

East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 24.8

Assessment of Offshore Infrastructure on the Significance of Coastal Heritage Assets: A Screening Exercise

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Applicant: East Anglia ONE North Limited
Document Reference: 6.3.24.8
SPR Reference: EA1N-DWF-ENV-REP-IBR-000361_008 Rev 01
Pursuant to APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)

Author: Headland Archaeology
Date: October 2019
Revision: Version 1



East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Projects

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EAST ANGLIA TWO AND EAST ANGLIA ONE NORTH PROJECTS

ASSESSMENT OF OFFSHORE INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COASTAL HERITAGE ASSETS

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a screening exercise designed to identify those onshore heritage assets where there is potential for heritage significance to be materially affected by change in their settings due to the operation of the offshore infrastructure proposed for the East Anglia ONE North project and East Anglia TWO project.

A study area was selected that extended up to 40km from the closest wind turbine in either East Anglia ONE North or East Anglia TWO windfarm site. This included the coast from Gorleston in the north to Orford Ness in the south and extended up to 5km inland.

Bare-ground modelling predicts extensive visibility of wind turbines inland from the coast, but it is clear that, in practice, screening by intervening vegetation and built form would eliminate any substantive visual change away from the coast. It is concluded that there is no potential for impacts on the significance of heritage assets away from the immediate vicinity of the coastline.

Detailed consideration of designated heritage assets on the coast identified a variety of ways in which the presence of the sea, or sea views, in the setting of coastal assets can contribute to their significance. The source of that significance can be summarised under three headings:

- *Military coastal defence;*
- *Maritime trades and activities; and*
- *Seaside holiday resorts.*

It is concluded from analysis of these three topics that the predicted visual change in setting due to the operation of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project would cause no harm to the significance of assets related to military coastal defence and maritime trades. There would be very limited harm to the significance of at least some designated heritage assets associated with seaside holiday resorts. In EIA terms this would equate to no significant adverse effects on onshore heritage assets from the presence of the offshore infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.

Given these findings, it is considered that level of assessment undertaken to inform this screening exercise is sufficient. It is not necessary to undertake any further assessment into the impact of the two projects on the significance of coastal heritage assets.

1 INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this report is to identify those onshore heritage assets where there is potential for heritage significance to be materially affected by change in their settings due to the operation of the offshore infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.
2. The Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG (meeting on 23/1/19) agreed that there was value in conducting a screening exercise of heritage assets with respect to impacts from the presence of proposed offshore infrastructure. This was to be considered in addition to the onshore heritage settings assessment which, to date, had only addressed the potential impact of onshore infrastructure (including the proposed onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston and the onshore cable route associated with proposed woodland removal south of Aldringham Court).
3. Headland Archaeology was tasked with carrying out a screening exercise to determine the potential for the presence of offshore infrastructure in the settings of coastal heritage assets to affect their significance. In the event that potential for significant adverse effects was identified, this screening exercise would define the scope for any further analysis required to fully assess this potential.
4. The approach adopted to this screening exercise is that recommended in the advice provided by Historic England in 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2nd edition 2017). As a result it is based, fundamentally, on an understanding of the significance of heritage assets and the contribution that setting makes to that significance. Screening lies within Step 1 of the five-step approach to assessment recommended by Historic England ('Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected'). In Step 1 Historic England promotes a collaborative approach between the Applicant and relevant consultees to determine the scope of an assessment that will be proportionate to the likely impact of the proposed development.
5. Step 1 inevitably requires some exploration both of the significance of the heritage assets and the potential impacts of development in order to identify assets that would be affected. It therefore overlaps with Steps 2 and 3 but does not fully address these topics, only investigating significance and impacts as far as is necessary to establish whether a particular asset merits further consideration.

2 CONSULTATION

6. The likely scope of a screening exercise was discussed at the ETG meeting on 23/1/19. Suffolk County Council noted that there are a number of coastal military assets that may warrant consideration, either individually or as a group. Historic England highlighted that if offshore infrastructure is likely to be visible (especially with respect to East Anglia TWO) then heritage considerations should be taken onboard, although the SLVIA and conclusions reached therein should be considered before moving forward. Historic England further noted that the study should be focussed on those assets designed to look out to sea. These may be coastal assets or those further onshore, for example those with designed landscapes affording views to the sea.
7. Subsequent to the meeting, Suffolk Preservation Society provided further recommendations regarding assets to be included in the study (email to SPR dated 15/2/19). The following assets were named:

- Assets in Southwold (Conservation Area as a whole, including views out to sea, and individual buildings including the lighthouse, St Edmund's Church, Roman Catholic Church, water towers and pier)
 - Churches at Reydon, Covehithe and Walberswick
 - The 'Abbey' at Dunwich (i.e. Greyfriars)
 - The House in the Clouds at Thorpeness
 - Martello Tower, Aldeburgh
8. All of these heritage assets have been included in the screening exercise. A draft copy of this screening report was presented at a meeting of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG on 17/4/19 and members of the group were invited to comment on the report and its findings.
9. Written comments were subsequently received from Suffolk County Council and East Suffolk Council (joint response dated 22/5/19), Suffolk Preservation Society (30/5/19) and Historic England (20/6/19).
10. The joint Local Planning Authority response was supportive to the analytical approach taken in the study. It broadly agreed with the choice of study area but considered that the rigid application of a 100m coastal strip led to the omission of some assets a little further inland with coastal views. It also specifically recommended that Orford Castle (currently just outside the 40km study area boundary) be added to the assessment. In response, additional assets, just inland of the 100m coastal strip, have been included in this final version of the report along with Orford Castle. This is primarily relevant to Listed Buildings in South Lowestoft and Aldeburgh.
11. The Local Planning Authorities agreed that the significance of coastal assets associated with maritime trades would not be adversely affected. They disagreed with the analysis of the one coastal military asset (Slaughden Martello Tower). We have reviewed the local planning authorities' comments but this has not led us to change our analysis of the Slaughden Martello Tower.
12. Regarding seaside holiday resorts, the local planning authorities considered that there would be impacts both on individual Listed Buildings and the wider Conservation Areas, reflecting the contribution that currently 'uncluttered' sea views make to the significance of these assets. They recommended further work to analyse specific character areas and views in more detail to better-understand the relationship between these assets and the seascape. In response, we agree that there could be some impacts on the significance of designated heritage assets in the seaside holiday resorts. However, we consider that the magnitude of such impacts would not be sufficient to justify further, more-detailed assessment (see **section 6.3**).
13. The Suffolk Preservation Society was concerned that the draft report made no mention of the Historic England guidance on setting (GPA3). It considered that failure to refer to that guidance resulted in deficiencies in the analysis and findings that under-estimated the impact of the proposed developments. In response, we recognised the relevance of the Historic England guidance to this screening exercise, which forms Step 1 of the Historic England staged approach to setting. This has been made clear in the final version of the report. We do not agree that this has led to an under-estimation of the impact of the proposed developments.
14. Historic England broadly agreed that the types of sites identified in the screening exercise were those likely to be the most important in relation to coastal views. It considered that there would be extensive visibility of the windfarms from the coast and changes to the setting of designated coastal heritage assets could potentially affect this significance. However it concluded that it lacked the

evidence, particularly from operational offshore windfarms, on which to make fully balanced judgement and it may need to undertake further research before reaching any final conclusions on this matter.

3 RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO WIND FARM PROJECTS

15. Descriptions of the two projects are provided in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statements (ES) for each project. The proposed locations for the two sets of wind turbines are shown in relation to the adjacent coastline of Suffolk in Figure 1.
16. In both projects, for the purposes of establishing the worst-case scenarios, two indicative wind turbine models are considered in the ES; a '250m' and '300m' which refers to each model's maximum blade tip height. The parameters associated with each represent the lower and upper range of parameters within the Rochdale Envelope for the project design.
17. Both East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO would be located at least 35km offshore so any impacts on the significance of coastal heritage assets would be caused by change in their settings due to visibility of wind turbines on the horizon in views looking out to sea. This could include night-time visibility of any lights on these wind turbines.
18. Visual change in the setting is the only cause of potential adverse impacts considered in this assessment. Other environmental impacts (such as noise or air quality) have been scoped out. Only the wind turbines would be of sufficient height to be visible at ranges of over 35km, so the screening exercise need not be concerned about other elements of the offshore infrastructure such as the offshore substation platforms and met masts.
19. Work has already been undertaken on the visibility of the wind turbines as part of the seascape, landscape and visual amenity studies for the projects as reported in Chapter 28 Offshore Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity, of the ESs (document reference 6.1.28) for both the proposed East Anglia TWO and proposed East Anglia ONE North projects. The scope of this present screening exercise can therefore rely on relevant information and analysis already presented in the ESs for East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO regarding the likely visibility of the proposed windfarms from coastal viewpoints.
20. The ESs for the two projects have the same chapter structure and relevant information for both is found in the following places. Chapter 28 contains the assessment of offshore impacts on Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity. This chapter is supported by photomontages from various coastal viewpoints (East Anglia ONE North Figures 28.25-28.45; East Anglia TWO Figures 28.26-28.55). Finally, Appendix 28.7 provides a wider synthesis of information on the visibility of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project including observations of operational windfarms and an analysis of relevant meteorological information.

4 SCOPE AND METHODS FOR THE SCREENING EXERCISE

21. The scope of this study must be defined in terms of its geographical extent and the types of heritage asset to be considered within the chosen study area.
22. The geographical extent of the study has been set at all land up to 40km from the closest wind turbine of either project (see Figure 1). This distance is based on an understanding of the predicted visual change

resulting from the operation of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.

23. It is clear from the ESs that although wind turbines up to 300m in height could be theoretically visible at much greater distances (considering curvature of the earth's surface), visual change at a range of 40km will be low and individual wind turbines will appear as small-scale objects on the horizon. Very good or excellent visibility is required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 40.4km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 20% of the time, over a 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 10% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data) (East Anglia TWO ES Appendix 28.7 and Figure 28.20; and East Anglia ONE North ES Appendix 28.7 and Figure 28.20).
24. It is considered that the low level of visual change in settings with wind turbines at distances of more than 40km would be insufficient to cause significant adverse impacts. A 40km study area includes the coastline from Gorleston in the north to Orford Ness in the south, including the larger coastal settlements of Lowestoft, Kessingland, Southwold and Aldeburgh. The study area extends a maximum of 5km inland in the vicinity of Aldeburgh and Southwold.
25. It should be noted from Figure 1 that there is very little land that would be within 40km of both East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO wind turbines. For East Anglia ONE North, the area extends from Gorleston southwards for 18km to Covehithe; for East Anglia TWO, the area extends southwards from Kessingland for 38km to Orford Ness. These areas only overlap for 8km along the coast between Kessingland and Covehithe; this defines the zone where significant cumulative impacts are considered likely to arise, at least in principle. All other significant impacts would result from the operation of one or other of the two developments in isolation.
26. Within the 40km study area, the screening exercise has considered the potential for impacts on the significance of designated heritage assets which, in the present context, include examples of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.
27. The decision to limit the study to designated assets reflects the higher importance of these assets, the higher level of protection afforded by statute and policy and therefore their greater potential to experience significant effects. It may be noted that all of the individual assets named as relevant to the study by members of the ETG are designated assets.
28. In considering the potential for adverse impacts on designated assets, a distinction has been drawn between the treatment of coastal assets (defined as those located within 100m of the high-water mark) and all other assets located inland of this coastal strip.
29. Assets on the coast itself are much more likely to derive some component of their heritage significance from a relationship with the sea, for example through functional associations with shipping or military defences. It is also much more likely that one or both of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project or proposed East Anglia TWO project would be visible in their settings. The combination of these two factors makes it much more likely that the significance of these coastal assets could be materially affected.
30. In contrast, assets located away from the immediate coast are much less likely to derive any part of their heritage significance from views to or from the sea, so any change in such views is much less likely

to affect their significance. It is also much less likely that assets inland from the coast will have any visual relationship with the sea. Whilst the bare-ground ZTVs presented in the ESs indicate widespread visibility of turbines inland for both projects (East Anglia ONE North Chapter 28 SLVIA Figure 28.4 and Figure 28.5, East Anglia TWO Chapter 28 SLVIA Figure 28.4 and Figure 28.5) this is not reflected on the ground. A combination of subdued topography, screening by vegetation, intervening built form and the very low angle of the proposed wind turbines above the horizon, results in very little visibility out to sea from locations inland of the immediate coastal strip.

31. Given the clear distinction in potential for material effects on significance, this study has individually addressed all designated heritage assets located within 100m of the Mean High-Water Mark (MHWM), including site visits to all of these assets (with the exception of the two assets on the remoter parts of Orford Ness). Reference has been made to information provided in the national heritage list and, in the case of Conservation Areas, to published Conservation Area Appraisals (which are available in all relevant cases). It became clear during site visits that the uniform 100m coastal study area excluded some designated assets, only a little further inland, that were clearly functionally associated with the sea or with sea views. This observation was also made by the local planning authorities in their response to the draft report. As a result, the 100m coastal study area has been slightly extended inland in some locations to selectively include additional designated assets; this primarily affects South Lowestoft and Aldeburgh.
32. Inland of the coastal strip, this study has included a desk-based review of designated assets of the highest importance (Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings) and any Registered Parks & Gardens, all located within the bare-ground ZTV for one or both of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project or proposed East Anglia TWO project. This was followed up by a visit to the area to understand the extent to which sea-views are generally available from inland locations. The intention has been to identify any exceptional assets where there is potential for significant effects away from the coastal strip.

5 THE HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Heritage Assets on the coast

33. Annex 1 at the end of this report provides lists of relevant heritage assets in the coastal study area i.e. all designated assets within 100m of the MHWM and selected adjacent assets that are considered to derive some portion of their significance from sea views. The lists include seven Scheduled Monuments, five Conservation Areas and 71 Listed Buildings of which five are Grade I assets, five Grade II* and the others all Grade II. Two assets (Slaughden Martello Tower and Orford Castle) are designated both as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.
34. In the analysis of heritage significance that follows, assets are dealt with in geographical order from north to south, with the exception of a number of medieval parish churches which are addressed as a group at the end. Three of the Scheduled Monuments and all but ten of the Listed Buildings are located in one or other of the Conservation Areas so the analysis is structured primarily around these five Conservation Areas, from Lowestoft in the north to Aldeburgh in the south. It should be noted that Conservation Areas have been recognised as designated heritage assets in their own right and considered on that basis in the analysis.

