East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Extension of National Grid Substation Appraisal

Applicants: East Anglia ONE North Limited and East Anglia TWO Limited
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Applicable to East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO

Revision Summary				
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Glossary of Acronyms

CHVP	Cultural Heritage Viewpoint
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
LVIA VP	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Viewpoint
NGV	National Grid Ventures
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia TWO Limited / East Anglia ONE North Limited
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one 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 project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one 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.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order.
National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Onshore substation	The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project.

1 Introduction

1. This report has been prepared by East Anglia TWO Limited and East Anglia ONE North Limited (the Applicants) regarding the East Anglia TWO project and the East Anglia ONE North project (the Projects) Development Consent Order (DCO) applications (the Applications). In particular, this report deals with the potential effects of extending the National Grid substation to accommodate future projects.

2. A screening exercise has determined that there is potential for operation phase cumulative effects from the Projects and the National Grid substation extensions for onshore ecology, onshore ornithology, landscape and visual amenity and cultural heritage. A more detailed consideration of these (presented in ***Section 4***), concludes that:

   - For onshore ecology and ornithology there would be no material change due to the small footprint of the extensions and likely mitigation required;
   - The eastern extension would result in additional direct physical landscape effects resulting from the loss of an area of woodland (assuming this cannot be avoided). Otherwise for landscape and visual amenity there would be an intensification of effects, but these would not change the assessment conclusions significance of landscape effects assessed for the Projects; and
   - For cultural heritage the marginal increases in the change in landscape character would not be sufficient to change the Projects' assessment findings.

3. This document is applicable to both the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO DCO applications, and therefore is endorsed with the yellow and blue icon used to identify materially identical documentation in accordance with the Examining Authority's procedural decisions on document management of 23rd December 2019 (PD-004). Whilst this document has been submitted to both Examinations, if it is read for one project submission there is no need to read it for the other project submission.

1.1 Purpose

4. ExQs2 2.0.14 of ***The Examining Authorities' written questions and requests for information (ExQs2)*** (PD-030) relates to cumulative impact assessment (CIA) and the potential for other planned energy generation and transmission projects to connect into the National Grid transmission network at the National Grid substation being proposed as part of the Projects. ExQs2 2.0.14 requests that the Applicants reconsider its position that it is not possible to undertake a

CIA considering the Projects with the proposed Nautilus, Eurolink, North Falls and Five Estuaries projects due to the lack of detailed publicly available information on them.

5. The Applicants can confirm that there have been no major changes with regard to the status of these projects since the submission of the Applications. All the projects are still to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping and the Applicants consider that the Applications as submitted remain current in terms of having assessed projects for which consent is being sought or granted. In addition, since the Applicants' response to ***ExQs2*** (REP6-059), it has been confirmed by both the proposed North Falls (REP7-066) and Five Estuaries projects that they will not connect near Leiston.

6. The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) paragraph 4.2.5 states that "*When considering cumulative effects, the ES should provide information on how the effects of the applicant's proposal would combine and interact with the effects of other development (including projects for which consent has been sought or granted, as well as those already in existence)".*

7. ***Advice note seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects*** (AN17) sets out a cumulative assessment process with the stages of longlisting and shortlisting projects, information gathering and assessment.

8. Information gathering "*requires the applicant to gather information on each of the 'other existing development and/or approved development' shortlisted at Stage 2. As part of the Stage 3 process the applicant is expected to compile detailed information, to inform the Stage 4 assessment. The information captured should include but not be limited to:*

   - *Proposed design and location information;*
   - *Proposed programme of construction, operation and decommissioning; and*
   - *Environmental assessments that set out baseline data and effects arising from the 'other existing development and/or approved development".*

9. The Applicants maintain that for the remaining projects being considered for potential connection in the vicinity of Leiston (Nautilus and Eurolink) little to none of the information specified in Advice Note seventeen is available.

