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Executive Summary

Ex1.0.1 This document has been prepared in response to Action Point (AP) 51 within ExA's **Action Points arising from Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2) on environmental issues held on Wednesday 28 January to Friday 30 January 2026 [EV6-033**].

Ex1.0.2 Whilst the effects of operational lighting were considered within the original assessment on landscape character and visual amenity in both Suffolk and Kent, this document provides a further, more detailed, assessment of operational lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation on landscape and visual receptors, commensurate with the level of outline lighting design which is currently available for the Proposed Project.

Ex1.0.3 The document sets out the required operational external lighting systems at Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation, along with the relevant secured mitigation measures. It describes the baseline nighttime condition for landscape and visual receptors in Suffolk and Kent and includes desk-based information which is supplemented by nighttime site survey data and photography. This is followed by an assessment of the likely effects on selected landscape and visual receptors as a result of the operational external lighting.

Ex1.0.4 The nighttime assessment follows a similar methodology used for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) contained in **Application Document 6.3.2.1.A ES Appendix 2.1.A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology [APP-095]** and **Application Document 6.3.3.1.A ES Appendix 3.1.A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology [APP-143]**.

Ex1.0.5 Whilst there is no specific guidance on assessing the effects of lighting on landscape and visual receptors, the principles contained in the following documents have been used to inform the approach taken:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third edition (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).
- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3) - Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01 (Published August 2024) (Landscape Institute, 2024).
- Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (NatureScot, 2024).

Ex1.0.6 Operational external lighting at the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station and the Minster Converter Station and Substation would be limited to within the site perimeter, with no lighting along the permanent access roads. During winter months, lighting would operate briefly in the early morning and late afternoon to facilitate the safe arrival and departure of site operatives. No lighting would be required when the sites are unoccupied, which would typically be during nighttime unless occasional maintenance activities are underway. During summer months, the extended daylight hours mean that operational lighting would generally not be required. The proposed lighting levels are comparable to low-level street lighting typically used on pedestrian walkways or residential roads with slow-moving traffic.

Ex1.0.7 The effects of operational lighting at both year 1 and year 15 on landscape character and visual amenity in Suffolk and Kent would not be significant, with all assessed receptors experiencing, at most, minor adverse residual effects. This conclusion reflects the short duration for which lighting would be in use, the lighting control measures secured through the draft DCO to minimise lighting influence on the surrounding landscape, and the presence of existing light sources within the nighttime environment.

1. Landscape and Visual Nighttime Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document has been prepared in response to Action Point (AP) 51 within ExA's **Action Points arising from Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2) on environmental issues held on Wednesday 28 January to Friday 30 January 2026** [**EV6-033**]. Hearing Action Points (ISH2 AP) AP51 stated the following:

- AP51 – '*The ExA notes the applicant's comments in response to the first written question 1LVIA4 and the provision of the illustrated lux plots. However, there is insufficient information to assess the lighting effects in areas of relatively dark skies. A more detailed nighttime assessment is therefore requested.'*

1.1.2 The effects of operational lighting were considered within the original assessment on landscape character and visual amenity in both Suffolk and Kent, as presented within the following documents:

- **Application Document 6.2.2.1 (B) Environmental Statement Part 2 Suffolk Chapter 1 Landscape and Visual** [**REP4-023**].
- **Application Document 6.3.2.1.B ES Appendix 2.1.B Landscape Baseline** [**APP-096**].
- **Application Document 6.3.2.1.C ES Appendix 2.1.C Landscape Designation and Landscape Character Assessment** [**APP-097**].
- **Application Document 6.3.2.1.D ES Appendix 2.1.D Visual Amenity Baseline and Assessment** [**APP-098**].
- **Application Document 6.2.3.1 Part 3 Kent Chapter 1 Landscape and Visual** [**APP-061**].
- **Application Document 6.3.3.1.B ES Appendix 3.1.B Landscape Baseline** [**APP-144**].
- **Application Document 6.3.3.1.C ES Appendix 3.1.C Landscape Designation and Landscape Character Assessment** [**APP-145**].
- **Application Document 6.3.3.1.D ES Appendix 3.1.D Visual Amenity Baseline and Assessment** [**APP-146**].

1.1.3 This document provides a further, more detailed, assessment of operational lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation on landscape and visual receptors, commensurate with the level of outline lighting design which is currently available for the Proposed Project.

1.1.4 This document is structured to align with the three distinct steps identified in the Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (NatureScot, 2024), which are to:

- 1) Define the lighting proposal;

- 2) Understand the baseline; and
- 3) Assess the effects of the lighting.

1.1.5 The document contains the following key sections:

- Introduction – sets out the purpose of the additional nighttime assessment requested by the ExA in AP51.
- Approach and methodology – identifies the guidance that has informed the approach to the nighttime assessment of operational lighting on landscape and visual receptors.
- Proposed Project operational lighting – sets out the required operational external lighting systems at the Saxmundham Converter Station in Suffolk, and Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation in Kent, along with the relevant secured mitigation measures.
- Baseline nighttime conditions – provides a description of the baseline nighttime conditions for landscape and visual receptors in Suffolk and Kent and includes desk-based information which is supplemented by nighttime site survey data and photography.
- Nighttime assessment of effects - this section provides an assessment of the likely effects on selected landscape and visual receptors as a result of the operational external lighting.
- Conclusions and summary – provides a summary of the additional nighttime assessment findings.

1.1.6 This document is supported by figures displaying nighttime representative viewpoints which are contained in Appendix A and baseline nighttime photography which is contained in Appendix B.

1.2 Relevant Local Plan Policy

1.2.1 Policy SCLP10.4 Landscape Character within the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (East Suffolk Council, 2020) states that "*exterior lighting in development should be appropriate and sensitive to protecting the intrinsic darkness of rural and tranquil estuary, heathland and river valley landscape character.*"

1.2.2 Policy SE08 Light Pollution within the Thanet District Council Local Plan (Thanet District Council, 2020), sets out measures to be taken including within lighting design to minimise light glare, light trespass, light spillage and sky glow and reducing effects on landscape character areas and long-distance views or from vantage points. The policy notes that an LVIA is required for proposals within the E1 (intrinsically dark) category, of which the Proposed Project falls into as it is partially located within LCA E1: Stour Marshes (Table 15).

1.3 Approach and Methodology

1.3.1 The nighttime assessment follows a similar methodology used for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) contained in **Application Document 6.3.2.1.A ES Appendix 2.1.A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology** [**APP-095**] and **Application Document 6.3.3.1.A ES Appendix 3.1.A**

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology [**APP-143**].

1.3.2 The nighttime assessment methodology uses the same key steps considering the value, susceptibility and sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of impact, leading to an overall judgement of the level and significance of effects. However, it is important to note that the sensitivity of a receptor at nighttime is likely to vary from that experienced during daylight hours as well as the magnitude of effect. Many of the factors such as scale, distance, duration and extent remain relevant, although this nighttime assessment is focused solely on the operational external lighting rather than the permanent operational infrastructure which will be less apparent at night.

1.3.3 Whilst there is no specific guidance on assessing the effects of lighting on landscape and visual receptors, the principles contained in the following documents have been used to inform the approach taken:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third edition (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).
- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3) – Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01 (Published August 2024) (Landscape Institute, 2024)
- Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (NatureScot, 2024)

1.3.4 The study area for the nighttime assessment is also the same as the LVIA study area (3 km from the Order Limits surrounding the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station and Friston Substation and 1 km from the Order Limits around the proposed landfall and HVDC and HVAC cable corridors) and is focused on the landscape and visual receptors which are most likely to experience potential nighttime effects from the operational external lighting of the Proposed Project.

1.3.5 Importantly this additional nighttime assessment is not a technical lighting impact assessment based on quantitative measurement of light levels, rather the assessment relies on professional judgment of what the human eye can reasonably perceive in the landscape and at the representative viewpoint locations during nighttime.

Nighttime Photography

1.3.6 The technical methodology for the baseline nighttime photography presented within Appendix B is set out as follows.