35. The locations of heritage assets referred to in the text are shown in Figure 2, which comprises a series of coastal map extracts organised from north to south. Selected assets are also illustrated in a set of 18 photographs that form Annex 2; these are also organised from north to south.

Lowestoft (see Figure 2.2 and 2.3, Photo 1 and 2)

- South Lowestoft Conservation Area
 - 1207043 Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club (Grade II*)
 - 1458627 Lowestoft War Memorial (Grade II)
 - 1209835 Statue of Triton (Grade II)
 - 1207047 Statue of Triton (Grade II)
 - 1292405 16-28, Victoria Terrace (Grade II)
 - 1207048 Wellington Esplanade (Grade II)
 - 1207035 Ashurst (Grade II)
 - 1279944 South Lodge (Grade II)
 - 1209664 Kirkley Cliff Terrace (Grade II)
 - 1207036 Windsor House (Grade II)
36. South Lowestoft is a planned seaside resort of mid-19th century date, south of the harbour, with terraces and villas overlooking pleasure gardens and promenades along the seafront (defined in the Appraisal as the Seafront Character Area). The resort was clearly designed, in part, to create attractive sea views for both residents and visitors from the seaward-facing houses and public promenades. Key views identified in the Appraisal include seaward views from the Upper Esplanade, Kensington Road and Pakefield Road.
37. There are ten Listed Buildings in the immediate coastal strip, all within South Lowestoft Conservation Area. The two statues of Triton are located at either end of the Esplanade in front of Royal Green and form part of the planned mid-19th century seafront in this area. A little further to the south, behind the gardens on the Upper Esplanade, there are contemporary terraced houses and substantial villas on Wellington Esplanade and Kirkley Cliff (Photos 1 and 2). These overlook the gardens with views to the sea beyond, at least from the upper floors.
38. The Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club is an architecturally important purpose-built building (1902-3) overlooking the harbour on its south side. In addition to its harbour-side location with obvious associations to boats, the club house has a low tower with a glazed observation room which was clearly designed to provide unimpeded views out over the sea – presumably to allow members to observe club races and other events out at sea.
39. The War Memorial, erected after WWI, is located in a prominent public position just south of the harbour but has no particular relationship with the sea or sea views.

Southwold (see Figure 2.6, Photo 3 and 4)

- Southwold Conservation Area
- 1384321 Church of St Edmund (Grade I)
- 1384444 The Lighthouse (Grade II)
- 1384422 Whitehall and Guardship (Grade II)
- 1384310 Old Water Tower (Grade II)
- 1384451 Church of The Sacred Heart and Attached Presbytery (Grade II)
- 1384340 Bay View (Number 14) and East Cliff (Number 15) (Grade II)
- 1384447 Trinity Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384446 10, Trinity Street (Grade II)

- 1384339 Back to Front Cottage, East Cliff House (Grade II)
- 1384445 8, Trinity Street (Grade II)
- 1384338 East Cliff Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384337 7, East Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384336 5 and 6, East Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384335 Cliff House and Shrimp Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384350 Reading Room Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384341 Sailors' Reading Room (Grade II)
- 1384442 Centre Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384441 Centre Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384431 South House (Grade II)
- 1384429 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, South Green (Grade II)
- 1384433 14 and 14a, South Green (Grade II)
- 1384435 The Retreat and Pin Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384436 24, South Green (Grade II)
- 1384353 Gun Hill Place (Grade II)
- 1384355 Watch House (Grade II)
- 1384354 Stone House (Grade II)

40. Southwold is a small seaside town with early medieval origins. For much of its history it was a trading and fishing port with a harbour in the estuary of the River Blyth, immediately to the south of the town. The town has retained a compact and informal street layout from this medieval settlement but the buildings (with very few exceptions such as the parish church) are much later in date with many architecturally important 18th and 19th houses reflecting wealth created by the rise of Southwold as a popular seaside resort – a status it has retained to the present day.
41. Southwold therefore has multiple associations with the sea – coastal trading, boat-building, fishing and, more recently, seaside recreation. The low cliffs on which the town is sited provide an elevated vantage point and the Conservation Area Appraisal notes (under 'Key Views and Vistas)
42. "Views of the sea can be had from the cliff top, from the shelter on Kilcock Cliff and the benches on Gun Hill Cliff. Also from within the town, there are views along streets, such as the view east along East Street, east along Dunwich Road, Chester Road, Field Stile Road and from locations over Gun Hill, and from St James' Green where the sea and the horizon provide an unusual end vista to an urban street."
43. Individual Listed Buildings on the cliff top also experience a close relationship with the sea. Southwold extends right up to the cliff edge (in part a reflection of the long history of coastal erosion) so there are 21 Listed Buildings within 100m of the high-water mark. Most of these buildings have sea views but the relationship this has to heritage significance varies between assets. Many are seaside villas of 18th/19th century date, including the imposing Centre Cliff House and other more modest properties, all designed to enjoy open sea views (Photo 3).
44. There are also some more functional buildings such as the early 19th century building (Whitehall and Guardship), which was formerly the coastguard station, or 5 and 6 East Cliff, which are converted pilot's cottages. Sea views had very practical purposes in these cases. An interesting hybrid case is provided by the Watch House on Gun Hill; this is thought to have been built in 1800 as a small garden house for one of the villas but was later converted to be used as a coastguard lookout.

45. The significance of other Listed Buildings on the cliff top has no obvious relationship with sea views; the Sailor's Reading Room is one example where the design does not encourage viewing out of the windows, despite its cliff-top location.
46. Away from the cliff edge in Southwold, sea views are rapidly lost as the townscape is generally enclosed and the ground does not rise inland (Photo 4). However, Suffolk Preservation Society has drawn attention to a number of prominent buildings in Southwold that are not located within 100m of the sea. The late 19th century lighthouse is located within the town, set back from the actual cliff edge. The purpose of a lighthouse is entirely dependent on its visibility from the sea so views of the tower from the sea are critical. It is interesting to note that the lighthouse in Southwold illustrates how views from the base of the tower are not critical to the functioning of a lighthouse, it is visibility of the light that matters.
47. The medieval church of St Edmund is a prominent building on the northern edge of the historic core of the town. The tower is a landmark both from the sea and on landward approaches to the town but does not have any other associations with the sea or sea views. The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart (built 1914) is located on the landward edge of the town overlooking Southwold Common and has no particular associations with the sea.
48. There are two adjacent water towers on Southwold Common (outside the Conservation Area); the older brick structure (late 19th century and Listed Grade II, 1384310) is dominated by a much taller 20th century concrete replacement (not designated). The towers are a prominent landmark on approaches to the town but have no particular associations with the sea.

Dunwich (see Figure 2.8, Photo 5)

- Dunwich Conservation Area
 - 1005995 Maison Dieu (or Hospital of the Holy Trinity), Dunwich (Scheduled Monument)
 - 1006032 Chapel of St James' Leper Hospital, Dunwich (Scheduled Monument)
 - 1006039 Greyfriars, Dunwich (Scheduled Monument, also Listed Grade II*)
49. Dunwich, a major coastal town and port at the mouth of the River Blyth in the medieval period, has been almost entirely lost to coastal erosion and now survives as a small rural hamlet with only the ruins of the medieval Greyfriars and the Chapel of St James as a visible reminder of its former importance. This latter scheduled medieval site, the Chapel of St James, is further inland within the village and has no relationship with the sea.
 50. Despite this long and important history as a port, the present-day character and appearance of the Conservation Area make very little reference to the sea and to sea views. The Appraisal identifies no key views out to sea, but views of the shoreline from, for example, the cliff top at Greyfriars, do contribute to an appreciation of the loss of the medieval town to the sea.
 51. The Greyfriars' precinct was located outside the town on its landward side (hence its survival). It is sited on a west-facing slope, so the sea is not visible except from the extreme eastern edge of the precinct, closest to the cliff (Photo 5). Its significance as a Scheduled Monument and Listed Building does not rely on sea views other than as part of an appreciation of the ruins as a rare survivor of the medieval town of Dunwich.
 52. The second Scheduled Monument within the coastal strip is the site of the Maison Dieu (a medieval hospital also outside the limits of the former town). There are no visible remains and the site is now a

car park behind the beach. As at Greyfriars, the proximity of the sea contributes to an appreciation of the history of coastal erosion at Dunwich.

Minsmere (see Figure 2.9, Photo 6 and 7)

- 1015687 Leiston Abbey (first site) with later chapel and pill box (Scheduled Monument)
53. Leiston Abbey was originally founded in 1182 on a low island in the coastal marshes at Minsmere, now only 250m inland from the coastline (Figure 2.9 and Photo 6). It was removed to another site further inland, at Leiston, in 1363 but a small chapel was retained on the old site. The surviving ruins of this chapel now incorporate a WWII pill box. Despite the location close to the shoreline, there are no sea views from the ruined chapel as these are obstructed by the beach ridge that parallels the shore (Photo 7).
54. The site of the original abbey can still be understood in the context of its island site within the Minsmere marshes but its heritage significance is not related to its current proximity to the sea, other than the role that on-going coastal erosion played in the removal of the abbey in the 14th century.
55. The significance of the WWII pill box is closely related to its coastal defence function; its setting includes open fields of fire from the gun slits to the north, east and south, designed to resist any sea-borne invasion at this location. That said, it may be noted that the pill box does not actually command sea views and its precise location appears to relate more to resistance of an enemy attack after landing from the protected position provided by the thick walls of the chapel ruin.

Sizewell (see Figure 2.10, Photo 8)

- 1391360 The Watch-House (Listed Grade II)
56. The Watch-House is a well-preserved example of an early 19th century coastguard lookout tower. It is located above the beach at Sizewell Gap, just to the south of the nuclear power station. The setting of this small two-storey structure clearly illustrates the importance of unobstructed views out to sea and, in this respect, the setting makes an important contribution to the significance of this Listed Building (Photo 8).

Thorpeness (see Figure 2.11, Photo 9)

- Thorpeness Conservation Area
 - 1287261 House in the Clouds (Listed Grade II)
57. Thorpeness is a planned seaside resort village, built on what was largely a greenfield site in the early decades of the 20th century. The collection of holiday houses and associated public buildings have a very distinctive architectural style, reflecting the vision of the landowner and his architects. This gives the Conservation Area a unique character and appearance. Many of the individual buildings have now been Listed but none of these are actually on the coast so are not listed individually above.
58. The village is sited on low-lying land beside an artificial lake ('the Meare') and, because there is a low ridge of sand and shingle on the coast, there are no sea views from within the village except from the final line of houses that are sited immediately above the beach (Photo 9). The coastline itself is otherwise undeveloped with none of the surfaced promenades, public gardens and piers that feature in the more developed resorts at Lowestoft, Southwold and Aldeburgh.

59. As a result, the distinctive character and appearance of the Conservation Area is not strongly related to the sea coast and the Appraisal does not identify any important views out to sea or even along the coast (again in contrast to Lowestoft, Southwold and Aldeburgh).
60. One Listed Building in Thorpeness does have a view of the sea. This is the remarkable 'House in the Clouds' (Grade II), a folly built to disguise the water tank for Thorpeness and located at the landward side of the village to the north of the Meare. Residential accommodation was originally limited to the five-storey tower below the water tank, which was enclosed in the actual 'cottage' on top of the tower. Whilst the height provided by the tower does create long-range views in all directions, the heritage significance of this unique building lies primarily in its status as a folly, making an attractive eyecatcher out of an otherwise utilitarian water tower.

Aldeburgh (see Figure 2.12, Photo 10 to 13)

- Aldeburgh Conservation Area
 - 1269696 North House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269697 Tiffany House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269712 8-14, Market Cross Place (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269713 White Lion Hotel (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269714 Market Cross House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269729 Wyndham House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269715 Moot House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269716 Moot Hall (Listed Grade I)
 - 1269694 Mill Inn (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269767 Swiss Cottage (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269766 Thelluson Lodge (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269765 Adair Lodge (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269774 84, High Street (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269769 Ocean Strand (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269768 Cross Keys Inn (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269771 The North Lookout (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269717 Oakley House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269735 Old Cottage, Tyne Cottage (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269736 The Suffolk (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269737 170 and 172, High Street (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269772 The South Lookout (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269770 Strafford House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269773 Crespigny House (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269741 White Hart Inn (Listed Grade II)
 - 1269752 Half Crown Cottage (Listed Grade II)
61. Aldeburgh has a long history as a fishing village and trading port but, like many settlements on this coast, it has experienced major changes of fortune as continual coastal erosion has both created and destroyed access to safe anchorages for boats. The sheltered haven provided by the Alde Estuary to the south of the town at Slaughden now has only a long and difficult access to the sea south of Orford Ness so in recent times boats at Aldeburgh have operated off the open beach.
62. The older parts of the town are located closest to the shoreline, immediately behind the beach. This is the result of ongoing coastal erosion which has progressively destroyed the seaward edge of the settlement. The 16th century Moot Hall (Listed Grade I) was originally located on a market place in the centre of the settlement but is now isolated on a site just above the beach. The focus of the post-

medieval settlement is the wide High Street, parallel to but set back from the shoreline and many of the Listed Buildings are found here. As the coastline has receded further, the town has spread westwards up a low cliff line on to higher ground. This is where the 16th century parish church is sited. Vantage points on this higher ground and the lines of steps leading down to the lower town provide informative views over the old town, the beach and to the sea beyond (Photo 10). These are identified as important views in the Conservation Area Appraisal.

