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Guide to using the Consultation Plans and Drawings

LionLink

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Chapter 1 About this Document

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document has been produced by National Grid Lion Link Limited (NGLL) to provide guidance on using the consultation plans and drawings we have produced for Statutory Consultation on LionLink (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Scheme'). NGLL forms one aspect of the National Grid Ventures portfolio, which is promoting LionLink.

1.1.2 The Statutory Consultation runs from Tuesday 13 January until Tuesday 10 March 2026. More information on the consultation can be found by visiting our consultation website: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/national-grid-ventures/lionlink/library>.

1.2 What are the consultation plans and drawings?

1.2.1 The plans and drawings referred to in this guide are organised into two sets of documents: General Arrangement Plans and Design Drawings. Both sets are available on our consultation website and will be available to view at the in-person events we are holding throughout the consultation period. Information about those events is also available on our website. Reference copies of the General Arrangement Plans will also be available to view at the deposit locations listed on our website and in our Project Overview Document.

1.2.2 Some of these plans and drawings, as well as other plans and drawings not included in the General Arrangements and Design Drawings, are used in other consultation materials, such as our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Volume 1 of the PEIR is made up of a series of individual chapters containing technical assessments. Volume 3 of the PEIR contains a series of 'figures' associated with each chapter in Volume 1. Each individual figure contains an associated key and an explanation of the symbols used on it (known as the 'symbology'), and therefore this is not covered within this document.

1.2.3 It should be noted that all plans and drawings published in support of the consultation are based on indicative designs that would be further refined as the Proposed Scheme is progressed. The plans and drawings have been produced to give consultees an understanding of the Proposed Scheme at this stage and to help inform feedback.

1.2.4 Our application for development consent will be based on an updated design and be accompanied by updated plans. Even at that stage, flexibility will be retained through Limits of Deviation, as explained in Section 2.2 of this document.

1.2.5 A description of the Proposed Scheme is set out in Chapter 2 ('The Proposed Scheme Description') of the PEIR. In summary, the Proposed Scheme is characterised by:

- Proposed Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cables between Kiln Lane Substation and the proposed Converter Station;
- Proposed Converter Station;
- Proposed Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cables between the proposed Converter Station east of Saxmundham, and the Landfall Site at Walberswick;



- Proposed Landfall Site at Walberswick;
- Proposed Offshore High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cables from the proposed Landfall Site at Walberswick at the UK coast, to the edge of the UK Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);
- Associated enabling works, construction activities and temporary land take to deliver the Proposed Scheme; and
- Required landscaping, drainage and environmental mitigation measures.

Chapter 2 The plans and drawings

2.1 The type and structure of the plans and drawings

- 2.1.1 Two types of plans and drawings have been produced for consultation: General Arrangements Plans and Design Drawings. Section 2.2 of this document explains what is shown on the plans and drawings. Section 2.1 (this section) describes the overall structure and coverage of the plans and drawings.
- 2.1.2 The structure of the General Arrangement Plans is set out in Table 2-1 below, split into the offshore and onshore components of the Proposed Scheme.
- 2.1.3 The Design Drawings are also divided according to the offshore and onshore components of the Proposed Scheme.

Table 2-1 Structure of the General Arrangement Plans

Proposed Onshore Scheme, comprising:
○ Suffolk Location Plan
○ Onshore Master General Arrangement Plan
○ Onshore General Arrangement Plans (a series of individual plans covering specific sections of the Proposed Scheme)
Proposed Offshore Scheme, comprising:
○ Master Key Plan
○ Indicative General Arrangement Plans



2.2 What is shown on the plans and drawings

General Arrangement Plans

- 2.2.1 The General Arrangement Plans show the infrastructure proposed for the onshore and offshore components of the Proposed Scheme, including the proposed offshore High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) cable corridor, the proposed landfall location, the proposed onshore HVDC and High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) cable routes, as well as the proposed Converter Station and Kiln Lane Substation. They also show features such as earthworks, fencing and footpaths, as well as the Draft Order Limits and Limits of Deviation, which are explained below.
- 2.2.2 The General Arrangement Plan Sheet 1 contains two scenarios for the works to be undertaken on the proposed Kiln Lane Substation. The scenario shown on the drawing is where the Kiln Lane Substation is fully built by NGLL with no works undertaken by others. The second scenario, which is shown within an insert on the same drawing, is where the proposed Kiln Lane Substation is constructed by others with NGLL constructing an extension to facilitate the proposed scheme.
- 2.2.3 The symbology for the General Arrangement Plans can be found within Appendix A of this document.