1.3.7 The photographs were taken with a full frame camera (Canon EOS 5D Mark IV) and 50mm lens combination. The camera was mounted on a Manfrotto 303 SPH panoramic tripod head, levelled using a Manfrotto Leveller, supported on a Manfrotto Tripod. The tripod head was levelled using a spirit level, to avoid pitch and roll. The camera was set with the centre of the lens 1.60m above ground level. Photographs were taken in Manual mode with an aperture of f/11 and a fixed focal length throughout. Photographs were taken in landscape orientation. A Sigma 50mm f/1.4 lens was used for all viewpoint photographs. ISO and shutter speed were corrected at 15 minute intervals to present the view as it changed from day-time to night-time. Images were shot in both RAW and Hi Res JPEG.

1.3.8 All photographs are taken as single frame planar images. Each single frame image has a single point of perspective lying at the centre of the image. However, single images

rarely capture the full extent of a panorama. To correctly align a panorama the camera must be mounted on a levelled tripod, use a panoramic tripod head set with a 50% overlap between frames and adjusted to avoid parallax. The resultant series of overlapping 50 mm images can be re-projected using image processing software to generate a 'cylindrical' perspective view.

1.3.9 The baseline photography work has been undertaken in accordance with the (Landscape Institute , 2019) and the developing understanding of technical photography work. The accuracy of camera locations conforms with the Landscape Institute's Type 4 (the highest level of accuracy).

Field Work

1.3.10 As identified in the Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (NatureScot, 2024) field work is an essential component of the baseline evaluation. Two chartered landscape architects undertook nighttime field work in Suffolk on the 23 and 24 February 2026 and in Kent on 25 and 26 February 2026. Relevant parts of the study areas were visited to enable an understanding of the experience during the transition from twilight into the night and hours of darkness. The presence of existing baseline visible lighting (both permanent and temporary) in the landscape were recorded and the extent to which the existing light sources influence the overall experience of dark skies was also recorded.

Three representative nighttime viewpoints in Suffolk and three in Kent were visited (refer to Appendix A). As noted in the Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (NatureScot, 2024) two or three representative viewpoints accompanied by baseline nighttime photography are considered to '*adequately represent the key impacts and enable detailed assessment at these locations'*. Nighttime photomontage visualisations have not been prepared as insufficient lighting design information is currently available.

Nighttime Sensitivity

1.3.11 The sensitivity of the baseline landscape and visual receptors, as experienced by people at night, has been established applying the principles set out in **Application Document 6.3.2.1.A ES Appendix 2.1.A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology** [**APP-095**] and **Application Document 6.3.3.1.A ES Appendix 3.1.A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Photomontage Methodology** [**APP-143**]. The following sections identify how the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors differs at night.

Landscape Character

1.3.12 For landscape receptors, as for daylight hours, landscape value is addressed by reference to international, national, regional, and local designations, although this extends to designation or recognition for dark sky qualities during hours of darkness. It is considered that various physical attributes of the landscape contribute less to the landscape value at nighttime as they will not be apparent. Therefore, the factors that are most important in determining landscape value, as referenced from the list of factors within the published Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 02/21 (Institute, 2021), are considered to be the following:

- "*Recreational - Landscape offering recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important*.

- *Perceptual (scenic) - Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense*.
- *Perceptual (wildness and tranquillity) - Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies*".

1.3.13 Landscape susceptibility, which relates to the ability of a particular landscape to accommodate the Proposed Development, is considered to differ during hours of darkness. The following baseline characteristic considerations are regarded as being the most important:

- Scale – a measure of how well a proposed development will relate to the overall scale of the landscape, landform and/or landscape features.
- Landform – the extent to which a proposed development will relate to and/or integrate with the existing landform and topographic features.
- Openness/enclosure – the level of which the openness or enclosure of a landscape will influence the ability of a landscape to accommodate a proposed development.
- Development context – the level to which existing similar development within a landscape influences the ability to accommodate a proposed development.
- Perceptual qualities (remoteness, tranquillity, dark skies etc.) – extent to which existing perceptual qualities will influence the ability of the landscape to accommodate the proposed development.

1.3.14 The degree to which the characteristics and qualities of a landscape can be discerned at night and the extent to which they are enhanced after dark has been considered. There is a limited period of the night, during twilight and periods when there are clear skies or under conditions such as a full moon, when the landscape maybe partially perceived. During these limited periods it may be possible to discern characteristics such as topography and the skyline, although other features such as colour, pattern and texture will be muted or not discernible. The susceptibility of the landscape at night is therefore variable and reduces from its highest or most susceptible during the day, through the twilight period, until the night when susceptibility would be at its lowest.

Visual Amenity

1.3.15 Certain aspects which contribute to daylight hours value of the view, such as the composition and its scenic quality, are generally less relevant at nighttime when the detail and features within the view are less apparent. Value of the view at nighttime therefore focuses on provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment, for example through identification as a dark sky discovery site or a location where dark skies are promoted .

1.3.16 Visual susceptibility, which is largely a function of the activity of the receptors and the extent to which their attention is focused on the view, is also likely to vary between daylight hours and nighttime conditions. In some cases, for example residents in their home, susceptibility will remain broadly similar between daytime and nighttime, although residents are most likely to be indoors. Those undertaking activities which require darkness, such as stargazing will be of higher susceptibility. Whereas, for other types of receptors, such as those travelling by road, views at nighttime are likely to be less important than in daylight conditions, reducing the susceptibility to change. Additionally, many activities in a rural landscape at night involve some form of personal light for

safety, for example dog walking, biking and running, unless the enjoyment of the darkness is the basis for the activity such as star gazing.

1.3.17 For all the above reasons, it is likely that in most cases the overall sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors will tend to be reduced under nighttime conditions in comparison to the daytime.

Nighttime Magnitude of Effect

1.3.18 In relation to magnitude of effect, many of the factors such as distance, duration and extent remain relevant, although, in the nighttime, the assessment is focused solely on the effects associated with the operational lighting of the Proposed Project rather than the maximum parameters and massing of the Proposed Project which will be less apparent. The degree of contrast or integration also remains relevant. However, it is evaluated in relation to the level and nature of existing light sources present within the view or perceptible, rather than other features which may contribute to the composition of the view or perception of landscape character during the daylight hours but are not readily apparent or perceptible at nighttime.

1.3.19 In addition, the time of year influences the likelihood of experiencing dark skies and hence lighting effects, with fewer hours of darkness and hence reduced need for operational lighting, in summer.

Scope of nighttime assessment

1.3.20 This additional nighttime assessment focuses on potential significant landscape and visual effects resulting from the operational lighting of the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation. The assessment does not consider the proposed Kiln Lane substation (under Friston Scenario 2) as the external operational lighting is already consented and secured pursuant to the consented SPR DCOs which, under Friston Scenario 2, the Proposed Project would also follow.

1.3.21 The additional nighttime assessment takes a targeted approach focused on the following landscape and visual receptors:

- Suffolk landscape receptors – B4: Fromus Valley and L1: Heveningham and Knodishall Estate Claylands.
- Suffolk representative viewpoints 1, 2 and 18.
- Kent landscape receptors – B1: Wantsum North Slopes, E1: Stour Marshes and A2: Ash Levels.
- Kent representative viewpoints 5, 6 and 11.

1.3.22 A cumulative nighttime assessment has not been undertaken as insufficient information is available around the external operational lighting associated with the cumulative projects to undertake a meaningful cumulative nighttime assessment.

1.4 Proposed Project Operational External Lighting

1.4.1 The Proposed Project operational external lighting requirements are set out in the following documents:

- **Application Document 6.2.1.4 (D) Part 1 Introduction Chapter 4 Description of the Proposed Project** [**REP1A-003**].
- Response to 1LVIA4 within **Application Document 9.73 Applicant's Response to First Written Questions [REP3-069]**;
- Appendix J Illustrative Lux Plots for the Proposed Substations and Converter Stations in Suffolk and Kent provided within **Application Document 9.73.1 Applicant's responses to First Written Questions – Appendices** [**REP3-070**].