10. It is acknowledged that National Grid Ventures' (NGV) initial site appraisal work[1] for Nautilus includes broad areas of search for siting an onshore converter station

[1] https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/125601/download

in the vicinity of the National Grid substation location; however as noted in its response to ExQs2 2.0.14 (REP6-059), there are various reasons why it would not be practical to undertake a CIA of this with the Projects, include no details on the likely effects.

11. The Nautilus 'Initial Site Appraisal' map was first produced in December 2018 and revised in July 2019 (as part of the Briefing Pack) with an extra converter station site added. This map is typical for optioneering / early site selection work in that it shows four potential landfall sites and nine potential converter station locations with multiple options going both north and south of Leiston.

12. In order to undertake a CIA, it is necessary to understand what the worst-case scenario may look like. For instance, if the focus is Friston then are the worst case assumptions being driven by landscape / footprint considerations? If considering NGV converter station locations in the immediate vicinity of Friston, broad locations are shown adjacent to the Projects' substations (location 5) and to the east of Grove Wood (location 5a). A 24m building would be prominent in both locations and it is not straightforward to determine which would be the worst case based on the full suite of viewpoints (5 would be worse for northern viewpoints but 5a for the southern viewpoints). This simple example is instructive of the judgements the Applicants would need to make around the worst-case assumptions.

13. If this basic issue is resolved, there would follow a host of detailed assumptions, for example on orientation. What assumptions should be made about mitigation and landscaping (it would not be appropriate to assume that no mitigation was provided by NGV)? The Applicants would need to determine a 'reasonable' worst taking the same approach as for their own site selection process, considering a suite of potential receptors in order to determine what location and arrangement would be a) practical and b) nominally consentable (i.e. not a location that was so obviously inappropriate as to invalidate the exercise) for the NGV converter station.

14. The only practical solution in the opinion of the Applicants is to provide updated information based upon the only element of the NGV projects about which there is any certainty – namely the locations highlighted as *"Area available for potential future expansion of the National Grid substation to accommodate the proposed Nautilus and EuroLink projects"* within the draft Statement of Common Ground with NGV (REP1-062). These areas are in the public domain and the likely infrastructure within them (electrical gantries) could be matched to the existing design of the National Grid substation.

15. This report therefore presents an appraisal of the potential additional effects of the potential future expansion of the National Grid substation necessary to

accommodate both of the proposed NGV projects. It is recognised that this represents only a partial assessment of those projects, but for the reasons set out above this is all that is possible given the available information. The report is structured as follows:

- ***Section 2*** summarises the NGV projects and the information upon which this appraisal is based.
- ***Section 3*** presents a screening of potential cumulative impacts considering the Projects with the proposed National Grid substation extensions.
- ***Section 4*** presents a more detailed consideration of the potential cumulative impacts screened into the appraisal in ***Section 3***.

2 NGV Projects

16. Nautilus is a Multi-Purpose Interconnector between Belgium and the UK that will connect 1.4 gigawatt (GW) of offshore wind generated energy to the transmission systems of both countries through a high voltage direct current (HVDC) electricity link. In the UK Nautilus will transport energy under the seabed and underground onshore before connecting it into an onshore converter station and then via a substation, to National Grid's electric power transmission network.

17. At this stage it is envisaged that the earliest a DCO application for the Nautilus could be submitted is 2023. Options for the landfall location, underground onshore cable route and converter station site (as highlighted in paragraph 12) are currently being assessed by National Grid Ventures for feasibility. There is no further detailed information on the project.

18. EuroLink is a proposal to build a HVDC transmission cable between the UK and the Netherlands. The capacity of the link will be 1.4 GW and the project is still in the very early stages of development. There is no further information available on this proposal.

19. As noted in ***section 1.1***, there is a degree of certainty the potential future expansion of the National Grid substation necessary to accommodate Nautilus and Eurolink should they go ahead and should they connect in at the National Grid substation being proposed as part of the Projects.

20. ***Figure 1*** shows the potential footprint of the National Grid substation extensions. For the purposes of this appraisal, its infrastructure (electrical gantries) is assumed to match that proposed for the National Grid substation. Cumulative photomontages from select viewpoints are provided as in document references ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_01 to ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_05.