Draft Order Limits (DOL)

- 2.2.4 The DOL form the boundary of the entire area within which the Proposed Scheme would be situated. This includes land required both temporarily and permanently to allow for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommission of the Proposed Scheme.
- 2.2.5 The DOL are shown as a red line on all consultation plans.

Limits of Deviation (LOD)

- 2.2.6 Within the DOL, parameters known as LOD are set out.
- 2.2.7 LOD are a common feature of infrastructure projects. They provide a level of flexibility when constructing an authorised development, reducing the risk that a project as approved cannot later be implemented due to unforeseen engineering or environmental reasons. For example, previously unidentified poor ground conditions may cause a cable's proposed location to no longer be feasible or preferable. In that circumstance, a new position for the cable can be selected within the previously determined LOD.
- 2.2.8 The LOD relate to permanent infrastructure, with any temporary construction activity not being subject to the LOD, which can occur anywhere within the DOL. Similarly, planting, landscaping, mitigation, works to third party assets, drainage etc do not need to be within the LOD, but again would need to be within the DOL.
- 2.2.9 The LOD are a maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the works must be constructed. These are lateral (i.e. in relation to an area's length and width) and vertical limits (in relation to its height).
- 2.2.10 More information on LOD (including vertical LOD, i.e. the flexibility to amend the height of project features, which are not depicted on the General Arrangement Plans) can be found in Chapter 2 of the PEIR.



2.2.11 The LOD are shown on the General Arrangement Plans as a dashed yellow line. Where the LOD and the DOL overlap, the dashed line goes over the red line, as shown in

2.2.12 Figure 2-1: Example of Limits of Deviation overlapping Draft Order Limits

2.2.13 1.

Figure 2-1: Example of Limits of Deviation overlapping Draft Order Limits



2.3.1 The Proposed Scheme's LOD cover, but are not exclusive to, the following components:

- The Proposed Converter station
- The Kiln Lane Substation
- Proposed Underground HVAC cables between the Kiln Lane Substation and the proposed Converter Station
- Proposed Underground HVDC cables between the proposed Converter Station and Landfall;
- Landfall;
- Proposed Offshore HVDC cables from the Landfall to the edge of the United Kingdom EEZ
- Proposed Overhead Line (OHL) alignments (only applicable for the full build out of the Kiln Lane Substation Scenario); and
- Proposed Permanent Roads.

2.3.2 The LOD are also used on the plans to depict the flexibility required to allow the Proposed Scheme to be delivered in coordination with the Sea Link project, which is being separately progressed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET).

Modification, removal & realignment works

2.3.3 Overhead line works would only be required if NGLL, rather than any other developer, is required to build the Kiln Lane Substation

2.3.4 The consultation plans and drawings also show the areas in which we are proposing to modify, remove or realign existing infrastructure, including the locations of:

- Existing towers to be modified or removed.
- Existing OHL to be replaced, modified, or removed.

2.3.5 Modification works refer to the changing or restoring of an existing asset in its existing location. An example of modification works would be changing the arms of existing towers to accommodate angle changes and new OHL deviations.

2.3.6 Removal works refer to the dismantling and disposal of existing equipment that will no longer be required at the end of the construction phase for the Proposed Scheme.

2.3.7 Realignment works refer to the changing or restoring of existing assets which will be relocated to a different position.

Proposed permanent and temporary works

2.3.8 The General Arrangement Plans also show the proposed locations of permanent, and main temporary works. Table 2.2 (permanent works) and Table 2.3 (temporary works) below set out the works depicted on the General Arrangement Plans.