1.4.2 The assumptions which informed the LVIA are contained within paragraph 1.8.6 of **Application Document 6.2.2.1 (B) Environmental Statement Part 2 Suffolk Chapter 1 Landscape and Visual** [**REP4-023**] and paragraph 1.9.6 of **Application Document 6.2.3.1 Part 3 Kent Chapter 1 Landscape and Visual** [**APP-061**]. Such assumptions for the proposed operational external lighting proposals remain appropriate and include that operational external lighting will only be present within the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation site perimeter. There will be no lighting on the permanent access roads.

1.4.3 The operational external lighting systems at Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation will meet the requirements of National Grid TS 2.10.04 Issue 1-2017 which specifies that the minimum exterior lighting requirements are as follows:

- Maintained average illuminance of 6.0 lux.
- Maintained minimum point illuminance of 2.5 lux.

1.4.4 The peak lux contour levels in close proximity to the proposed lighting columns and building mounted lights has been estimated at 20 lux and is illustrated in Appendix J Illustrative Lux Plots for the Proposed Substations and Converter Stations in Suffolk and Kent within **Application Document 9.73.1 Applicant's responses to First Written Questions – Appendices** [**REP3-070**]. The illustrative lux plots shown in **REP3-070**, indicate that beyond 14 m of the Converter Station and Substation platforms, the lux levels would diminish to zero.

1.4.5 Lux levels are a measurement of the intensity of light falling on a surface determining the brightness of a space. The levels of lighting proposed is similar to the low-level street lighting that you might get on a pedestrian walkway or on a road with low levels of slow-moving traffic such as a residential street (BS EN 12464-2).

1.4.6 Paragraphs 4.2.39 and 4.2.40 in **Application Document 6.2.1.4 (D) Part 1 Introduction Chapter 4 Description of the Proposed Project** [**REP1A-003]** state that:

1.4.7 '*The external lighting would allow the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians between any two points that they may reasonably expected to negotiate during the hours of low light or darkness within the site perimeter. The external lighting is not intended to facilitate maintenance activities for which it is assumed that additional portable equipment would be employed. Luminaires would be Light-Emitting Diodes (LED) type fittings.*

1.4.8 *Road and site lighting would be provided using road lanterns and floodlights. Wherever possible, road lantern and floodlight type luminaires would be mounted upon dedicated 8 m, galvanised steel, base-hinged columns designed to be lowered for maintenance purposes. Building mounted luminaires would provide amenity lighting to footpaths throughout the site*.'

1.4.9 External lighting will not be permanently on. There will be a motion sensor light at the entrance gate to the Saxmundham and Minster Converter Stations from which the external site perimeter lighting will be operated to allow safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians within the site perimeter. The external site perimeter lighting will be turned off once there is no-one on site. During the winter months, there will be daily use of this lighting during the hours of darkness in the morning and late afternoon whilst site operatives arrive and depart from site. There will be no lighting required when the sites are not occupied, which will typically be at nighttime unless maintenance is required which would not be a regular occurrence.

1.4.10 Typically lighting will not be required during the summer months when there is sufficient daylight during working hours to facilitate the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians within the site perimeter.

Embedded Mitigation

1.4.11 The external outline lighting design has been developed with consideration to the following documents:

- Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Note 01/21 The Reduction of Obtrusive Light (Institution of Lighting Professionals, 2021).
- Dedham Vale National Landscape & Coast & Heaths National Landscape Lighting Design Guide, Guidance to reduce light pollution and protect our dark skies (Darkscape Consulting, 2023)

1.4.12 Commitments GG38, B39 and B58 contained within Section 1 of **Application Document 9.84 (C) Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC)** submitted at Deadline 5, seek to minimise the effects of operational external lighting and ensure that sky glow (the brightening of the night sky) does not result and light spill (the spilling of light beyond the boundary of the area being lit) is limited. Section 1 of the REAC is secured through Requirement 5 of the DCO.

1.4.13 In addition, **Application Document 7.12.1 (B) Design Principles – Suffolk** [**REP4-073**] and **Application Document 7.12.2 (B) Design Principles – Kent** [**REP4-225**] includes Key Design Principle N.4 Lighting as set out in Table 3.1 which is secured by Requirement 3 of the DCO.

1.4.14 N.4 Lighting states: '*Light spillage will be managed by minimising the provision of lighting; keeping to where it is required for tasks, specifying fittings that avoid light spillage, using controls such that it only comes on when required. This will follow the dark skies strategy; to cut light pollution, its impacts on wildlife, prevent wasting electricity, and mitigating visual impact at night. Windows will be fitted with blinds to control light spill if the facility is occupied after dark*.'

1.4.15 The outline landscape design contained in Figure 1 of **Application Document 7.5.7.1 (C) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan - Suffolk** [**REP4-065**] and **Application Document 7.5.7.2 (C) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan - Kent** [**REP4-065**] identify areas of woodland planting around the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation. Once established, the woodland, along with any additional mounding from earthworks (applicable to Saxmundham Converter Station only), would partially or entirely screen views of the luminaries and associated light, subject to their fixing heights (to be determined during the detail design stage). Based on the field visits (refer to paragraph 1.3.10) which were

undertaken during winter conditions, woodland (even when not in leaf) can provide an effective screen of artificial light sources.

1.5 Baseline Nighttime Conditions

1.5.1 This section provides a description of the nighttime landscape and visual baseline conditions in Suffolk and Kent and includes consideration of desk-based analysis from published documents including CPRE's online interactive map (https://www.cpre.org.uk/light-pollution-dark-skies-map) of England's light pollution and dark skies, relevant information from published landscape character documents. This is supplemented by nighttime survey observations of the artificial light sources present within the landscape and in views and is supported by baseline nighttime photography from three representative nighttime viewpoints both in Suffolk and in Kent contained in Appendix B.

Suffolk

1.5.2 Within Suffolk, the representative nighttime receptors are chosen as:

- Landscape Character Area (LCA) L1: Heveningham and Knodishall Estate Claylands as there would be operational lighting present within the LCA.
- LCA B4: Fromus Valley due to proximity to operational lighting present within the neighbouring LCA.
- Viewpoint 1 due to proximity to operational lighting.
- Viewpoint 2 due to proximity to operational lighting.
- Viewpoint 18 to understand any influence of the operational lighting on the Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape (SECHNL).

Desk-based analysis

1.5.3 The CPRE mapping within the surrounding landscape of the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station shows relative darkness within the more rural parts (< 0.5 NanoWatts cm^2/sr). There are pockets of brighter areas including associated with Saxmundham, Leiston, Aldeburgh and Thorpeness (generally between 0.5 - 8 NanoWatts cm^2/sr and up to 16 NanoWatts cm^2/sr in Thorpeness) and also to a lesser extent Snape and Carlton (between 0.5 – 1 NanoWatts cm^2/sr). The influence of such areas extends into the immediate landscape, resulting in less relative darkness where brighter areas lie close to one another. The influence of lighting at Sizewell C is the brightest in the vicinity (> 32 NanoWatts cm^2/sr). Regarding the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station site, the CPRE mapping indicates a brighter area in the north-western part of the site and influence of this also to the west within the Fromus Valley on the edge of Saxmundham (generally 0.5 – 2 NanoWatts cm^2/sr).

1.5.4 The published Landscape Character Assessment (East Suffolk Council, 2018) sets out the following perceptual key characteristics for LCA L1 and LCA B4 relevant to dark skies:

- LCA L1: The deeply rural nature with a lightly settled nature with a sense of remoteness, historic footpath routes, large scale industrial agricultural buildings including some with inadequate screening and woodland parcels in addition to roadside trees and hedges and field boundary vegetation.

- LCA B4: The settled character and outer edges influenced by road and rail infrastructure, scenic southern approach to Saxmundham with the church on higher land behind, presence of the town of Saxmundham including commercial buildings and a well-wooded valley near Sternfield and Benhall.

Survey observations

1.5.5 This section should be read in conjunction with the baseline nighttime photography contained in Appendix B. It should be noted that the nighttime survey observations are informed by the wider view experienced at each viewpoint and the baseline nighttime photography reflects a 90^0 horizontal field of view which in some instances excludes some of the light sources that were observed in the field.