3 Screening

22. The section presents a screening of the Projects and the National Grid substation extensions to identify the potential for cumulative impacts.

23. For the purposes of this appraisal, it is assumed that the National Grid substation would need to be present in order for it to be extended for Nautilus; it would not be practical to undertake work on the extensions before or during construction of the Projects[2]. Therefore, the starting assumption of this appraisal is that the Projects are operational.

24. The year in which decommissioning of both the Projects and the National Grid substation extensions would commence is currently unknown. Additionally, it is considered likely that sufficient time would have passed since their construction for changes to the baseline environment, industry best practice, legislation, and/or planning policy to have occurred. Decommissioning impacts are therefore not considered within this CIA.

25. ***Table 3.1*** presents a screening of potential cumulative effects during the construction and operation phases of the Projects and the National Grid substation extensions.

Table 3.1 Screening of Potential Cumulative Impacts

Topic	Cumulative Construction Impacts	Cumulative Operation Impacts
Chapter 18 Ground Conditions and Contamination	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for Nautilus. Nautilus will be located on land already disturbed for construction of the Projects and is therefore unlikely to give rise to significant ground conditions and contamination impacts.	Operational phase ground condition and contamination impacts were not considered in the Applications having been scoped out. The National Grid substation extensions are assumed to feature the same electrical gantries; no cumulative impacts are therefore predicted for the operation phase.
Chapter 19 Air Quality	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts.	Operational phase air quality impacts were not considered in the Applications having been scoped out. The National Grid substation extensions are assumed to feature the same electrical gantries;

[2] In addition, the Planning Inspectorate webpage states that a DCO application is expected in Q2 2023, the earliest that the project could therefore receive consent, based on examination and determination timescales, is late 2024. With final investment decision and design work taking 2 years by NGVs own estimation in the Briefing Pack, the earliest construction start date would be 2026.

Topic	Cumulative Construction Impacts	Cumulative Operation Impacts
	No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the proposed development.	no cumulative impacts are therefore predicted for the operation phase.
Chapter 20 Water Resources and Flood Risk	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation. To the south-west the extension would encroach further into an existing surface water flow path and possibly into the location of the sustainable drainage system (SuDS) basins proposed as part of the Projects. However, the existing surface water flow path is likely to be diverted for the Projects and the final size and location of the Projects' SuDS basins will not be known until detailed design following ground investigations. Any drainage proposals for the National Grid substation extensions would be required to meet the same standards as the Projects and therefore would need to ensure there is sufficient infiltration or attenuation and no increase in the volume or speed of runoff. Until the drainage proposals for the National Grid substation extensions are clear, it is not possible to consider the potential operation phase cumulative impacts in detail.
Chapter 21 Land Use	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation. However, the extensions would predominantly be located on land acquired for the Projects, extending only into a single agricultural field to the north-west. It is considered highly unlikely that there would be any change to the impacts assessed in ***Chapter 21*** of the ES (APP-069).
Chapter 22 Onshore Ecology	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation and potentially increase the magnitude of effects.

Topic	Cumulative Construction Impacts	Cumulative Operation Impacts
	available for the National Grid substation extensions.	
Chapter 23 Onshore Ornithology	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation and potentially increase the magnitude of effects.
Chapter 24 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. Nautilus would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation; however, the National Grid substation extensions will be located on land already disturbed for construction of the Projects. There is some limited potential for direct physical impacts on (permanent change to) buried archaeological remains.	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation, potentially increasing the level of visual change in the setting of adjacent heritage assets. This could result in additional harm to the significance of these assets.
Chapter 25 Noise and Vibration	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	No detailed information on operational noise is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions. However, it is assumed that the extensions will be required to not contribute any increase to the noise limits proposed for the Projects, therefore they will be designed so that there are no cumulative impacts during the operation phase.
Chapter 26 Traffic and Transport	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts. No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	No detailed information on operational traffic and transport is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions. However, it is considered likely that maintenance of the extensions would be accommodated within that currently proposed for the National Grid substation and therefore it is highly unlikely that there would be any change to the impacts assessed in ***Chapter 26*** of the ES (APP-074)
Chapter 29 Landscape	The Projects are already constructed and operational and therefore do not contribute construction impacts.	The National Grid substation extensions would enlarge the footprint of the National Grid substation. There is