Table 2.2 - List of proposed permanent works as shown on the General Arrangement Plans

Permanent Works	Definition
Access routes and access points from the public highway	Permanent access roads, which would be surfaced roads for day-to-day use during operation of the proposed Converter Station.
Attenuation Pond and Outfall Pipes	A pond to temporarily store storm water before its release back into a watercourse or sewer network.
Bellmouth	A flared vehicular access/egress point connecting permanent access routes to the public highway.
Converter Station	A converter station is part of a HVDC system and converts HVDC to HVAC and vice versa.
Drainage Sump	A pit designed to collect and manage excess water.
Gantries	Overhead bridge-like structures supporting electrical equipment.
Joint Bays	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Link Boxes	Link boxes are used at joint bays to facilitate grounding connections to ensure safety and enable maintenance. Link boxes can either be installed below ground, in a link box chamber, or in an above ground link pillar.
OHL	Conductors (wires) carrying electric current, strung from tower to tower.
Substation	Substations are used to control the flow of power through the electricity system. They are also used to change (or transform) the voltage from a higher to lower voltage to allow it to be transmitted to local homes and businesses.
Towers	Structures used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators, and fittings.
Transition Joint Bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.
Underground Cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation. Underground cables link together two cables sealing end compounds.
Visibility Splays	A clear area of visibility, typically at a junction or access point, that allows for a safe sightline for users.

Table 2.3 - List of proposed temporary works as shown on the General Arrangement Plans

Temporary Works	Definition
Access routes / haul roads and access points from the public highway	Temporary access routes to construction working areas implemented prior to any works commencing, to provide suitable access for construction plant and traffic. This includes points from the public highway that can be used to access these areas. Access routes would be restored to their original state following the construction phase but could be reinstated temporarily if required in future for maintenance accesses for ongoing use.
Bellmouth	A flared vehicular access/egress point providing temporary connection from a construction compound to the public highway, designed to accommodate turning movements by large vehicles.
Construction Compounds	Temporary compounds installed during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme. Each compound is likely to contain storage areas (including laydown areas, soils storage, and areas for equipment), fuel, generators, car parking, offices and welfare areas.

Design Drawings

- 2.3.9 The Design Drawings cover various examples of elements of the Proposed Scheme and are intended to provide insights as to how those elements could be constructed and situated for the LionLink project.
- 2.3.10 Additional information about what is shown on the different Design Drawings to assist with their interpretation is shown in Table 2.5 of this document.

Co-location with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Suffolk

- 2.3.11 National Grid Ventures and NGET have explored opportunities for coordination of their projects within Suffolk, including the potential for the co-location of infrastructure.
- 2.3.12 A list of the plans and drawings depicting proposed co-location is provided in Table 2.4 below.



Table 2.4: List of co-location only plans and drawings

Plan Type	Plan Title	Drawing Number
General Arrangement	Colocation of Converter Stations General Arrangement for Statutory Consultation	LLK1-BRH-DWG-CVD-000154
General Arrangement	General Arrangement Plan Series for Statutory Consultation - Sheet 01 of 06	LLK1-BRH-DWG-CVD-000145 - LLK1-BRH-DWG-CVD-000150
Design Drawing	Typical HVAC and HVDC Combined Construction Area for LionLink Plus Sea Link for Statutory Consultation	LLK1-BRH-DWG-CVD-000162

2.3.13 More information on the proposals for co-location and coordination can be found in Chapter 2 of the PEIR.

2.4 List of plans and drawings

Table 2.5 below lists all the General Arrangement Plans and Table 2.6 lists all of the Design Drawings.