63. In common with other coastal settlements, the long associations with fishing and coastal trading have been supplemented since the beginning of the 19th century by the rise in popularity of seaside holidays for those with leisure time. These visitors were originally accommodated in existing housing within the village, modified and extended to suit contemporary taste (such as Strafford House). The higher ground on the inland side of the village was exploited by incomers as it provided the space to build substantial houses as well as providing elevated sea views over the rooftops of existing settlement. Examples of houses here include Thelluson Lodge (originally built 1810 for the Marquis of Salisbury), Adair Lodge (early 19th century) and Crespigny House (originally built 1775). More modest purpose-built villas with sea views, often enjoyed from balconies, were added at the seaward edge of the town in the mid-19th century. Examples include North House, Tiffany House, Swiss Cottage, Ocean Strand and Oakley House. The importance of the seaside holiday trade is also reflected in a number of small hotels and inns within the older part of the town.
64. Two other Listed Buildings on the eastward edge of the town are closely associated with the sea. These are the two brick-built lookout towers at the top of the beach, built in the 19th century by rival groups of pilots to spot inbound shipping for the Thames Estuary (Photos 11-13).

Orford Ness (see Figure 2.13, 2.14 and 2.15, Photo 14 to 18)

- 1006041 Slaughden Martello Tower (Scheduled Monument, also Listed Grade II*)
 - 1416933 Orford Ness: The Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures (Scheduled Monument)
 - 1014860 Orford Castle (Scheduled Monument, also Listed Building Grade I)
 - 1392631 Orfordness Lighthouse (Grade II)
65. A long shingle spit runs south for 7km from Aldeburgh to Orford Ness where it turns to the south-west for a further 9km to the mouth of the River Ore. This effective island of shingle with salt marshes behind was never settled but does contain an interesting variety of designated heritage assets, primarily relating to military activities which exploited this uninhabited and isolated area.
66. Immediately to the south of Aldeburgh, at the narrow northern neck of the single bank, is a Martello Tower (Scheduled and Listed Grade II*, Figure 2.13). This was built in 1808-10 during the Napoleonic Wars as part of Britain's defences against possible attack by French forces (Photo 14 to 16).
67. Further south at Orford Ness itself is a lighthouse (Grade II), built in 1792 and still in use but fully automatic since 1964 (Figure 2.15, Photo 17). Its location reflects the importance of Orford Ness as a landmark and the difficulties of navigation for coastal shipping along this low-lying coast with many offshore banks. The tower originally functioned as the higher of a pair of leading lights, marking a safe channel. Following loss of the lower light to the sea, a sector light was installed in the tower that performed the same function.

68. A short distance to the south-west of the lighthouse are the remains of buildings that formed part of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment facility, active between 1953 and 1971, and used for the testing of components for atomic weapons (Figure 2.15, Photo 17 and 18). Selection of the site for this purpose had no connection with proximity to the sea; it was part of a longer history of Orford Ness since 1915 as a site for military ballistics testing, reflecting the remoteness of the location from the civilian population.
69. Orford Castle is not located on the shingle spit but it is sited just inland of Orford Ness, across the River Ore, so it is convenient to discuss it here (Figure 2.14). The castle, sited on the western edge of the village of Orford, was an important centre of royal power on the 12th and 13th centuries but declined in importance after that. This decline, in part, relates to the declining fortunes of Orford as a port. This was another victim of coastal change in Suffolk with the extension of the Orford Ness single spit restricting access for sea-going vessels. The castle is notable now for its well-preserved keep which still rises to its full height above the remainder of the castle which otherwise survives as earthworks.
70. The keep still provides an excellent high vantage point with wide views along the coastline and out to sea across Orford Ness. This illustrates the former importance of Orford as a port and the role of the castle in coastal defence in the medieval period.
71. This coastal defence function was revived during WWII when a concrete observation post was built into one of the corner turrets at the top of the keep.

Coastal churches (see Figure 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.7)

- 1352637 Church of St Bartholomew, Corton (Listed Grade II*)
 - 1207045 Church of St Margaret and All Saints, Pakefield (Listed Grade II*)
 - 1032168 Church of St Andrew, Covehithe (Listed Grade I)
 - 1032142 Church of St Margaret, Reydon (Listed Grade II*)
 - 1283823 St Andrew's Church, Walberswick (Listed Grade I)
72. Suffolk Preservation Society has drawn attention to a number of medieval parish churches along the coast, in addition to the churches in Southwold and Aldeburgh already noted above.
73. Church of St Margaret and All Saints, Pakefield (1207045, Grade II*) is on the southern outskirts of Lowestoft (Figure 2.3). This church is only 120m from the high-water mark so is effectively within the immediate coastal strip. It has open views to the sea from a slightly elevated position above a wide area of blown sand and shingle. These views are part of the setting of the church but do not make a positive contribution to the significance of this asset other than illustrating the coastal location of the church.
74. The Church of St Andrew at Covehithe (Figure 2.4) and the Church of St Bartholomew at Corton (Figure 2.1) are both only 300m from the coast but have no sea views. This serves to emphasise the very narrow belt of land in which sea views are available in this part of Suffolk.
75. Two other churches named by Suffolk Preservation Society are further back but still relatively close to the coast: Church of St Margaret, Reydon (Figure 2.5) and Church of St Andrew, Walberswick (Figure 2.7). Neither of these churches are experienced in a setting that includes views out to sea.
76. In all of these cases (including the churches at Southwold and Aldeburgh) we recognise that the church towers have functioned to a greater or lesser extent as landmarks, assisting in the navigation of boats close to the shore. This is an aspect of their setting that makes a positive contribution to their

significance. We are also aware that it is possible to obtain views of the sea from the top of church towers located close to the coast. However, regardless of any amenity value these views might have, it is considered that such views do not make a positive contribution to the significance of these churches as heritage assets.

5.2 Heritage Assets inland from the coast

77. A review was undertaken of designated assets of the highest importance (Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings) and any Registered Parks & Gardens, all located within the bare-ground ZTV for one or both of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project or proposed East Anglia TWO projects within the 40km study area.
78. Assets considered as part of this review included 24 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and nine Scheduled Monuments; there were no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 40km study area. The Listed Buildings are dominated by medieval churches with a few examples of medieval or post-medieval vernacular buildings and larger country houses. The Scheduled Monuments include examples of medieval moated sites, ruins of medieval ecclesiastical buildings and Bronze Age Barrows.
79. It is clear that, away from the immediate vicinity of the coast, there are no opportunities for sea views and therefore no reason to predict that the setting of any of these assets could be affected by the offshore infrastructure of East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO.

6 PREDICTED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

80. The review of coastal heritage assets identifies a variety of ways in which the presence of the sea, or sea views, in the setting of these assets can contribute to their significance. The source of that significance can be summarised under three headings:
- Military coastal defence;
 - Maritime trades and activities; and
 - Seaside holiday resorts.
81. Operation of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project or proposed East Anglia TWO project has the potential, in principle, to diminish the ability to experience or appreciate the significance of heritage assets where one or more of these topics is associated with them. For assets where none of these topics is relevant, for example the War Memorial in Lowestoft or the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment on Orford Ness, there is no potential for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project or proposed East Anglia TWO projects to affect significance.

6.1 Assets related to military coastal defence

82. Three designated heritage assets in the study area have a history and function relating to military coastal defence:
- 1015687 Leiston Abbey (first site) with later chapel and pill box (Scheduled Monument)
 - 1006041 Slaughden Martello Tower (Scheduled Monument, also Listed Grade II*)
 - 1014860 Orford Castle (Scheduled Monument, also Listed Building Grade I)
83. The Martello Tower at Slaughden is the most northerly of the chain of towers constructed during the Napoleonic Wars to resist a possible invasion by French forces. It was designed to monitor the adjacent coastline with a clear field of fire for the gun mounted on top of the tower. The positive contribution

that setting makes to the significance of this asset therefore relates to our ability to experience the tower in an open setting with unobstructed sea views (Photos 14 to 16). The proposed East Anglia ONE North project would be located at least 55km from the Martello Tower; and the proposed East Anglia TWO project would be located 36km from the Martello Tower and neither would affect the open nature of the setting. There would be no impact on significance from either project.

84. Orford Castle is also understood in the context of wide and long unobstructed views along the coast and out to sea, both in the medieval period and during WWII. The proposed East Anglia ONE North project would be located at least 60km from the castle; and the proposed East Anglia TWO project would be located 40km from the castle and neither would affect the open nature of the setting when looking out to sea. There would be no impact on significance from either project.
85. The pill box at the site of Leiston Abbey is a component of the WWII coastal defences in Suffolk (like Orford Castle), but in this case does not have sea views (Photo 7). Its setting would be unaffected by the presence of the wind turbines.

6.2 Assets related to maritime trades and activities

86. This category includes assets related to all aspects of shipping and navigation: fishing and coastal trading vessels as well as pleasure craft, coastguard and navigation aids such as lighthouses. Assets that are relevant here are:

Lowestoft

- 1207043 Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club (Grade II*)

Southwold

- 1384321 Church of St Edmund (Grade I)
- 1384444 The Lighthouse (Grade II)
- 1384422 Whitehall and Guardship (Grade II)
- 1384336 5 and 6, East Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384355 Watch House (Grade II)

Sizewell

- 1391360 The Watch-House (Listed Grade II)

Aldeburgh

- 1269771 The North Lookout (Grade II)
- 1269772 The South Lookout (Grade II)
- 1392631 Orfordness Lighthouse (Grade II)

Coastal churches

- 1352637 Church of St Bartholomew, Corton (Listed Grade II*)
- 1207045 Church of St Margaret and All Saints, Pakefield (Listed Grade II*)
- 1032168 Church of St Andrew, Covehithe (Listed Grade I)
- 1032142 Church of St Margaret, Reydon (Listed Grade II*)
- 1283823 St Andrew's Church, Walberswick (Listed Grade I)

87. All of these assets are experienced in settings that illustrate the importance of views out to sea or views from the sea: yacht club members enjoying races, coastguards and pilots monitoring shipping and

lighthouses signalling their position at night (Photo 8, 12 and 13). In the case of the two lighthouses, the ability to obtain views towards them from the sea is also relevant to an appreciation of their function, both as landmarks by day and lights at night (Photo 17). The towers of coastal churches also have a function as local landmarks for vessels close to the shore.

88. In all cases, the presence of wind turbines no closer than 35km from the coast would have no effect on the ability to experience views out from these assets. Nor, in the case of the lighthouses and churches, would it affect an appreciation of them from the sea. Even in the case of the two lighthouses, they would be experienced from vessels relatively close to the coast, inshore of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.
89. There would be no impact on the significance of these assets from either project.

6.3 Assets relating to seaside holiday resorts

90. The rise and sustained popularity of seaside holidays in Britain has had a strong influence on the character of many coastal settlements and relevant assets in this category include not only individual buildings, but also larger areas of historic townscape, recognised as Conservation Areas:

Lowestoft

- South Lowestoft Conservation Area
- 1209835 Statue of Triton (Grade II)
- 1207047 Statue of Triton (Grade II)
- 1292405 16-28, Victoria Terrace (Grade II)
- 1207048 Wellington Esplanade (Grade II)
- 1207035 Ashurst (Grade II)
- 1279944 South Lodge (Grade II)
- 1209664 Kirkley Cliff Terrace (Grade II)
- 1207036 Windsor House (Grade II)

Southwold

- Southwold Conservation Area
- 1384340 Bay View (Number 14) and East Cliff (Number 15) (Grade II)
- 1384339 Back to Front Cottage, East Cliff House (Grade II)
- 1384338 East Cliff Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384337 7, East Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384335 Cliff House and Shrimp Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384350 Reading Room Cottage (Grade II)
- 1384442 Centre Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384441 Centre Cliff (Grade II)
- 1384431 South House (Grade II)
- 1384429 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, South Green (Grade II)
- 1384433 14 and 14a, South Green (Grade II)
- 1384353 Gun Hill Place (Grade II)
- 1384354 Stone House (Grade II)

Thorpeness

- Thorpeness Conservation Area

Aldeburgh

- Aldeburgh Conservation Area
- 1269696 North House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269697 Tiffany House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269714 Market Cross House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269715 Moot House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269767 Swiss Cottage (Listed Grade II)
- 1269766 Thelluson Lodge (Listed Grade II)
- 1269765 Adair Lodge (Listed Grade II)
- 1269769 Ocean Strand (Listed Grade II)
- 1269771 The North Lookout (Listed Grade II)
- 1269717 Oakley House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269772 The South Lookout (Listed Grade II)
- 1269770 Strafford House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269773 Crespigny House (Listed Grade II)
- 1269752 Half Crown Cottage (Listed Grade II)

91. The large number of assets listed here reflects the impact of seaside holidays on the built heritage of coastal settlements. Whilst this includes considerable numbers of individually designated buildings, it is the character of the Conservation Areas that better reflects the overall heritage significance here. In South Lowestoft, a planned seaside resort was attached to the edge of an existing settlement in the mid-19th century. At Thorpeness an entirely new seaside village was created in the early 20th century. In Southwold and Aldeburgh, declining medieval ports were reinvigorated and enlarged by the popularity of the seaside holiday and the economic activity this generated.
92. At South Lowestoft, Southwold and Aldeburgh, the value placed on the coastline and sea views by holidaymakers has had a marked influence on the structure and character of the settlements. This is most clear in South Lowestoft where a greenfield site allowed for the laying out of a planned seaside resort: a pier extends out into the sea, seaside promenades at the top of the beach are backed by pleasure public gardens which, in turn create an attractive foreground for terraces of seaward facing houses. The focus on the sea is clear, sea bathing off the beach, walking in the sea air along the pier and promenades, relaxing in the adjacent gardens and admiring sea views from the houses.
93. The situation is rather more complex in Southwold and Aldeburgh where the same degree of formal planning could not be achieved within a pre-existing settlement, but all of the same elements are present. In contrast, Thorpeness, despite functioning as a seaside resort does not offer a planned sea-front, retaining a much softer undeveloped shoreline, more in keeping with its 'village' character.
94. In all four settlements, it is obvious that the coastal setting is central to an appreciation of these places as historic seaside resorts. Anyone visiting can appreciate the seaward-facing layout of much of the development and the importance placed on the experience of sea views (planned and fortuitous) from both public spaces and private residential locations.
95. The operation of East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO would not affect our ability to appreciate and understand the overall layout of these settlements or the placing of individual buildings; nor would it obstruct or otherwise curtail any sea view. In these respects, our appreciation of the significance of these historic seaside resorts would be unaffected.

