East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 28.7

Cumulative Seascape, Landscape and Visual Assessment

Environmental Statement
Volume 3

Applicant: East Anglia TWO Limited
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Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
LCT	Landscape Character Type
NCNR	National Cycle Network Route
SCT	Seascape Character Type
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia TWO Limited.
Construction operation and maintenance platform	A fixed offshore structure required for construction, operation, and maintenance personnel and activities.
Development area	The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one offshore construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach to the EIA and the information required to support HRA.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
Inter-array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Meteorological mast	An offshore structure which contains metrological instruments used for wind data acquisition
Monitoring buoys	Buoys to monitor in situ condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions.
Marking buoys	Buoys to delineate spatial features / restrictions within the offshore development area.
Offshore cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore electrical platforms and landfall.

Offshore development area	The East Anglia TWO windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs).
Offshore electrical infrastructure	The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Offshore infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables.
Offshore platform	A collective term for the offshore construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms.
Platform link cable	Electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Safety zones	A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.
Seascape	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating or travelling through an area.
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.

28.7 Cumulative SLVIA

28.1 Potential Cumulative Impacts during Construction, Operation and Decommissioning: A Technical Assessment

28.1.1 Introduction

1. The cumulative Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) in this ***Appendix 28.7*** considers the combined (or total) effect of the construction and operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO project offshore infrastructure cumulatively with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station. ***Section 28.2*** firstly considers the cumulative impact only with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project offshore infrastructure. Secondly, ***section 28.3*** considers the further addition of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, which is at consultation stage.

2. The East Anglia ONE North offshore windfarm project (the proposed East Anglia ONE North project) is also in the application phase. The proposed East Anglia ONE North project has a separate Development Consent Order (DCO) which has been submitted at the same time as the proposed East Anglia TWO project.

3. The main cumulative effects assessment (***section 28.2)*** focuses on the combined (or total) effect of the construction and operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO project and proposed East Anglia ONE North project offshore infrastructure since the applications for both proposed projects have been submitted at the same time and it is the combined effect of both projects that is likely to be of interest to stakeholders (rather than the additional/incremental effect of the project being assessed, on top of a baseline with the other project).

4. This cumulative assessment focuses on the seascape, landscape and visual receptors that were assessed in full in the proposed East Anglia TWO project alone technical assessments in ***Appendix 28.3 – 28.6***. Receptors which were scoped out of the SLVIA in the project alone assessment contained in these appendices are also scoped out of the cumulative SLVIA in this ***Appendix 28.7***.

5. In ***section 28.3***, the cumulative assessment presented is less detailed and is based on the publicly available information regarding Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station. Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station Stage 3 consultation has just been completed. The consultation document entitled ‘Consultation Summary Document, Sizewell C, Proposed Nuclear Development, Stage 3 Pre-Application Consultation’ (EDF 2019) provides information about the proposals used in this cumulative assessment.

6. Sizewell A and B currently have an influence on seascape, landscape and visual receptors within the area. As part of the baseline context these existing developments are considered in the main assessment for the proposed East Anglia TWO project. Sizewell A will gradually be decommissioned with planned completion of its decommissioning by 2106. The decommissioning of Sizewell B is understood to be planned to begin in 2035 but is also likely to be a long process. It is likely that both Sizewell A and Sizewell B will continue to have an influence over the landscape and visual context into the next century. Therefore, it is assessed that the potential for further significant, cumulative effects on the resource with Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North, would be localised and restricted.

7. In addition to the receptors that have been scoped out of the cumulative assessment in ***section 28.2*** those that were found through the detailed cumulative assessment **(*section 28.2*)** to have a low or negligible cumulative magnitude of change have not been included in the cumulative assessment that includes Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station.

8. The following receptors have been included in the cumulative assessment that includes Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station in addition to East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North:

- Seascape Character Type
  - Nearshore Waters SCT – Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness
- Landscape Character Type
  - 5: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges, Area 5c
  - 7: Estate Sandlands, Area 7d
- Landscape Designations
  - Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB
- Viewpoints
  - Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)
  - Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach
- Visual Receptors
  - Suffolk Coastal Path – Section 06: Dunwhich Forest and Heath; Section 07: Minsmere and Sizewell; and Section 08: Thorpeness

9. The cumulative effects on these receptors is considered in ***section 28.3*** of this appendix. It has been assessed that the cumulative effect of the proposed East Anglia TWO project with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and

Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station would not introduce any further significant cumulative effects in relation to other receptors.

28.2 Cumulative Effects with the Proposed East Anglia ONE North Project

10. Seascape, landscape and visual receptors from the proposed East Anglia TWO project alone assessment ***Appendix 28.3-28.6*** are assessed for the potential to have significant cumulative effects with the proposed East Anglia One North project.

28.2.1 Cumulative Seascape Effects

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each SCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium-high
Sensitivity:	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (26.4km) + EA1N (32.6km)):	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Geographically, the area of the SCT that may experience change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites occurs in the band of nearshore waters, however this Seascape Character Type (SCT) extends along the majority of the Suffolk coastline in the study area, so there is potential for changes to occur over a regional extent. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be combined theoretical visibility of both projects from almost the entirety of this SCT. The closest areas of the SCT, between Kessingland and Orfordness, will be most likely to experience change than the more distant areas of the SCT between Orfordness and Bawdsey. East Anglia ONE North will not be visible from the area of the SCT near Bawdsey.	
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness	Medium to medium-high
• The proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, in addition to the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms, will create a consistent wind energy development influence in the distant offshore backdrop, to the relatively undeveloped coastline and foreshore. • Offshore windfarms will extend as a series of turbine array groupings across the backdrop of offshore waters from the Greater Gabbard/Galloper grouping in the southern part of the study area (offshore from Felixstowe/Clacton-on-Sea); to the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site in the northern part of the study area, offshore from Lowestoft.	

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters		
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will result in the addition of further windfarm elements on the sea skyline, which will partially alter the visual relationship of the seascape with the coastline, resulting in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition and forming a further focal point of orientation. • Interruption of expansive/limitless views offshore with the addition of further development offshore. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence, with their combined influence with the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to the SCT.		
Area B: Orfordness to Bawdsey	Low	
• Cumulative changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to existing seascape characteristics are notably reduced over the area of SCT between Orfordness and Bawdsey. The magnitude of change is assessed as low, primarily due to the longer distances between the SCT and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, which results in turbines becoming increasingly hidden behind the skyline and therefore having less prominence as an additional element and having less characterising role in the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms have more influence as characteristic features in the offshore waters from this SCT.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2, + EA1N):		
Geographic area of SCT	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Area B: Orfordness to Bawdsey	**Not significant**, medium term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

SCT 04: Developed Nearshore Waters

SCT 04: Developed Nearshore Waters			
Designations:	Suffolk Heritage Coast and adjacent to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Viewpoints:	Viewpoints 1, 19, 20, 21, 22
Value:		Medium-low	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each SCT*			
Susceptibility:	Medium-low		
Sensitivity:	Medium-low		

SCT 04: Developed Nearshore Waters		
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (30.8km) + EA1N (28.4km)):		
Geographic extent:	Regional	
Geographically, the area of the SCT that may experience change as a result of combined visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites is confined to the band of nearshore waters along the coast, between Lowestoft and Caister-on-Sea, however this SCT extends along the majority of the north Suffolk and south Norfolk coastline in the study area, so there is potential for changes to occur over a regional extent. The cumulative ZTV (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be combined theoretical visibility from almost the entirety of this SCT, with the closest areas of the SCT, near Lowestoft, most likely to experience change than the more distant areas of the SCT between Great Yarmouth and Caister-on-Sea.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):		
Area A: Lowestoft area	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively developed coastline and foreshore, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. • Greater Gabbard and Galloper are not visible and have no/negligible influence on the perceived character, therefore changes to this area of the SCT result only from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will appear to form clearly separate developments, however when seen in combination they results in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as additional elements in the simple sea/sky composition and forming a further focal point of orientation.		
Area B: South Norfolk area (Caister-on-Sea to Hopton-on-Sea)	Low	
• Cumulative changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to existing seascape characteristics are notably reduced over the area of SCT in South Norfolk, between Caister-on-sea and Nopton-on-Sea. The magnitude of change is assessed as low, primarily due to the longer distances between the SCT and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, which results in turbines becoming increasingly hidden behind the skyline and oblique to the orientation of the SCT coastline, and therefore having less prominence as additional elements and having less characterising role in the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will also appear to form clearly separate developments in the offshore backdrop with space between them and wider sea skyline retained to the east/north of the SCT. The influence of the existing Scroby Sands Windfarm in the nearshore waters of this area of the SCT is also more notable, and in this context, the changes arising from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear notably diminished and offshore in comparison.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of SCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)

SCT 04: Developed Nearshore Waters		
Area A: Lowestoft area	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area B: South Norfolk area (Caister-on-Sea to Hopton-on-Sea)	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

SCT 05: Coastal Waters

SCT 05: Coastal Waters	
Value:	Medium-low
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each SCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium
Sensitivity:	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (14.4km) + EA1N (17.7km)):	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Geographically, the area of the SCT that may experience change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites is confined to the band of Coastal Waters along the coast, however this SCT extends along the majority of the Suffolk coastline in the study area, so there is potential for changes to occur over a regional extent. The cumulative ZTV (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be combined theoretical visibility from almost the entirety of this SCT, however the closest areas of the SCT, approximately offshore between Covehithe and Aldeburgh, will be most likely to experience change than the more distant areas of the SCT to the north of Lowestoft and to the south of Orfordness.	
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Coastal Waters offshore of Covehithe to Aldeburgh	Medium to medium-high
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, in addition to the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms, will create a consistent wind energy development influence in the distant offshore backdrop, to the relatively undeveloped coastline and foreshore. • Offshore windfarms will extend as a series of turbine array groupings across the backdrop of offshore waters from the Greater Gabbard/Galloper grouping in the southern part of the study area (offshore from Felixstowe/Clacton-on-Sea); to the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site in the northern part of the study area, offshore from Lowestoft. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will result in the addition of further windfarm elements on the sea skyline, which will partially alter the visual relationship of the seascape with the coastline, resulting in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition and forming a further focal point of orientation.	

SCT 05: Coastal Waters		
• Interruption of expansive/limitless views offshore with the addition of further development offshore. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence, with their combined influence with the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to the SCT.		
Area B: Coastal Waters offshore of south Norfolk (north of Lowestoft)	Medium to medium-low	
• Cumulative changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to existing seascape characteristics are notably reduced over the area of SCT in South Norfolk, between Caister-on-sea and Nopton-on-Sea. The magnitude of change is assessed as low, primarily due to the longer distances between this area of the SCT and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, which results in turbines becoming increasingly hidden behind the skyline and oblique to the orientation of the SCT coastline, and therefore having less prominence as additional elements and having less characterising role in the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will also appear to form clearly separate developments in the offshore backdrop with space between them and wider sea skyline retained to the east/north of the SCT. The influence of the existing Scroby Sands Windfarm in the nearshore waters of this area of the SCT is also more notable, and in this context, the changes arising from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear notably diminished and offshore in comparison.		
Area C: Coastal Waters offshore between Orfordness and Bawdsey	Low	
• Cumulative changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to existing seascape characteristics are notably reduced over the area of SCT between Orfordness and Bawdsey. The magnitude of change is assessed as low, primarily due to the longer distances between the SCT and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, which results in turbines becoming increasingly hidden behind the skyline and therefore having less prominence as an additional element and having less characterising role in the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms have more influence as characteristic features in the offshore waters from this SCT.		
Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of SCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: Coastal Waters offshore of Covehithe to Aldeburgh	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Area B: Coastal Waters offshore of south Norfolk (north of Lowestoft)	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area C: Coastal Waters offshore between Orfordness and Bawdsey	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

SCT 06: Offshore Waters

SCT 06: Offshore Waters		
Value:	Low	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each SCT*		
Susceptibility:	Medium	
Sensitivity:	Medium-low	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (0km) + EA1N (0km)):		
Geographic extent:	Regional	
Almost all of the Offshore Waters SCT will experience combined theoretical visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites (***Figure 28.22***), however the closest areas of the SCT will experience most changes in the perceived character, where there is a direct association and exposure to changes. There is potential for changes to occur over a wider regional extent due to the geographic spread of theoretical visibility extending across much of the offshore waters SCT in the study area.		
Size/scale of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):		
Offshore Waters within the study area:	Medium	
• With the addition of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, four offshore wind farms will be located within this SCT, with a total of up to 331 wind turbines across the four projects (EA2 up to 75 turbines; EA1N up to 60 turbines; Greater Gabbard 140 turbines and Galloper 56 turbines) located within a 90km stretch of the offshore waters of this very large SCT. • Turbine arrays will extend from the Greater Gabbard/Galloper grouping in the southern part of the SCT (offshore from Felixstowe/Clacton-on-Sea); to the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site in the northern part of the study area, offshore from Lowestoft.In addition to the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites contribute to large scale offshore windfarms forming one of the prevailing characteristics of the seascape, seeming to define the seascape within a confined area. • The windfarms will form a loose grouping within an area of this expansive SCT in a part of the SCT has offshore windfarm development as part of its characteristics. This clustering is generally considered to result in lesser levels of cumulative magnitude of change than if windfarms are dispersed more widely.		
Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of SCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Offshore Waters within the study area	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

28.2.2 Cumulative Landscape Effects

28.2.2.1 Landscape Character Types (LCT)

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium-high
Sensitivity:	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (32.5km) + EA1N (36km)):	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Geographically, the area of the LCT that may experience change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites is confined to the narrow band of Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges along the study area coast. The geographic extent of potential change resulting from the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure on this LCT is confined in terms of it occurring almost entirely along the coast, within a narrow strip adjacent to the sea, however this LCT also extends along the majority of the coastline in the study area, so there is potential for cumulative changes to occur at a regional extent. The cumulative ZTV shows that there will be combined theoretical visibility from almost the entirety of this LCT along the coastal edge, and in general this high level of visibility will occur, although the dunes and shingle ridges do provide some visual concealment/screening at the micro-level amongst this landform.	
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: North of Lowestoft	Medium-low
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively developed coastline and foreshore, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT. • Greater Gabbard and Galloper are not visible and have no/negligible influence on the perceived character, therefore changes to this area of the LCT result only from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites in addition to Scroby Sands. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will appear to form clearly separate developments, however when seen in combination they result in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as additional elements in the simple sea/sky composition and forming a further focal point of orientation. • The character of this stretch of the LCT to the north of Lowestoft is heavily influenced by the developed coast in Lowestoft, consisting of adjacent residential urban areas and extensive commercial/industrial development at Ness Point/Lowestoft Harbour. The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites results in a low change to the developed characteristics of this stretch of the LCT.	
Area B: Kessingland	Medium

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively developed coastline and foreshore, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT. • Greater Gabbard and Galloper have negligible influence on the perceived character, therefore changes to this area of the LCT result only from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will result in the addition of further windfarm elements on the sea skyline, which will partially alter the perceived relationship of this area of the LCT with the offshore waters that define its setting. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition, forming a further focal point of orientation and interrupting the expansive/limitless views offshore with the addition of further development offshore.	
Area C: Southwold to the north side of Orford Ness	Medium
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively undeveloped coastline, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, in addition to the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms, will create a relatively consistent, but distant wind energy development influence in the offshore backdrop that forms the seascape setting of the SCT. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will not appear to be merged on the sea skyline so they will appear as separate offshore windfarms, to the north of the Greater Gabbard/Galloper grouping. • The proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will partially alter the visual relationship of the seascape setting of this LCT, resulting in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition and interrupting the expansive/limitless views offshore. • The proposed East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the proposed East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone.	
Area D: South side of Orford Ness	Medium-low
• The proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively undeveloped coastline, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT. • The proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, in addition to the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms, will create a relatively consistent, but distant wind energy development influence in the offshore backdrop that forms the seascape setting of the SCT. • The proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will not appear to be merged on the sea skyline. They form two separate offshore windfarms, to the north of the Greater Gabbard/Galloper grouping.	