Table 2.5 List of General Arrangements

Element of the Proposed Scheme	Plan Title	Plan Type	Description
Proposed Onshore Scheme	General Arrangement Plans	Overall Location Plan	The location plan is an overview of all the Proposed Onshore Scheme.
Proposed Onshore Scheme	General Arrangement Plans	Master General Arrangement Plan	<p>This plan also covers the full Proposed Onshore Scheme but shows the relationship of individual General Arrangement Plans (described below) to one another.</p> <p>It includes the unique reference number for each of the General Arrangement Plans, enabling users to more easily find those of greatest interest to them.</p>
Proposed Onshore Scheme	General Arrangement Plans	General Arrangement Plans	<p>This is a series of individual sheets, each of which covering a section of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.</p> <p>The plans are produced at a scale of 1:5,000 and each has its own reference number, shown in the bottom right corner of the sheet.</p>
Proposed Onshore Scheme	General Arrangement Plans	Co-location of converter Stations	This plan shows an indicative arrangement of two Converter Stations within a single site, with one Converter Station for the Proposed Scheme and another for the Sea Link project that is being separately progressed by NGET.
Proposed Offshore Scheme	Indicative General Arrangements	Key Plan	This covers the full Proposed Offshore Scheme and shows the relationship of individual General Arrangement Plans (described below) to each other.
Proposed Offshore Scheme	Indicative General Arrangements	Offshore Cable Corridor	These plans provide a detailed overview of the current Proposed Offshore Scheme. The Plans are produced at a scale of 1:50,000.



Table 2.6 List of Design Drawings

Drawing Category Name	Plan Title	Description
Kiln Lane 400kV Substation	Typical LionLink Works Should Kiln Lane 400kV GIS Be Developed by Others for Statutory Consultation	<p>The drawing indicatively shows the type of substation layout that is anticipated in the Amendment of Kiln Lane Substation Scenario, where the substation would be built out under the extant Scottish Power Renewables' (SPR) consents, plus the additional busbars and switchgear necessary to accommodate the Proposed Scheme. The additional equipment would all be within the curtilage of the consented Kiln Lane Substation.</p> <p>Note that this drawing does not include the adjacent East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia Two substations that also form part of the SPR consents.</p>
Kiln Lane 400kV Substation	Typical LionLink Works Should Kiln Lane 400kV GIS Substation in Scenario Where No Construction by Third Party for Statutory Consultation	<p>This drawing indicatively shows how we would build out Kiln Lane Substation if it was delivered under the Proposed Scheme's consent, rather than under the existing SPR consents. This layout does not include the consented SPR projects. The dimensions of Kiln Lane Substation in this scenario are within the parameters already approved under the extant SPR consents.</p> <p>Note that NGLL does anticipate that Kiln Lane Substation will be developed under the extant SPR consents. The entire Kiln Lane Substation (excluding the adjacent East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia Two substations that also form part of the SPR consents) is currently part of the Proposed Scheme.</p>
Kiln Lane 400kV Substation	Typical Kiln Lane 400kV GIS Substation Elevation for Statutory Consultation	Provides an indication of what the Kiln Lane Substation may look like in elevation view, including equipment heights. Overall heights and widths would be the same as the substation consented by SPR, but the arrangement of the equipment would be different.



Saxmundham Converter Station	Typical 2GW HVDC Converter Station Indoor Layout for Statutory Consultation	Provides an indication of how the converter station may be set out in layout view and does not include any architectural design. The layout will vary depending on the HVDC manufacturer design.
Saxmundham Converter Station	Typical 2GW HVDC Converter Station Indoor Elevations for Statutory Consultation	Provides an indication of what a converter station may look like in elevation view, including equipment and building heights.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical HVAC Ducted Cross Section and Constriction Area for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows typical cable cross section construction working widths for a Ducted HVAC cable. The layout would vary depending on site specific factors.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical 400kV HVAC Joint Bay Arrangement for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows how HVAC cables are typically joined together and what other equipment would be installed alongside it.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical HVDC Ducted Cross Section and Constriction Area for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows typical cable cross section construction working widths for a Ducted HVDC cable system. The actual layout will vary depending on site specific factors.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical 525kV HVDC Joint Bay Arrangement for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows how HVDC cables are typically joined together and what other equipment would be installed alongside it.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical 525kV HVDC Transition Joint Bay Arrangement for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows how HVDC cables are typically joined together at the Landfall location and what other equipment would be installed alongside it.
HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections	Typical HVAC and HVDC Combined Construction Area for Statutory Consultation	This drawing shows a typical cable working cross section adjacent to the Converter Station where both the HVAC and HVDC cables are placed together. This would only occur if the option that does not allow for co-location with Sea Link is progressed. The layout would vary depending on site specific factors.