96. East Anglia ONE North (in the case of South Lowestoft) and, more particularly, East Anglia TWO (in the cases of Southwold, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh) would change some sea-facing views under conditions of very good or excellent visibility. East Anglia ONE North would be seen from South Lowestoft at a range of at least 36km. East Anglia TWO would be seen from Southwold, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh at a range of at least 35km. The addition of wind turbines on the sea horizon at a considerable distance offshore would add man-made structures into a view where ships are currently the only objects of similar apparent scale. This change does not inevitably affect the significance of heritage assets as it would need to be argued that the qualitative change in the nature of the sea view diminishes the contribution that this setting makes to the historic seaside resort.
97. It could be argued that wind turbines are an anachronistic addition to the view and therefore diminish, to some degree, the historic character of the resort. This argument could have some merit if the resorts were now experienced in an essentially unchanged historic setting, resulting in high sensitivity to any such change. However, this is not the case: all of these resorts are functioning 21st century places. It is concluded that the degree of change in seaward facing views would not be sufficient to significantly change the historic character of the Conservation Areas. This reflects the relatively small scale of the turbines (due to distance), their limited extent on the horizon and the high potential for them to be entirely obscured in conditions of less than excellent visibility.
98. Alternatively, an aesthetic argument could be made, suggesting that these historic resorts were developed (in part) as places of natural beauty. It could be suggested that the addition of wind turbines to the view would diminish our ability to appreciate the inherent attractiveness of the places to the 19th century visitor. Whilst these resorts may have been viewed in the late 18th and 19th centuries as places for healthy relaxation, away from the pressures of city life and work, they were not remote or isolated places cut off from the modern world. Life would have been highly social and the sea, around which much of that society revolved, would have been busy with shipping (probably more so than today). In this context, it is concluded that the simple presence of wind turbines more than 35km offshore would not significantly affect our ability to appreciate the historic appeal of these seaside resorts.
99. Overall, it is concluded that there would be only very limited harm to the significance of these heritage assets in seaside resorts from either project. The presence of either project would not materially diminish our ability to experience and appreciate South Lowestoft, Southwold, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh as historic seaside resorts.

7 CONCLUSION

100. It is concluded from analysis of these three topics that the predicted visual change in setting due to the operation of East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO would cause no harm to the significance of assets related to military coastal defence and maritime trades. There would be very limited harm to the significance of at least some designated heritage assets associated with seaside holiday resorts. In EIA terms this would equate to no significant adverse effects on onshore heritage assets from the presence of the offshore infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.
101. Detailed consideration of designated heritage assets on the coast has identified a variety of ways in which the presence of the sea, or sea views, in the setting of coastal assets can contribute to their significance. The source of that significance can be summarised under three headings:

- Military coastal defence;
- Maritime trades and activities; and
- Seaside holiday resorts.

102. It is concluded from analysis of these three topics that the predicted change in setting due to the operation of East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO would cause no harm to the significance of assets related to military coastal defence and maritime trades. There would be very limited harm to the significance of at least some designated heritage assets associated with seaside holiday resorts. In EIA terms this would equate to no significant adverse effects on onshore heritage assets from the presence of the offshore infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project.
103. Given these findings, it is considered that level of assessment undertaken to inform this screening exercise is sufficient. It is not necessary to undertake any further assessment into the impact of the two projects on the significance of coastal heritage assets.

ANNEX 1: COASTAL HERITAGE ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SCREENING EXERCISE

NB: Assets are listed by designation and in geographical order from north to south.

Scheduled Monuments

List Entry	Name
1005995	Maison Dieu (or Hospital of the Holy Trinity), Dunwich
1006032	Chapel of St James' Leper Hospital, Dunwich
1006039	Greyfriars, Dunwich (also Listed Building)
1015687	Leiston Abbey (first site) with later chapel and pill box
1006041	Slaughden Martello tower (also Listed Building)
1014860	Orford Castle with adjoining quarry and remains of 20th century look-out post (also Listed Building)
1416933	Orford Ness: the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures

Conservation Areas

Lowestoft South

Southwold

Dunwich

Thorpeness

Aldeburgh

Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Location	Grade
1352637	Church of St Bartholomew	Corton, Waveney, Suffolk, NR32	II*
1207043	Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II*
1458627	Lowestoft War Memorial	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1209835	Statue of Triton	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1207047	Statue of Triton	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1292405	16-28, Victoria Terrace	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II

List Entry	Name	Location	Grade
1207048	Wellington Esplanade	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1207035	Ashurst	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1279944	South Lodge	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1209664	Kirkley Cliff Terrace	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1207036	Windsor House	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II
1207045	Church of St Margaret and All Saints	Lowestoft, Waveney, Suffolk, NR33	II*
1032168	Church of St Andrew	Covehithe, Waveney, Suffolk, NR34	I
1032142	Church of St Margaret	Reydon, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II*
1384321	Church of St Edmund	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	I
1384444	The Lighthouse	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384422	Whitehall and Guardship	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384310	Old Water Tower	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384451	Church of The Sacred Heart and Attached Presbytery	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384340	Bay View (Number 14) and East Cliff (Number 15) and railings attached to front	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384447	Trinity Cottage	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384446	10, Trinity Street	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384339	Back to Front Cottage, East Cliff House	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384445	8, Trinity Street	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384338	East Cliff Cottage	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384337	7, East Cliff	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384336	5 and 6, East Cliff	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384335	Cliff House and Shrimp Cottage	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384350	Reading Room Cottage	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II

List Entry	Name	Location	Grade
1384341	Sailors' Reading Room	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384442	Centre Cliff	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384441	Centre Cliff	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384431	South House	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384429	10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, South Green	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384433	14 and 14a, South Green	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384435	The Retreat and Pin Cottage	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384436	24, South Green	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384353	Gun Hill Place	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384355	Watch House	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1384354	Stone House	Southwold, Waveney, Suffolk, IP18	II
1283823	St Andrew's Church	Walberswick, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP18	I
1391360	The Watch-House	Leiston, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP16	II
1287261	House in the Clouds	Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP16	II
1269696	North House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269697	Tiffany House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269712	8-14, Market Cross Place	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269713	White Lion Hotel	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269714	Market Cross House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269729	Wyndham House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269715	Moot House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269716	Moot Hall	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	I
1269694	Mill Inn	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269767	Swiss Cottage	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269766	Thelluson Lodge	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II

List Entry	Name	Location	Grade
1269765	Adair Lodge	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269774	84, High Street	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269769	Ocean Strand	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269768	Cross Keys Inn	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269771	The North Lookout	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269717	Oakley House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269735	Old Cottage, Tyne Cottage	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269736	The Suffolk	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269737	170 and 172, High Street	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269772	The South Lookout	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269770	Strafford House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269773	Crespigny House	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269741	White Hart Inn	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269752	Half Crown Cottage	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II
1269724	Martello Tower	Aldeburgh, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP15	II*
1030873	Orford Castle	Orford, East Suffolk, Suffolk, IP12	I
1392631	Orfordness Lighthouse	Orford, Suffolk Coastal, Suffolk, IP12	II

ANNEX 2: COASTAL HERITAGE ASSETS BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHY

The following photographs were taken on the 21st-23rd July 2019.

Photo 1 South Lowestoft Conservation Area, Wellington Esplanade. View towards sea across public gardens from centre of Grade II Listed terrace of houses (GPS 654496 292030)



Photo 2 South Lowesoft Conservation Area, Kirkley Cliff. View towards sea across public gardens from centre of Grade II Listed terrace of houses (GPS 654403 291845)



Photo 3 Southwold Conservation Area, East Cliff. View towards sea from No.14 East Cliff (GPS 650973 276165)



Photo 4 Southwold Conservation Area, East Street. View towards sea along East Street from junction with Trinity Street (GPS 650910 276098)



Photo 5 Dunwich Conservation Area, Greyfriars (Scheduled Monument). View from wall-gate towards the sea with remains of friary in the foreground (GPS 647720 270418)



Photo 6 Leiston, Leiston Abbey (original site) (Scheduled Monument). View from public footpath towards sea and remains of Leiston Abbey (incorporating WWII pill box) (GPS 647054 265987)



Photo 7 Leiston, Leiston Abbey (original site) (Scheduled Monument). View from immediately north of pill box looking east towards the sea (GPS 647340 265980)



Photo 8 Sizewell, The Watch-House (Listed Grade II). View towards sea with Watch-House in foreground (GPS 647522 262725)



Photo 9 Thorpeness Conservation Area, The Coast Guards. View from looking east towards the sea (GPS 647362 259790)



Photo 10 Aldeburgh Conservation Area. View towards sea from public bench on the Terrace at top of Town Steps (GPS 646405 256594)



Photo 11 Aldeburgh Conservation Area, North Lookout Tower (Listed Building Grade II) (GPS 646525 256534)



Photo 12 Aldeburgh Conservation Area. View from west side of Oakley square looking towards Grade II Listed North Lookout Tower (GPS 646483 256578)



Photo 13 Aldeburgh Conservation Area, South Lookout Tower (Listed Building Grade II) with North Lookout Tower in background (GPS 646499 256318)



Photo 14 Slaughden, Martello Tower (Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Grade II*). View looking north-east from north side of tower (GPS 646302 254944)



Photo 15 Slaughden, Martello Tower (Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Grade II*). View looking east from bridge to tower (GPS 646272 254913)



Photo 16 Slaughden, Martello Tower (Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Grade II*). View looking north-east from south side of tower (GPS 646297 254868)



Photo 17 Orford Ness: The Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures (Scheduled Monument) View from ferry at Orford with Orford Ness Lighthouse (Listed Building Grade II) on coast in background. (GPS 643626 248829)

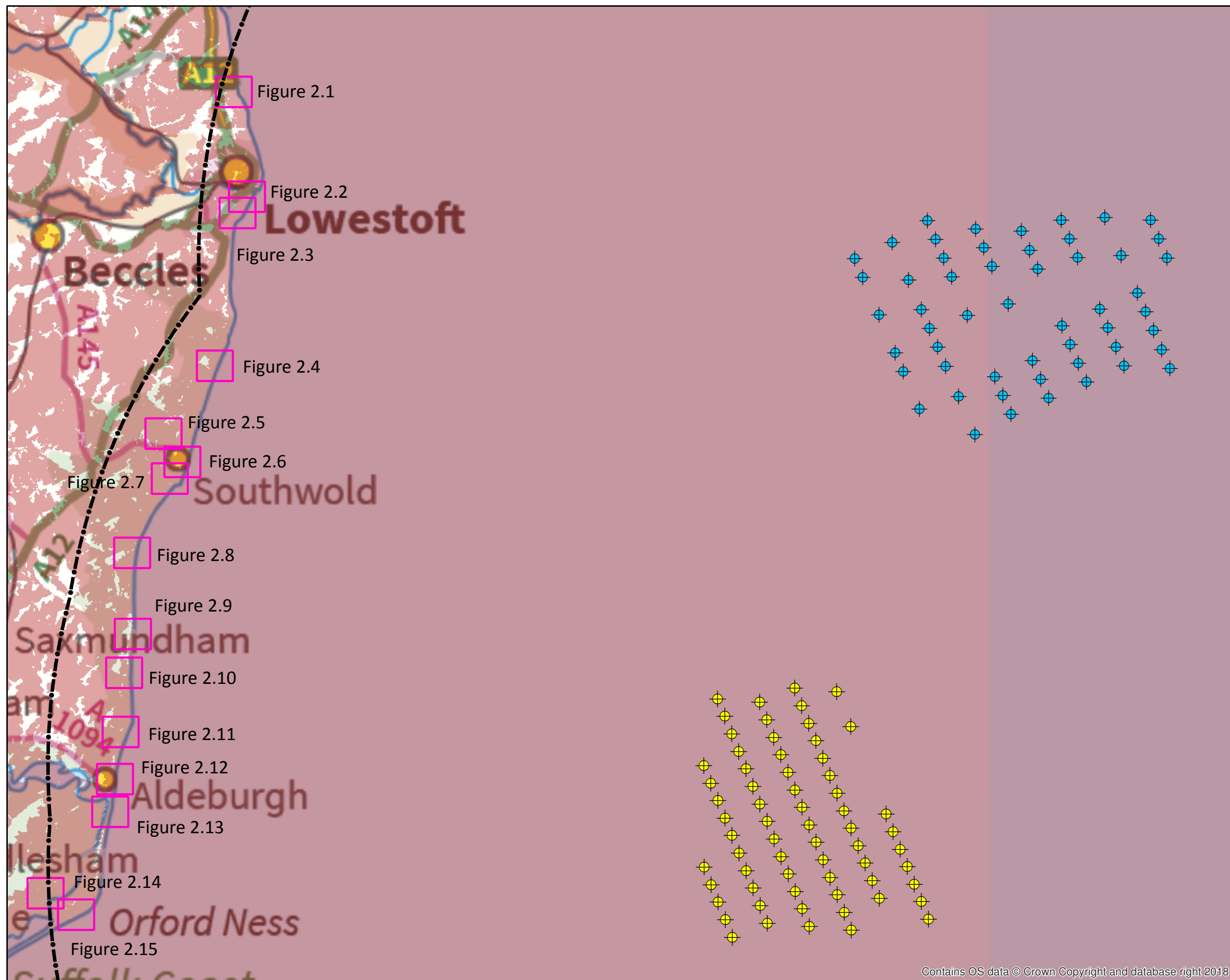


Photo 18 Orford Ness: The Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures (Scheduled Monument) View from research establishment towards sea across shingle of Orford Beach (GPS 644129 248561)



FIGURES

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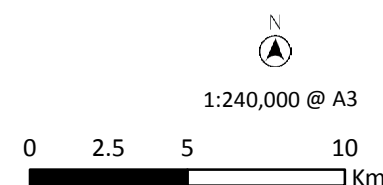