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges		
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will partially alter the visual relationship of the seascape setting of this LCT, resulting in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition and interrupting the expansive/limitless views offshore. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms are more notable as characteristics in the baseline, from this stretch of the LCT, therefore changes from the existing wind energy influenced seascape are likely to be lower than for areas of this LCT further north (which are less influenced by windfarms in the baseline). The East Anglia TWO windfarm would not form an entirely new type of development characteristic but will instead result in a northerly extension to this windfarm influence.		
Area E: Shingle Street to Bawdsey	Low	
• Cumulative changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to existing landscape characteristics are notably reduced over the area of LCT between Shingle Street and Bawdsey. • The magnitude of change is assessed as low, primarily due to the longer distances between the LCT and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, which results in turbines becoming increasingly hidden behind the skyline and therefore having less prominence as an additional element and having less characterising role in the offshore backdrop to this area of the SCT. • There is limited/no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site. • Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms have more influence as characteristic features in the offshore waters from this SCT.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: North of Lowestoft	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area B: Kessingland	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Area C: Southwold to the north side of Orford Ness	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Area D: South side of Orford Ness	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area E: Shingle Street to Bawdsey	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

LCT 06: Coastal Levels

LCT 06: Coastal Levels	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium
Sensitivity:	Medium-high
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2(32.6km) + EA1N (37.8km)):	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Geographically, the area of the LCT that may experience change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites tends to be restricted to the areas of the LCT that are closest to the coast, with visibility becoming limited as these marshlands extend inland along river valleys/estuaries. Although the geographic extent of potential change is restricted to areas of the LCT closest to the coast, this LCT occurs in multiple separate locations along the coastline in the study area, where the main rivers meet the coast, so there is potential for cumulative changes to occur at a regional extent. The cumulative ZTV (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be areas of combined theoretical visibility from parts of this LCT near to the coast, but that visibility becomes low or negligible further inland along each of the main river valleys/estuaries. The magnitude of change on each main area of this LCT is assessed as follows.	
Size/scale of cumulative change (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Marshes flanking the Hundred River from Kessingland Beach westward through the Kessingland Levels up to Henstead	Low
• Area A extends along the Hundred River from the coast at Kessingland Beach, forming a narrow area that lies perpendicular to the coast. The eastern end of this area of the LCT is located closest to the coast and most likely to experience change, however there is a notable degree of concealment/screening by the dunes/shingle ridges and holiday parks at Kessingland Beach between this LCT and the sea. • The sea/coast and East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be intermittently visible from the LCT, due to the long shingle ridge running along at the edge of the LCT which obscures views, such that limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. • The LCT extends several kilometres inland along the Hundred River, where coastal characteristics/experience of the sea and the potential changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites become limited moving further inland. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will have a limited cumulative change to the key characteristics of the immediate marshland surroundings that define the landscape character.	
Area B: Marshes flanking the River Blyth and Buss Creek from Walberswick westward up to Wolsey Bridge	Havenbeach and Busscreek Marshes, inland across Reydon Marshes to Wangford: Low Southwold Harbour, mouth of the River Blyth and Sole Bay: Medium

LCT 06: Coastal Levels	
• Negligible cumulative change to the existing landscape character of the LCT in the area between Southwold and Reydon, where there is a notable degree of concealment/screening by the urban areas of Southwold between this part of the LCT and the sea. • Negligible cumulative change to the character of Havenbeach Marshes, where the ZTV shows that there will be no visibility due to the concealment/screening by the intervening dunes/shingle beach landform between the marshes and the sea. • The LCT extends approximately 9km inland along the River Blyth and River Wang. Rising land and woodlands in adjacent landscapes around the marshes tend to confine views. Coastal characteristics/experience of the sea and the potential changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites become limited moving further inland across Reydon Marshes, Hen Reedbeds NNR and Priory Marshes. • The south-eastern end of this area of the LCT, around Southwold Harbour and the mouth of the River Blyth, and the portion of the LCT near Sole Bay to the north of Southwold, are located closest to the coast and most likely to experience changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. In these localised areas, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will result in some cumulative changes to the open, wide, exposed characteristics near the sea, forming an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively undeveloped coastline, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT.	
Area C: Marshes of the Minsmere Level extending westward to Eastbridge in Theberton	The Scrape: Negligible Island Mere and North Levels: Low
• The Scrape: negligible cumulative change to the existing landscape character of the LCT in the area around ‘the Scrape’ due to negligible/no visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this low-lying area. Views are concealed/screened by intervening dunes/shingle landform rising between this LCT and the sea. • Island Mere and North Levels: minor alteration to the pattern of landscape elements/perception of landscape pattern, with some visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites located at long distance outside the LCT (over 34km). The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites is likely to result in change through the introduction of a distant array of wind turbines beyond the horizon formed by dunes/shingle ridges in the eastern, coastal backdrop to the marshland/coastal levels. The introduction of wind turbines in the coastal backdrop located well outside and at long distance from the LCT would constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to the perceived character, at variance to the relatively undeveloped, flat, open and exposed character of the LCT, but removed from and in the background to the main elements that define character.	
Area D: The area of a former large mere lying to the south of the existing Meare at Thorpeness and the northern outskirts of Aldeburgh	Inland areas of LCT: Low Coastal portion/edges of LCT: Medium-low
• Low change to the existing landscape character of the inland areas of the LCT due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from these areas set back from the coast. Views are largely concealed/screened by a combination of the intervening dune/shingle landform between these areas of the LCT and the sea; the extensive areas of woodland around the Meare at Thorpeness and lining Thorpe Road; and intervening built-up areas of Thorpeness. • Medium change to character of the coastal portion/edges of the LCT. Although the beach and shoreline are not visible from this LCT, due to intervening dune/shingle landforms, there are long	

LCT 06: Coastal Levels		
distance and panoramic views out to the seaward horizon available which form a key component of the character of this area. Due in part to the height of the turbines, the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site may be visible across part of the sea horizon and therefore may influence the character of the coastal portions of this area of the LCT.		
Area E: Marshes flanking the sides of the Rivers Alde, Ore and Butley from Aldeburgh south past Orford, to East Lane in Bawdsey	Inland areas of LCT, Alde Mudflats, Butley River, Hollesley and Boyton areas: Low Sudbourne Marshes, Sudbourne Beach and Kings Marshes: Medium-low	
• Low change to the existing landscape character of this the inland areas of the LCT, estuaries such as around Alde Mudflats and the Butley River, and from areas to the south around Hollesley and Boyton due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from this these areas and negligible/no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site. Direct views of the sea and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site are largely concealed/screened by intervening landform/vegetation and the extensive intervening dune/shingle landform of Orford Ness, which lies between this these areas of the LCT and the sea, such that the beach and shoreline are not visible. • Medium change to character of the closest areas of the LCT, such as Sudbourne Marshes, Sudbourne Beach and Kings Marshes. Although the beach and shoreline are not visible from this LCT, due to intervening dune/shingle landforms, there are long distance and panoramic views out to the seaward horizon available which form a key component of the character of this area. Due in part to the height of the turbines, the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site may be visible across part of the sea horizon and therefore may influence the character of the coastal portions of this area of the LCT. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a negligible change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone.		
Area F: Marshes flanking the Deben estuary, from Bawdsey to Ramsholt on the north side	Negligible	
• Negligible change to the existing landscape character of this area of the LCT due to negligible/no visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this low-lying area. Views are concealed/screened by intervening landform rising between this LCT and the sea.		
Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: Marshes flanking the Hundred River from Kessingland Beach westward through the Kessingland Levels up to Henstead	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area B: Marshes flanking the River Blyth and Buss Creek from Walberswick westward up to Wolsey Bridge		
Havenbeach and Busscreek Marshes, inland across Reydon Marshes to Wangford	**Not significant**, short-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

LCT 06: Coastal Levels		
Southwold Harbour, mouth of the River Blyth and Sole Bay	**Significant, short-term, temporary**	**Significant, long-term, reversible**
Area C: Marshes of the Minsmere Level extending westward to Eastbridge in Theberton	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area D: The area of a former large mere lying to the south of the existing Meare at Thorpeness and the northern outskirts of Aldeburgh	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Area E: Marshes flanking the sides of the Rivers Alde, Ore and Butley from Aldeburgh south past Orford, to East Lane in Bawdsey		
Inland areas of LCT, Alde Mudflats, Butley River, Hollesley and Boyton areas	**Not significant**, short-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Sudbourne Marshes, Sudbourne Beach and Kings Marshes	**Not significant, short-term, temporary**	**Not significant, long-term, reversible**
Area F: Marshes flanking the Deben estuary, from Bawdsey to Ramsholt on the north side	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands	
Value:	Medium-high
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Locally medium at coast, but generally low over most of the inland areas of the LCT
Sensitivity:	Locally medium-high at the coast, but generally low over most of the inland LCT
Cumulative magnitude of change: (EA2 (32.6km) + EA1N (38.1km))	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Geographically, the area of the LCT that may experience cumulative change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites tends to be restricted to the areas of the LCT that are closest to the coast, with visibility becoming limited as the Estate Sandlands extend inland. Although the geographic extent of potential cumulative change is restricted to areas of the LCT closest to the coast, this LCT occurs in multiple separate locations along the coastline in the study area, so there is potential for cumulative changes to occur at a regional extent. The cumulative ZTV (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be areas of combined visibility from parts of this LCT near to the coast, but that the extent of visibility becomes much more intermittent further inland, with areas of low or no visibility. The magnitude of change on each main area of this LCT is assessed as follows.	

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands	
Size/scale of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Covehithe to Benacre and Easton Bavents	Medium
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will form an increase in wind energy influence in the distant offshore backdrop to the relatively developed coastline and foreshore, with their combined influence resulting in offshore windfarms becoming a key characteristic of the offshore backdrop to this area of the LCT. • Greater Gabbard and Galloper have negligible influence on the perceived character, therefore changes to this area of the LCT result only from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will result in the addition of further windfarm elements on the sea skyline, which will partially alter the perceived relationship of this area of the LCT with the offshore waters that define its setting. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in partial loss of open sea skyline in the backdrop of offshore waters; appearing as an additional element in the simple sea/sky composition, forming a further focal point of orientation and interrupting the expansive/limitless views offshore with the addition of further development offshore.	
Area B: Southwold Common	Negligible
• Negligible change to the existing landscape character of this area of the LCT due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this area. Views from Southwold Common to the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site entirely concealed/screened by the intervening urban area of Southwold (Illustrative Viewpoint A).	
Area C: Walberswick to Westleton and Dunwich	Areas between Walberswick and Westlon: Low Localised area at Dunwich Heath/Cliffs: Medium
• Walberswick and Westlon: Low change to the existing landscape character of this area of the LCT due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this area. Views of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site almost entirely concealed/screened by the intervening plantation forests (Dunwich Forest), tree belts and hedgerows in the landscape. This limited visibility/views out to sea is also the case from areas within Dunwich Forest itself and from sections of The Suffolk Coast Path located to the east of Dunwich Forest. • Dunwich Heath/Cliffs: localised area with a medium cumulative change to existing landscape character around Dunwich Heath, Dunwich and Minsmere Cliffs where this area of the LCT extends to meet the sea and its coastal edges are influenced by the open sea and exposed to changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. The long distance and panoramic views out to sea will be altered through the loss of the open seascape occupied by the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site, particularly in the vicinity of Dunwich Heath where a portion the LCT extends down to the beach. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone.	
Area D: Leiston and Aldringham to Snape, Thorpeness and Aldeborough	Areas between Leiston, Aldringham, Friston, Snape and Aldeburgh: Negligible

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands		
	Localised area at Sizewell Cliffs to Thorpe Ness: Medium-low	
• Inland areas of LCT between Leiston, Aldringham, Friston, Snape and Aldeburgh: Negligible change to the existing landscape character of this area of the LCT due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this area. Views of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site almost entirely screened by intervening plantation forests, tree belts and hedgerows. • Localised area at Sizewell Cliffs to Thorpe Ness: localised area with a medium-low change to existing landscape character around Sizewell Cliffs to Thorpe Ness where this area of the LCT extends to meet the sea and its coastal edges are influenced by the open sea and exposed to changes resulting from the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites. The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone.		
Area E: Hollesley, Rendlesham and Tunstall Forests to Sudbourne	Negligible	
• Negligible change to the existing landscape character of this area of the LCT due to the limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites from this area and its distance inland away from the coast. Views of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site almost entirely concealed/screened by the intervening plantation forests (Tunstall and Rendlesham Forests), tree belts and hedgerows in the landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: Covehithe to Benacre and Easton Bavents	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, temporary
Area B: Southwold Common	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary
Area C: Walberswick to Westleton and Dunwich		
Areas between Walberswick and Westlon:	**Not significant**, short-term, reversible	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Localised area at Dunwich Heath/Cliffs:	**Significant**, short-term, reversible	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Area D: Leiston and Aldringham to Snape, Thorpeness and Aldeborough	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary
Area E: Hollesley, Rendlesham and Tunstall Forests to Sudbourne	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary

LCT 08: Open Coastal Fens

LCT 08: Open Coastal Fens	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium
Sensitivity:	Medium-high
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 (33.1km) + EA1N (43.5km)):	
Geographic extent:	Local
Geographically, the area of the LCT that may experience change as a result of visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites is contained to Corporation Marshes between Walberswick and Dingle Great Hill; and potentially from Dingle Marshes. The cumulative ZTV (***Figure 28.22***) shows that there will be limited theoretical visibility from Westwood Marshes and views from this area are screened by Dunwich Forest. The ZTV also shows no visibility from Reedland Marshes, where the intervening dunes/shingle ridges screen views.	
Size/scale of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Corporation and Oldtown Marshes:	Medium-low
• The sea/coast and East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will be intermittently visible from the LCT, due to the long dune and shingle ridge running along at the edge of the LCT which obscures views. The marshes are set inland and at lower elevation from this more elevated dune and shingle ridge, such that the beach and shoreline are generally not visible from this LCT and the sense of separation/seclusion from the seascape to the east. • There are some locations where long distance and panoramic views to seaward horizon are available, which form a component of the character (particularly in the vicinity of Cooperation and Oldtown Marshes) and there is potential for changes to these aspects of character. • The introduction of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site in the coastal backdrop located well outside and at distance from the LCT (over 33km), removed from the association of the sea (which is often not visible), would constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to the perceived character, at variance to the relatively undeveloped, flat, open and uncluttered character of the LCT, but removed from and in the background to the main elements that define character. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone.	
Area B: Westwood Marshes:	Low – the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will have a low change to the key characteristics of this area due to the low theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from this low lying marshland that is largely screened by a combination of the intervening Dunwich Forest and the. long dune and shingle ridge running between this area of the LCT and the coastline, which obscures views of the sea.

LCT 08: Open Coastal Fens		
Area C: Dingle and Reedland Marshes:	Low – the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will have a low change to the key characteristics of this area due to the screening of the proposed turbines from this low lying marshland provided by the long dune ad shingle ridge running between this area of the LCT and the coastline, which obscures views of the sea.	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Area A: Corporation and Oldtown Marshes:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary
Area B: Westwood Marshes:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary
Area C: Reedland Marshes:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, temporary

28.2.2.2 Landscape Designations - Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB (including Suffolk Heritage Coast)

11. The following table provides an assessment of the combined (or total) effect of the construction and operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure on the special qualities of the AONB.

12. The assessment of the effects on the Natural Beauty Indicators associated with Natural Heritage Features and Cultural Heritage are not included in the cumulative assessment as the effects on these were not included in the assessment of East Anglia TWO alone (***Appendix 28.4***) or were found to have magnitudes of change of low or none.

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
Landscape Quality:			
Intactness of the landscape in visual, functional and ecological perspectives. Close-knit interrelationship of semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and market towns) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition of elements in a relatively small area. The AONB contains important areas of heath and acid grassland, and it supports a high number of protected species populations. As such it has importance in a national context for biodiversity.	**Medium**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not result in any direct changes to the current pattern of elements that create the close-knit relationship of semi-natural and cultural landscapes, The only influence that the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will have will be to introduce further elements into the seascape setting of the coastal areas of the AONB, adding to the juxtaposition of different elements perceived from the coastal edges of the AONB through their visibility from localised areas. These changes are mainly restricted to the coastal edges of the Coastal Dunes and Estate Sandlands LCT (05), especially between Southwold and the north side of Orford Ness (LCT Area 5C); and to the short sections of Estate Sandlands LCT (07) where it forms the coast at Covehithe and Dunwhich Heath. In terms of this special quality, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites do not affect the immediate setting of the AONB, but will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' its seascape/landscape. From the very northern parts of the AONB coastline near Covehithe, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites both contribute to the total	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	cumulative effect on the perceived landscape qualities, at distances of approximately 32 - 36km offshore, however moving south along the coast, towards Southwold, Dunwich and Sizewell, East Anglia TWO windfarm site contributes more to the overall cumulative effect, due to it being closer and having more lateral spread on the horizon, compared to the increasingly distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which are over 50km offshore and increasingly hidden behind the horizon. From the southern parts of the AONB coastline, south of Orford Ness, there is little or no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which is over 60km from the coast, therefore the potential for additional cumulative effects on the perceived landscape quality of the AONB can largely be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. **None**. There will be no change as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on areas of heath and acid grassland, or their national biodiversity value. Effects on cultural landscape/heritage assets considered in ***Chapter 24 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage***.		