1.5.6 Survey observations within the surrounding landscape (LCA L1 and B4) include areas of darkness with no artificial light within the large-scale agricultural field enclosures, largely within LCA L1. The surrounding landscape includes several static lighting sources associated with residential properties, street lighting within settlement and farmsteads. Transient lighting from vehicle headlights along roads including the B1119 and B1121. There is indirect artificial lighting present from Sizewell C in the form of sky glow and to a lesser extent to the south towards Ipswich.

1.5.7 Within LCA B4, St John the Baptist church is lit, creating a landmark feature within the Fromus Valley landscape at night, especially when viewed on the approach to Saxmundham along the B1121 from the south.

1.5.8 The following provides specific observations for each of the nighttime representative viewpoints:

- Viewpoint 1: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light in the agricultural fields to the east of Saxmundham. Lighting sources include static lighting from properties and streetlights on the edge of Saxmundham to the west and occasional dim lights present across the view, associated with scattered residential properties in the surrounding landscape. Vehicle headlights along the B1119 represent transient lighting in close proximity to the receptor and the winding nature of the road results in this being a focus within the wider view due to the changing directions of the lighting. The layered vegetation cover within the view breaks up lighting sources including those from vehicle headlights and static lighting from properties. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the northeast and southeast, likely to be associated with Leiston, Sizewell C, Thorpeness and Aldeburgh. During twilight, blocks of woodland including Bloomfield's Covert to the south become silhouetted against the night sky. On the approach to Saxmundham along the B1119, perceiving lighting sources on the settlement edge is limited due to intervening vegetation, however, the nighttime views are dominated by bright vehicle headlights along the B1119.
- Viewpoint 2: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light sources present in the agricultural field to the east of the B1121 and beyond. Lighting sources within the view to the northeast include static lighting within windows at Hurts Hall, street lighting on the edge of Saxmundham, lighting to illuminate St John the Baptist Church, edge of settlement residential properties and bright lighting columns within a car park on the southern edge of Saxmundham. Vehicle headlights along the B1121 represent transient lighting passing within the foreground of the view. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the northeast, likely to be associated with Leiston and Sizewell C, which the woodland to the east at Bloomfield's Covert is silhouetted against.

- Viewpoint 18: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light within the SECHNL. Lighting sources within the view to the north include transient vehicle headlights moving along the A1094 and Mill Road and dimmer static lighting associated with scattered residential properties on the edge of the settlement of Friston. In the distance, there are bright static lights thought to be associated with a farmstead to the southeast of Saxmundham. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the northeast, likely to be associated with Leiston and Sizewell C.

Nighttime receptor value judgements

- LCA L1: Heveningham and Knodishall Estate Claylands: The landscape value is considered to reduce to **low** during nighttime as many of the influencing key characteristics of the LCA are not perceptible, including the unified character, vegetation cover other than some of the larger woodland copses which are silhouetted and the recreational opportunities which, whilst still present are not associated with dark sky qualities. Whilst the relative tranquillity and remoteness qualities across the large-scale arable farmland and woodland blocks are reduced at nighttime, the sense of large skies does remain.
- LCA B4: Fromus Valley: The landscape value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime as several of the influencing key characteristics of the LCA are not perceptible, including the perception of a parkland landscape, and the influence of road and rail infrastructure in parts of the LCA would be heightened.
- Viewpoint 1: The visual value is considered to be **low** during nighttime as the composition and scenic quality which contribute to the daytime value of the view are considerably less apparent at night. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.
- Viewpoint 2: The visual value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime as whilst the view would remain to be recognised within the Saxmundham Neighbourhood Plan as an ‘Important Local View’ and part of a ’Green Gateway’ on the approach to Saxmundham, the scenic qualities of parkland at Hurts Hall and associated as part of the recognition would be limited in the view. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.
- Viewpoint 18: The visual value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime as whilst it does continue to overlook the SECHNL, the scenic qualities are less apparent and vehicles along the A1094 are more apparent. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.

Kent

1.5.9 Within Kent, the representative nighttime receptors are chosen as:

- LCA E1: Stour Marshes as there would be operational lighting present within the LCA.
- LCA B1: Wantsum North Slopes due to proximity to operational lighting present within the neighbouring LCA.
- LCA A2: Ash Levels due to proximity to operational lighting present within the neighbouring LCA.
- Viewpoint 5 due to proximity to operational lighting.

- Viewpoint 6 to understand any influence of the operational lighting on receptors within the former marshland.
- Viewpoint 11 to understand any influence of the operational lighting from an elevated position.

Desk-based analysis

1.5.10 The CPRE mapping within the surrounding landscape of the proposed Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation shows relative darkness within the more rural part in the former marshes (< 0.5 NanoWatts cm^2/sr). The northern and eastern edges of the former marsh have influence from the surrounding light sources which increases the light levels (generally < 1 NanoWatts cm^2/sr), predominantly on the northern edge of the River Stour in the Stour Marshes and the eastern edge of the Ash Levels near to the Discovery Park. The influence of lighting at Ramsgate is the brightest in the vicinity (> 32 NanoWatts cm^2/sr), with other brighter sources including Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park (generally between 4 – 32 NanoWatts cm^2/sr) and settlements at Minster, Monkton and Cliffsend (generally between 4 - 8 NanoWatts cm^2/sr).

1.5.11 The published Landscape Character Assessment (Thanet District Council, 2020) sets out the following perceptual key characteristics for LCA E1 and LCA B1 relevant to dark skies:

- LCA E1: The strong rural, even remote, character, largely undeveloped landscape with few roads or buildings, crossed by the railway and long uninterrupted views across the marshes and Pegwell Bay and into marshes of neighbouring districts.
- LCA B1: The undeveloped ridgeline and slopes interspersed with occasional woodland and tree belts, rural lanes, former channel side ‘port’ villages retaining strong historic character and long views over the marshes into Dover and Canterbury Districts as well as sea views from the elevated ground and cliff tops over Pegwell Bay and the English Channel.

1.5.12 The published Landscape Character Assessment (Dover District Council, 2020) sets out the following perceptual key characteristics for LCA A2 relevant to dark skies:

- LCA A2: The largely undeveloped landscape, with few roads or buildings, crossed by the railway, A257 and A256 in the south-east, the Saxon Shore Way Long Distance Footpath, PRoW along historic droves, open, visually exposed landscape with long views including to the large-scale buildings of the Discovery Park and development associated with the former Richborough power station.

Survey observations

1.5.13 This section should be read in conjunction with the baseline nighttime photography contained in Appendix B. It should be noted that the nighttime survey observations are informed by the wider view experienced at each viewpoint and the baseline nighttime photography reflects a 90^0 horizontal field of view which in some instances excludes some of the light sources that were observed in the field.

1.5.14 Survey observations within the surrounding landscape include areas of darkness with no artificial light within the former marshland, largely within LCA A2 and the western part of LCA E1. This area has influence from surrounding light sources, associated with scattered residential properties and farmsteads but also direct artificial lighting from Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park, areas of settlement such as Minster and Cliffs End within LCA B1, lighting columns along the road network along part of the

A299 and the edge of Ramsgate. Consequently, the darkest parts of the former marsh landscape are typically associated with central and western sections where the influence from surrounding light sources and in particular the prominent lighting associated with Discovery Park is less apparent.

1.5.15 Red aviation lighting is visible at Manston Airport to the north and on a communication mast on higher land to the south. Transient lighting is present associated primarily from vehicles travelling along the road network, including the A256 and A299, and the occasional lighting from trains along the edge of the former marsh. Vegetation along sections of the railway line and within the intervening landscape provides some partial screening. . There is indirect artificial lighting present from Richborough Energy Park, Discovery Park and Ramsgate in the form of sky glow.