KEY

- Combined 40km Search Area
- Figure 2 Extract Location
- East Anglia ONE North Turbine
- East Anglia TWO Turbine

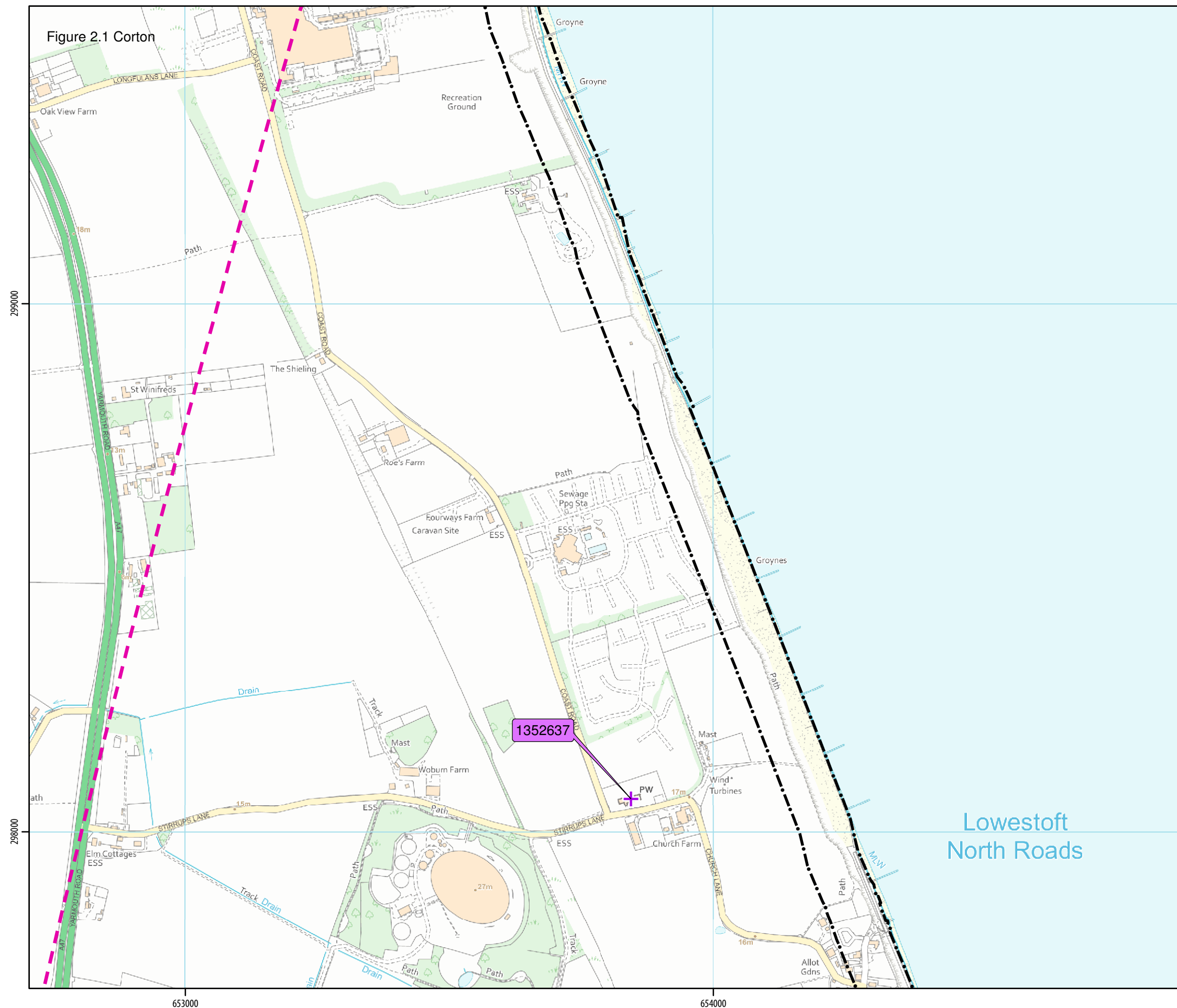
Combined ZTV

- At least one turbine visible



Appendix 24.8 Figure 1:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on
coastal heritage assets.

Study Area.



KEY

- Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- - - Coastal Study Area
- - - Combined 40km Search Area

Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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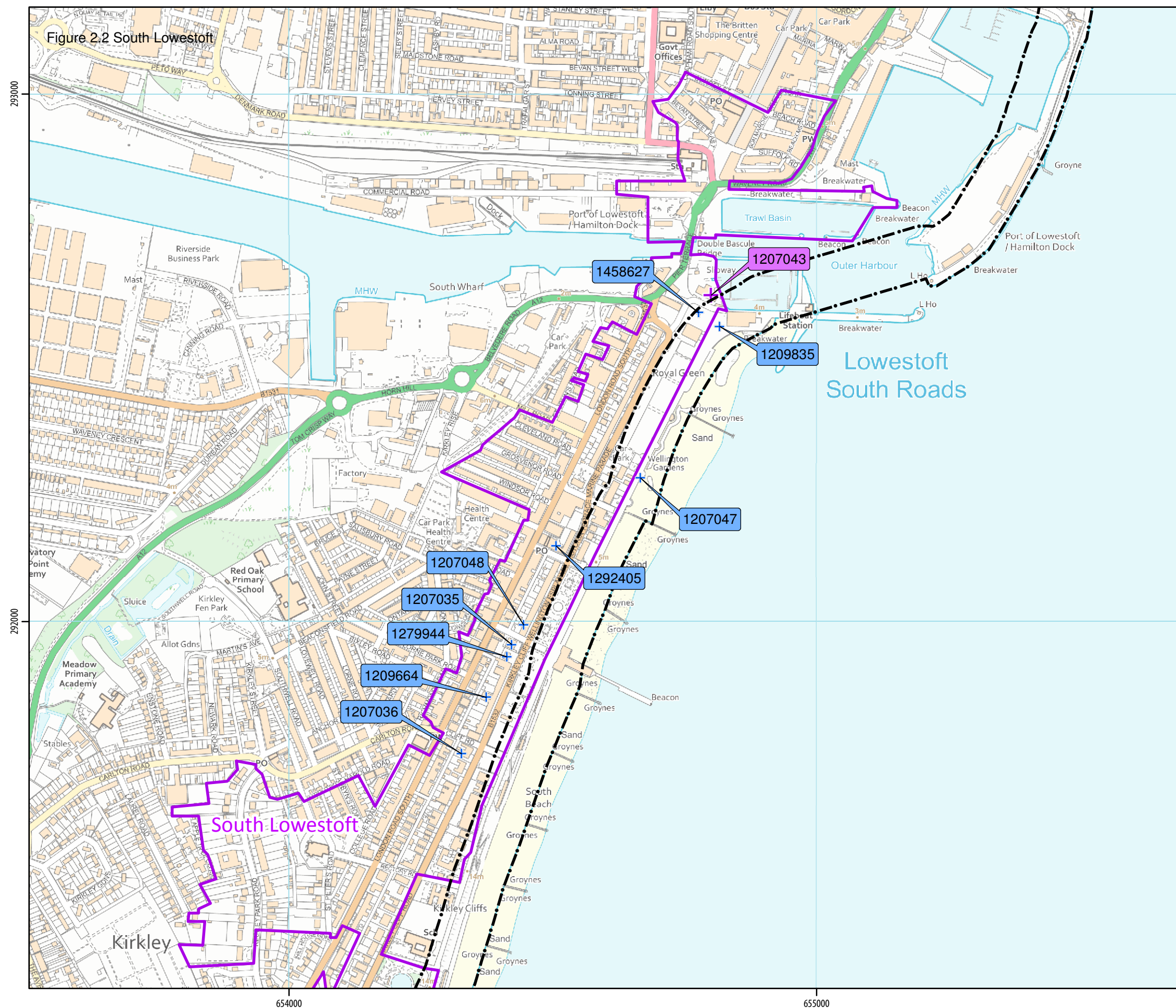


1:7,500 @ A3

0 250 m

Lowestoft
North Roads

Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.1:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

-  Scheduled Monument
-  Grade I Listed Building
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Conservation Area
-  Coastal Study Area
-  Combined 40km Search Area

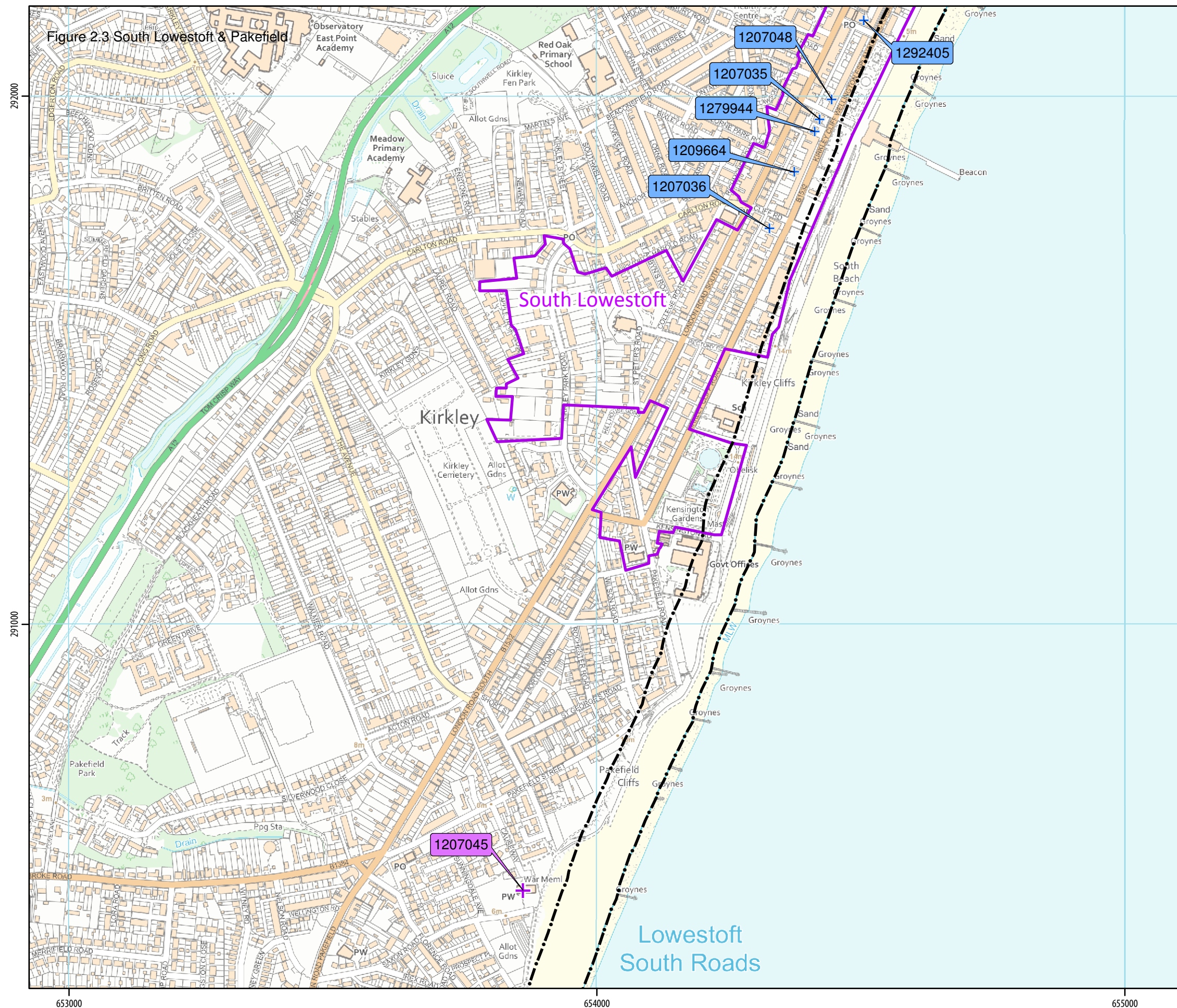
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3



Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.2:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



- KEY
- Scheduled Monument
 - + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - Coastal Study Area
 - Combined 40km Search Area

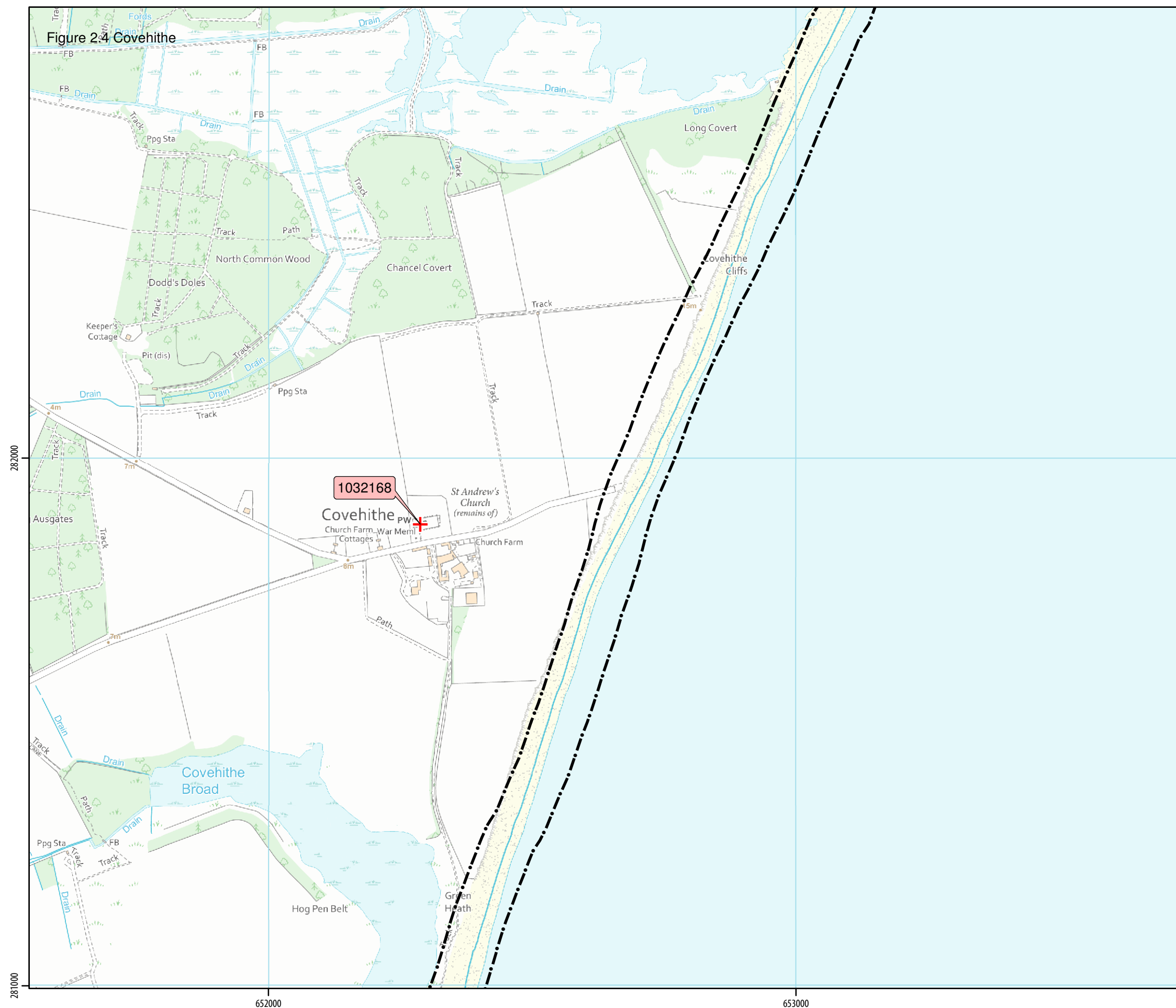
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3

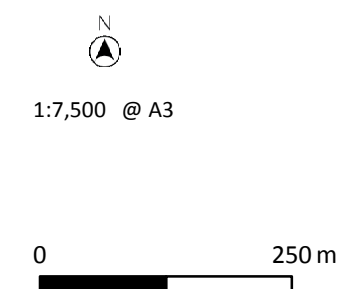


Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.3:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.