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
The condition of the landscape's features and elements. Strong overall character, albeit that the evolving nature of intensively farmed arable land with agricultural fleece/polythene and outdoor pig rearing can divide opinion on landscape condition in visually sensitive locations such as on valley sides.	**Low.** The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will have a relatively low influence on the strong overall character of the AONB, with its varied and distinctive landscapes continuing to define its overall character. It is not the overall character or physical features of the coastal edges of the AONB that will be changed, but instead it is specific aesthetic/perceptual aspects of its character at the coast that will experience change, where there are interactions between these aesthetic/perceptual aspects of the sea and the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites. The effects arise as a result of change on particular characteristics, not wholesale change, since there are other elements, features and aesthetic/perceptual aspects that continue to contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the AONB that will not be changed or effected in the same way.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible
The influence of incongruous features or elements (whether man-made or natural) on the perceived natural beauty of the area. A small number of large scale and long-established elements on the coast of the AONB divide opinion, being regarded by some as incongruous features and by others as enigmatic; for example, the complex military site at Orford Ness. The power stations at Sizewell also divide opinion in this way, however in many views, particularly of the B station, the	**Medium-low**. The East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will add further large-scale energy generation element influencing the coast and its seascape setting, in addition to other long-established elements such as Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and more recent offshore windfarms (Greater Gabbard and Galloper), from some stretches of the coastline. Galloper and Greater Gabbard windfarms are more notable as characteristics in the baseline from the	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
apparent uncluttered simple appearance and outline as well as the lack of visible human activity, partially mitigate the adverse visual impacts. Offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array Offshore Windfarms are visible from some stretches of the coastline. These create a cluttered horizon and, like the large-scale elements onshore, also divide opinion.	southern areas of the AONB, approximately between Aldeburgh and Felixstowe, and Orford Ness. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will add to the existing influence of offshore wind energy development in the perceived character of these areas AONB and add to what is described as the cluttered horizon. Changes occurring in the context of the existing wind energy influenced seascape are likely to be relatively lower than on areas of the AONB further north, which are less influenced by windfarms in the baseline, as the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarms would not form an entirely new type of development characteristic, but will instead result in a northerly extension to this windfarm influence in very good/excellent visibility. From areas of the AONB coast near Sizewell, the changes resulting from the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be experienced in the context of more prominent energy infrastructure influences at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and its offshore intake and outfall structures in foreground. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark and exert a strong influence on the local character of the AONB in this area. The scale of the buildings dominates the local landscape such that other landscape features including the East Anglia One North		

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will feel smaller and less notable.		
Scenic Quality			
A distinctive sense of place. Unique character defined by semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and villages) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition of elements in a relatively small area.	**Medium**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not result in any direct changes to the current pattern of elements that create the unique character of semi-natural and cultural landscapes, The only influence that the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will have is to introduce a further element into the seascape setting of the coastal areas of the AONB, adding to the juxtaposition of different elements perceived from the coastal edges of the AONB within localised areas. These changes are mainly restricted to the coastal edges of the Coastal Dunes and Estate Sandlands LCT (05), especially between Southwold and the north side of Orford Ness (LCT Area 5C); and to the short sections of Estate Sandlands LCT (07) where it forms the coast at Covehithe and Dunwich Heath. In terms of this scenic quality, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO offshore windfarm sites do not affect the immediate setting of the AONB, but will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' its seascape/landscape.	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	From the very northern parts of the AONB coastline near Covehithe, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites both contribute to the total cumulative effect on the perceived scenic qualities, at distances of approximately 32 - 36km offshore, however moving south along the coast, towards Southwold, Dunwich and Sizewell, East Anglia TWO windfarm site contributes more to the overall cumulative effect, due to it being closer and having more lateral spread on the horizon, compared to the increasingly distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which are over 50km offshore and increasingly hidden behind the horizon. From the southern parts of the AONB coastline, south of Orford Ness, there is little or no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which is over 60km from the coast, therefore the potential for additional cumulative effects on the perceived scenic quality of the AONB can largely be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. Effects on cultural landscape/heritage assets considered in ***Chapter 24 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage***.		
Striking landform. Sea cliffs and shingle beaches contrasting to flat and gently rolling Sandlings heaths and farmland. Extensive shingle	**Medium**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will result in a partial loss of open sea skyline in long distance and panoramic views out to sea	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
beaches and shallow bays provide opportunities for long distance and panoramic views including out to sea and along the Heritage Coast. Views to coastal landform also possible from locations offshore. Landscape displays a 'rhythm' dictated by a series of east-west rivers and estuaries, and the interfluves that lie between them.	and along the Heritage Coast, from elevated vantage points, due to the lateral spread of wind turbines on the seaward horizon experienced from the AONB coastline. Addition of elements which may change the long distance and panoramic views including out to sea and along the Heritage Coast. In terms of this scenic quality, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites do not affect the immediate setting of the AONB, but will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' its seascape/landscape.		
Striking landform. Coastal cliffs, shingle spits, estuaries and beaches are striking landform features.	**Low**. The East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will not result in any direct or physical changes to these landform features that will continue to fundamentally define the landform of the coastal areas of the AONB in their current and dynamic form. They will introduce further wind energy development influence in the offshore backdrop to the coastal cliffs, shingle spits, estuaries and beaches that define the coastal landform of the AONB.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible
Visual interest in patterns of land cover. START Varied habitats and land cover in intricate mosaic corresponding to natural geography (landform, geology, soils & climate) and displaying seasonal differences, either as a	**None**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will result in no changes to the varied habitats and land cover of the AONB, or the seasonal differences that they display.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
result of natural processes or past and current farming and land management regimes.			
Appeal to the senses. Close-knit interrelationship of constituent features creates a juxtaposition of colours and textures (such as coniferous forests, reedbeds, intertidal mud flats and heathland, sand dunes and shingle beaches) that is further enhanced by seasonal changes. Strong aesthetic, spatial and emotional experiences - for example in the contrast between open and exposed areas on the coast, seaward or within estuaries with more traditional enclosed farmland areas.	**Medium-low**. Some changes to the juxtaposition of colours and textures in coastal areas, with the introduction of modern white/grey wind turbines in the seascape backdrop, contrasting to the natural colours/textures of sand dunes, shingle beaches, reedbeds, mud flats and heathland at the coast. The technological appearance of the wind turbines in views from localised areas of the coast is likely to contrast with the perceived naturalness of the vegetated shingle habitat/reedbeds/marshes/low cliffs that define the character of the coast, however they will also relate rationally to the exposure, large scale and austere character of parts of the coastal landscape.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible
Appeal to the senses. Large open vistas across heaths and along the coast, out to sea and from sea to coastline, with memorable views and eye-catching features or landmarks. Landmarks include historic structures such as churches, Martello towers and lighthouses, the House in the Clouds (Thorpeness) as well as more modern structures including Sizewell A and B and the former military structures and masts at Orford Ness.	**Medium**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will introduce a further visible element in sea view component of the large open vistas across heaths and along the coast out to sea from localised areas of the coast. The East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites may contrast or compete with other landmarks along the coast and out to sea as a focal point, however due to the relatively low elevation of the heaths, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	horizon, as a 'horizon development' with reduced potential to compete with landmarks within the AONB. The open sea skyline of the large vistas would remain unaffected across the majority of the field of view out to sea and the large scale of the open sea vistas are more likely to be able accommodate windfarm development than smaller scale, complex seascapes. In terms of this scenic quality, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites do not affect the immediate setting of the AONB, but will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' its seascape/landscape.		
Appeal to the senses. Sensory stimuli enhanced by quality of light/space (the big 'Suffolk skies'), areas with dark skies and sound (e.g. bird calls, curlews on heath and geese on estuaries, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle). Presence of individual species that contribute to perceived wildness.	**Medium-low**. The wind turbines within the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm site will add a new large-scale offshore wind farm element to the sea element of the simply composed character of sea and big 'Suffolk skies', however the vertical height of the wind turbines relative to the vast skies will be small / moderate in scale, due to their long distance offshore (over 32km) and the large scale of the seascape. Night time lighting of the wind turbines will introduce further lighting in the relatively dark night skies, however will be viewed at long distance offshore, in the context of existing wind turbine lighting from parts of the AONB (Galloper, Greater Gabbard and London Array lights are evident) and other	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	lighting of cardinal buoys and vessels in the waters off the AONB coastline. Although forming further development and increasing the presence of apparent human activity, the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will result in no audible changes to the existing sounds of tranquil areas of the AONB. The quality of light/space of the AONB will continue to be fundamentally defined by the existing sensory stimuli.		
Relative Wildness			
Sense of remoteness. Absence of major coastal road or rail route, due to estuaries, and intermittent 'soft edged', often lightly trafficked access routes across the AONB to the coastline from main routes inland, has contributed to the relatively undeveloped character of the Suffolk coast.	**Medium-low**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not introduce major transport infrastructure along the coast and will therefore not directly affect the fundamental arrangement or experience of the AONB that is gained due to access via minor roads extending to the coast between the main estuaries that have contributed to a relatively undeveloped character. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will introduce further development influence on the relatively undeveloped character of parts of the Suffolk coast, particularly the immediate edges of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT (05) between Southwold and the north side of Orford Ness; and the Estate Sandlands LCT (07) near Covehithe and Dunwich Heath, although occurring at long distance offshore as a 'horizon' development in the distant seascape setting of the AONB, rather than its immediate setting. The	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	distance of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB offshore, and not within its immediate setting, will reduce the perception of introducing new human artefacts/structures and hereby minimise the change to the perception of undeveloped character. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will also, from certain parts of the AONB coastline, occur in the context of existing energy generation influences, including the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard offshore windfarms, experienced most readily from the coastline between Aldeburgh and Bawdsey; and the existing Sizewell A and B developments experienced in the areas near Sizewell. The changes identified do not affect the strength of the wildness perceived within the AONB to the degree the qualities are substantially eroded and are considered to be not significant. The geographic extent of changes in this perceived wildness quality is also limited to isolated pockets of landscape, with the vast majority of the AONB landscape experiencing negligible changes to the wildness attributes perceived.		
Pockets of relative wildness associated with coast, estuary and forests in this largely farmed and settled landscape.	**Medium-low**. No physical attributes contributing to wildness special qualities will be changed as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure. The location of the East Anglia One North	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB may only impact on perceived experience of these wildness attributes. The introduction of further modern, man-made structures and increase in evidence of apparent human activity may change the perceived wildness attributes from pockets of coastal AONB landscapes which have perception of relative wildness associated with coast. While on the one hand wind energy development influence may contrast with this perception of wildness, wind turbines may also relate legibly to the coastal exposure and inclement conditions experienced, particularly from the immediate coastal edges of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT forming the AONB coastline, which is most exposed to these conditions. Although the perceptual qualities of relative wildness experienced in pockets of the open coastal fens and estuaries/marshlands near the coast are susceptible to the influence of development, the visual containment of these low lying estuaries and fens of the AONB by the intervening raised dunes and shingle landforms along their eastern edge, reduces their association and the resulting changes arising from the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites. The introduction of wind turbines in the coastal backdrop located well outside and at distance (over 32km), removed from the association of the sea (which is often not visible), would		

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	constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to perceived wildness of the coast, estuaries and forests, at variance to the relatively undeveloped, flat, open and simple character of the LCT, but removed from and in the background to the main elements that define character. The east Suffolk coastline is an area that has been transformed by the impact of people and has a long-established inter-relationship between people using and interacting with the sea/maritime environment. The changes identified do not affect the strength of the wildness perceived within the AONB to the degree the qualities are substantially eroded and are considered to be not significant. The geographic extent of changes in this perceived wildness quality is also very limited to isolated pockets of landscape, with the vast majority of the AONB landscape experiencing negligible changes to the wildness attributes perceived.		
A relative lack of human influence. Semi-natural habitats evident, notably on the Sandlings heaths, marshes, reedbeds, estuaries and along the coastline.	**Low**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will have no direct effects on the semi-natural habitats evident along the coastline (Sandlings heaths, marshes, reedbeds, estuaries). No physical attributes contributing to wildness special qualities will be changed as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure. The location of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	windfarm sites outside the AONB may only impact on perceived experience of these wildness attributes. The technological appearance of the wind turbines may contrast with the perceived naturalness of these habitats, evident in the least developed parts of the AONB coastline, but also represent the visual aesthetic of green/sustainable energy which may be perceived as having positive visual associations with the natural environment. The changes identified do not affect the strength of the wildness perceived within the AONB to the degree the qualities are substantially eroded and are considered to be not significant. The geographic extent of changes in this perceived wildness quality is also very limited to isolated pockets of landscape, with the vast majority of the AONB landscape experiencing negligible changes to the wildness attributes perceived.		
A relative lack of human influence. Largely undeveloped coastline and offshore areas and areas of semi-natural habitat including Sandlings heath, forests, reedbeds, estuaries and marshland. Landscape interspersed with isolated villages, and built heritage assets such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls that contribute to character. A small number of large scale and industrial elements on the coast of the AONB are long established,	**Medium-low**. No physical attributes contributing to wildness special qualities will be changed as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure. The location of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB may only impact on perceived experience of these wildness attributes.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
notably Sizewell A and B and the former military site at Orford Ness, whilst offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array Offshore Windfarms are visible from stretches of the coastline.	The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not occur directly upon the undeveloped coastline of the AONB, with no direct changes to the semi-natural habitat of the AONB, or the built heritage assets that contribute to character. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will introduce further development influence in the offshore waters that form the seascape setting to the AONB, as viewed from the relatively undeveloped character of parts of the Suffolk coast, particularly the immediate edges of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT (05) between Southwold and the north side of Orford Ness; and the Estate Sandlands LCT (07) near Covehithe and Dunwich Heath, although occurring at long distance offshore as a 'horizon' development in the distant seascape setting of the AONB, rather than its immediate setting. The distance of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB offshore, and not within its immediate setting, will reduce the perception of introducing new human artefacts/structures and hereby minimise the change to the perception of this wildness quality. From certain parts of the coastline, the changes arising from the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure occur in the context of existing energy generation developments, which already influence the perceived wildness of the AONB, including operational offshore windfarms (Greater Gabbard and Galloper)		

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	which influences the seascape setting of the southern parts of the AONB coastline, between Aldeburgh and Bawdsey, and the Sizewell A and B Nuclear Power Station which have a strong influence on negating perceived wildness in the area near Sizewell. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark and exert a strong influence on the local character of the AONB in this area. The scale of the buildings dominates the local landscape such that other landscape features including the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will feel smaller and less notable. In this context, the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure represents an increase in energy development influence and an increase in an existing development characteristic of the AONB coastline, rather than an entirely new influence. From the very northern parts of the AONB coastline near Covehithe, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites both contribute to the total cumulative effect on the perceived wildness qualities, at distances of approximately 32 - 36km offshore, however moving south along the coast, towards Southwold, Dunwich and Sizewell, East Anglia TWO windfarm site contributes more to the overall cumulative effect, due to it being closer and having more lateral spread on the horizon, compared to the increasingly distant turbines of		

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	the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which are over 50km offshore and increasingly hidden behind the horizon. From the southern parts of the AONB coastline, south of Orford Ness, there is little or no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which is over 60km from the coast, therefore the potential for additional cumulative effects on the perceived wildness quality of the AONB can largely be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site.		
A sense of openness and exposure. Big 'Suffolk skies' and expansive views offshore emphasise sense of openness and exposure on open and exposed coastline and on the Sandlings heaths.	**Low -** On big 'Suffolk skies' **Medium -** On views offshore. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will introduce a further visible element in sea view component of the expansive views offshore from the heaths and along the open coast out to sea. The East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites may compete with the sense of openness, as an element that may appear to define the limit of the view on the horizon, however due to the relatively low elevation of the heaths, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' with reduced potential to change the openness and exposure experience within the AONB. It's location on the distant	**Not significant,** short-term and temporary on big 'Suffolk skies' **Significant**, short-term and temporary on expansive views offshore	**Not significant,** long-term and reversible on big 'Suffolk skies' **Significant**, long-term and reversible on expansive views offshore

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	skyline ensures that it would not alter the perception of big 'Suffolk skies'. Fundamentally, the openness and exposure experienced from the coastline and the Sandlings heaths would continue to be experienced in the presence of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, even though it forms a visible element in views. The large scale of the expansive views offshore are more likely to be able accommodate windfarm development than smaller scale, complex seascapes. The vertical height of the wind turbines relative to the vast skies will be relatively moderate in scale, due to their long distance offshore (over 32km) and the large scale of the seascape and will relate rationally to the sense of openness and exposure along the AONB coastline. Changes to this quality occur from the AONB, rather than on it, with changes to the vistas across the coast and heaths derived from the views experienced from within the AONB out to sea or along the coast. The changes identified affect the specific special quality relating to expansive views offshore from the localised coastal areas of the AONB, to the degree that is considered to be significant. The geographic extent of these changes in this quality is however very concentrated to the immediate coastal edge with open sea views, with the vast majority of the AONB landscape		

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	experiencing negligible changes to the wildness attributes perceived.		
A sense of enclosure and isolation. Forestry plantations create sense of enclosure and isolation contrasting to open and more exposed areas along the coast and on the Sandlings heaths.	**Negligible**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not result in any direct changes to the forestry plantations within the AONB that create the sense of enclosure and isolation along the coast and on the Sandlings heaths. No physical attributes contributing to wildness special qualities will be changed as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure. The location of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB may only impact on perceived experience of these wildness attributes. The East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will generally not be visible at al from the enclosed forested landscapes of the AONB, due to the dense forest cover, and will result in negligible change to the qualities of enclosure and isolation of these forest landscapes. Changes resulting from the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on the more open and exposed areas of the coast and heaths are assessed in the above special quality.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
A sense of passing of time and a return to nature. Significant areas of semi natural landscape and seascape notably along the coastline, offshore and within undeveloped estuaries where there is little evidence of apparent human activity despite the sea walls and coastal marshes.	**Medium-low**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not result in any direct changes to the pattern of elements within the semi-natural landscapes and estuaries of the AONB. No physical attributes contributing to wildness special qualities will be changed as a result of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure. The location of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB may only impact on perceived experience of these wildness attributes. Many of the coastal marshes and landscapes along the coast have been subject to modification and human intervention over time, with the draining of marshes for grazing and introduction of sea walls. The limited amount of settlement also belies the previous extent of occupation of parts of the coast, the former settlements/ports of Sizewell and Dunwich having been lost to the sea. The introduction of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will, however, increase the evidence of apparent human activity as a modern intervention in the distant, but not immediate, seascape setting of the semi-natural landscapes of the AONB. The distance of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites outside the AONB offshore, and not within its immediate setting, will reduce the perception of introducing new human	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	artefacts/structures and hereby minimise the change to the perception of this wildness quality. The technological appearance of the wind turbines may contrast with the perceived naturalness of these landscapes, evident in the least developed pockets of the AONB coastline, but also represent the visual aesthetic of green/sustainable energy which may be perceived as having positive visual associations with the conservation of the natural environment. The changes identified do not affect the strength of the wildness perceived within the AONB to the degree the qualities are substantially eroded and are considered to be not significant. The geographic extent of changes in this perceived wildness quality is also very limited to isolated pockets of landscape, with the vast majority of the AONB landscape experiencing negligible changes to the wildness attributes perceived.		
Relative Tranquillity			
Contributors to tranquillity. Areas of semi natural habitat, where there is a general absence of development and apparent human activity,	**Medium-low**. Although forming further development and increasing the presence of apparent human activity, the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will result in no audible changes to the existing sounds of	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
contribute to a sense of relative tranquillity. Presence of individual species that contribute to perceived tranquillity. Further enhanced by sounds (bird calls, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle) and relatively dark skies.	tranquil areas of the AONB. The appearance of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites relates rationally to the sounds of the wind and exposure along the AONB coastline. The introduction of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will increase the evidence of apparent development and human activity, as a modern intervention in the distant, but not immediate, seascape setting of the coastal landscapes of the AONB. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not directly change the physical pattern of elements within areas of semi-natural habitat, but instead introduces development influence in the offshore waters that form the seascape setting to the AONB, as viewed from the relatively undeveloped character of parts of the Suffolk coast. The technological appearance of the wind turbines and the visual movement of the rotor blades may contrast with the perceived tranquillity of these landscapes, evident in the least developed pockets of the AONB coastline. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will introduce visible man-made structures (wind turbines) which incorporate a kinetic element into an otherwise relatively undeveloped seascape, thereby affecting the potential for people to experience tranquillity in these locations. The relatively slow visual movement of the turbine rotors and long distance offshore provides some mitigation to the potential changes in perceived tranquillity, with effects		