1.5.16 The following provides specific observations for each of the nighttime representative viewpoints:

- Viewpoint 5: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light in the agricultural fields and former marsh across part of the view. Lighting sources include pockets of static lighting across the background of the view, associated with scattered farmsteads, red aviation lighting on two masts, lighting columns along the Ash Bypass and lighting associated with the Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park. Direct artificial lighting associated with the northern edge of Richborough Energy Park is partly screened by intervening vegetation in this part of the landscape however bright lights associated with the western edge of the Weatherlees Hill wastewater treatment works were visible during the survey. To the west, the spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster is lit. Vehicle headlights along the local road network represent transient lighting in close proximity to the viewpoint as well as vehicle lights travelling along the A256 in the wider view. There is also occasional lighting from the train passing through the landscape and associated red flashing lights at the level crossings. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the southeast associated with the Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park.
- Viewpoint 6: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light in the former marsh from which the viewpoint is taken, notably in views from the footpath looking west across the former marsh. The lower elevation of this viewpoint results in less expansive views of lighting across the surrounding landscape, as experienced from viewpoint 11 for example, which increases the relative darkness experienced in the view. In close proximity to the viewpoint, there is bright lighting on the edge of Minster to the north associated with security lighting at stables. Other lighting sources include pockets of static lighting across the background of the view, comprising of lighting columns along the A299, brighter lights likely to be associated with farm buildings, red aviation lighting on two masts and lighting associated with the Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park above intervening vegetation cover, as the lower extents are screened. To the north, the spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster is lit. Due to the oblique angle of the view in the direction of vehicle headlights along the A256, these are less noticeable which reduces the influence of transient lighting in the view to the east. There is occasional transient lighting from trains passing through the landscape along with the red flashing lights at the level crossings in Minster. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the southeast associated with the Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park.

- Viewpoint 11: The view contains areas of darkness with no artificial light in the agricultural fields and former marsh across part of the view. The view offers elevated views across the wider landscape with numerous light sources present across the background of the view. Static lighting includes residential properties and streetlighting on the edge of Ramsgate, scattered farmsteads in the surrounding landscape, red lighting on two masts and lighting associated with the Richborough Energy Park and Discovery Park. To the southwest, the spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster is lit. Transient lighting of vehicle headlights are prominent as numerous roads are visible across the view, including the A256, and the occasional train passing through the landscape along with the red flashing lights at the level crossings where visible. There is also indirect artificial lighting in the form of sky glow to the southeast associated with the Richborough Energy Park and in particular, Discovery Park.

Nighttime receptor value judgements

- LCA E1 Stour Marshes: The landscape value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime as several of the influencing key characteristics of the LCA are not perceptible, including the sense of identity and distinctiveness of the former marsh landscape features, the long uninterrupted views and ancient enclosure pattern, although the sense of separateness as a function of the landscape and rural character in comparison with light sources in the surrounding landscape remain.
- LCA B1 Wantsum North Slopes: The landscape value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime. Whilst some of the key characteristics influencing value would remain perceptible, including the influence of the 'port' villages on elevated ground on the edge of the former marsh by virtue of existing settlement lighting, the regular field pattern, long views over the marshes and farmland character is not apparent.
- LCA A2 Ash Levels: The landscape value is considered to reduce to **medium** during nighttime. Whilst the separation of the largely undeveloped landscape to surrounding land uses is more apparent several of the influencing key characteristics of the LCA are not perceptible, including the sense of identity of the marsh landscape features and although the recreational opportunities are still present they are not associated with dark sky qualities..
- Viewpoint 5: The visual value is considered to reduce to **low** during nighttime as any influence of scenic quality is not perceptible. Whilst the spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster, is lit, this is not considered to elevate the visual value of the view as from this locality, the lit spire appears as another light source within the view rather than a heritage asset. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.
- Viewpoint 6: The visual value is considered to remain as **medium** during nighttime as scenic qualities of the former marsh with limited development remains perceptible and the lit spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster, elevates the visual value of the view. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.
- Viewpoint 11: The visual value is considered to reduce to **low** during nighttime as scenic qualities of the elevated view are not as perceptible during nighttime. Whilst the spire of St Mary the Virgin Church, Minster, is lit, this is not considered to elevate the visual value of the view as from this locality, the lit spire appears as another light

source within the view rather than a heritage asset. The view has no provision of facilities and/or recognition specific to nighttime enjoyment.

1.6 Assessment of Potential Effects

1.6.1 The following section provides nighttime receptor susceptibility, magnitude and significance of effect judgements for the selected receptors arising from the operational lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation respectively.

Suffolk

Nighttime receptor sensitivity judgements

- LCA L1: Heveningham and Knodishall Estate Claylands: The perceptual qualities of the rural parts of the LCA would be heightened at nighttime which increases the susceptibility. The layered vegetation network within the LCA would reduce the susceptibility due to potential containment of light sources, albeit noting the localised influence of some existing light sources in the relatively darker areas, including farmsteads and vehicle lighting. The susceptibility is considered to remain as **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- LCA B4: Fromus Valley: The distinctive valley landform is considered to be less perceptible during nighttime however the scenic approach to Saxmundham remains partly perceptible due to the lit St John the Baptist Church, Saxmundham. The road and rail infrastructure and presence of built form in parts of the LCA is heightened which reduces the susceptibility. The susceptibility is considered to remain as **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 1: The viewpoint remains to be representative of residential receptors, users of the local PRoW network and people travelling along the B1119, however with less focus on the surrounding nighttime landscape, particularly for road users and users of the PRoW who would likely use a personal light for safety and would not therefore be focussed on the nighttime sky. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **medium** (low for road users) at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 2: The viewpoint remains to be representative of recreational receptors along the local PRoW network. The influence of car headlights along the B1119 is likely to reduce the susceptibility. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **low** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 18: The viewpoint remains to be representative of users of the Suffolk Coast Path and Sailor's Path recreational routes where attention is focused on the landscape. However, people using these routes at nighttime would likely use a personal light for safety and would not therefore be focussed on the nighttime sky. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.

Nighttime receptor magnitude and significance of effect judgements

- LCA L1: Heveningham and Knodishall Estate Claylands: The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would directly affect a localised area of the

LCA. This would alter part of a rural and relatively dark part of the LCA, albeit noting the existing influence of the settlement edge of Saxmundham and vehicle headlights along the B1119. This alteration would be relatively localised due to the layered vegetation network within the wider LCA. The operational external lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting along with areas of mounding, would assist in screening some of the lighting sources. It is anticipated as the woodland planting matures, it would grow to heights in excess of 8 m thereby screening the light fixtures positioned at a height of 8 m on buildings and within the site perimeter. The magnitude of effect is **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the mitigation planting continues to mature in the long term the significance of effect would continue to reduce as more of the light sources would become screened.

- LCA B4: Fromus Valley: The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be perceptible on the eastern edge of the LCA however this would be limited to indirect effects from the operational external lighting due to the limited light splay around the site which would not intrude into the LCA. This would be within the context of existing light sources present in this localised part of the LCA and the geographical extent of influence would be limited largely to the agricultural field to the west of the Saxmundham Converter Station site due to built form and vegetation containment from the remainder of the LCA. The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. There would also be occasional vehicle headlights moving along the permanent access road however this would be infrequent and in the context of existing vehicle headlights along the B1121. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the woodland planting around the Saxmundham Converter Station matures, it is anticipated that most of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.
- Viewpoint 1: The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be within the darker part of the view. There would be some sky glow present in this part of the view in the background and prominent lighting from vehicle headlights along the B1119 however the external operational lighting would be noticeable in part of the view, when in use. The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting, particularly where positioned on bunding would assist in screening views of the lighting sources (positioned no higher than 8 m. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. Such effects are likely to be lower

for receptors along the B1119 on the approach to Saxmundham, due to their lower sensitivity. As the woodland planting around the Saxmundham Converter Station matures, it is anticipated that most of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.

- Viewpoint 2: Some of the lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be visible in the darker part of the view, although a proportion of the lighting would be screened by the existing woodland at Bloomfield's Covert. The lighting would be seen within the context of other static and transient light sources in the view, including vehicle headlights along the B1121 passing in foreground views for people walking along the footpath or moving along the local PRoW network. The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening views of the lighting sources (positioned no higher than 8 m). There would also be occasional vehicle headlights along the permanent access road however this would be infrequent and in the context of existing vehicle headlights along the B1121. The proposed lighting would not compromise the appearance of the lighting associated with St John Baptist Church, Saxmundham which acts as a nighttime landmark within the view, as it would be within a different part of the view and separated by existing light sources, including lighting at Hurts Hall and bright lighting columns within a car park on the southern edge of Saxmundham. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the woodland planting around the Saxmundham Converter Station matures, it is anticipated that most of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.
- Viewpoint 18: The lighting associated with the Saxmundham Converter Station would not be perceptible in views from this location due to the intervening vegetation which would entirely screen the external operational lighting present at the Saxmundham Converter Station. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **no change**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **no change** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15.