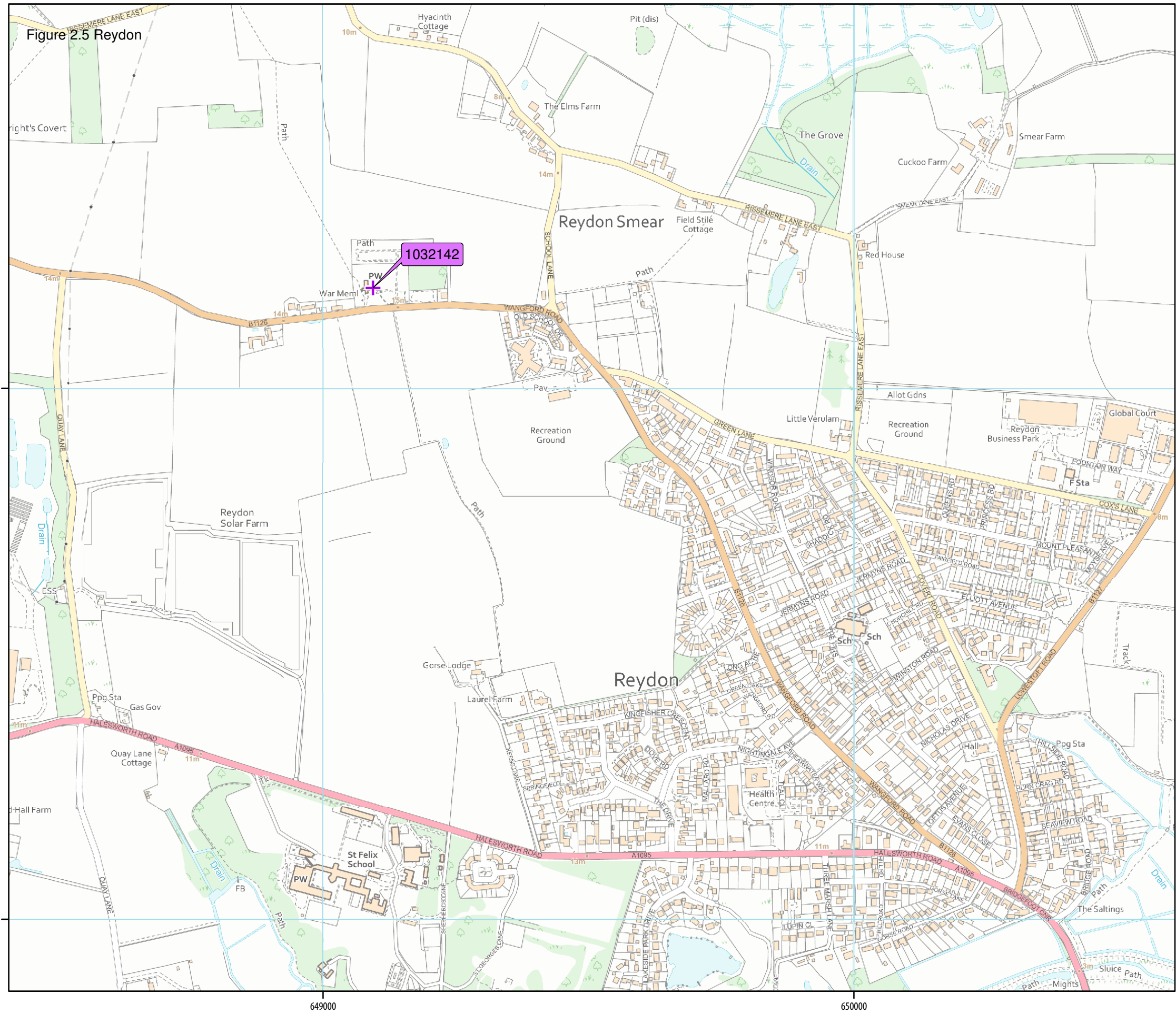


- KEY
- ▭ Scheduled Monument
 - + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - ▭ Conservation Area
 - - - Coastal Study Area
 - - - Combined 40km Search Area

Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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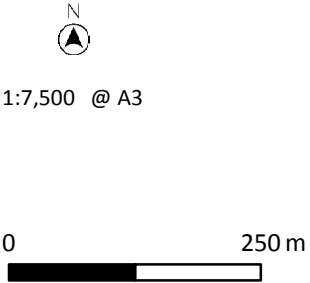


Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.4:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.

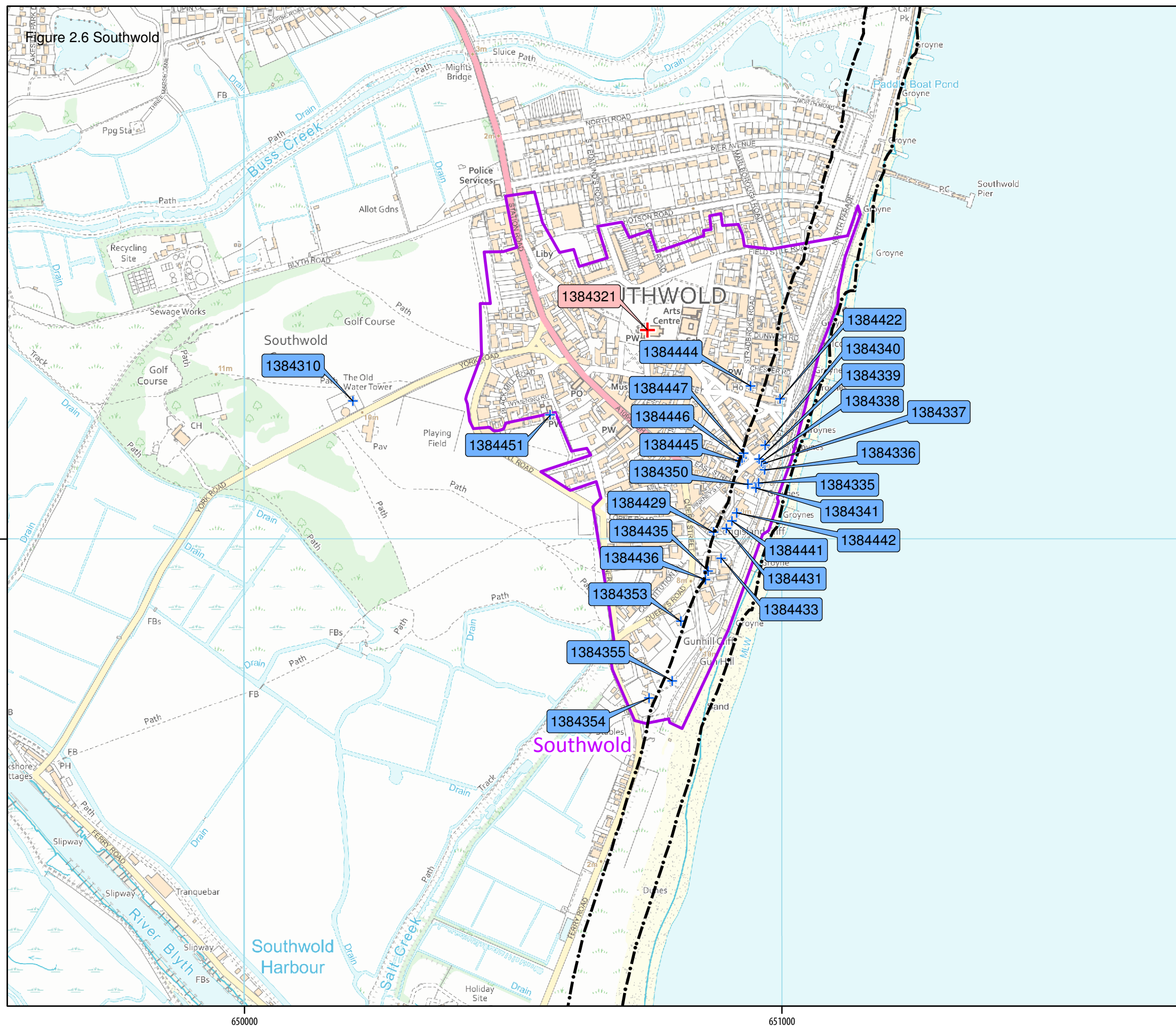


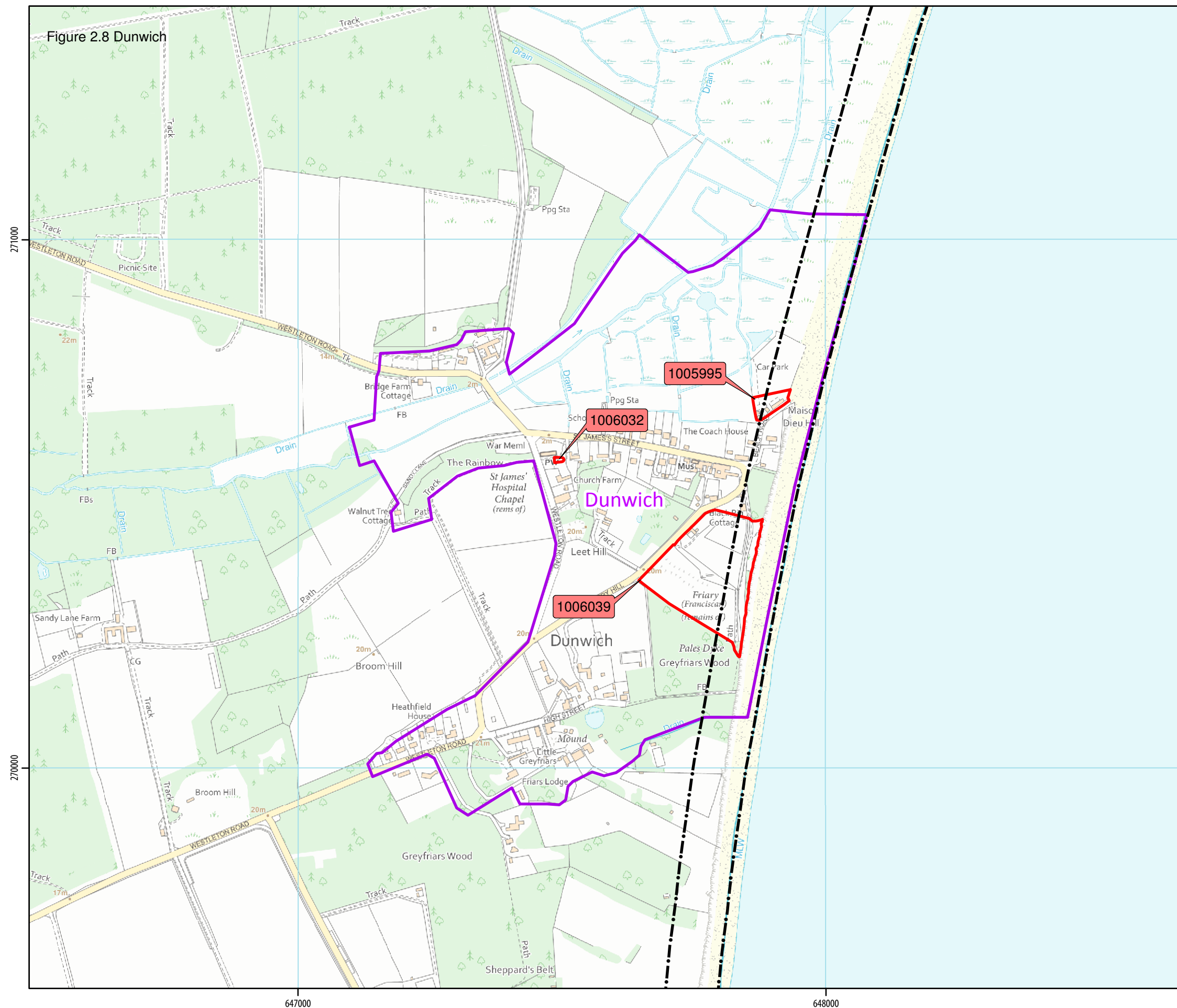
- KEY
- Scheduled Monument
 - + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - ▬ Coastal Study Area
 - ▬ Combined 40km Search Area

Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.5:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.