Topic	Cumulative Construction Impacts	Cumulative Operation Impacts
and Visual Impact	No detailed information on construction activities or their sequencing is currently available for the National Grid substation extensions.	potential for additional direct physical landscape effects; an intensification of significant effects on local landscape character; and an increase in the lateral spread and influence of the National Grid substation in views from the surrounding area.

26. From the screening presented within ***Table 3.1***, there is potential for operation phase cumulative effects regarding onshore ecology, onshore ornithology, landscape and visual amenity and cultural heritage. A more detailed consideration of these is presented in ***Section 4***.

4 Cumulative Appraisal

27. This section presents a consideration of the potential cumulative operational phase impacts or effects of the Projects with the National Grid substation extensions regarding onshore ecology, onshore ornithology, landscape and visual amenity and cultural heritage.

4.1 Onshore Ecology

28. As presented in ***Chapter 22 Onshore Ecology*** of the ES (APP-070), the only statutory designation within 2km of the onshore substation and National Grid substation locations is the ancient woodland of Grove Wood. This habitat will be unaffected by the Projects and would not be impacted by the National Grid substation extensions.

29. The footprints of the National Grid substation extensions will result in the additional loss of agricultural land, which as presented in ***Chapter 22*** (APP-070), is of low ecological value. The cumulative land take for both Projects (both onshore substations and National Grid infrastructure including landscaping) is 37.2ha which is considered negligible; the loss of an additional 2.48ha will not materially alter this assessment.

30. The eastern extension will potentially result in the direct loss of the north-eastern corner of Laurel Covert. This is assuming that no mitigation will be applied, and the extension requires the full footprint shown on ***Figure 1***.

31. The National Grid substation extensions will result in the loss of a length of hedgerow additional to the Projects along the field boundary between the National Grid substation and the corner of Laurel Covert. However, it is considered that potential impacts on ecological receptors such as foraging / commuting bats would not increase to those already assessed for the Projects as similar mitigation as presented in ***Chapter 22*** would be required for the National Grid substation extensions.

32. In terms of disturbance effects from noise or lighting, an Artificial Light Emissions Management Plan will be developed for the final design for the permanent infrastructure, as secured under the requirements of the DCO, which will include measures to minimise light spill following the recommendations regarding birds set out in the Bat Conservation Trust's guidance within Artificial Lighting and Wildlife (2014). Lighting will be required for operation and maintenance activities at the onshore substation and National Grid substations only, and under normal conditions the substation would not be permanently lit. The addition of the National Grid substation extensions would not add any requirement for additional

lighting, and therefore the conclusion on cumulative impact would remain as per the ES.

4.2 Onshore Ornithology

33. The habitats around the onshore substation and National Grid substation locations are of low conservation value for birds, dominated by large arable fields, with small blocks of woodland and hedgerows hosting some common breeding species. With the exception of barn owl, the EIA for the Projects did not record the potential for any of the scoped in Important Ornithological Features (IOFs) in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid substation locations.

34. During the 2018 surveys, one occupied barn owl nest box was recorded within the ornithology study area (as a Schedule 1 species[3] the location is deemed confidential). The nest box is within a working farmyard and, based on a recommended protection zone from construction disturbance of up to 175m (Shawyer, 2011[4]), direct cumulative during operation disturbance to nesting birds is considered unlikely.

35. Breeding barn owls are likely to use the local farmland area around the onshore substation and National Grid substation locations for foraging purposes, and so a cumulative direct loss of habitat due to infrastructure could result from the addition of the National Grid substation extensions. However, given the small footprint of the extensions (2.48ha) this would not change the conclusions presented in ***Chapter 23 Onshore Ornithology*** (APP-071).