Kent

Nighttime receptor sensitivity judgements

- LCA E1: Stour Marshes: The perceptual qualities of the rural character of the former marshes would remain at nighttime and whilst the larger-scale nature of the landscape would not be as apparent the sense of scale attributed to the openness and low lying landscape would contribute to an increased nighttime susceptibility. The influence from lighting sources outside of the LCA would also reduce the susceptibility. On balance, the nighttime susceptibility is considered to remain as **medium** resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- LCA B1: Wantsum North Slopes: Many of the day-time characteristics of the landscape which influence the susceptibility during the day are not apparent at night resulting in an overall reduced susceptibility. The long views across the wider

landscape comparatively reduces susceptibility associated with lighting due to the existing nighttime context both within and outside this LCA. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **low** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.

- LCA A2: The perceptual qualities of the LCA due to the largely undeveloped character, albeit crossed in some locations by the railway and A-roads, generally increases the susceptibility at nighttime. The influence of Discovery Park reduces the susceptibility which is heightened at nighttime due to the presence of extensive lighting. The susceptibility is considered to remain as **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 5: The view would continue to be representative of residential and recreational receptors with a reduced focus on the surrounding nighttime view. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 6: The view would continue to be representative of recreational receptors where attention may be more focused on the landscape. However, walkers using this PRoW at nighttime would likely use a personal light for safety and would not therefore be focussed on the nighttime sky. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **medium** at nighttime, resulting in a **medium** sensitivity.
- Viewpoint 11: The view would continue to be representative of scattered residential receptors with a slightly lessened focus on the surrounding landscape at nighttime and road users who would have a reduced focus on the surrounding nighttime landscape. The susceptibility is considered to reduce to **medium** at nighttime (low for road users) with a resulting **medium** sensitivity.

Nighttime receptor magnitude and significance of effect judgements

- LCA E1: Stour Marshes: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be perceptible within a comparatively lighter part of the LCA due to the influence of light sources within the northern edge of Richborough Energy Park and the context of light glow from the Richborough Energy Park, Discovery Park and Ramsgate. This part of the LCA also has comparatively more vegetation cover which acts to break up views of the influence of lighting sources from the wider LCA. Whilst the lighting from the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would introduce new light sources on the edge of the former marshland which would provide localised influence on the rural character, this would be within the context of existing sources already present in the landscape and within views. This would include lighting sources within the western part of the Weatherlees Hill wastewater treatment works where the lighting sources are not contained by vegetation cover in this part of the landscape. The Proposed Project's lighting would not influence the perceptual qualities of the wider former marsh landscape of LCA E1 further to the west of the railway line, which has comparatively less influence from existing lighting sources. The operational external lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening some of the lighting sources. It is anticipated as the woodland planting matures, it would grow to heights in excess of 8 m thereby screening the light fixtures positioned at a height of 8 m on buildings and within the

site perimeter. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the woodland planting around the Minster Converter Station and Substation matures, it is anticipated that most of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.

- LCA B1: Wantsum North Slopes: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would indirectly be perceptible on this LCA and would alter the nature of a small part of the long views across the former marsh. The part of the views affected would have existing influence of light sources within the northern edge of Richborough Energy Park and the context of sky glow from the Richborough Energy Park, Discovery Park and Ramsgate. The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening some of the lighting sources. The magnitude of effect resulting from these indirect effects on the setting and perceptual qualities of this LCA at nighttime is considered to be **negligible**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15.
- LCA A2: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would indirectly be perceptible on this LCA and would alter the nature of a small part of the long views across the former marsh. The influence of lighting at Discovery Park and Richborough Energy Park would reduce the influence on this LCA. The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening some of the lighting sources. The magnitude of effect resulting from these indirect effects on the setting and perceptual qualities of this LCA at nighttime is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the woodland planting around the Minster Converter Station and Substation matures, it is anticipated that some of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.
- Viewpoint 5: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would extend the lighting visible appearing in a similar part of the view to the existing static lighting sources visible in the view associated with the Weatherless Hill wastewater treatment works. This would be within the context of existing light sources which appear across the background of the view across the full horizontal extent which lowers the degree of contrast to the existing view. The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening some of the lighting sources. The

magnitude of effect is considered to be **negligible**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **negligible adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15.

- Viewpoint 6: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be set within the context of existing light sources and sky glow in the background of the view. At year 1, the lower extents of lighting would also be visible due to limited intervening vegetation. The views experienced from the PRoW to the west across the wider former marsh landscape would not be affected. The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening most of the lighting sources. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15. As the woodland planting around the Minster Converter Station and Substation matures, it is anticipated that most of the remaining visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect.
- Viewpoint 11: The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be set within the context of numerous existing light sources across the background of the view. This would be located on the edge of the relatively dark area of former marsh, however, the lighting would remain within the context of existing light sources and in a comparatively lighter part of the former marsh landscape. By year 15, the matured planting would assist in screening some of the light sources, although due to the more elevated nature of the view, some of the lighting would remain visible. The lighting associated with the Minster Converter Station and Minster Substation would be limited in use to short periods of time each day during winter months as well as associated with occasional maintenance activity when required. The external site perimeter lighting would be similar in appearance to low-level street lighting when in use, although it would not be on permanently which reduces the magnitude. The magnitude of effect is considered to be **small**, which coupled with the **medium** sensitivity, is considered to result in a **minor adverse** significance of effect (not significant) at nighttime in year 1 and year 15.

1.7 Conclusion and Summary

1.7.1 The operational external lighting sources associated with the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station and the Minster Converter Station and Substation are limited to the site perimeter with no lighting along the permanent access roads. The lighting would be on daily for short periods of time in the morning and late afternoon during winter months whilst site operatives arrive and depart from site. There will be no lighting required when the sites are not occupied, which will typically be at nighttime unless ad hoc maintenance is required. Lighting will typically not be required during summer months when there is sufficient daylight during working hours to facilitate the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians within the site perimeter. The levels of lighting proposed are similar to the low-level street lighting that is typically associated on a pedestrian walkway or on a road with low levels of slow-moving traffic such as a residential street.

1.7.2 As the woodland planting around the Saxmundham Converter Station and Minster Converter Station and Substation matures, it is anticipated that some of the visible light sources would become screened thereby further reducing the long-term significance of effect. Although given the conservative planting heights of the woodland at year 15, the planting is not sufficient to reduce the magnitude and resulting significance of effect,

1.7.3 The effects of operational lighting at year 1 and year 15 on the landscape character and visual amenity in both Suffolk and Kent would not result in significant effects with at most minor adverse residual effects for all receptors assessed. This is largely due to the short duration for which external lighting would be in use, the lighting controls secured in the draft DCO to minimise the lighting influence on the surrounding landscape and the presence of existing light sources within the nighttime environment.