KEY

- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- ▭ Conservation Area
- Coastal Study Area
- ▭ Combined 40km Search Area

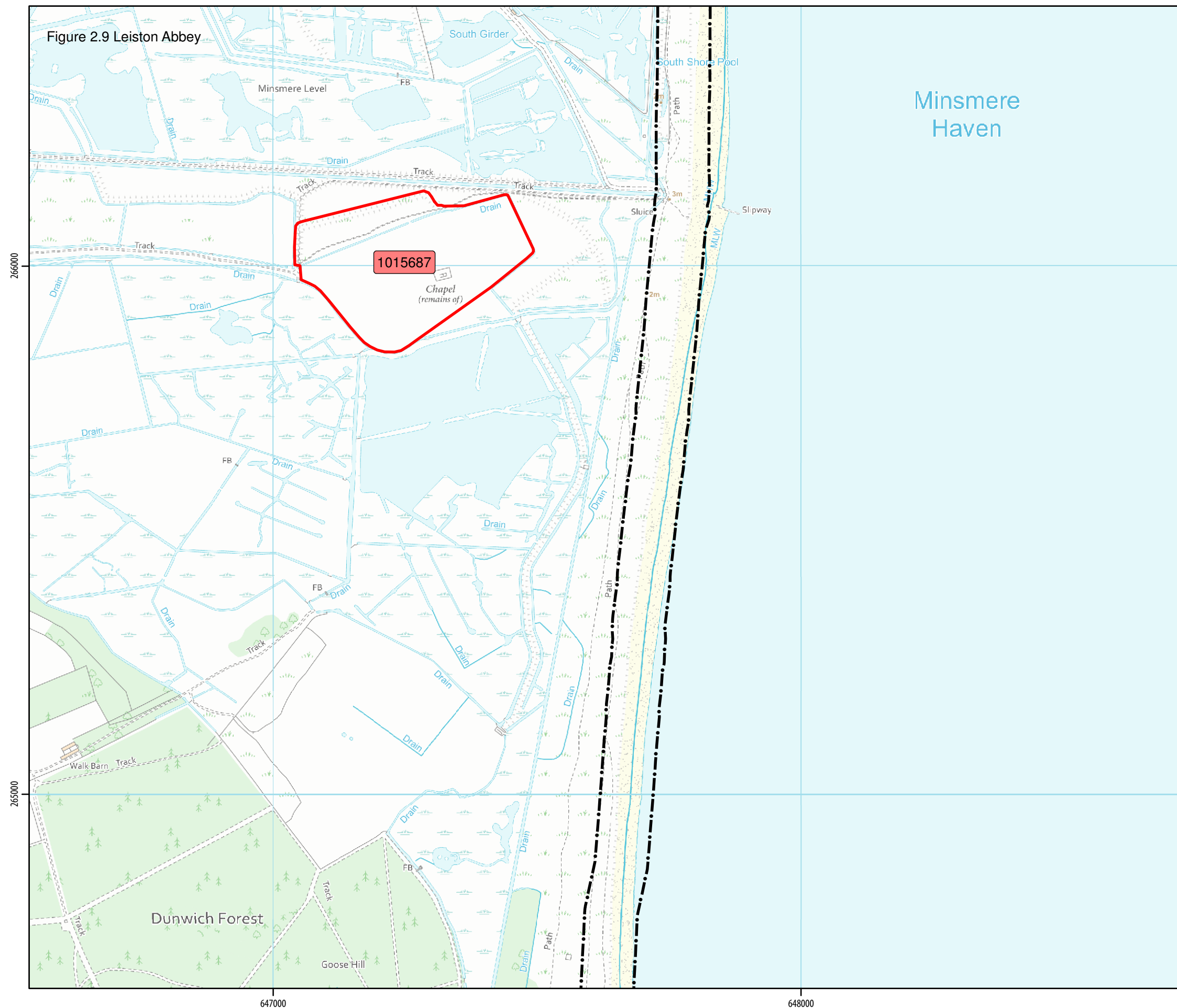
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3

0 250 m

Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.8:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

-  Scheduled Monument
-  Grade I Listed Building
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Conservation Area
-  Coastal Study Area
-  Combined 40km Search Area

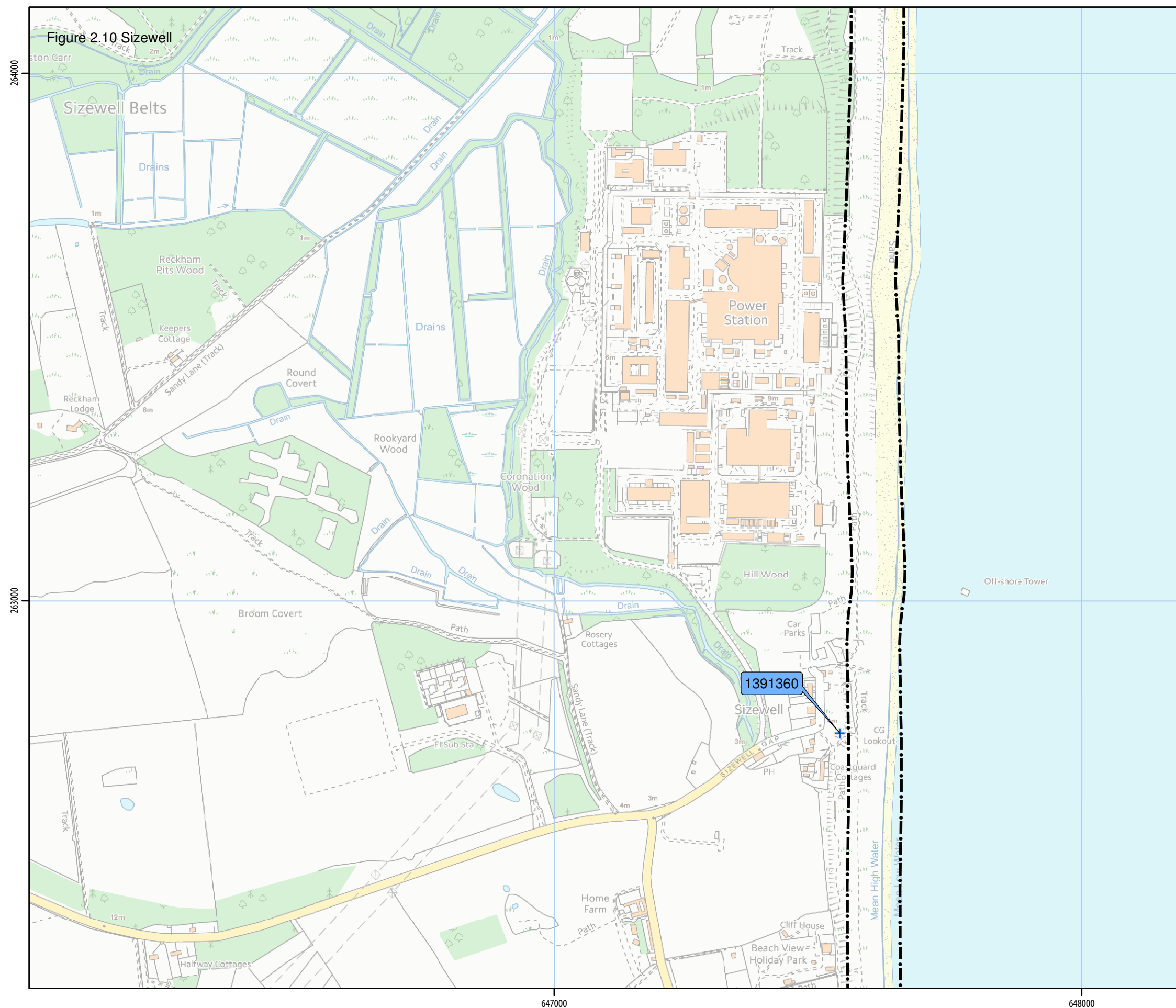
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3



Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.9:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

- Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Coastal Study Area
- Combined 40km Search Area

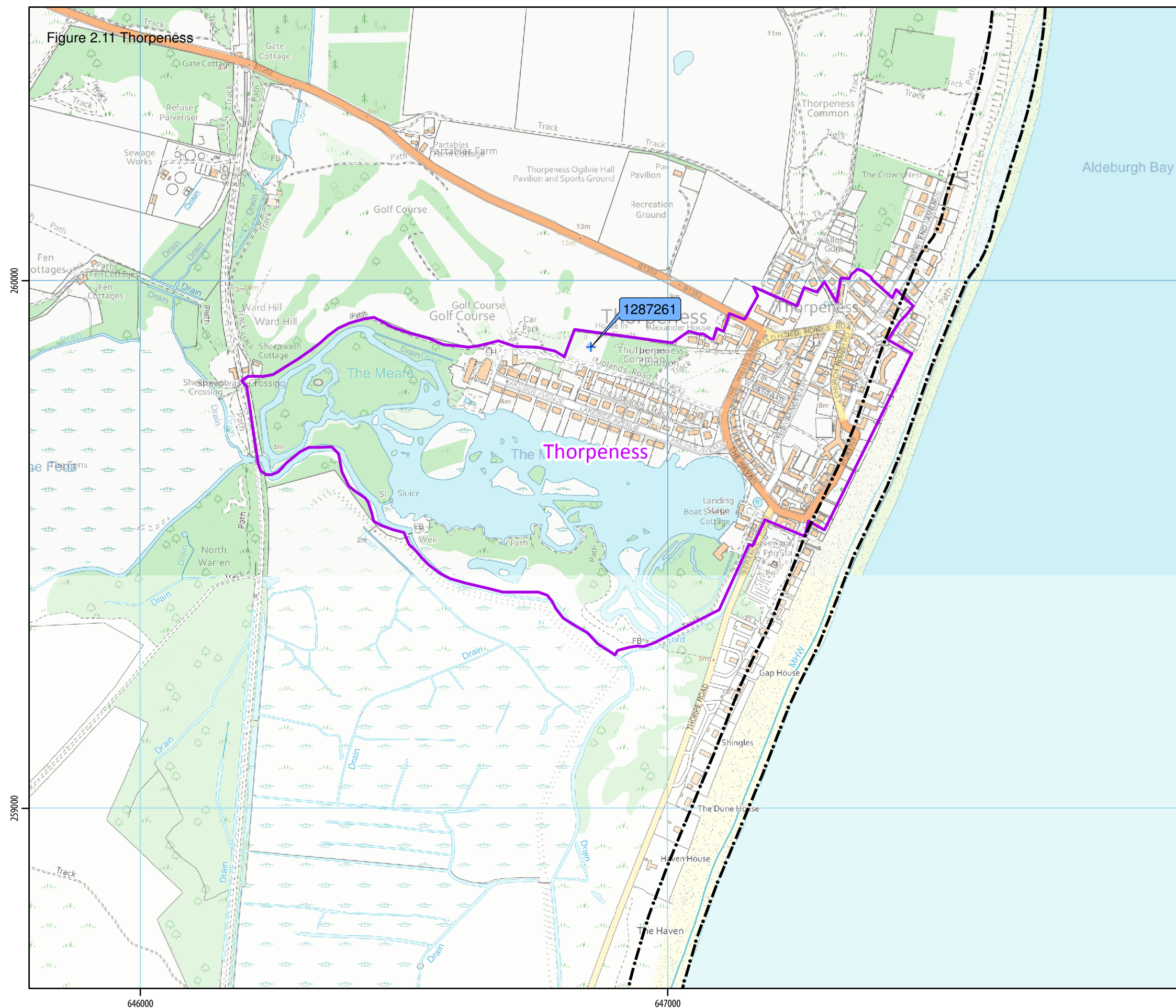
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3

0 250 m

Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.10:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

-  Scheduled Monument
-  Grade I Listed Building
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Conservation Area
-  Coastal Study Area
-  Combined 40km Search Area

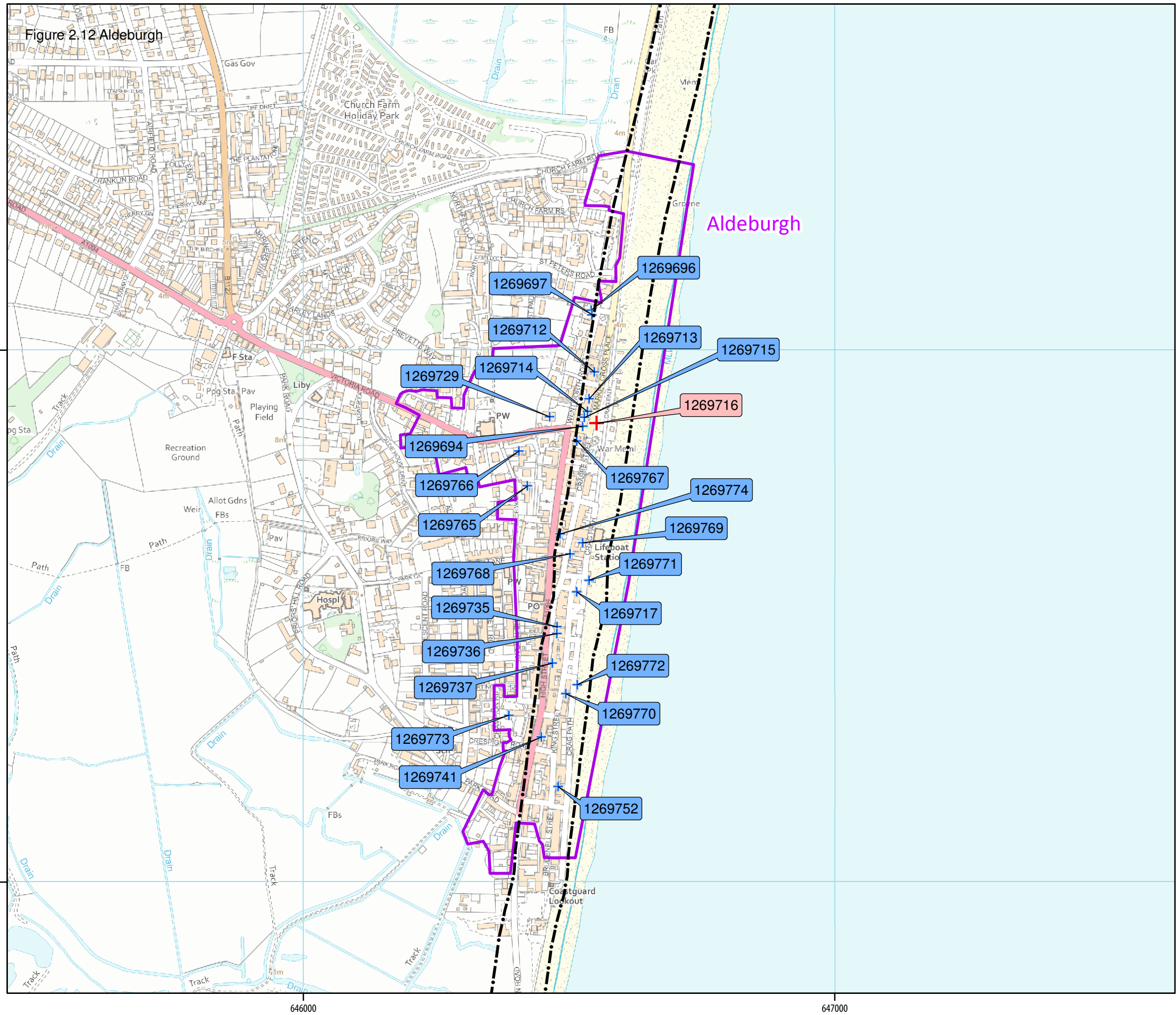
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3

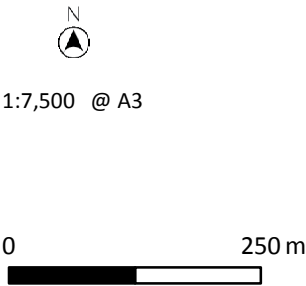


Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.11:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.