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (Factors and Indicators of Natural Beauty extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (East Anglia TWO (32.5km) + East Anglia ONE North (37.7km))	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	likely to be infrequent due to the long distance offshore and the prevailing weather conditions that influence visibility at such distance. Night time lighting of the wind turbines will introduce further lighting in the relatively dark night skies, however will be viewed at long distance offshore, in the context of existing wind turbine lighting from parts of the AONB (Galloper, Greater Gabbard and London Array lights are evident) and other lighting of cardinal buoys and vessels in the waters and result in relatively low change to the tranquillity experienced within the AONB coastline.		
Detractors from tranquillity. Some local detractors from tranquillity include the seasonal influx of visitors to coastal towns, low flying aircraft noise and urban development on fringes of the AONB.	**Negligible**. The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will result in negligible changes to areas of the AONB which have low levels of tranquillity in the baseline, such as the busy coastal towns with large numbers of seasonal tourist visitors and urban development/road traffic being prevalent; and low changes to relative tranquillity of inland areas of the AONB.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

28.2.3 Cumulative Visual Effects

28.2.3.1 Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 1: Lowestoft

Viewpoint 1: Lowestoft – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Lowestoft Beach):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Walkers and cyclists (Suffolk Coastal Path):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Residents of Lowestoft seafront:	High	Medium-high
Visitors engaged in recreational amusements:	Low	Low
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	High	Medium-high
Recreational boaters (Lowestoft Marina)	Medium	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.25b – 28.25c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 37.0km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 36.9km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The viewpoint is representative of views from the seafront of the South Beach area of Lowestoft. Views from the North Beach/Ness Point area are shown in Illustrative Viewpoint B (Ness Point) (***Figure 28.48***).		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north and south of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 20° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 16°. • Located at similar distances from the viewpoint, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites both contribute to the total cumulative effect, although the East Anglia TWO windfarm site has a slightly wider lateral spread on the sea skyline. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites have a consistent visual image, with a similar vertical scale/turbine height, layout and relationship to the sea skyline.		

Viewpoint 1: Lowestoft – Visual Assessment		
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Lowestoft Beach):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers and cyclists (Suffolk Coastal Path):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Lowestoft seafront:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
People engaged in recreational amusements:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Recreational boaters (Lowestoft Marina)	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites to be visible at distances over 37.km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 26% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 15% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		
Assessment of night-time visual effects (Viewpoint 1 Lowestoft)		
Baseline description:		
• The existing night time view from Lowestoft is well lit along the urban seafront in Lowestoft, with housing and hotel lighting, street lighting and lighting of the esplanade along the seafront. Claremont Pier is also lit at night, including buildings and navigational markers on the pier itself.		

Viewpoint 1: Lowestoft – Visual Assessment	
• The open seascape beyond includes occasional visible night-time lighting of cardinal buoys, boats in nearshore waters and distant lights of commercial vessels and rigs form point features on the skyline, which are characteristic in night-time views. • Night-time lighting of Greater Gabbard and Galloper windfarms was not observed to be visible.	
Magnitude of change (night-time):	Medium-low
• The predicted night time view from Viewpoint 1 in Lowestoft is shown in the separate night-time photomontage representations of the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites which are shown in ***Figure 28.25f - 28.25g***. An indication of the combined extent of the lights of both projects on the skyline is provided by the wireline view (Figure 28.26c). The red, medium intensity lights on the nacelle of the perimeter WTGs of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible above the sea skyline in very good to excellent visibility and will introduce new lighting into a section of the view that currently has some visible lighting as part of the baseline. • All aviation warning lights will flash synchronously throughout the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm site and will be able to be switched on and off by means of twilight switches. • Aviation warning lights will allow for reduction in lighting intensity at and below the horizontal, when visibility from every wind turbine is more than 5km. The night-time photomontage representation in ***Figure 28.25f*** assumes full lighting intensity of the 2000 cd warning lights in very good to excellent visibility conditions, as a worst-case (and is therefore likely to over-represent the likely visibility of aviation warning lighting experienced in reality as these lights would only be required when visibility is poor). ***Figure 28.25g*** illustrates the night-time view but with the 200 cd lighting portrayed. • Marine navigational lights fitted at the platform level (approximately 10m above sea level) on significant peripheral structures will be not be visible in the view, as they will be hidden behind the skyline at 37km (to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site) from the viewpoint by the curvature of the earth. • Search and rescue (SAR) lighting (200cd) of each non-periphery turbine will only be lit when conducting SAR operations in and around the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm site and are not expected to be visible at distances over 37km (to the East Anglia TWO windfarm). Other low intensity lights, such as for helicopter winching (green hoist lamp) and for illumination of signage (5cd) will not be visible. • The yellow lighting of the offshore construction operation and maintenance platform and accommodation platform will be visible at night.	
Significance of effects (night-time):	
Construction and decommissioning:	Not significant, short-term, temporary
Operation:	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Lowestoft settlement	
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 1 Lowestoft (Seafront) (***Figure 28.25***)
Illustrative viewpoints:	Viewpoint B Ness Point (***Figure 28.48***)
Sensitivity to change:	

Viewpoint 1: Lowestoft – Visual Assessment		
Residents of Lowestoft:	Medium-high	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of Lowestoft:	Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Gunton area to the north of Lowestoft	Generally Low. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally restricted to Gunton Cliff, in oblique views to the south-east across Lowesoft Harbour/Ness Point. Views from residential areas of Gunton to the west/inland of Gunton Cliff (e.g. areas between Corton Road and Yarmouth Road) generally screened by intervening buildings.	
Area B: South Beach/Kirkley area	Generally Medium. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally limited to residences along Marine Parade and Kirkley Cliff Road that are aligned along the seafront in linear street plan laid out parallel to the shore, facing out to sea.	
Area C: Pakefield/Pakefield Cliffs area (e.g. Pakefield Road, Pakefield Street)	Generally Medium. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally limited to residences at the seaward end of the residential street which are perpendicular to the coast (such as Pakefield Road, Pakefield Street, All Saints Road).	
Area D: Quayside/inner harbour along Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad	Generally Negligible. Low-lying areas with low theoretical visibility (1-8 turbines) and views generally screened by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up urban areas of Lowestoft.	
Area E: Urban areas of Lowestoft set-back from coast, including Kirkley, Pakefield and Carlton Colville	Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site are generally screened from these areas of Lowestoft that are set back from the coast, by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up urban areas of Lowestoft.	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Residents of Lowestoft (Areas A, D and E):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Lowestoft (Areas B and C) South Beach and Pakefield Cliffs:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 2: Kessingland Beach

Viewpoint 2: Kessingland Beach – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Kessingland Beach):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Walkers (Suffolk Coastal Path/promenade):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Residents of Kessingland seafront:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.26b – 28.26c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 34.1km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 37.8km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from Kessingland Beach, the Suffolk Coastal Path passing Kessingland and the seafront areas of Kessingland.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north and south of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 24° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy 17°. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites both contribute to the total cumulative effect, although the East Anglia TWO windfarm site has a slightly wider lateral spread on the sea skyline. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites have a consistent visual image, with a similar vertical scale/turbine height, layout and relationship to the sea skyline. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		

Viewpoint 2: Kessingland Beach – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning):	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation):
Beach users (Kessingland Beach):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers (Suffolk Coastal Path/promenade):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Kessingland seafront:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 34.1km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		
Assessment of night-time visual effects (Viewpoint 2 Kessingland Beach)		
Baseline description:		
• The existing night time view from Kessingland is well lit along the seafront in Kessingland, with housing and street lighting. The glare of lights from houses, flats and the port of Lowestoft is prominent in the view north along the coast. In this direction, the red aviation light of the Ness Point wind turbine is visible on its nacelle. • The open seascape includes numerous visible night-time lighting sources, including cardinal buoys, boats in nearshore waters and a frequent scattering of distant lights of commercial vessels and rigs on the skyline, which are characteristic in night-time views. • Night-time lighting of Greater Gabbard and Galloper windfarms was not observed to be visible.		
Magnitude of change (night-time):	Medium-low	
• The predicted night time view from Viewpoint 2 in Kessingland is shown in the separate night-time photomontage representations of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites which are contained in ***Figure 28.26f – 28.26g.*** The red, medium intensity lights on the nacelle of the perimeter WTGs of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible above the sea skyline in very good to excellent visibility and will introduce new lighting into a section of the view that currently has some visible lighting as part of the baseline. • All aviation warning lights will flash synchronously throughout the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and will be able to be switched on and off by means of twilight switches. • Aviation warning lights will allow for reduction in lighting intensity at and below the horizontal, when visibility from every wind turbine is more than 5km. The night-time photomontage representation in ***Figure 28.26f*** assumes full lighting intensity of the 2000 cd warning lights in very good to excellent visibility conditions, as a worst-case (and is therefore likely to over-represent the likely visibility of aviation warning lighting experienced in reality as these lights would only be required when		

Viewpoint 2: Kessingland Beach – Visual Assessment		
visibility is poor.). ***Figure 28.26g*** illustrates the night-time view but with the 200 cd lighting portrayed. • Marine navigational lights fitted at the platform level (approximately 10m above sea level) on significant peripheral structures will be not be visible in the view, as they will be hidden behind the skyline at distances over 34.1km from the viewpoint by the curvature of the earth. • Search and rescue (SAR) lighting (200cd) of each non-periphery turbine will only be lit when conducting SAR operation in and around the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and are not expected to be visible at 34.1km (to the closest East Anglia TWO wind turbine). Other low intensity lights, such as for helicopter winching (green hoist lamp) and for illumination of signage (5cd) will not be visible. • The yellow lighting of the offshore construction operation and maintenance platform and accommodation platform will be visible at night.		
Significance of effects (night-time):		
Construction and decommissioning:	Not significant, short-term, temporary	
Operation:	Not significant, long-term, reversible	
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Kessingland settlement		
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 2 Kessingland	
Sensitivity to change:		
Residents of Kessingland:	Medium-high	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of Kessingland:	Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Sea front extending from Kessingland Beach to Alandale Park and Coastguard Lane	Generally Medium-high. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 2.	
Area B: Kessingland	Generally Negligible. Areas of Kessingland that are set-back from the immediate seafront, views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up urban areas of Kessingland.	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning):	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation):
Residents of Kessingland Beach (extending to Alandale Park and Coastguard Lane):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 2: Kessingland Beach – Visual Assessment		
Residents of Kessingland:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 3: Covehithe

Viewpoint 3: Covehithe – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (who have walked along the footpath from Covehithe to the beach):	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.27b – 28.27c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 33km and is located to the east/south-east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 39.7km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the Covehithe area and the dunes/shingle ridges extending between Easton Broad and Benacre Broad.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north and south of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 26° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 17°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and has a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		

Viewpoint 3: Covehithe – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (who have walked along the footpath from Covehithe to the beach):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 33km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 4: Southwold

Viewpoint 4: Southwold – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Southwold Beach):	High	High
Walkers and cyclists (Suffolk Coastal Path):	High	High
Residents of Southwold seafront:	High	High
People engaged in recreational amusements:	Low	Low
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	High	High
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour):	Medium-low	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.28b – 28.28d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 32.6km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 42.1km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the seafront of Southwold. Views from the Gun Hill area are shown in Viewpoint 5 (***Figure 28.29***); Southwold Common in illustrative Viewpoint A and Southwold Pier in illustrative Viewpoint D (***Figure 28.47***).		

Viewpoint 4: Southwold – Visual Assessment		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium to Medium-high	
• When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the combined East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 28° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 16°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Southwold Beach):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers and cyclists (Suffolk Coastal Path):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Southwold seafront:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
People engaged in recreational amusements:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 32.6km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met		

Viewpoint 4: Southwold – Visual Assessment	
Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.	
Assessment of night-time visual effects (Viewpoint 4 Southwold)	
Baseline description:	
• The existing night time view from Southwold is well lit along the seafront in Southwold, with housing and street lighting at the seafront. Southwold Pier is also lit at night, including buildings and navigational markers at the end of the pier. • The open seascape includes numerous visible night-time lighting sources, including cardinal buoys, boats in nearshore waters and a frequent scattering of distant lights of commercial vessels and rigs on the skyline, which are characteristic in night-time views. • The majority of the night-time lighting of Greater Gabbard and Galloper windfarms was not observed to be visible, although two red lights visible on the distant skyline are considered likely to be aviation lights on the nacelles of either the Greater Gabbard or Galloper windfarm.	
Magnitude of change (night-time):	Medium-low
• The predicted night time view from Viewpoint 4 in Southwold is shown in the separate night-time photomontage representations of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites which are contained in ***Figure 28.28g – 28.28h***. The red, medium intensity lights on the nacelle of the perimeter WTGs of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible above the sea skyline in very good to excellent visibility and will introduce new lighting into a section of the view that currently has some visible lighting as part of the baseline. • All aviation warning lights will flash synchronously throughout the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and will be able to be switched on and off by means of twilight switches. • Aviation warning lights will allow for reduction in lighting intensity at and below the horizontal, when visibility from every wind turbine is more than 5km. The night-time photomontage representation in ***Figure 28.28g*** assumes full lighting intensity of the 2000 cd warning lights in very good to excellent visibility conditions, as a worst-case (and is therefore likely to over-represent the likely visibility of aviation warning lighting experienced in reality as these lights would only be required when visibility is poor). ***Figure 28.28h*** illustrates the night-time view but with the 200 cd lighting portrayed • Marine navigational lights fitted at the platform level (approximately 10m above sea level) on significant peripheral structures will be not be visible in the view, as they will be hidden behind the skyline at 32.6km (to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site) from the viewpoint by the curvature of the earth. • Search and rescue (SAR) lighting (200cd) of each non-periphery turbine will only be lit when conducting SAR operations in and around the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and are not expected to be visible at 32.6km. Other low intensity lights, such as for helicopter winching (green hoist lamp) and for illumination of signage (5cd) will not be visible. • The yellow lighting of the offshore construction operation and maintenance platform and accommodation platform will be visible at night.	
Significance of effects (night-time):	
Construction and decommissioning:	Not significant, short-term, temporary

Viewpoint 4: Southwold – Visual Assessment	
Operation:	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Southwold settlement	
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 4 (Southwold) and Viewpoint 5 (Gun Hill)
Illustrative viewpoints:	Viewpoint A (Southwold Common) and Viewpoint D (Southwold Pier)
Sensitivity to change:	
Residents of Southwold:	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):	
Geographic area of Southwold:	Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):
Area A: Immediate coastal edge of Southwold between Pier Avenue/Southwold Pier (Illustrative Viewpoint D) along North Parade (Viewpoint 4) to Gun Hill (Viewpoint 5).	Generally Medium-high. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 4 and following Viewpoint 5.
Area B: Southwold Common (Illustrative Viewpoint A)	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened from Southwold Common by intervening buildings within the built-up urban areas of Southwold.
Area C: Southwold town centre, (including from High Street/Market Place)	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened from Southwold town centre by intervening buildings within the built-up urban areas of Southwold.
Area D: North Southwold residential areas between North Road and Victoria Street	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened from northern parts of Southwold by intervening buildings within the built-up urban areas of Southwold.
Area E: Residential areas to the south and west of High Street/Queen Street	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened from residential areas to the south and west of High Street/Queen Street by intervening buildings within the built-up urban areas of Southwold.
Areas F: Ferry Road/Havenbeach Marshes	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened from Ferry Road by intervening landform of shingle/dunes.
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):	

Viewpoint 4: Southwold – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Residents of immediate along coastal edge of Southwold between Pier Avenue/Southwold Pier (Illustrative Viewpoint D) along North Parade (Viewpoint 4) to Gun Hill (Viewpoint 5)	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of majority of Southwold including areas around Southwold Common, Southwold town centre, northern Southwold (between North Road and Victoria Street), areas to south and west of High Street/Queen Street; and Ferry Road.	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 5: Gun Hill, Southwold

Viewpoint 5: Gun Hill – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Gunhill Cliff/The Denes):	High	High
Walkers (Suffolk Coastal Path):	High	High
Residents around Gun Hill/promenade:	High	High
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	High	High
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour):	Medium-low	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.29b – 28.29c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 32.6km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 42.5km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the Gun Hill area of Southwold. Views from Southwold seafront (North Parade) are shown in Viewpoint 4 (***Figure 28.28***); Southwold Common in illustrative Viewpoint A (***Figure 28.47***) and Southwold Pier in illustrative Viewpoint D (***Figure 28.50***).		