HVDC & HVAC Cross Sections including Sea Link	Typical HVAC and HVDC Combined Construction Area for LionLink Plus Sea Link for Statutory Consultation	<p>This drawing shows a typical HVAC cable working cross section, and additional ducts for if the Proposed Scheme co-located with the Sea Link Project.</p> <p>This would only occur if the option allowing for co-location with Sea Link is progressed. The actual layout would vary depending on site specific factors.</p>
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical Bellmouth Arrangement Details for Statutory Consultation	<p>This drawing shows a typical bellmouth, which would be required where an access route meets a public road. It allows for safe temporary access to construction areas and permanent access (for operation and maintenance) to the converter station and substation.</p>
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical OHL and Construction Works Construction Compound for Statutory Consultation	<p>Provides an indication of how a construction compound for Overhead Line works required as part of the Kiln Lane Substation. These would only be required if the Proposed Scheme develops the Kiln Lane Substation.</p>
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical Primary Converter Station Construction Compound for Statutory Consultation	<p>Provides an indication of how a construction compound for the converter station could be set out.</p>
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical Kiln Lane Substation Works Construction Compound for Statutory Consultation	<p>Provides an indication of how a construction compound for the Kiln Lane substation could be set out.</p>
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical OHL Tower Detail for Statutory Consultation	<p>This drawing shows typical tower designs and heights used on the existing 400kV overhead line and the proposed modifications to the overhead line. The design and height of the towers used would vary depending on the final design and topography. National Grid are proposing modification works to the existing 400 kV line near Friston, needed to install Kiln Lane Substation in the scenario where this is undertaken under the Proposed Scheme's consent.</p>



Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical Primary Cable Construction Compound for Statutory Consultation	Provides an indication of how a main cable construction compound could be set out.
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Typical Secondary Cable Construction Compound for Statutory Consultation	Provides an indication of how a secondary cable construction compound could be set out.
Bellmouths, Compounds & Tower Types	Illustration of Typical HDD Landfall for Statutory Consultation	Shows trenchless installation profile from an offshore location to the Landfall site at Walberswick.
Proposed Offshore Scheme Pre-Cable Installation Works	Illustrative drawing of Unexploded Ordnance, removal and detonation	Provides an illustration of the process of how unexploded ordnance is identified and removed from the route.
	Illustrative drawing of boulder clearance	Provides an illustration of how boulders along the route are removed.
	Illustrative drawing of pre-lay grapnel run	Provides an illustration of how a grapnel run is undertaken before installation of a cable. The purpose of the grapnel run is to clear any obstacle that could obstruct the installation of the cable.
	Illustrative drawing of pre-sweeping and side-casting	Provides an illustration of how pre-sweeping is undertaken before installation of a cable to level the seabed where sand waves are encountered.
Cable Installation Works	Illustrative drawing of simultaneous cable lay and burial	Provides an illustration of how a marine cable is laid and immediately buried using a single vessel.
	Illustrative drawing of lay and post-lay burial	Provides an illustration of how a cable is laid on the seabed by one vessel and buried by another.
	Illustrative drawing of omega and inline joint	Provides an illustration of how a marine cable is joined together.