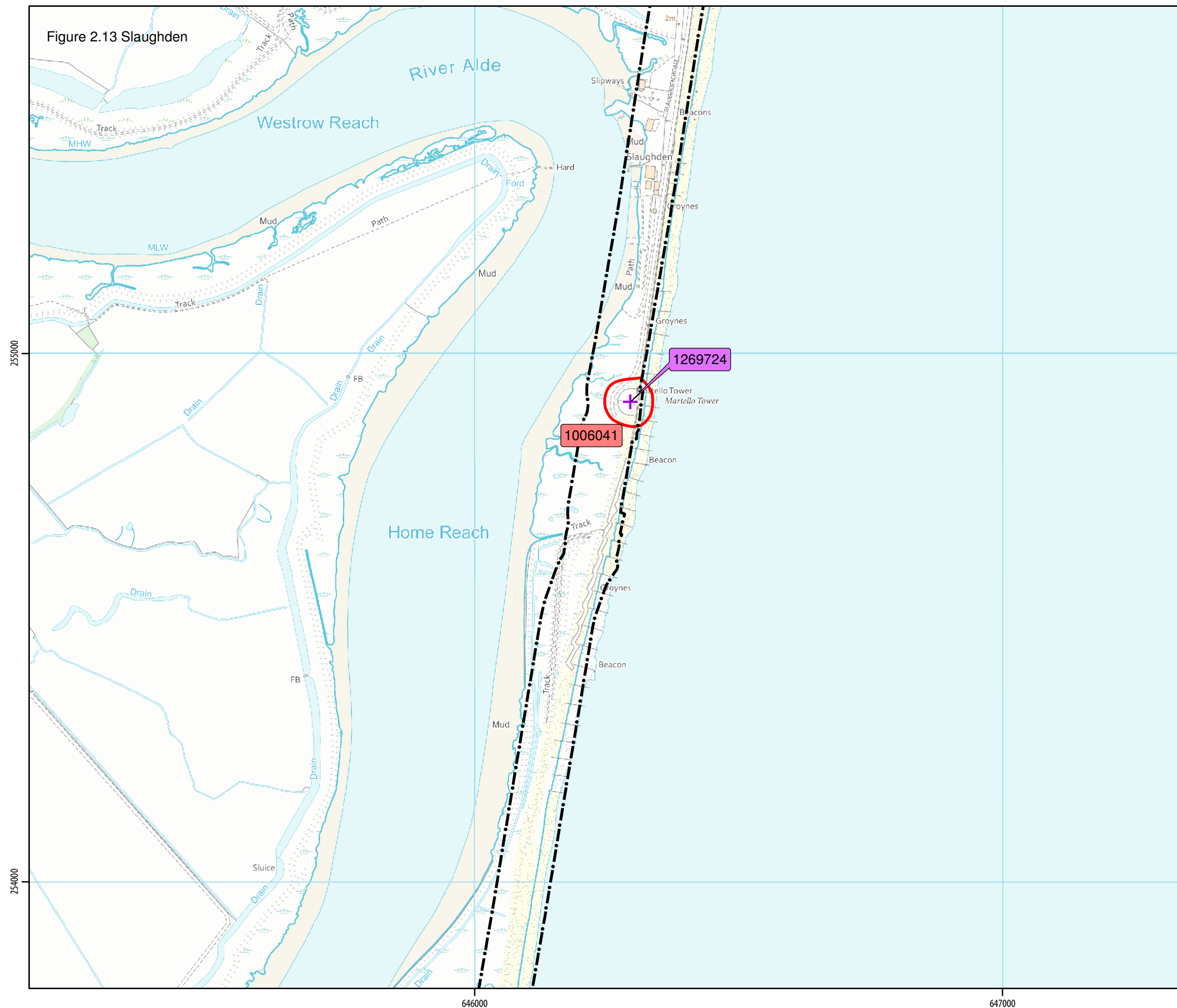


- KEY
- Scheduled Monument
 - + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - ▮ Conservation Area
 - Coastal Study Area
 - Combined 40km Search Area

Coastal Study Area derived from
 Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.12:
 Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
 heritage assets
 Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
 to the study.



KEY

- Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Coastal Study Area
- Combined 40km Search Area

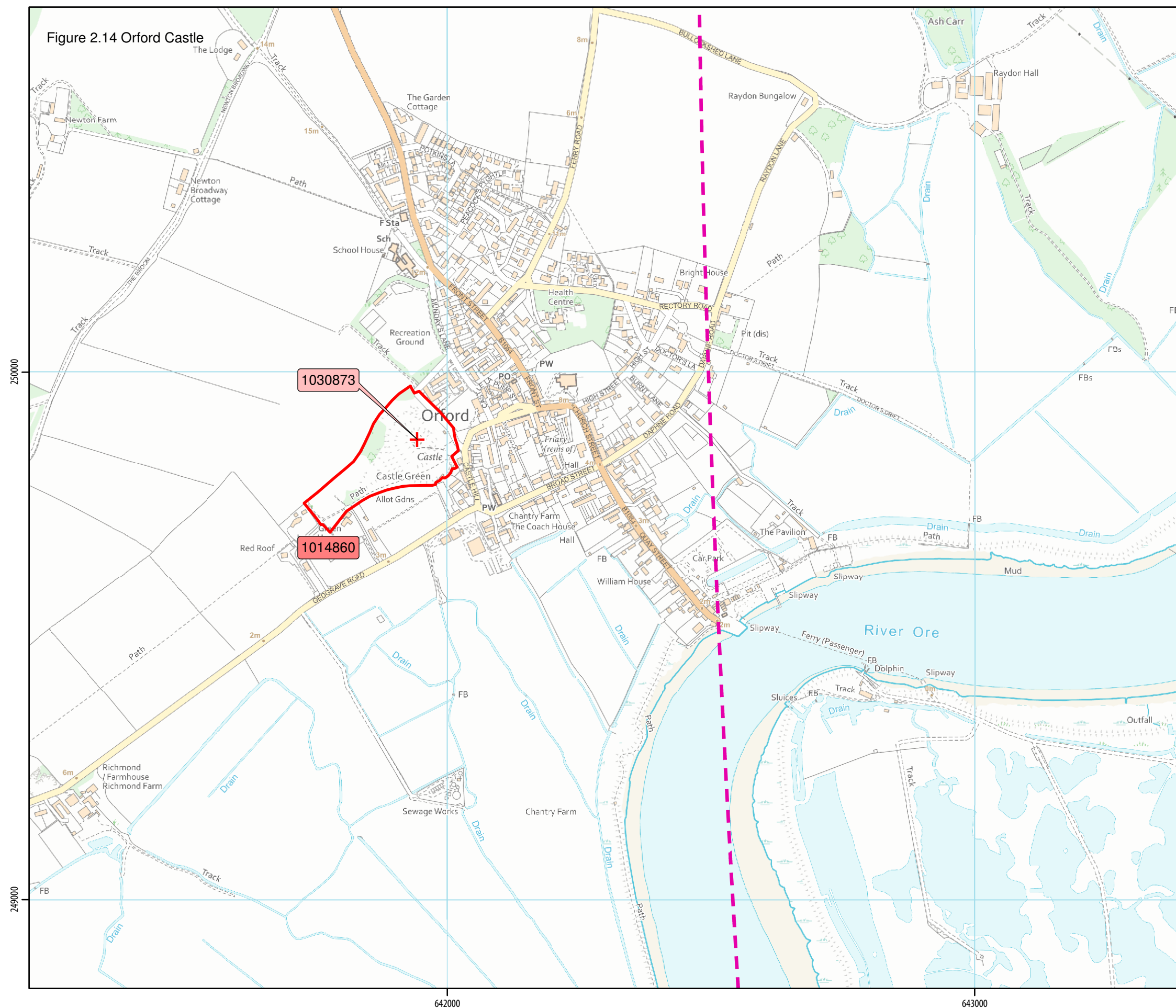
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3



Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.13:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- ▭ Conservation Area
- ▭ Coastal Study Area
- - - Combined 40km Search Area

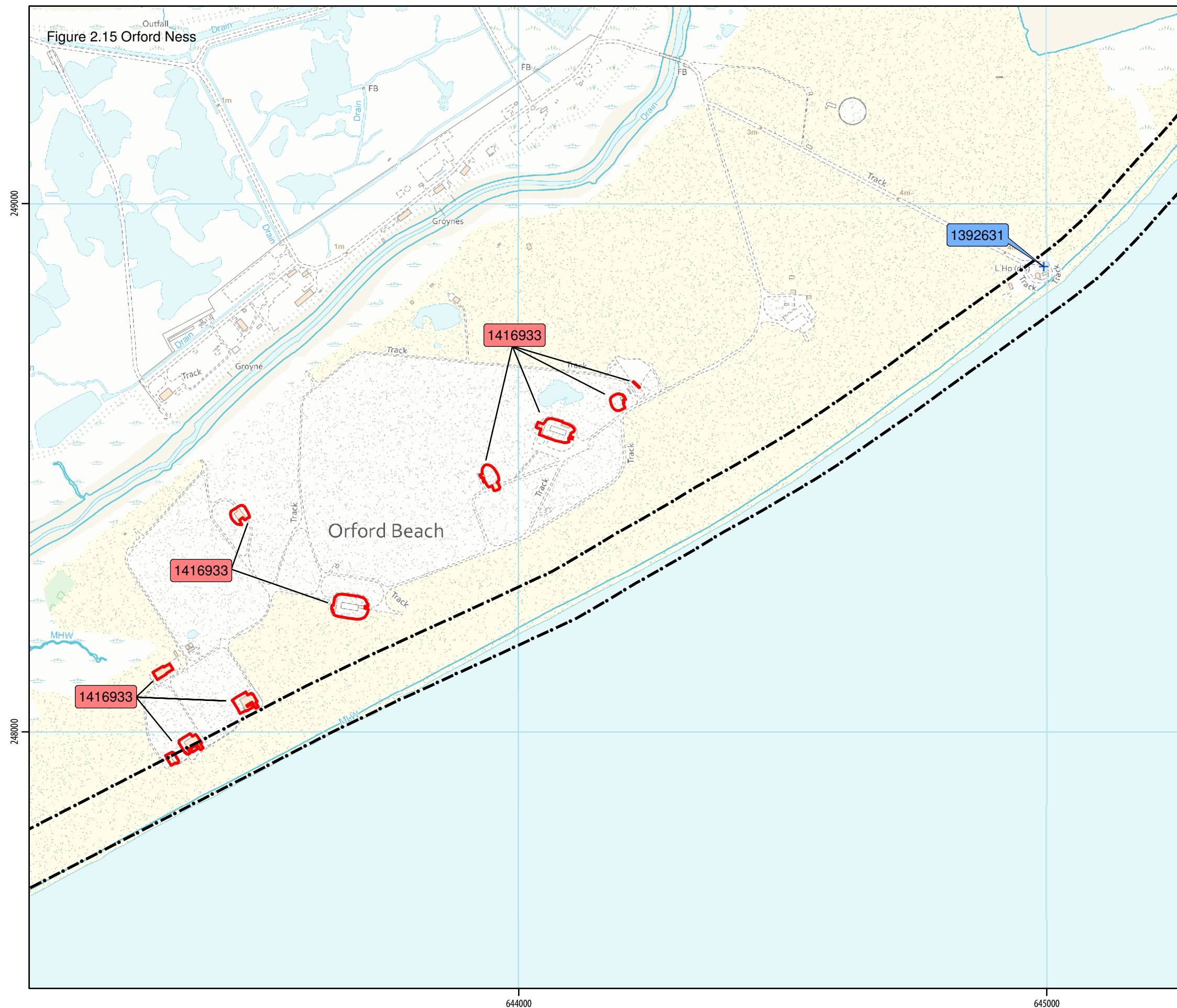
Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3

0 250 m

Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.14:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.



KEY

- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- ▭ Conservation Area
- - - Coastal Study Area
- ▭ Combined 40km Search Area

Coastal Study Area derived from
Mean High Water Mark as defined by OS data
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1:7,500 @ A3



Appendix 24.8 Figure 2.15:
Impact of EA1N and EA2 on coastal
heritage assets
Locations of Heritage Assets relevant
to the study.