Viewpoint 5: Gun Hill – Visual Assessment		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium to Medium-high	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 28° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy 16°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Gunhill Cliff/The Denes):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers (Suffolk Coastal Path):	**Significant**, medium, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents around Gun Hill/promenade:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	**Significant**, medium, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 32.6km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 6: Walberswick

Viewpoint 6: Walberswick – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Walberswick Beach)	High	High
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	High	High
Residents of the coastal edges of Walbersick	High	High
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour)	Medium-low	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.30b – 28.30c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 33.2km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 43.7km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the dunes and shingle beaches on the coastal side of Walberswick, around the mouth of the River Blyth, and areas of dunes and shingle beaches extending south to Corporation Marshes.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 28° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 16°. • Dunes in the foreground of the view, provide some intervening screening of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		

Viewpoint 6: Walberswick – Visual Assessment		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Walberswick Beach)	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of the coastal edges of Walbersick	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Recreational boaters (Southwold Harbour)	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 33.2km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Walberswick settlement		
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 6	
Sensitivity to change:		
Residents of Walberswick:	High	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of Walberswick:	Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Ferry Road area on eastern edge of village	Medium. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 4 and following Viewpoint 6.	
Area B: All other areas of Walberswick, including village green, The Street and adjoining residential areas	Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are screened by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up areas of the Walberswick which extend westwards away from the coast along The Street and have limited/no visual relationship with the coast.	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		

Viewpoint 6: Walberswick – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Residents of Ferry Road area on eastern edge of village:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of all other areas of Walberswick	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 7: Dunwich

Viewpoint 7: Dunwich – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users at Dunwich Beach:	High	High
Visitors to the nearby café:	Low	Medium-low
Dingle Marshes RSPB reserve (NNR):	Medium	Medium
Residents of the edges of Dunwich village:	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.31b – 28.31c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 34.6km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 46.9km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the dunes and shingle beaches on the coastal side of Dunwich, around the mouth of the River Blyth, and areas of dunes and shingle beaches extending south along Dunwich Cliffs.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 29° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 15°.		

Viewpoint 7: Dunwich – Visual Assessment		
• The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users at Dunwich Beach:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Visitors to the nearby café:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Dingle Marshes RSPB reserve (NNR):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of the edges of Dunwich village:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances of 34.6km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors to Dunwich Heath and Beach (including Coastguard Cottages)	High	High
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.32b – 28.32d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 34.7km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 48.3km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from a fairly contained elevated area around the National Trust coastguard Cottages and the southern end of Dunwich Heath/Minsmere Cliffs.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the combined East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 29° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Visitors to Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 34.7km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data).		

Viewpoint 9: Minsmere Nature Reserve

Viewpoint 9: Minsmere Nature Reserve – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors at the visitor centre/car parking area:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Birdwatchers using hides/viewing platforms:	Low	Medium-low
Walkers using the coast trail around the Scrape:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Walkers using the Island Mere and Woodland Trail:	Low	Medium-low
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.33b – 28.33c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 35.2km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 49km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from a fairly contained areas of Minsmere near the visitor centre and coastal areas of the NNR around the Scrape.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them.		

Viewpoint 9: Minsmere Nature Reserve – Visual Assessment		
• When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the combined East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 29° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14.2°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Visitors at the visitor centre/car parking area:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Birdwatchers using hides/viewing platforms:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the coast trail around the Scrape:	**Significant**- medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Island Mere and Woodland Trail:	**Not significant**, medium term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 35.2km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 26% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 15% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users at Sizewell Beach	Medium	Medium
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	Medium	Medium
Residents of Sizewell	Medium	Medium
Workers at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station	Low	Low
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.34b – 28.34d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 34.8km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 50.2km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from Sizewell Beach and visitor parking areas, the settlement of Sizewell and the wider shingle and dune coastline extending north past Sizewell Power Station and south to Sizewell Cliffs.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 30° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • The East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms. While this means that it does not form an entirely new type of visible development, it does result in a northerly extension, increase in visual prominence and spread of the existing offshore windfarm element in the view.		

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach – Visual Assessment		
• Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be viewed in the context of more prominent energy infrastructure influences at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and its offshore intake and outfall structures in foreground. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark and exert a strong influence on the view. The scale of the buildings dominates the local landscape in the view such that other landscape features feel smaller and less significant.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users at Sizewell Beach	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Sizewell	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Workers at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station	**Not significant** medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 34.8km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 11: Coastal Path between Thorpeness and Sizewell

Viewpoint 11: Coastal Path between Thorpeness and Sizewell – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium-high	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change

Viewpoint 11: Coastal Path between Thorpeness and Sizewell – Visual Assessment		
Walkers using the Coastal Path	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.35b – 28.35d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 34.8km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 50.9km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the cliffs between Thorpe Ness and Sizewell, much of which has been subject to extensive erosion, such that the Suffolk Coastal Path has been diverted inland across Thorpeness Common.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 30° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • The East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms. While this means that it does not form an entirely new type of visible development, it does result in a northerly extension, increase in visual prominence and spread of the existing offshore windfarm element in the view. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)

Viewpoint 11: Coastal Path between Thorpeness and Sizewell – Visual Assessment		
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Significant**, medium - term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 34.8km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 12: Thorpeness

Viewpoint 12: Thorpeness – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium-high	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users at Thorpeness beach:	High	High
Residents of Thorpeness:	High	High
Tourist visitors to Thorpeness/holiday accommodation:	High	High
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.36b – 28.36c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 35.1km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 51.7km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from Thorpeness beach and the coastal edges of the village of Thorpeness.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view.		

Viewpoint 12: Thorpeness – Visual Assessment		
• The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 30° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site results in a negligible change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being similar to that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. The potential for additional cumulative effects can therefore almost be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting almost entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. • The East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms. While this means that it does not form an entirely new type of visible development, it does result in a northerly extension, increase in visual prominence and spread of the existing offshore windfarm element in the view. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users at Thorpeness beach:	**Significant**, medium-erm, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Thorpeness:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Tourist visitors to Thorpeness/holiday accommodation:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 35.1km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 26% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 15% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Thorpeness settlement		

Viewpoint 12: Thorpeness – Visual Assessment		
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 12	
Sensitivity to change:		
Residents of Thorpeness:	High	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of Thorpeness:	Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Seafront residential areas between North End Avenue, Admiral's Walk/The Headlands/ Benthills; to Thorpe Road.	Generally Medium. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 12.	
Area B: Areas of Thorpeness set-back from these seafront areas, including the Meare and its adjacent streets (The Haven/Lakeside Avenue); and central/western areas of Thorpeness around the village green/The Sanctuary/Westgate/The Whinlands/Pilgrim's Way.	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site are generally screened by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up areas of Thorpeness from areas set-back from the seafront, including the Meare and its adjacent streets (The Haven/Lakeside Avenue); and central/western areas of Thorpeness around the village green/The Sanctuary/Westgate/The Whinlands/Pilgrim's Way.	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Residents of seafront residential areas between North End Avenue, Admiral's Walk/The Headlands/ Benthills; to Thorpe Road.	**Significant**, medium -term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of areas of Thorpeness set-back from these seafront areas, including the Meare and its adjacent streets (The Haven/Lakeside Avenue); and central/western areas of Thorpeness around the village green/The Sanctuary/Westgate/The Whinlands/Pilgrim's Way.	**Not significant**, medium -term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Aldeburgh Beach):	High	High
Residents of Aldeburgh seafront:	High	High
Tourist visitors to the seafront:	High	High
Walkers/strollers using Crag Path alongside the beach:	High	High
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	High	High
People working along the front e.g. RNLI shop, vendors:	Medium-low	Medium-low
Recreational boating (e.g. from Aldeburgh Yacht Club):	Medium-low	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.37b – 28.37c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 35.9km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 53.5km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from Aldeburgh Beach and the seafront areas of the settlement of Aldeburgh.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 29° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint.		

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh – Visual Assessment		
• The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site results in a negligible change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being similar to that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. The potential for additional cumulative effects can therefore almost be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting almost entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. • The East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms. While this means that it does not form an entirely new type of visible development, it does result in a northerly extension, increase in visual prominence and spread of the existing offshore windfarm element in the view. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Aldeburgh Beach):	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Aldeburgh seafront:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Tourist visitors to the seafront:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers/strollers using Crag Path alongside the beach:	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches:	**Significant** medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
People working along the front e.g. RNLI shop, vendors:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Recreational boating (e.g. from Aldeburgh Yacht Club):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 35.9km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 26% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 15% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		
Assessment of night-time visual effects (Viewpoint 13 Aldeburgh)		

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh – Visual Assessment	
Baseline description:	
• The existing night time view from Aldeburgh is well lit along the seafront in Aldeburgh, with housing and street lighting at the seafront. • The open seascape includes numerous visible night-time lighting sources, including cardinal buoys, boats in nearshore waters and a frequent scattering of distant lights of commercial vessels and rigs on the skyline, which are characteristic in night-time views. • The main difference in the view at night from Aldeburgh, compared to views from locations further north, is that the red aviation lighting of Greater Gabbard and/or Galloper windfarms are observed to be visible at night, at distances from 28.7km to the south-east. The red aviation warning lights are visible on significant peripheral wind turbines, as a 'string' of lights at variable heights above the skyline depending on the position of the visible turbines in the array.	
Magnitude of change (night-time):	Medium-low
• The predicted night time view from Viewpoint 13 in Aldeburgh is shown in the separate night-time photomontage representations of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites which are contained in ***Figure 28. 37f – 28.37g***. An indication of the combined extent of the lights of both projects on the skyline is provided by the wireline view (***Figure 28.37b***). The red, medium intensity lights on the nacelle of the perimeter WTGs of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible above the sea skyline in very good to excellent visibility and will introduce new lighting into a section of the view that currently has some visible lighting as part of the baseline. • All aviation warning lights will flash synchronously throughout the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and will be able to be switched on and off by means of twilight switches. • Aviation warning lights will allow for reduction in lighting intensity at and below the horizontal, when visibility from every wind turbine is more than 5km. The night-time photomontage representation in ***Figure 28.37e*** assumes full lighting intensity of the 2000 cd warning lights in very good to excellent visibility conditions, as a worst-case (and is therefore likely to over-represent the likely visibility of aviation warning lighting experienced in reality as these lights would only be required when visibility is poor). ***Figure 28.37g*** illustrates the night-time view but with the 200 cd lighting portrayed). • Marine navigational lights fitted at the platform level (approximately 10m above sea level) on significant peripheral structures will be not be visible in the view, as they will be hidden behind the skyline at 35.9km (from the closest proposed East Anglia TWO wind turbines) from the viewpoint by the curvature of the earth. • Search and rescue (SAR) lighting (200cd) of each non-periphery turbine will only be lit when conducting SAR operations in and around the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site and are not expected to be visible at 36.4km. Other low intensity lights, such as for helicopter winching (green hoist lamp) and for illumination of signage (5cd) will not be visible. • The yellow lighting of the offshore construction operation and maintenance platform and accommodation platform will be visible at night.	
Significance of effects (night-time):	
Construction and decommissioning:	Not significant, short-term, temporary
Operation:	Not significant, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh – Visual Assessment		
Assessment of effects on residents of wider Aldeburgh settlement		
Representative viewpoints:	Viewpoint 13	
Sensitivity to change:		
Residents of Aldeburgh:	High	
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N):		
Geographic area of Aldeburgh:	Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area A: Aldeburgh seafront between Thorpe Road, Market Cross Place, Crabbe Street and Crag Path	Generally Medium. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 13.	
Area B: Parts of Aldeburgh around Church Farm Rise/St Peter's Road/Victoria Road inland of immediate seafront which are slightly elevated.	Generally Medium. See above Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) assessment for Viewpoint 13.	
Area C: Aldeburgh town centre along Aldeburgh High Street; residential areas in northern part of Aldeburgh (to north of Victoria Road/east of Leiston Road); residential areas in southern part of Aldeburgh (to south Victoria Road); residential areas in western part of Aldeburgh (to north of Saxmundham Road (A1094)/south of Leiston Road).	Generally Negligible. Views of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are generally screened by intervening buildings and vegetation within the built-up areas of Aldeburgh from areas set-back and at distance from the seafront, including Aldeburgh town centre along Aldeburgh High Street; residential areas in northern part of Aldeburgh (to north of Victoria Road/east of Leiston Road); residential areas in southern part of Aldeburgh (to south Victoria Road); residential areas in western part of Aldeburgh (to north of Saxmundham Road (A1094)/south of Leiston Road).	
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N) (operation)
Residents of Aldeburgh seafront between Thorpe Road, Market Cross Place, Crabbe Street and Crag Path.	**Significant** medium - term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of parts of Aldeburgh around Church Farm Rise/St Peter's Road/Victoria Road inland of immediate seafront which are slightly elevated.	**Significant** medium - term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of the majority of Aldeburgh, including Aldeburgh town centre along Aldeburgh High Street; residential areas in northern part of Aldeburgh (to north of Victoria Road/east of	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 13: Aldeburgh – Visual Assessment		
Leiston Road); residential areas in southern part of Aldeburgh (to south Victoria Road); residential areas in western part of Aldeburgh (to north of Saxmundham Road (A1094)/south of Leiston Road).		

Viewpoint 14: Orford Castle

Viewpoint 14: Orford Castle – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors to the roof of Orford Castle	High	High
Residents of Orford	Low	Low
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.38b – 28.38c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 40.4km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 62.7km and is located to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from a very limited geographic area – just the top of Orford Castle. Due to its elevation position at the top of the castle, it is not representative of views experienced from the ground level around the castle or of views from within the village of Orford.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-low	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 25° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 13°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the sea skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint.		

Viewpoint 14: Orford Castle – Visual Assessment		
• The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change only being slightly higher than that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • The East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms. While this means that it does not form an entirely new type of visible development, it does result in a northerly extension, increase in visual prominence and spread of the existing offshore windfarm element in the view.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Visitors to the roof of Orford Castle	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Orford	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility 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 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 10% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 15: Shingle Street

Viewpoint 15: Shingle Street – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium-high	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Residents of Shingle Street:	High	High
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	High	High
Visitors/beach users:	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.39b – 28.39c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	

Viewpoint 15: Shingle Street – Visual Assessment		
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 45.8km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site is located approximately 70.4km to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the area around Shingle Street and the shingle beach extending south to Bawdsey Beach.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Low	
• There is no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, therefore the potential for additional cumulative effects can be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site results in no further cumulative change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site alone.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning):	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation):
Residents of Shingle Street:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Visitors/beach users:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 45.8km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 15% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 6% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 16: Bawdsey

Viewpoint 16: Bawdsey – Visual Assessment	
Value:	Medium
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*	

Viewpoint 16: Bawdsey – Visual Assessment		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors to Bawdsey Point:	Medium	Medium
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	Medium	Medium
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.40b – 28.40c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 47.4km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site is located at a distance of approximately 72.8km and to the north-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the area around Bawdsey Point and Bawdsey beach extending north.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Low	
• There is no visibility of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, therefore the potential for additional cumulative effects can be discounted, with the combined or 'total' effect resulting entirely from the presence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site. • The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site results in no further cumulative change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being the same as that resulting from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site alone.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Visitors to Bawdsey Point:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 47.4km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 15% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 6% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 18: Orfordness (Lighthouse)

Viewpoint 18: Orfordness – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors to Orfordness:	Medium-high	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.42b – 29.42c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 37.4km and is located to the east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 60.5km and is located to the noth-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from much of Orfordness and Orford Beach, but particularly the closest eastern shoreline.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-low	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 27° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy approximately 14°. • The turbines of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appear larger in scale and more prominent than the more distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and have a wider lateral spread on the skyline, contributing more to the overall cumulative effect. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters at long distance from the viewpoint. • The East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a negligible change/addition, with the combined magnitude of change being similar to that resulting from the East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure alone. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be viewed in the context of the existing Galloper and Greater Gabbard wind farms, which are more visible in this view from Orfordness than other viewpoints, given its closer proximity to these existing wind farms. In this view particularly, the East Anglia TWO windfarm would not form an entirely new type of visible development, but will instead tend to be seen in the context of existing wind turbines on the horizon and result in a northerly extension to this influence. In this context, it is assessed as having a relatively lower (medium-low) magnitude of change, than if it introduced development into a view without a windfarm influence. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on		

Viewpoint 18: Orfordness – Visual Assessment		
and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Visitors to Orford Ness:	**Not significant** medium -term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 37.4km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 26% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 15% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

Viewpoint 19: Hopton-on-sea

Viewpoint 19: Hopton-on-Sea – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Hopton-on-Sea):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Tourist visitors (e.g. Hopton Holiday Village):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Residents of the coastal edges of Hopton-on-Sea (e.g. Sea View Rise):	High	Medium-high
Walkers using the England Coastal Path:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.43b – 28.43c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 43.2km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 40.9km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the seafront at Hopton-on-Sea.		

Viewpoint 19: Hopton-on-Sea – Visual Assessment		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-low	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 16° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy 17°. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites have a consistent visual image, with a similar vertical scale/turbine height, lateral spread and relationship to the skyline and oblique position in the view to the south-east. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site contributes slightly more to the overall cumulative effect than the East Anglia TWO windfarm site, due to its closer proximity to the viewpoint. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters in an oblique position in the view to the south-east. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is viewed in closer proximity to and with less separation from the coastline extending south. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Hopton-on-Sea):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Tourist visitors (e.g. Hopton Holiday Village):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of the coastal edges of Hopton-on-Sea (e.g. Sea View Rise):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the England Coastal Path:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		

Viewpoint 19: Hopton-on-Sea – Visual Assessment
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 43.2km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 20% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 10% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.