36. In terms of disturbance effects from noise or lighting, ***Chapter 23*** (APP-071) notes that barn owl is tolerant of human presence. As noted in ***section 4.1***, an Artificial Light Emissions Management Plan will be developed for the final design for the permanent infrastructure, as secured under the requirements of the DCO. Additionally, the National Grid substation extensions would not add any requirement for additional lighting at the National Grid substation.

4.3 Landscape and Visual Amenity

37. Photomontages showing the National Grid substation extensions are presented in document references ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_01 to ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_03. These represent views from the south, north and west, including Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Viewpoint (VP) 2 near Friston, LVIA VP 5 near Fristonmoor and LVIA VP 8 on Saxmundham Road. Photomontages have also been produced from two cultural heritage (CH) VPs (CHVP3 from the Public Right

[3] Species listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 are afforded additional protection from disturbance to breeding adults, as well as general protection to eggs, nest and young under the Act.
[4] Shawyer, C. R. (2011) Barn Owl Tyto alba Survey Methodology and Techniques for use in Ecological Assessment: Developing Best Practice in Survey and Reporting. IEEM, Winchester.

of Way (PRoW) between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm and CHVP4 from the PRoW east of Little Moor Farm) presented in document references ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_01 to ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_05. Together these viewpoints illustrate the potential landscape and visual effects arising from the National Grid substation extensions from the key receptors in the locality.

38. The cumulative landscape and visual effects assessment contained within ES ***Appendix 29.3*** (APP-567), summarised in ***section 29.6.1.3*** and ***section 29.6.2.2*** of ***Chapter 29*** of the ES (APP-077) and updated in the ***Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Addendum*** (REP4-031) fundamentally remains unchanged. However, the areas for potential future extension would increase the footprint of the National Grid substation, resulting in some additional physical effects on landscape features; an intensification of effects on local landscape character and some increase in the lateral spread and influence of development in views.

39. The eastern extension would result in additional direct physical landscape effects resulting from the loss of an area of woodland on the north-western corner of Laurel Covert (assuming this cannot be avoided) and the loss of a further length of hedgerow along the field boundary between the National Grid substation and the corner of Laurel Covert. The western expansion would result in no further loss to physical landscape features, other than the agricultural land within which it is located.

40. The potential increase in the footprint of the National Grid substation to the east and west would result in an intensification of the significant effects on local landscape character of the Ancient Estate Claylands Landscape Character Type (01) to the north of Friston, experienced over the localised geographic area in which significant landscape effects have already been predicted to occur. Although there is an intensification of effects, these would not change the assessment conclusions in terms of thresholds of magnitude of change and significance of landscape effects assessed for the Projects. These significant effects on landscape character are assessed as occurring within approximately 1km of the onshore substations and National Grid substation and are significant at the local level; however wider landscape character change is avoided.

41. The National Grid substation extensions would result in an increase in the lateral spread and influence of development in some views, while in others the additional infrastructure would be largely subsumed within the overall massing and scale of development proposed at the onshore substations and National Grid substation. An increase in the lateral spread and influence of is notable in Viewpoint 2 near Friston, due to the western potential future expansion being visible on the skyline and interrupting the view towards Moor Farm, Fristonmoor. In views from the north and west however, such as Viewpoint 5 and 8, the infrastructure would be

largely subsumed within the overall massing of the National Grid substation, with the western potential future expansion being most readily visible extending the influence of development in the view south from Viewpoint 5 towards Friston. While there is an intensification of visual effects as a result of the National Grid substation extensions, these would not increase the thresholds of magnitude of change and significance of visual effects already assessed for the onshore substations and National Grid substation, as contained within APP-567, APP-077 and REP4-031.

4.4 Cultural Heritage

42. The simultaneous operation of the National Grid substation and the National Grid substation extensions would create a potential for cumulative impacts on the significance of heritage assets resulting from change in their settings. Cumulative impacts could potentially be experienced by any heritage asset already predicted to be impacted on by the Projects due to change in their settings.