Cable Configuration and Trench Profiles	Illustrative drawing of bundled cable profile/configuration	Provides an illustration of how the marine cable would be configured and indicative trench depth and width.
	Illustrative drawing of typical marine trench profiles	Provides an illustration of different trench profiles that could be used to install a marine cable.
Cable Crossings and Protection	Indicative bundled cable crossing over unburied Fibre Optic/telecoms assets	Provides an indicative example of a cable crossing arrangement over a third-party unburied fibre optic or telecommunications asset on the seabed.
	Illustrative drawing of bundled cable crossing over buried Fibre Optic/telecoms assets	Provides an indicative of a cable crossing arrangement over a third-party buried fibre optic or telecommunications asset on the seabed.
	Illustrative drawing of bundled cable crossing over buried power cable asset	Provides an indicative of a cable crossing arrangement over a third-party power cable asset on the seabed.
	Illustrative drawing of bundled cable crossing over pre-lay berm	Provides an indicative of a cable crossing arrangement over a third-party power cable asset on the seabed.
	Illustrative drawing of rock berm schematics pre-lay and post-lay	Provides representation of rock placement over the cable to add a final protection layer where required.
	Illustrative drawing of cable protection system	Provides an illustration of different methods to protect the marine cable where the target burial depth cannot be achieved.



	Illustrative drawing of rock placement section	Provides an illustration of how rock placement (berm) could be undertaken over an existing cable.
Landfall Trenchless Installation Technique	Illustrative drawing of Typical HDD Landfall	Shows trenchless installation profile from an onshore location to an offshore location.

Chapter 3 Providing your feedback

3.1 Viewing the plans and drawings

3.1.1 The plans are available to view and download on the consultation website <https://www.nationalgrid.com/national-grid-ventures/lionlink/library>. Paper copies will be available to view at events or at deposit locations. Information on those events and locations is also provided on our website.

3.2 Providing feedback

3.2.1 Your views are important to us and will help shape the developing plans. We welcome your feedback on all aspects of the Proposed Scheme, including any information provided on our plans and drawings. The deadline for providing feedback is 23:59 on 10 March 2026.

3.2.2 You can provide your feedback through the following channels:

- Online: Fill in our feedback form online at the consultation website.
- Feedback form: Visit us at one of our events to collect a paper copy feedback form, which can be completed and handed to the team. You can also collect a feedback form at a deposit location, or request one via telephone or email.
- By email: You can send your comments or scanned electronic copies of our feedback questionnaire to info@lionlink.nationalgrid.com
- By post: You can send your paper copy questionnaire or comments to Freepost NGV LionLink.

3.2.3 If you have questions about the Proposed Scheme or require assistance with interacting with the consultation Plans, please contact us using the details below.

- Email: info@lionlink.nationalgrid.com
- Freephone: 0800 0831787



Appendix A – Symbols used on General Arrangement Plans

Legend	Symbol
CABLE LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD) MAIN	
CABLE LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD) SIZEWELL	
DRAFT ORDER LIMITS (DOL)	
HIGH VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT (HVDC) CABLE ALIGNMENT	
PROPOSED MARINE HIGH VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT _HVDC) CABLE ALIGNMENT	
HIGH VOLTAGE ALTERNATING CURRENT (HVAC) CABLE CORRIDOR NORTHERN OPTION	
HIGH VOLTAGE ALTERNATING CURRENT (HVAC) CABLE CORRIDOR SOUTHERN OPTION	
PREFERRED ACCESS ROUTE	
ALTRERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTE	
PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD	
PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD)	
CONVERTER STATION	
CONVERTER STATION LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD)	
CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND	
INDICATIVE TRENCHLESS COMPOUND LOCATION	
TRENCHLESS INSTALLATION	
TRENCHLESS INSTALLATION – COMPOUND ZONE	
FRISTON SUBSTATION	
FRISTON SUBSTATION LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD)	
INDICATIVE JOIN BAY	

PROPOSED BELLMOUTH	
PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING	
TEMPORARY OVERHEAD LINE STRUCTURE	
PYLON REMOVAL	
PYLON MODIFICATION WORKS	
PYLON	
OVERHEAD LINE	
OVERHEAD LINE LIMIT OF DEVIATION (LOD)	

National Grid Lion Link Limited

Company number 14722364

1-3 Strand

London

WG2N 5EH

United Kingdom

nationalgrid.com/lionlink