Viewpoint 20: Gorleston-on-Sea

Viewpoint 20: Gorleston-on-Sea – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users (Gorleston-on-Sea beach):	Medium-high	Medium-high
Tourist visitors to the seafront e.g. around Lower Esplanade/Marine Esplanade:	Medium-high	Medium-high
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches/gardens:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Walkers using the England Coastal Path:	Medium-high	Medium-high
Cyclists using National Cycle Network Route (NCNR) 517:	Medium	Medium
Residents of Gorleston-on-Seafront (e.g. Marine Parade):	High	Medium-high
People engaged in active sports (e.g. Tennis/Basketball/Trim Trails):	Low	Medium-low
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N) (wireline view is shown in ***Figure 28.44b – 28.44c***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 46.4km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will be visible at long-distance, at a distance of approximately 42.6km and is located to the south-east of the viewpoint. The view is representative of views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site from the seafront at Gorleston-on-Sea.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-low	
• The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them.		

Viewpoint 20: Gorleston-on-Sea – Visual Assessment		
• When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, however the open sea skyline will be retained between and to the north of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the view. • The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 15° of the field of view of the sea skyline and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site will occupy 17°. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites have a consistent visual image, with a similar vertical scale/turbine height, lateral spread and relationship to the skyline and oblique position in the view to the south-east. The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site contributes slightly more to the overall cumulative effect than the East Anglia TWO windfarm site, due to its closer proximity to the viewpoint. • The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites are viewed in a similar seascape context, within the large scape, open expanse of offshore waters in an oblique position in the view to the south-east. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is viewed in closer proximity to and with less separation from the coastline extending south. • Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N) (operation)
Beach users (Gorleston-on-Sea beach):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Tourist visitors to the seafront e.g. around Lower Esplanade/Marine Esplanade:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
People sitting/viewing from seafront benches/gardens:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the England Coastal Path:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Cyclists using NCNR 517:	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Residents of Gorleston-on-Seafront (e.g. Marine Parade):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 20: Gorleston-on-Sea – Visual Assessment		
People engaged in active sports (e.g. Tennis/Basketball/Trim Trails):	**Not significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 46.4km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 15% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 6% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data). The Visibility from Vessels data suggests visibility from the coast at a distance of greater than 32.6km would occur less than 10% of the time.		

28.2.3.2 Settlements

13. Representative viewpoints have been agreed for all of the principal settlement receptors along the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts in the study area. The cumulative visual effects of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites on residents of these settlements are therefore assessed as an additional assessment following each representative viewpoint assessment in the viewpoint assessment tables of this appendix as follows:

- Lowestoft – Viewpoint 1;
- Kessingland – Viewpoint 2;
- Southwold – Viewpoint 4;
- Thorpeness – Viewpoint 12; and
- Aldeburgh – Viewpoint 13.

28.2.3.3 Transport Routes

14. The assessment has identified that the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will have no significant effects on views from main transport routes through the study area (main roads and railway lines). There is an absence of major coastal roads and rail routes, due to the estuaries and intermittent ‘soft edged’ coastal landscape, with lightly trafficked access routes across the AONB to the coastline from main routes further inland. This has contributed to the relatively undeveloped character of the Suffolk coast but also means that there are no major transport routes that will experience significant cumulative effects as a result of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North offshore development area.

28.2.3.4 Recreational Routes

28.2.3.4.1 Suffolk Coastal Path

15. The cumulative visual assessment of the effect of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites in views

experienced by users of the Suffolk Coastal Path is set out in the following assessment. As for the project alone assessment, the cumulative visual assessment considers both visual effects experienced over each defined section of the route (sections 1 and 11) and the cumulative effect of walking the full route sequentially as a long-distance footpath.

Table A28.1Cumulative assessment of the Suffolk Coastal Path sections

Section of Suffolk Coastal Path (Figure 28.23a-b)	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction, operation and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (operation)
Suffolk Coastal Path				
Section 01 Lowestoft	Medium-high	Medium for a 3.7km stretch along Lowestoft seafront	Significant, medium -term, temporary for a 3.7km stretch along Lowestoft seafront. Not significant, medium -term, temporary on other parts of this section.	Significant, long-term, reversible for a 3.7km stretch along Lowestoft seafront. Not significant, long-term, reversible along other sections.
Section 02 Kessingland	Medium-high from the stretch south of Kessingland and medium-low through Kessingland	Medium for 2.8km stretch along Kessingland Beach	Significant, medium -term, temporary for 2.8km stretch along Kessingland Beach	Significant, long-term, reversible for 2.8km stretch along Kessingland Beach
Section 03 Kessingland to Reydon	Medium	Low	Not significant, medium -term, temporary	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Section 04 Southwold	High from the 2.5 km stretch along the sea front of Southwold, between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes.	Medium-high from 2.5 km stretch along the sea front of Southwold, between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes.	Significant, medium term, temporary from the 2.5 km stretch along the sea front between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes Not significant, medium -term, temporary over	Significant, long-term, reversible from the 2.5 km stretch along the sea front between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes Not significant, long-term, reversible over

Section of Suffolk Coastal Path (Figure 28.23a-b)	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction, operation and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (operation)
	Medium in all other areas around Southwold.	Medium-Low in all other areas around Southwold	remainder of this section in the Southwold area including Southwold Harbour.	remainder of this section in the Southwold area including Southwold Harbour.
Section 05 Walberswick and Corporation Marshes	High	Medium for approximately 1.9km of the route between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest Negligible/none elsewhere	Significant, medium -term, temporary for approximately 1.9km of the route between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest. Not significant, medium-term, temporary over the remainder of the section.	Significant, long-term, reversible for approximately 1.9km of the route between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest. Not significant, long-term, reversible over the remainder of the section.
Section 06 Dunwich Forest and Heath	Medium-high in the area north of Coastguard Cottages. Medium elsewhere.	Medium over a 1km stretch north of Coastguard Cottages Low over the remainder of this section.	Significant medium -term, temporary over a 1km stretch north of Coastguard Cottages. Not significant, medium -term, temporary over remainder of this section.	Significant, long-term, reversible over a 1km stretch north of Coastguard Cottages Not significant, long-term, reversible over remainder of this section.
Section 07 Minsmere and Sizewell	Medium-high over the stretch near Minsmere Medium-low over the stretch near Sizewell	Low over the stretch through Minsmere Medium over the stretch near Sizewell	Not significant, medium -term, temporary	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Section 08 Thorpeness	High	Medium over a 1.2km stretch	Significant, medium -term, temporary over a	Significant, long-term, reversible over a 1.2km

Section of Suffolk Coastal Path (Figure 28.23a-b)	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction, operation and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO) (operation)
		south of Thorpeness Medium-low over the stretch across Southwold Common	1.2km stretch south of Thorpeness. Not significant, medium -term, temporary over the stretch across Southwold Common.	stretch south of Thorpeness. Not significant, long-term, reversible over the stretch across Southwold Common.
Section 09 Aldeburgh to Boyton Marshes	Medium-low inland, and medium in coastal areas.	Low	Not significant, medium -term, temporary	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Section 10 Boyton Marshes and Orford Beach	High	Low	Not significant, medium -term, temporary	Not significant, long-term, reversible
Section 11 Shingle Street to Bawdsey	High when walking north and medium-high when walking south	Low	Not significant, medium -term, temporary	Not significant, long-term, reversible

28.2.3.4.1.1 Sequential Cumulative Assessment of the Suffolk Coastal Path

16. The cumulative effect of the effect of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites in views experienced by people walking the full route of the Suffolk Coastal Path sequentially as a long-distance footpath is set out in the following assessment.

Baseline Conditions						
From:	Lowestoft		Grid Ref:	E:654807	N:292531	
To:	Bawdsey Marshes		Grid Ref:	E:633499	N:238327	
Total length of Suffolk Coastal Path:	87.4km	Length with actual visibility of East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North:	Approx. 25.7km	Length with actual visibility and a significant effect on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path:		Approx. 13.1km
Receptors:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking longer distances and covering multiple sections or the entire route and walking in either a northerly or a southerly direction. They may also be walking the path over the course of multiple consecutive days.					
Baseline Description:						
The Suffolk Coastal Path is a long-distance footpath which broadly follows the Suffolk Coast in a north-south direction for 87.4km between Lowestoft and Felixstowe. The path diverts substantially inland from the coastline for two major sections between Kessingland and Reydon (14.2km) and between Aldburgh and Boyton Marshes (23.2km). The extent to which the coast is visible along the route varies, some sections have wide open panoramic views of the sea, whilst others run adjacent to the sea with views being obstructed by the presence of shingle ridges or are routed inland through heathland and forest, where views of the sea are very limited. The experience of walkers covering the full distance of the route is therefore varied and not limited purely to coastal scenes. The experience of walkers is also influenced by the level of development, the Suffolk Coastal path runs through several major coastal tourist towns including Lowestoft, Southwold and Thorpeness and views are influenced by the industrial developments of Sizewell Power Station as well as commercial vessels associated with the international port at Felixstowe and commercial port at Lowestoft. The shape of the coastline also influences the experience of walkers. South of Orford Ness the coastline shifts to follow a north east to south west direction and Orford Ness forms a screening headline which obscure views of the coastline beyond it in either direction.						
Value:	Medium in residential areas Medium in inland areas with no landscape designations or scarcity value High in inland areas with landscape designations or scarcity value (e.g. heathland) High in undeveloped coastal areas with open views of the sea					
The value of the view varies along the route and has been assessed in detail in the preceding tables. However, in general, where the path runs through residential areas or inland areas with no landscape designations/inland areas with landscape designations but no scarcity value, the value is assessed as low. The value is assessed as high in coastal areas with open views of the sea which are uninfluenced by other development in the area, and high in inland areas running through designated landscapes with scarcity value.						
Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Medium-high Users of the path walking south: Medium					
Overall there is a slightly decreased susceptibility for users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking the entire route in a southerly direction compared with those walking in a northerly direction. This is due to the combined influence of Sizewell Power Station in the view in the northern areas of the route (obscured by the headland at Thorpeness for those walking north) as well as the influence of Felixstowe in the view in the southern area of the route.						

Sensitivity:	The sensitivity varies according to the section of the coastal path and the direction in which walkers are traveling. This information is provided in more detail in the preceding tables, however in general, where views of the coast are present the sensitivity is medium-high or high and this is reduced to low from inland sections of the path and areas with no visibility or association with the East Anglia TWO windfarm site.
Assessment	
Description of change:	
• For those walking in a southerly direction, with increasing distance from Lowestoft, the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites would be visible at an increasing distance from the shoreline (37.0km to East Anglia TWO windfarm site at Lowestoft in the north, compared to 47.4km at Bawdsey to the south; and 36.9km to East Anglia ONE North windfarm site at Lowestoft, compared to 70.5km at Bawdsey). • However, walking south between Lowestoft and Thorpeness the lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would occupy an increasing proportion of the field of view from 20º to 30º. The lateral spread of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site would occupy a decreasing proportion of the field views while walking south along the path, decreasing from 16º in Lowestoft to 14º at Sizewell and 10º at Bawdsey. • For those walking south, the cumulative influence of wind energy in the seascape gradually increases with the addition of Greater Gabbard/Galloper, London Array and Gunfleet Sands I, II and III in views from Thorpeness and south of Orford Ness. The opposite effect is present for those walking in a northerly direction, whereby the cumulative influence of wind energy in the seascape gradually decreases.	
Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be **long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.**
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the cumulative magnitude of change resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites across the full length of the Suffolk Coastal Path is considered to be **medium-low.**
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u> • Repeated views of the development from different angles over different stretches of the coastline cumulatively influence the views, for approximately 26 km (30%) of the Suffolk Coastal Path through the study area. • For those walking in a northerly direction, the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites would appear increasingly close and occupy an increasingly greater proportion of the view as progress is made north along the Suffolk Coastal Path. • When seen in combination the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites result in a partial loss of the open sea skyline, in the expansive offshore views from parts of the Suffolk Coastal Path. The greatest combined lateral spread occurs in views from the northern sections 1 (Lowestoft) and 2 (Kesslingland) of the Suffolk Coastal Path, where they are located at similar distances from the path and both contribute to the total cumulative effect (although the East Anglia TWO windfarm site has a slightly wider lateral spread on the sea skyline). • The cumulative magnitude of change of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites has been assessed as being significant in views from some short sections of the route through the AONB, at Southwold, Dunwich Heath and Thorpeness. From these parts of the Suffolk Coastal Path through the AONB, the East Anglia TWO windfarm site contributes more to the overall cumulative effect, due to it being closer and having more lateral spread on the horizon, compared to the increasingly distant turbines of the East Anglia ONE North windfarm site, which are over 50km offshore and increasingly hidden behind the horizon.	

- Vast, open and relatively uncluttered seascape forms one of the key characteristics in views from the coastal parts of the Suffolk Coastal Path, as part of the simple landscape composition of sea, sky and shingle, and it is this quality in particular, that is exposed to changes arising from the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, and on which changes are likely to occur.

Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:

- The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites tend to be visible in combination from coincident sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path, rather than sequentially from different sections (which may occur if they were geographically more separate), thereby focusing significant cumulative effects to the same sections of the route.
- The total length of the route with actual visibility of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarms is less than a third (29.4%, 25.7km) of the entire route and that assessed as having a **significant** cumulative impact is only 15% (13.1km) of the full route. These sections of significant cumulative visual impact have a relatively limited contribution to the overall visual amenity experienced in views from the Suffolk Coastal Path when considered as a whole, with views from the large majority of the route not being affected at all.
- Although actual visibility of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites exists for approximately 26km of the route of the Suffolk Coastal Path, this is split up into stretches which are alternated with stretches of the path assessed as having no actual visibility. The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites would therefore not be continuously in view for more than approximately 7km (in the area around Boyton Marshes/Orford Beach) at any point along the route.
- The sections of the route at Southwold, Dunwich Heath Coastguard Cottages and Thorpeness which are within the AONB and have been assessed as having a **significant** effect on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path are separated from each other by 1 km (between Southwold and Walberswick/Dunwich); 5km (between Walberswick/Dunwich and Coastguard Cottages); and 9km (between Coastguard Cottages and Thorpeness); which are interspersed with sections of the route through the AONB that have been assessed as having **not significant** effects on walkers. Walkers would therefore generally be likely to encounter the **significant** sections on different walking days or after walking for a long time through **not significant** path sections where there is no or limited visibility of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site.
- The northern sections 1 (Lowestoft) and 2 (Kesslingland) of the Suffolk Coastal Path, outside the AONB, are those which have the greatest combined lateral spread and closest proximity to the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, and tend to be the sections with relatively lower sensitivity to change, due to their routes through non-designated landscape outside the AONB and/or through urban areas.
- From areas of the AONB coast near Sizewell, the changes resulting from the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be experienced in the context of more prominent energy infrastructure influences at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and its offshore intake and outfall structures which exert a strong influence on views from this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path.
- The East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites appear to form clearly separate developments in views from the Suffolk Coastal Path, with an area of open sea skyline creating separation/space between them. They also tend to be seen on and beyond the horizon, in distant views from the Suffolk Coastal Path, as 'horizon developments' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' their seascape/landscape.

Significance of effect:	The overall effect of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure on long distance walkers of the Suffolk Coastal Path is assessed as **not significant.**		
Significance of effect (construction)	**Not significant**, short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible

The overall effect of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure on long distance walkers walking the Suffolk Coastal Path as a whole is assessed as **not significant**. This is primarily to due factors relating to the nature of the route as comprising a series of shorter sections with visibility of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites, interspersed with generally longer sections with no visibility. The route is therefore characterised by a wide variety of landscapes with different types of view, of which coastal views and seascape panoramas including the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites comprise only a part. Any views of the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites would be intermittent when experienced walking the route as a whole and of short duration in relation to the overall walking duration and the duration of sections with no visibility.

The total length of the route with actual visibility of the construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarms is less than a third (29.4%, 25.7 km) of the entire route and that assessed as having a significant cumulative impact is only 15% (13.1 km) of the full route. These sections of **significant** cumulative visual impact have a relatively limited contribution to the overall visual amenity experienced in views from the Suffolk Coastal Path when considered as a whole, with views from the large majority of the route not being affected at all.

The effect of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site is assessed as being slightly lower for people walking in a southerly direction on the Suffolk Coastal Path, compared to the northerly direction – this is due to a combination of the following factors:

- the reduced susceptibility as a result of the greater influence in the view of developments at Sizewell and Felixstowe;
- the distance of the development from the coastline increasing with increasing distance south;
- the increasing influence of existing wind turbines of Greater Gabbard/Galloper, London Array and Gunfleet Sands within the view when walking southwards towards them along the Suffolk Coastal Path.

28.3 Cumulative Effects with Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station

17. Seascape, landscape and visual receptors from the proposed East Anglia TWO project alone assessment in ***Appendix 28.3-28.6*** are assessed for the potential to have significant cumulative effects with the proposed East Anglia One North project and Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station.

18. As discussed previously the following receptors have been included in this section of the cumulative assessment:

- Seascape Character Type
  - Nearshore Waters SCT – Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness
- Landscape Character Type
  - 5: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges, Area 5c
  - 7: Estate Sandlands, Area 7d
- Landscape Designations
  - Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB
- Viewpoints
  - Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)
  - Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach
- Visual Receptors

- Suffolk Coastal Path – Section 06: Dunwhich Forest and Heath; Section 07: Minsmere and Sizewell; and Section 08: Thorpeness

19. ***Figure 28.9***: Energy Developments Location Plan, illustrates the proposed location of Sizewell C, Proposed Nuclear Development. The Stage 3 Pre-Application Consultation (EDF 2019) illustrates that Sizewell C will be built on the coast directly to the north of the existing Sizewell A and B Nuclear Development. It will require a new two-lane access road and sea defences as well as access from the sea. If permission is granted its construction is likely to last between nine and twelve years which is therefore considered to overlap with different stages of the construction of the proposed East Anglia TWO project and proposed East Anglia ONE North project.