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Appendix A Suffolk and Kent Nighttime Representative Viewpoints

N

EAST SUFFOLK DISTRICT

1

2

18

Legend

- Order Limits
- Landscape and Visual Study Area
- Proposed Project Friston Substation
- Converter Station
- Fromus Bridge
- Nighttime Representative Viewpoint
- Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route
- Wolf Way Cycle Route
- Sailors' Path
- Sandlings Walk
- Suffolk Coast Path

Public Rights of Way

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open to All Traffic

Road

- B1119
- B1121

0 1 2 km

Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	03/03/2026	EXAMINATION AUTHORITY ISSUE SPECIFIC HEARING 2	EB	DF	CM

nationalgrid

Scheme: SEA LINK

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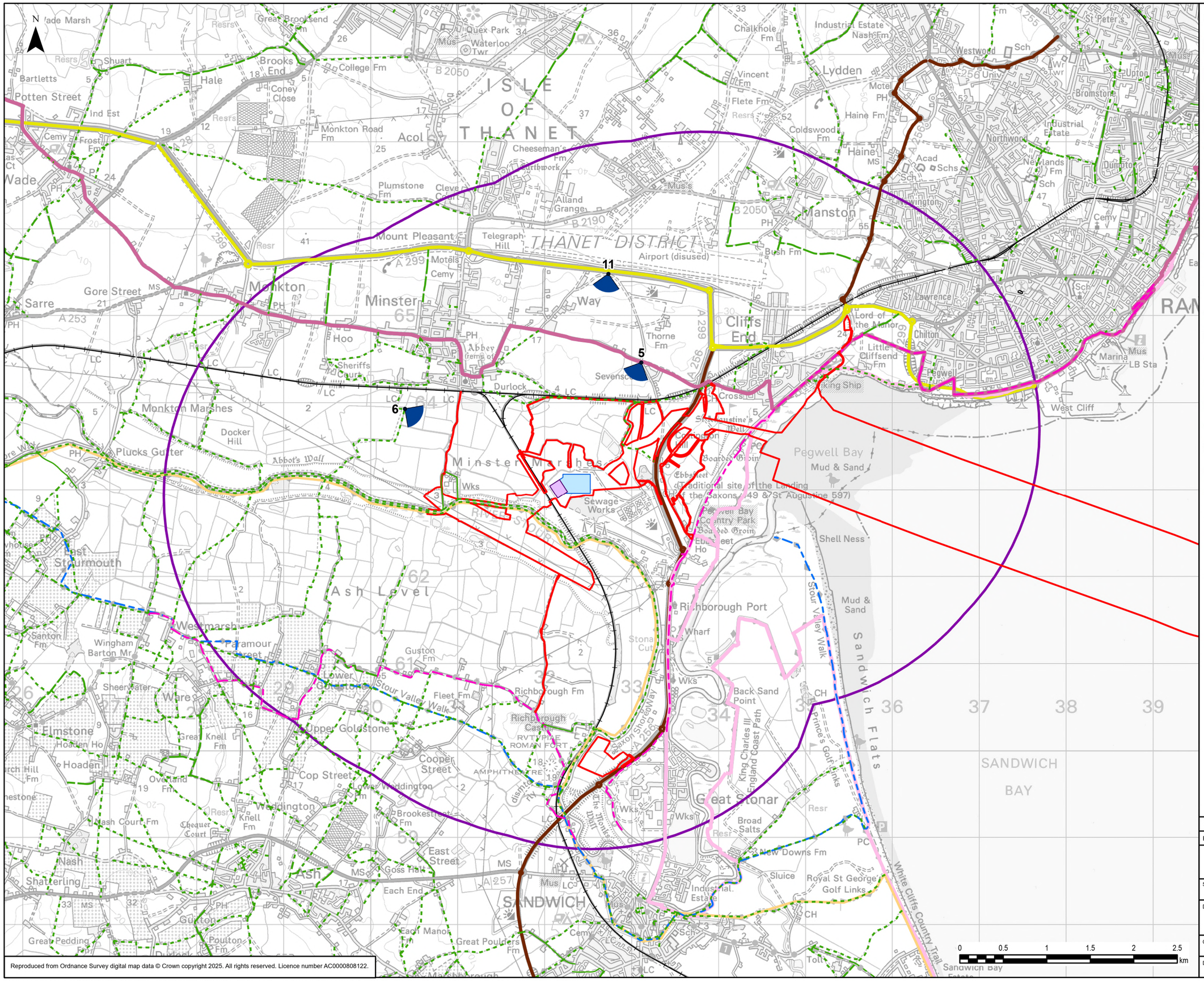
FIGURE A-1	1:40,000	A3	1	0

Document Path: L:\Legacy\UKMCR1FP002-V1IE\Proposal\3512\SEAL GIS\02_Maps\ExA Issue Specific Hearing 2\Sea_Link_ExA_ISH2_Fig_A-1_Suffolk_Nighttime_Representative_Viewpoints_20260303_EB.aprx



Legend

- 🟥 Order Limits
- 🟪 Landscape and Visual Study Area
- 🟦 Proposed Converter Station
- 🟪 Proposed Substation
- ◆ Nighttime Representative Viewpoint
- ━ King Charles III England Coast Path
- ━ Saxon Shore Way
- ╌ Stour Valley Walk
- ━ Viking Coastal Trail Cycle Route
- ╌ National Cycle Network

Public Rights of Way

- ┄ Public Footpath
- ╌ Public Bridleway
- ─ Restricted Byway
- ┄ Byway open to all traffic

Road

- ━ A256
- ━ A299
- ┼ Railway Line

Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
0	03/03/2026	EXAMINATION AUTHORITY ISSUE SPECIFIC HEARING 2	EB	DF	CM

nationalgrid

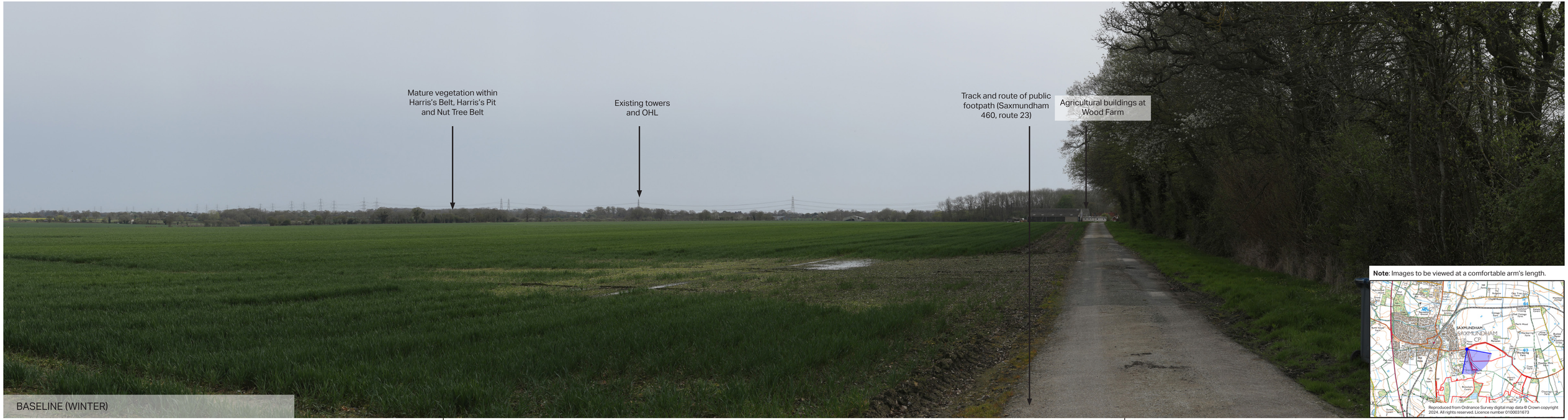
Scheme:
SEA LINK

Document Title:
KENT NIGHTTIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS

Creator:	Date:	Checker:	Date:	Approver:	Date:
EB	03/03/2026	DF	03/03/2026	CM	03/03/2026