43. Findings of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the Projects (ES ***Appendix 24.7*** (APP-519/520)), confirmed by the ***Heritage Assessment Addendum*** (REP4-006), indicate that the following seven listed buildings fall within the scope of an assessment of cumulative impacts:

- Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II);
- High House Farm (1216049, Grade II);
- Friston House (1216066, Grade II);
- Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II);
- Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*);
- Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II); and
- Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*).

44. It is currently assumed that the National Grid substation extensions would be placed at the western and eastern ends of the National Grid substation and comprise structures of identical appearance and height to those already proposed.

45. Review of the photomontages presented in document references ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_01 to ExA.AS-31.D8.V1_05 with the equivalent views for the Projects demonstrate that the extended National Grid substation would be primarily seen from the north and therefore would be most visible in the settings of Little Moor Farm and High House Farm. However, elements would also be visible as far south as the northern edge of Friston Village (LVIA VP2) and therefore appear in the settings of Woodside Farmhouse and the Church of St Mary Friston.

46. Cumulative change in the settings of Little Moor Farm, High House Farm and Woodside Farmhouse would marginally increase the change in landscape character and therefore the resulting impact on significance of these assets. However, this would not be sufficient to change the assessment findings which would remain adverse impacts of medium magnitude for Little Moor Farm and low magnitude for High House Farm and Woodside Farmhouse.

47. The extended National Grid substation would be visible in the setting of the Church of St Mary Friston, but only to a limited extent and only from the northern edge of the churchyard in views looking north. It would not be visible from elsewhere in the immediate setting of the church or in the background of any valued views of the church from the south. It is considered that this level of change would not result in any cumulative impact on the significance of the church and the predicted impact would remain one of low magnitude.

48. At Friston House, the western extension would be visible from the outer edge of the woodland that surrounds the house. However, this would not materially change the overall appearance of the substations from Friston House. Given that the positive contribution made by setting to the significance of Friston House is restricted to the wooded grounds, this very minor change in the appearance of the wider landscape setting would not affect the significance of this asset. It would remain an impact of negligible magnitude.

49. It is considered that the National Grid substation extensions would not be visible in the settings of Friston War Memorial or Friston Post Mill and no cumulative impacts would result.

50. In conclusion, it is considered that the National Grid substation extensions would not result in any significant cumulative impacts on the significance of heritage assets.

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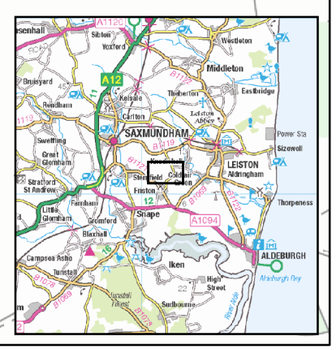
Fristonmoor
Fristonmoor Covert
Little Moor Farm
Fareacres
Peartree Farm
Laurel Covert
Path
Old World Wood
Manor Farm
Woodside Cottages
Pond House
Track
GROVE ROAD
Path
Grove Wood
The Lindens
SAXMUNDHAM ROAD
Friston House
Track
Friston House Wood
Woodside Farm

Legend

- National Grid Substation
- Western Substation
- Eastern Substation
- Area Available for Potential Future Expansion of the National Grid Substation to Accommodate the Proposed Nautilus and EuroLink Projects Should These Projects Connect at Friston (note these extensions do not form part of the East Anglia TWO or East Anglia ONE North DCO Applications)



SCOTTISHPOWER RENEWABLES

Rev	Date	By	Comment
1	15/03/2021	AB	First Issue.

Prepared: AB
Checked: BD
Approved: FM

1:5,000 Scale @ A3

0 100 200 Metres

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO

Area Available for Potential Future Expansion of the National Grid Substation to Accommodate the Proposed Nautilus and EuroLink Projects

Drg No	EA1N-EA2-DEV-DRG-IBR-001287
Rev	1
Date	15/03/21
Figure	1

Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36

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