20. During this period the construction influence of Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station within the local area is likely to be more widespread and the different construction activities are likely to be more noticeable than will be the case once the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development is operational. This is due to the requirement for relatively large amounts of accommodation, parking, materials and transportation of goods/people in order to construct Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station. Cumulative effects on the landscape and visual resource are primarily assessed in the onshore LVIA for the proposed East Anglia TWO project. The following cumulative assessments highlight only where the additional changes that would occur as a result of the cumulative effects with Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station would materially change the findings of ***section 28.2***. The cumulative effects that would occur as a result of the proposed East Anglia TWO project and the proposed East Anglia ONE North project are not repeated in this section.

28.3.1 Cumulative Seascape Effects

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each SCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium-high
Sensitivity:	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):	

SCT 03: Nearshore Waters		
Geographic extent:	Regional	
The visibility of Sizewell C is likely to be widespread within the Nearshore Waters. The closest areas of the SCT, between Kessingland and Orfordness, will be most likely to experience change with the potential for Sizewell C to directly alter areas close to the inner boundary of this coastal area through the improvement of coastal defences, the creation of an offshore access location and the further development of intake and out-take structures. The development of Sizewell C on the coast is also likely to result in localised character changes.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning):		
Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness	High locally in the area near Sizewell, reducing to medium with increasing distance from Sizewell to the north and south of the SCT	
• The construction, operation and decommissioning of Sizewell C would introduce further, large scale, development influences to the section of the coast to the north of Sizewell A and B and this would be apparent in a different direction to views looking offshore towards East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North. • The area of Nearshore Waters SCT (03) that will experience most cumulative change as a result of the combination of Sizewell C, East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be the area of nearshore waters near to Sizewell, particularly within the area of nearshore waters close to the coast and as defined by the Suffolk Heritage Coast boundary. • Within this area, it is considered that the construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in making the greater contribution to the combined or 'total' cumulative change, given the scale and immediacy of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development proposed, including changes in the sea defences and beach landing access from the sea, adjacent to and partially within these nearshore waters. • The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be viewed offshore, in the opposite direction to these changes, but in the context of the more prominent energy infrastructure influences at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark already, and with the addition of Sizewell C will exert a strong influence on the local seascape character of the nearshore waters. The scale of the buildings is likely to dominate the local seascape in the view such that other landscape features feel smaller and less significant, including the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarms on the seaward horizon of the offshore waters.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):		
Geographic area of SCT	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (operation)
Area A: Kessingland to Orfordness	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible

28.3.2 Cumulative Landscape Effects

28.3.2.1 Landscape Character Types

Landscape Character Type (LCT) 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges, Area 5C

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges	
Value:	High
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Medium-high
Sensitivity:	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):	
Geographic extent:	Regional
The closest areas of the LCT, between Kessingland and Orfordness, will be most likely to experience change with the potential for Sizewell C to directly change the pattern of physical landscape elements and features within this coastal area through the improvement of coastal defences, the creation of an offshore access location and the further development of intake and out-take structures. The development of Sizewell C on the coast in this and adjacent LCTs is also likely to result in localised character changes.	
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area C: Southwold to the north side of Orford Ness	High locally in the area near Sizewell, reducing to medium with increasing distance from Sizewell to the north towards Dunwich and Southwold and to the south of the LCT towards Orford Ness
• The construction, operation and decommissioning of Sizewell C would introduce further, large scale, development influences to the section of the coast to the north of Sizewell A and B, adjacent to and partially within this area of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT (Area A). • The area of this LCT that will experience most cumulative change as a result of the combination of Sizewell C, East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be the area of coastal dunes and shingle near to Sizewell, particularly within the area of between the Sizewell complex and the sea, within the Suffolk Heritage Coast boundary. • Within this area, it is considered that the construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in making the greater contribution to the combined or 'total' cumulative change, given the scale and immediacy of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development proposed, including changes in the sea defences and beach landing access from the sea, within this area of the LCT. • The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be viewed offshore, in the opposite direction to Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, but in the seaward backdrop the changes in sea defences and beach access. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark already, and with the addition of Sizewell C will exert a strong influence on the local landscape character of this LCT. The scale of the buildings is likely to dominate the local landscape in local views, such that other landscape features feel smaller and less significant, including the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarms on the seaward horizon.	

LCT 05: Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (operation)
Area C: Southwold to the north side of Dunwich	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary, particularly on the character of the section of the LCT in close proximity to Sizewell C.	**Significant**, long-term, reversible, particularly on the character of the section of the LCT in close proximity to Sizewell C.

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands, Area 7D

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands	
Value:	Medium-high
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each LCT*	
Susceptibility:	Locally medium-high at coast, but generally low over most of the inland areas of LCT
Sensitivity:	Locally medium-high at the coast, but generally low over most of the inland LCT
Cumulative magnitude of change:	
Geographic extent:	Regional
Sizewell C would directly alter the character of this LCT due to its location largely within the boundary of Area 7d of the Estate Sandlands LCT. As a result, the perceived character of the LCT would also be altered due to views of Sizewell C at relatively close proximity, particularly from the parts of this LCT around Goose Hill, the Grove and Kenton Hills to the west of Sizewell C; and between Sizewell and Leiston; and extending south along the coastal areas to Thorpe Ness.	
Size/scale of change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	
Area D: Leiston and Aldringham to Snape, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh	Areas between Leiston, Aldringham, Friston, Snape and Aldeburgh: Low Localised area of Estate Sandlands LCT 07 (Area D) to the south (Sizewell C site) and west of Goose Hill, between Sizewell and Leiston and south along the coastal areas to Thorpe Ness: Medium to medium-high
• Due to its long distance offshore, over 50km from the coastal areas of this LCT, the East Anglia ONE North offshore infrastructure results in a low contribution to the overall cumulative change. • The area of this LCT that will experience most cumulative change as a result of the combination of Sizewell C and the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be the area of Estates Sandlands LCT (Area D) between Sizewell and Thorpeness, particularly within the boundary of the Suffolk	

LCT 07: Estate Sandlands		
Heritage Coast. It is these areas on the coastal edges of the LCT, where the East Anglia TWO windfarm site contributes to the overall cumulative effect in combination with Sizewell C. • Sizewell C will generally be situated behind the existing massing of Sizewell A and B, when viewed from the areas of the LCT to the south, between Sizewell and Thorpeness, which may reduce its apparent changes to character. • Within the 'Goose Hill' area of the Estate Sandlands LCT (Area D), to the west and north-west of Sizewell C, it is considered that the construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in making the greater contribution to the combined or 'total' cumulative change, given the scale and immediacy of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development proposed within this area of the LCT. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site may be viewed offshore in the seaward backdrop, however, the concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark already, and with the addition of Sizewell C will exert a strong influence on the local landscape character of this LCT. The scale of the buildings is likely to dominate the local landscape in local views, such that other landscape features feel smaller and less significant, including the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarms on the seaward horizon.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):		
Geographic area of LCT	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (operation)
Area D: Leiston and Aldringham to Snape, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh	**Significant,** medium-term, temporary within localised area to the south (Sizewell C site) and west of Goose Hill, between Sizewell and Leiston and south along the coastal areas to Thorpe Ness. **Not significant**, medium-term, temporary between Leiston, Aldringham, Friston, Snape and Aldeburgh	**Significant,** long-term, reversible within localised area to the south (Sizewell C site) and west of Goose Hill, between Sizewell and Leiston and south along the coastal areas to Thorpe Ness. **Not significant**, long-term, temporary between Leiston, Aldringham, Friston, Snape and Aldeburgh.

28.3.2.2 Landscape Designations

Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB (including Suffolk Heritage Coast)

21. The following table provides an assessment of the combined (or total) effect of the construction and operation of the construction and operation of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, together with the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE offshore infrastructure on the special qualities of the AONB.

22. In addition to the changes to AONB special qualities resulting from the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, described in ***Section 28.2.2.2*** there is potential for further cumulative changes to AONB special

qualities to occur as a result of the combination of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO offshore infrastructure, with the construction and operation of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station. The magnitude and significance of these effects on AONB special qualities are assessed in the following table, as a 'total' cumulative effect, with commentary on how Sizewell C adds to the overall or 'total' cumulative effect. Cumulative assessments made in ***Section 28.2.2.2*** for Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites are not repeated in this section, with the assessment concentrating on the additional influence of Sizewell and how all these developments may combine to have effects on AONB special qualities.

23. The cumulative effects on AONB special qualities of Sizewell C, East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites are likely to extend approximately between Southwold and Aldeburgh. It is the effects on this area which the assessment in the table below focuses, with cumulative effects of these projects on areas of the AONB to the north of Southwold and to the south of Orford Ness assessed as being of low magnitude and not significant, due to the limited interaction between these parts of the AONB and the projects cumulatively.

24. The assessment of the effects on the Natural Beauty Indicators associated with Natural Heritage Features and Cultural Heritage are not included in the cumulative assessment as the effects on these were not included in the assessment of East Anglia TWO alone (***Appendix 28.4***) or were found to have magnitudes of change of low or none.

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
Landscape Quality:			
Intactness of the landscape in visual, functional and ecological perspectives. Close-knit interrelationship of semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and market towns) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition of elements in a relatively small area. The AONB contains important areas of heath and acid grassland, and it supports a high number of protected species populations. As such it has importance in a national context for biodiversity.	**High**. The construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in direct changes to the current pattern of elements within the AONB, particularly within the Sizewell C 'main development site' area and as experienced from the land to the north, south and the immediately adjacent coast. The construction and operation of Sizewell C is likely to result in a direct loss to the 'wet meadows' fen habitats of the Sizewell Marshes SSSI, effecting the national biodiversity interest; interrupt the relationship between sea, coast, fen meadows and forest habitat; and will add to the juxtaposition of elements, particularly between Dunwich and Thorpeness, resulting from the increased influence of man-made energy generation elements. These direct changes to landscape quality resulting from Sizewell C will be experienced in succession with views of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, which introduce further elements into the seascape setting of the coastal areas of the AONB and add to the juxtaposition of different elements perceived in views out to sea or along the coast. The potential for cumulative effects on the perceived landscape quality of the AONB due to the combined or 'total' effect results primarily and most directly from the development of Sizewell C within the AONB; and indirectly from the additional changes to views of the East Anglia TWO	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	windfarm site, and less so the East Anglia One North windfarm site, on the seaward horizon. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of high magnitude on this landscape quality, but with the addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites having a lower contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality than that resulting from Sizewell C.		
The condition of the landscape's features and elements. Strong overall character, albeit that the evolving nature of intensively farmed arable land with agricultural fleece/polythene and outdoor pig rearing can divide opinion on landscape condition in visually sensitive locations such as on valley sides.	**Medium-high.** The construction and operation of Sizewell C, together with the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, will have a relatively low influence on the strong overall character expressed across the AONB as a whole, however the width of the AONB designated area is relatively narrow in the area near Sizewell, therefore the Sizewell C proposals, particularly over their 9-12 year construction period, have the potential to result in severance of the AONB, with geographic areas split to the north and south by an energy/infrastructure influenced landscape across the AONB between the coast and Leiston. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium-high magnitude on this landscape quality, with potential for physical fragmentation of the overall AONB, however with the addition of the East Anglia TWO and	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	ONE North windfarm sites having a low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality in comparison to that resulting from Sizewell C.		
The influence of incongruous features or elements (whether man-made or natural) on the perceived natural beauty of the area. A small number of large scale and long-established elements on the coast of the AONB divide opinion, being regarded by some as incongruous features and by others as enigmatic; for example, the complex military site at Orford Ness. The power stations at Sizewell also divide opinion in this way, however in many views, particularly of the B station, the apparent uncluttered simple appearance and outline as well as the lack of visible human activity, partially mitigate the adverse visual impacts. Offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array Offshore Windfarms are visible from some stretches of the coastline. These create a cluttered horizon and, like the large-scale elements onshore, also divide opinion.	**Medium-high**. The construction and operation of Sizewell C would consolidate effects to the areas nearer Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and Greater Gabbard/Galloper substations, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy transmission infrastructure on this area of the AONB. There is the potential for effects on special qualities to be further exacerbated by Sizewell C in this area, by the proximity to the existing infrastructure, with the effects combining to create a greater overall in-combination impact on the area of the AONB near Sizewell Power Station. While existing power stations at Sizewell are already prominent features within the AONB, Sizewell C, given the scale and potential design of the development, is likely to cause changes to this quality of the AONB, obscuring views to the landmark, built form of Sizewell B. The scale and massing of the buildings, particularly the turbine halls, stacks and reactor domes, will affect the current composition of buildings at Sizewell and the perceived extent and appearance of the Sizewell development. The introduction of four additional tall pylons and power connection lines on the power station site will also result in further large-scale energy transmission elements and potentially affect the	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	uncluttered simple appearance and outline of the current B Station. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium-high magnitude on this landscape quality, however with the addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites having a relatively lower contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from Sizewell C.		
Scenic Quality	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation)
A distinctive sense of place. Unique character defined by semi-natural and cultural landscapes (notably sea, coast, estuaries, reedbeds, Sandlings heath, forest, farmland and villages) and built heritage features (such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls), creating a juxtaposition of elements in a relatively small area.	**High**. The construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in direct changes to the current pattern of elements within the AONB, particularly within the Sizewell C 'main development site' area and as experienced from the land to the north, south and the immediately adjacent coast. The construction and operation of Sizewell C is likely to result in a direct loss to the 'wet meadows' fen habitats of the Sizewell Marshes SSSI, effecting the national biodiversity interest; interrupt the relationship between sea, coast, fen meadows and forest habitat; and will add to the juxtaposition of elements, particularly between Dunwich and Thorpeness, resulting from the increased	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	influence of man-made energy generation elements. These direct changes to landscape quality resulting from Sizewell C will be experienced in succession with the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, which introduce further elements into the seascape setting of localised coastal areas of the AONB and add to the juxtaposition of different elements perceived in views out to sea or along the coast. The potential for cumulative effects on the perceived landscape quality of the AONB due to the combined or 'total' effect results primarily and most directly from the development of Sizewell C within the AONB; and indirectly from the additional changes to views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site, and less so the East Anglia One North windfarm site, on the seaward horizon. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of high magnitude on this landscape quality, but with the addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites having a lower contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality than that resulting from Sizewell C.		
Striking landform. Sea cliffs and shingle beaches contrasting to flat and gently rolling Sandlings heaths and farmland.	**Medium-high**. The construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in changes to the views from elevated coastal vantage points of the AONB, in the area primarily between Dunwich and Thorpeness, over coastal marshes and beaches. In views form the north in particular,	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
Extensive shingle beaches and shallow bays provide opportunities for long distance and panoramic views including out to sea and along the Heritage Coast. Views to coastal landform also possible from locations offshore. Landscape displays a 'rhythm' dictated by a series of east-west rivers and estuaries, and the interfluves that lie between them.	Sizewell C has the potential to alter the distinctive composition and landmark qualities of the existing Sizewell B, increasing the scale of development and extending from the existing Sizewell A and B; however these changes are likely to be of lower magnitude in views from the south, where Sizewell C will be behind the existing Sizewell A and B. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium-high magnitude on long distance and panoramic views, out to sea and along the coast, with the projects being viewed in succession and influencing both views along the coast (Sizewell C) and out to sea (East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites), but with the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites being seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' to a large open seascape, rather than being viewed 'within' its seascape/landscape.		
Striking landform. Coastal cliffs, shingle spits, estuaries and beaches are striking landform features.	**Low**. The construction and operation of the Sizewell C, East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will introduce further development influence in the offshore backdrop to the coastal landforms of the AONB, but will not result in any direct or physical changes to the coastal cliffs, shingle spits or estuaries that will continue	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	to fundamentally define the landform of the coastal areas of the AONB in their current and dynamic form.		
Visual interest in patterns of land cover. Varied habitats and land cover in intricate mosaic corresponding to natural geography (landform, geology, soils & climate) and displaying seasonal differences, either as a result of natural processes or past and current farming and land management regimes.	**Medium**. The construction and operation of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will result in no changes to the varied habitats and land cover of the AONB, or the seasonal differences that they display, however, the construction and operation of Sizewell C is likely to result in a direct change to the habitats and land cover within its development area, including some loss to the 'wet meadows' fen habitats of the Sizewell Marshes SSSI and natural processes associated with the surrounding wetlands.	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Significant**, long-term and reversible
Appeal to the senses. Close-knit interrelationship of constituent features creates a juxtaposition of colours and textures (such as coniferous forests, reedbeds, intertidal mud flats and heathland, sand dunes and shingle beaches) that is further enhanced by seasonal changes. Strong aesthetic, spatial and emotional experiences - for example in the contrast between open and exposed areas on the coast, seaward or within estuaries with more traditional enclosed farmland areas.	**Medium-low**. Some changes to the juxtaposition of colours and textures in coastal areas, with the introduction of both modern white/grey wind turbines in the seascape backdrop in views from localised areas of the coast, and the colouration of the Sizewell C buildings, potentially contrasting to the natural colours/textures, however changes to this quality can largely be mitigated through appropriate design and colouration of the Sizewell C buildings with the local colour context. The technological appearance of Sizewell C is likely to relate rationally in its context as an extension to an existing nuclear power station.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
Appeal to the senses. Sensory stimuli enhanced by quality of light/space (the big 'Suffolk skies'), areas with dark skies and sound (e.g. bird calls, curlews on heath and geese on estuaries, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle). Presence of individual species that contribute to perceived wildness.	**Medium-low**. The combination of the proposed wind turbines within the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, and Sizewell C, will add new large-scale development elements to views containing big 'Suffolk skies', however the vertical height of the wind turbines will be small / moderate in scale to the vast skies, due to their long distance offshore (over 32km) and the large scale of the seascape. Sizewell C will also tend to form a point feature or landmark focus, rather than influencing wider views of the Suffolk skies, except from very close proximity. Night time lighting of the wind turbines will introduce further lighting in the relatively dark night skies, however will be viewed at long distance offshore, and there is potential for night time light spill from Sizewell C into the AONB coast where dark skies are a valued, however these effects can largely be mitigated through appropriate design and management of night-time lighting.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible
Relative Wildness	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation)

