusing on the roles of all sorts of different roles within that process and how to do it. So I think this is an open conversation, at least I believe it's an open conversation.

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I'd like to believe it's an open conversation. Maybe that's the point that actually we can influence that and we can And you guys can ensure you have a voice within that process.

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Thank you. We need all the support we can get from other organisations too I'm so sorry, Tanzin. People can't hear you. Your mic keeps on cutting off. It's so frustrating, isn't it?

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Yeah, you…

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Oh, I'm so sorry.

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And we've got one other question about the pylon scheme. I assume this is from Anne Roby.

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This will be the Norwich to tilbury grid upgrade i assume it might be that but she's asking where the gardens trust consulted before the pre-app for the pylon scheme I'm not sure about this. I don't know if you know, Tamsin, whether you can… Oh, Will, yes.

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I can… I'll very happily step in and take this case. We're still in the pre-op in the pre-application process for the pylon scheme at the moment.

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This is very much a very much part that very foot in in the six foot sort of stages I showed in the in the in that in that particular slide the pylon scheme is currently in that pre-application process at the moment and therefore there are people being consulted on it on it all the time.

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Communities. I think we're into the third or fourth different design review we were looking just a couple of weeks back in relation to parks and gardens along the route specifically. So there is work going on in that area I think, Frankie, you'd probably be best off to know whether you've actually made a formal response as yet but um

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I think it's worth saying that that pre-application process is still open and will not be finish until the application is made sometime later this year.

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Yeah, Tamsin was shaking her head saying no um we haven't been consulted or made a response yet.

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No. Yeah.

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There is still opportunity to do so and there are there are a number of parks and gardens along along the route which are which are now avoided, which the pylon now works its way around.

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And that's part of this project as well is finding out how we can be most influential in that process and how we can help support parks and gardens where it's appropriate.

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Yes.

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Yes, I think it's one of the key things is identifying where the where the key views and things are. And I think that's one of the skills in in go and design landscapes and what we need this sort of specialism from people like yourselves is to understand what is

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Significant and in particular where it comes down to to things like views, design views, I think is probably the key phrase.

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Yes, no, that's absolutely right. We've got a question or comment from Fiona as well and Tamsin, you might be able to help with this. It's such a shame that your mic's not working.

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Re Consultation, do you feel that consultation until now has been a genuine process And that concerns have been previously And concerns have been previously expressed by the Gardens Trust and National Trust are listened to.

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This is quite a meaty question. We'll go on for it.

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I have some very good experiences. Yeah, I'm happy to go. I worked on very closely with the National Trust, for example, up at Blickling up in the north… northeast corner of Norfolk, not quite the northeast corner but you know what I mean? That bit of Norfolk on the far side.

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Where we had some issues, particularly with, I can't believe which wind farm it was coming through the the park to ensure that the consultee was made. And so, yeah, I believe in that case and I think from personal experience that was a very positive

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Engagement through the examination process between the between the National Trust as a landowner and as a interested party consultee.

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Plus ourselves in order to get to make sure that the impact of the So just to give you a very quick snapshot of that, in that particular case, the cable corridor was moved out of significant bits of the park into areas of the park where there was less

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Significance and then and then the land was compensated or and replanted afterwards So it was a, I think in the end it turned out to be a very positive scheme. I haven't been back to have a look at it and see what happened at the end of it but

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In other cases we've had uh Okay, so I can't… probably best not to mention, but which is that landscape it is. But we've moved some cables out of a landscape view. We've moved some pylons or the applicant has moved pylon. So I think that there are wins and there are gains specifically related to parks and gardens.

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And that a conversation is a lie is a live one.

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Yeah, it's hopeful. Not all is lost in this process. There's lots also scope for positive change. And I think that's really important to remember throughout this project Go on.

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And part of the consultation from last year was about public benefits and and i think there is another role here for for surgery consultees, and I'm talking maybe taking my English, my historic England hat off here is is that actually the opportunity for communities to engage

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There has been consultation recently that the the government the previous governor's government have set out to consult people on what that might look like. I don't know where the future that will go, but there is definitely

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I think some conversation or at least some open conversation about what if you have to have, you know, because we've had to change the scope of infrastructure from where it was in the 50s and 60s in the post-war post-war era to a different part of the country where

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Electricity is now generated is how do we then manage that process within the communities in those areas. And I think that should be an open conversation and needs to be had.

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It's really interesting. Lots of interesting challenges Sally's mentioned that the section through North Norfolk is underground, so less likely to have an impact on landscapes visually so there's all different aspects to these developments that may not impact landscapes directly.

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Yeah, and people may not be aware, but there's also a scheme going on to take some of that electricity It's called the sea link um i love these the names that he's eternal a very obvious name for it, but there is a cable going on offshore

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Which obviously has its own impacts and different impacts within the marine environment, which is a whole different um conversation, but that will take some of the electricity down to London via an offshore link.

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And that is also a live consultation and a live application at the moment and is taking some of the electricity away from from the landscapes around the coast rather than rather than onto cables above ground.

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Interesting. I'm just going to quickly read out. I think if anyone else has got any questions, do pop them in the chat now because this is your last opportunity. Just don't leave just yet because I've got a poll to share with you. If you wouldn't mind just can

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Completing that will only take 30 seconds or a minute Just to read out something from Elizabeth, thank you very much for saying that this was a good summary of the issues. Thank you very much.

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Their practice is trying to encourage people to think about slowing the flow, holding water for their own properties etc We're also working with East Riding to help consider the issues around the new pylon connections from Dogger Bank.

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And how landscape can be protected as part of the process.

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Really interesting. And Elizabeth goes on to say there are lots of opportunities for community funding as a result of the Lions, so there could be opportunities for historic landscapes, yes.

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Undergrounding can have major impacts as well. It's a very fine balance. It's going to be so interesting to see what actually happens and what impact we can have with all of our research on this project And quite exciting as well, I think.

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I'm just going to start that poll right now. So if you wouldn't mind all completing that you should see a window pop up on your screen.

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Do do that. And I'm also just going to pop some links into the chat as well for our next webinar And for where you can find the recording for today's session and also our project.

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Website. Thank you very much. Everyone for coming. I don't think there's been any other questions.

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I'll say a huge thanks again to Joe Barnes and to Will Fletcher for taking the time to present today. It's been super interesting.

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And I know that we're all really excited to get started on research and seeing what happens with our research.

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So yes, thanks very much. Doing that and presenting today. And thank you everyone for coming.

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Our next session is on Thursday the 15th of May, so do make sure that you book onto that and you'll get a copy of the recording if you can't make it so don't worry everything's going to be recorded and then uploaded onto our resource hub.

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Once you've finished our poll, you are free to go and we look forward to seeing you at The next one. Thank you, everybody.

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Yeah, thank you yeah thank you very much indeed.

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Thanks, everybody.

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Thank you.

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Thanks.