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
A sense of remoteness. Absence of major coastal road or rail route, due to estuaries, and intermittent 'soft edged', often lightly trafficked access routes across the AONB to the coastline from main routes inland, has contributed to the relatively undeveloped character of the Suffolk coast.	**Medium** (during construction) to **medium-low** (during operation). The construction and operation of Sizewell C involves the introduction of new transport infrastructure in the AONB, including a helipad, new access road and temporary railway line, thereby increasing rail movements, together with an increase in traffic on routes within the AONB and its setting, including increases in HGV traffic required for the movement of materials. As a result of these increases in vehicle and train movements, the construction and operation of Sizewell C will introduce further development influence on the character of this part of the Suffolk coast near Sizewell, which have more development influence than other parts of the AONB, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy infrastructure on this area of the AONB. The construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will not directly affect the fundamental arrangement or experience of the AONB that is gained from minor roads extending to the coast. Although East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites introduce further development influence on parts of the Suffolk coast, they occur at long distance offshore as a 'horizon' development in the distant seascape setting of the AONB, which minimises changes to the perception of undeveloped character. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	this wildness quality, during construction, dropping to medium-low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		
A sense of remoteness. Pockets of relative wildness associated with coast, estuary and forests in this largely farmed and settled landscape.	**Medium** (during construction) to **medium-low** (during operation). The introduction of further modern, man-made structures associated with Sizewell C, and the increase in evidence of apparent human activity, particularly during the construction period, may change the perceived wildness attributes from pockets of coastal AONB landscapes which have perception of relative wildness associated with coast, particularly around Minsmere and Dunwich, to the north of Sizewell C. Sizewell C would however, consolidate effects to the areas near the existing Sizewell Nuclear Power Station, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy generation infrastructure on this area of the AONB, where Sizewell A and B are already experienced, rather than leading to changing on areas where there is little evidence of apparent human activity. The introduction of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the coastal backdrop, located well outside and at distance (over 32km) would constitute a new, but relatively minor	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	alteration to perceived wildness of the coast, leading to some increase in evidence of apparent human activity in offshore areas, in succession with changes arising from Sizewell C in views along the coast, but relating legibly to the coastal exposure and inclement conditions experienced. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on this wildness quality, during construction, dropping to medium-low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		
A relative lack of human influence. Semi-natural habitats evident, notably on the Sandlings heaths, marshes, reedbeds, estuaries and along the coastline.	**Medium** (during construction) to **low** (during operation). The construction and operation of Sizewell C is likely to result in some direct loss to semi-natural habitats including the 'wet meadows' fen habitats of the Sizewell Marshes SSSI and direct changes to parts of the coastline through the introduction of new Sizewell C sea defences (consisting of a large earth embankment with rock armour and along its length) and beach landing facilities. The construction and operation of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will have no direct effects on the semi-natural habitats evident along the coastline (Sandlings heaths, marshes, reedbeds,	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	estuaries). Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on this wildness quality, during construction, when these physical effects occur and are most readily experienced, dropping to low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		
A relative lack of human influence. Largely undeveloped coastline and offshore areas and areas of semi-natural habitat including Sandlings heath, forests, reedbeds, estuaries and marshland. Landscape interspersed with isolated villages, and built heritage assets such as Martello towers, pill boxes, river walls that contribute to character. A small number of large scale and industrial elements on the coast of the AONB are long established, notably Sizewell A and B and the former military site at Orford Ness, whilst offshore wind turbines at Greater Gabbard, Galloper and the more distant London Array Offshore Windfarms are visible from stretches of the coastline.	**Medium** (during construction) to **medium-low** (during operation). The introduction of modern, man-made structures associated with Sizewell C, and the increase in evidence of apparent human activity, particularly during the construction period, may change the perceived wildness attributes from pockets of coastal AONB landscapes which have perception of relative wildness associated with coast, particularly around Minsmere and Dunwich, to the north of Sizewell C. Sizewell C would however, consolidate effects to the areas near the existing Sizewell Nuclear Power Station, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy generation infrastructure on this area of the AONB, where Sizewell A and B are already experienced, rather than leading to changing on areas where there is little evidence of apparent human activity. The introduction of the East	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the coastal backdrop, located well outside and at distance (over 32km) would constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to perceived wildness of the coast, leading to some increase in evidence of apparent human activity in offshore areas, in succession with changes arising from Sizewell C in views along the coast, but relating legibly to the coastal exposure and inclement conditions experienced. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on this wildness quality, during construction, dropping to medium-low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		
A sense of openness and exposure. Big 'Suffolk skies' and expansive views offshore emphasise sense of openness and exposure on open and exposed coastline and on the Sandlings heaths.	**Low -** On big 'Suffolk skies' **Medium -** On views offshore and along the coast. The combination of the views of the proposed wind turbines within the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, and Sizewell C, will add new large-scale development elements to views offshore and along the coast.	**Not significant,** short-term and temporary on big 'Suffolk skies' **Significant**, short-term and temporary on	**Not significant,** long-term and reversible on big 'Suffolk skies' **Significant**, long-term and reversible on

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	However, the vertical height of the wind turbines will be relatively small / moderate in scale compared to the vast skies, due to their long distance offshore (over 32km). The large scale of the seascape. Sizewell C will also tend to form a point feature or landmark focus, rather than influencing wider views of the big Suffolk skies, or restricting the sense of openness and exposure, except from very close proximity. Views of the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites may compete with the sense of openness, as an element that may appear to define the limit of the view on the horizon, however due to the relatively low elevation of the heaths, simple form of the coastline and its long distance offshore, the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be seen on and beyond the horizon, as a 'horizon development' with reduced potential to change the openness and exposure experience within the AONB. The quality of this particular wildness quality, relating to expansive views offshore, will be more exposed to changes arising from the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites, in succession with views of Sizewell C, and remains similar and of medium magnitude, to that assessed in the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO cumulative assessment.	views offshore and along the coast.	views offshore and along the coast.

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
A sense of enclosure and isolation. Forestry plantations create sense of enclosure and isolation contrasting to open and more exposed areas along the coast and on the Sandlings heaths.	**Negligible**. The construction and operation of Sizewell C and the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will not result in any direct changes to the forestry plantations within the AONB that create the sense of enclosure and isolation along the coast and on the Sandlings heaths. Sizewell C and the East Anglia One North and East Anglia TWO offshore windfarm sites will generally not be visible at all from the enclosed forested landscapes of the AONB, due to the dense forest cover, and will result in negligible change to the qualities of enclosure and isolation of these forest landscapes. Changes resulting from the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on the more open and exposed areas of the coast and heaths are assessed in the above special quality.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible
A sense of passing of time and a return to nature. Significant areas of semi natural landscape and seascape notably along the coastline, offshore and within undeveloped estuaries where there is little evidence of apparent human activity despite the sea walls and coastal marshes.	**Medium** (during construction) to **medium-low** (during operation). The construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure will not result in any direct changes to the pattern of elements within the semi-natural landscapes and estuaries of the AONB. The construction and operation of Sizewell C is likely to result in some direct loss to semi-natural habitats including the 'wet meadows' fen habitats of the Sizewell Marshes SSSI and direct changes to parts of the coastline through the introduction of new Sizewell C sea defences (consisting of a large earth embankment with rock armour and along its length)	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	and beach landing facilities. Sizewell C would however, consolidate effects to the areas near the existing Sizewell Nuclear Power Station, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy generation infrastructure on this area of the AONB, where Sizewell A and B are already experienced, rather than leading to changing on areas where there is little evidence of apparent human activity. The introduction of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the coastal backdrop, located well outside and at distance (over 32km) would constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to perceived wildness of the coast, leading to some increase in evidence of apparent human activity in offshore areas, in succession with changes arising from Sizewell C in views along the coast, but relating legibly to the coastal exposure and inclement conditions experienced. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on this wildness quality, during construction, dropping to medium-low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
Relative Tranquillity	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation)
Contributors to tranquillity. Areas of semi natural habitat, where there is a general absence of development and apparent human activity, contribute to a sense of relative tranquillity. Presence of individual species that contribute to perceived tranquillity. Further enhanced by sounds (bird calls, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle) and relatively dark skies.	**Medium** (during construction) to **medium-low** (during operation). The introduction of modern, man-made structures associated with Sizewell C, and the increase in evidence of apparent human activity, particularly during the construction period, may change the perceived tranquillity attributes from pockets of coastal AONB landscapes which have perception of relative tranquillity, particularly around Minsmere and Dunwich, to the north of Sizewell C. Sizewell C would however, consolidate effects to the areas near the existing Sizewell Nuclear Power Station, resulting in an intensification of impacts of energy generation infrastructure on this area of the AONB, where Sizewell A and B are already experienced, rather than leading to changing on areas where there is little evidence of apparent human activity. The introduction of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in the coastal backdrop, located well outside and at distance (over 32km) would constitute a new, but relatively minor alteration to perceived tranquillity of the coast, leading to some increase in evidence of apparent human activity and a further kinetic element in an otherwise relatively undeveloped seascape,	**Significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

Baseline Description of Special Qualities (extracted from AONB Special Qualities Report and supplemented with reference to seascape setting)	Magnitude of Change on Special Quality (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during construction) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)	Significance of Effect on Special Quality (during operation) (Sizewell C + East Anglia TWO + East Anglia ONE North)
	in succession with changes arising from Sizewell C in views along the coast, but relating legibly to the coastal exposure and inclement conditions experienced. Considering Sizewell C, East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites in total, these changes are assessed as being of medium magnitude on this relative tranquility quality, during construction, dropping to medium-low during operation. The addition of the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites have a relatively low contribution to the overall cumulative change to this special quality, in comparison to that resulting from the construction and operation of Sizewell C.		
Detractors from tranquillity. Some local detractors from tranquillity include the seasonal influx of visitors to coastal towns, low flying aircraft noise and urban development on fringes of the AONB.	**Medium-low** (during construction) to **low** (during operation). The construction and operation of Sizewell C and the East Anglia TWO and ONE North windfarm sites will result in negligible changes to areas of the AONB which have low levels of tranquillity in the baseline, such as the busy coastal towns with large numbers of seasonal tourist visitors and urban development/road traffic being prevalent; and low changes to relative tranquillity of inland areas of the AONB. The construction of Sizewell C includes the development of an accommodation campus within the immediate setting of the AONB, potentially leading to some urbanisation of the setting of the AONB during the construction period.	**Not significant**, short-term and temporary	**Not significant**, long-term and reversible

28.3.3 Cumulative Visual Effects

28.3.3.1 Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach – Visual Assessment		
Value:	High	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Visitors to Dunwich Heath and Beach (including Coastguard Cottages)	High	High
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	High	High
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (predicted view of EA2 and EA1N is shown in ***Figure 28.34b – 28.34d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	
The Sizewell C Proposed Nuclear Development would be seen at a distance of approximately 3.2 km to the south and to the fore and west of the existing Sizewell A and B Power Station during construction and operation.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-high	
• Sizewell C would be seen in a different part of the view to East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North, largely on the coastal and forested areas of the land in the immediate context of the existing Sizewell Power Station. The introduction of Sizewell C would bring this type of large-scale energy development closer to the viewpoint and increase its prominence in the view south along the coast across the AONB and Minsmere Levels. The introduction of Sizewell C to the fore of the existing Sizewell A and B will alter the appearance of the existing landmark concrete mass of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B. • During construction the cranes and other infrastructure required would have a wider influence due to their greater geographical spread and the activity and tall cranes used in construction. • It is considered that the construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in making the greater contribution to the combined or 'total' cumulative change in the view, given the scale and immediacy of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development proposed, including changes in the sea defences and beach landing access from the sea, within the AONB landscape visible in the view. • The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be viewed offshore, in a different part of the view to Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, but in the wider seaward panorama, such that there will be a successive cumulative effect on the viewer panning the open vista, taking in both onshore energy development at Sizewell and offshore wind energy development on the horizon to the east. The cumulative changes serve to increase the overall influence of energy development in the visual amenity experienced in the view.		

Viewpoint 8: Dunwich Heath and Beach – Visual Assessment		
• The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark already, and with the addition of Sizewell C will exert a medium to high influence on the view to the south. The scale of the buildings is likely to have some diminishing effect on the perceived scale of other landscape features in the view, including the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarms on the seaward horizon.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N + Sizewell C) (operation)
Visitors to Dunwich Heath and Beach (Coastguard Cottages)	**Significant**, medium-term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 35.7km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data).		

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach – Visual Assessment		
Value:	Medium	
Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*		
Receptor	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity to change
Beach users at Sizewell Beach	Medium	Medium
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	Medium	Medium
Residents of Sizewell	Medium	Medium
Workers at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station	Low	Low
Cumulative magnitude of change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (predicted view of EA2 and EA1N is shown in ***Figure 28.34b – 28.34d***):		
Geographic extent:	Long distance	

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach – Visual Assessment		
The Sizewell C Proposed Nuclear Development would be located at a distance of approximately 1 km to the north and generally beyond the existing Sizewell Power Station. Elements that may be visible during construction would be the construction of the coastal defences, access and intake and out-take structures in the sea. In addition, tall cranes and other construction activities may be visible in the immediate context of Sizewell Power Station.		
Size/scale of cumulative change (EA2 + EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning):	Medium-high	
• Sizewell C would be seen in a different part of the view to East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North, largely on the coastal area of the land in the immediate context of the existing Sizewell Power Station. • Although it is partially located behind the existing massing of Sizewell A in the view, the introduction of Sizewell C will increase the massing and prominence of this form of large-scale energy development in the view north along the coast and change the visual relationship of the sea defences/shingle beach and interface with the sea. • During construction the cranes and other infrastructure required would have a wider influence due to their greater geographical spread and the activity and vessels/tall cranes used in construction. • It is considered that the construction and operation of Sizewell C will result in making the greater contribution to the combined or 'total' cumulative change in the view, given the scale and immediacy of the Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station development proposed, including changes in the sea defences and beach landing access from the sea, within the AONB landscape visible in the view. • The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO windfarm sites will be viewed offshore, in a different part of the view to Sizewell C New Nuclear Power Station, but in the wider seaward panorama, such that there will be a successive cumulative effect on the viewer panning the open vista, taking in both onshore energy development at Sizewell and offshore wind energy development on the horizon to the east. The cumulative changes serve to increase the overall influence of energy development in the visual amenity experienced in the view. • The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be viewed in the context of more prominent energy infrastructure influences at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station and its offshore intake and outfall structures in foreground. The concrete hulk of Sizewell A and white dome of Sizewell B are a key landmark and exert a strong influence on the view. The scale of the buildings dominates the local landscape in the view such that other landscape features feel smaller and less significant, including the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm sites.		
Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N + Sizewell C):		
Receptor	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of cumulative effect (EA2+ EA1N + Sizewell C) (operation)
Beach users at Sizewell Beach	**Significant,** medium - term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Walkers using the Suffolk Coastal Path	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible

Viewpoint 10: Sizewell Beach – Visual Assessment		
Residents of Sizewell	**Significant**, medium term, temporary	**Significant**, long-term, reversible
Workers at Sizewell Nuclear Power Station	**Not significant** medium -term, temporary	**Not significant**, long-term, reversible
Likelihood of effect:		
Very good or excellent visibility required for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North windfarm site to be visible at distances over 34.8km. Visibility at or beyond this distance occurs approximately 33% of the time, over 10-year period 2007-2017 from Weybourne and 21% of the time from Shoeburyness (Met Office Visibility Data).		

28.3.3.2 Recreational Routes

Suffolk Coastal Path

Section of Suffolk Coastal Path (Figure 28.23a-b)	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (operation)
Suffolk Coastal Path				
Section 06 Dunwich Forest and Heath	Medium to high	Medium-high over approximately 1km stretch over Dunwich Heath near Coastguard Cottages.	Significant medium -term, temporary over approximately 1km stretch over Dunwich Heath near Coastguard Cottages.	Significant, long-term, reversible over approximately 1km stretch over Dunwich Heath near Coastguard Cottages.
Section 07 Minsmere and Sizewell	Medium-high over the stretch near Minsmere Medium over the stretch near Sizewell	High along approximately 6km section of route immediately passing Sizewell C, between Sizewell and Minsmere, due to successive and sequential visibility of Sizewell C.	Significant, medium-term, temporary over 6km section of route immediately passing Sizewell C, between Sizewell and Minsmere, due to successive and sequential visibility of Sizewell C.	Significant, long-term, reversible over 6km section of route immediately passing Sizewell C, between Sizewell and Minsmere, due to successive and sequential visibility of Sizewell C.

Section of Suffolk Coastal Path (Figure 28.23a-b)	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (construction, operation and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (construction and decommissioning)	Significance of effect (East Anglia ONE North + East Anglia TWO + Sizewell C) (operation)
Section 08 Thorpeness	High	Medium over a 1 km stretch north-east of Aldringham Walks due to the visibility of Sizewell C.	Significant, medium-term, temporary over a 1 km stretch north-east of Aldringham Walks due to the visibility of Sizewell C.	Significant, long-term, reversible over a 1 km stretch north-east of Aldringham Walks due to the visibility of Sizewell C.

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