Document Ref:	Scale:	Format:	Sheets:	Rev:
FIGURE A-2	1:40,000	A3	1	0

Appendix B Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography



Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

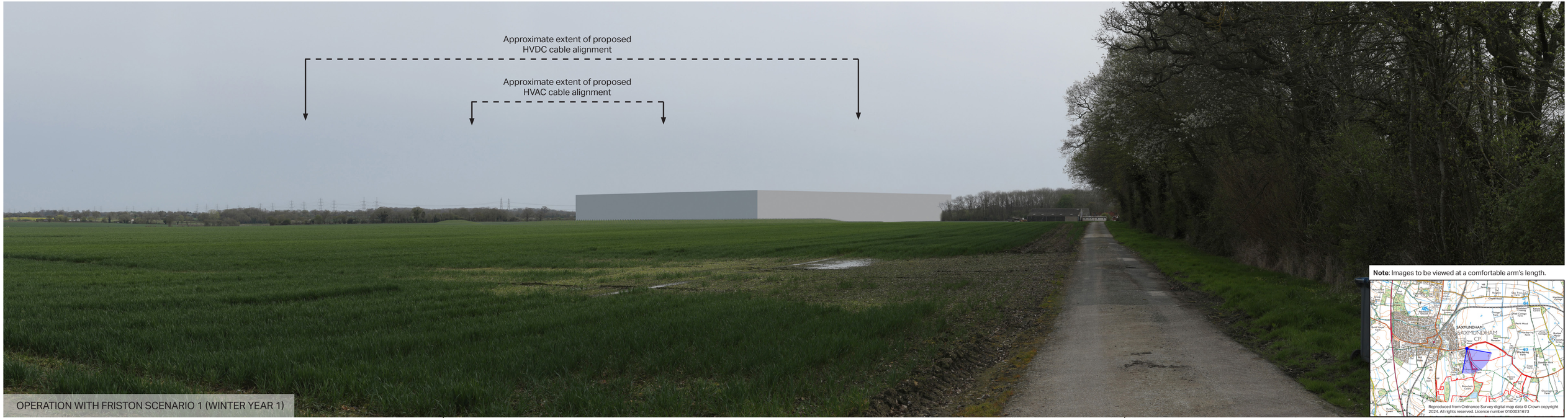
AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	33.3m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East		
Date / Time:	06/04/2024, 14:31	Location:	E639225 N263029		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 1: Public Footpath (Saxmundham 460, route 23), east of Saxmundham, looking southeast

Appendix B-1 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)



Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	33.3m	**Note**:	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development. The block photomontage assumes under Friston Scenario 1 that Friston Substation has been constructed under the SPR consent, so is not shown in the photomontage.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East				
Date / Time:	06/04/2024, 14:31	Location:	E639225 N263029				

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 1: Public Footpath (Saxmundham 460, route 23), east of Saxmundham, looking southeast

Appendix B-1 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	33.3m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East		
Date / Time:	24/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E639225 N263029		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 1: Public Footpath (Saxmundham 460, route 23), east of Saxmundham, looking southeast

Appendix B-1 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	17.5m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	East		
Date / Time:	03/02/2025, 13:13	Location:	E638552 N262392		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 2: B1121, south of Saxmundham, looking east

Appendix B-2 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	17.5m	**Note**:	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	East				
Date / Time:	03/02/2025, 13:13	Location:	E638552 N262392				

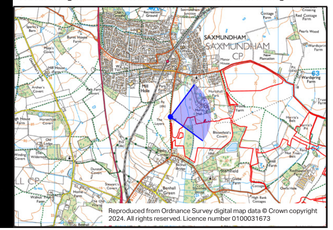
Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 2: B1121, south of Saxmundham, looking east

Appendix B-2 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

BASELINE NIGHTTIME (WINTER)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.



Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	17.5m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	East		
Date / Time:	24/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E638552 N262392		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 2: B1121, south of Saxmundham, looking east

Appendix B-2 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	14.7m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	North		
Date / Time:	06/04/2024, 10:16	Location:	E640798 N258254		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 18: Suffolk Coast Path recreational route, east of Snape, looking north

Appendix B-3 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	14.7m	**Note**:	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development. The block photomontage assumes under Friston Scenario 1 that Friston Substation has been constructed under the SPR consent, so is not shown in the photomontage.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	North				
Date / Time:	06/04/2024, 10:16	Location:	E640798 N258254				

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 18: Suffolk Coast Path recreational route, east of Snape, looking north

Appendix B-3 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D MkIV	Eye level:	14.7m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	North		
Date / Time:	24/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E640798 N258254		

Sea Link Suffolk Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 18: Suffolk Coast Path recreational route, east of Snape, looking north

Appendix B-3 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South West
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:51	Location:	E633109 N164457

Eye level:	16.3m
Height of Camera:	1.6m

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 5: Junction of Grinsell Hill and Ebbsfleet Lane North, looking southwest

Appendix B-4 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	16.3m	**Note:**	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South West				
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:51	Location:	E633109 N164457				

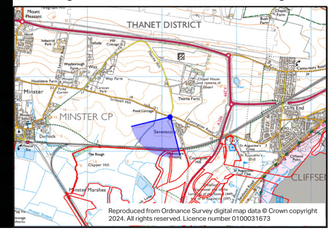
Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 5: Junction of Grinsell Hill and Ebbsfleet Lane North, looking southwest

Appendix B-4 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

BASELINE NIGHTTIME (WINTER)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.



Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	16.3m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South West		
Date / Time:	25/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E633109 N164457		

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 5: Junction of Grinsell Hill and Ebbsfleet Lane North, looking southwest

Appendix B-4 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	4.2m		
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m		
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East				
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:02	Location:	E630390 N163926				

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 6: Public footpath (0173/TE32/1), south of Minster, looking southeast

Appendix B-5 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	4.2m	**Note**:	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East				
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:02	Location:	E630390 N163926				

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 6: Public footpath (0173/TE32/1), south of Minster, looking southeast

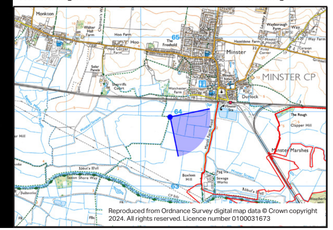
Appendix B-5 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

BASELINE NIGHTTIME (WINTER)

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.



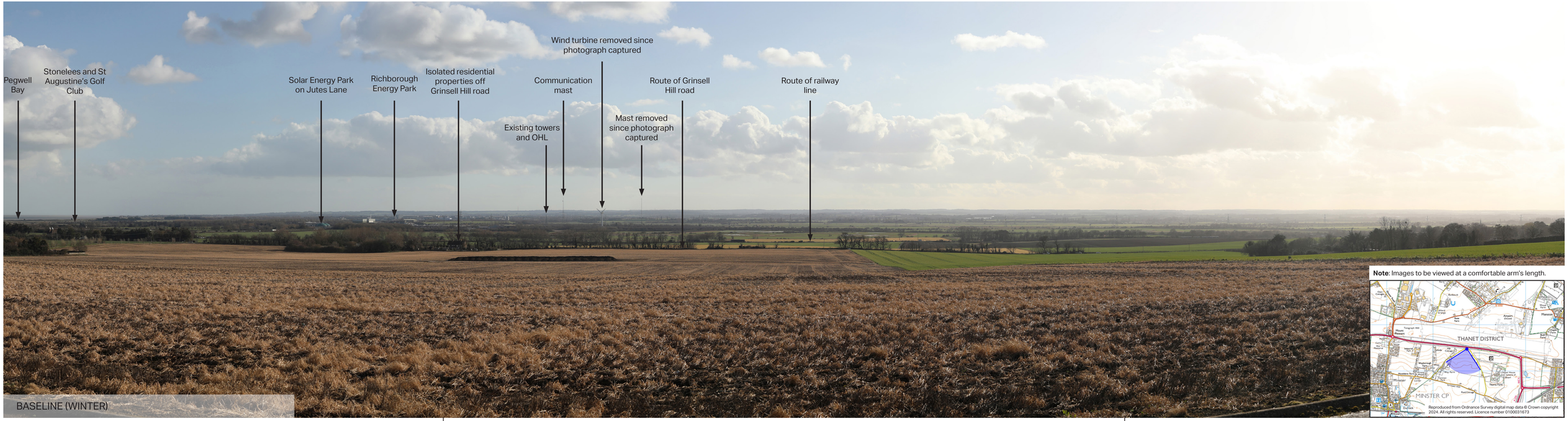
AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	4.2m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South East		
Date / Time:	25/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E630390 N163926		

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 6: Public footpath (0173/TE32/1), south of Minster, looking southeast

Appendix B-5 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)



Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	49.1m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South		
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:36	Location:	E632730 N165480		

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 11: Thorne Hill, south of the A299, looking south

Appendix B-6 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 1 of 3)

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	3	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	49.1m	**Note:**	
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m	The block photomontage shows the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development.	
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°				
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South				
Date / Time:	14/03/2023, 15:36	Location:	E632730 N165480				

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 11: Thorne Hill, south of the A299, looking south

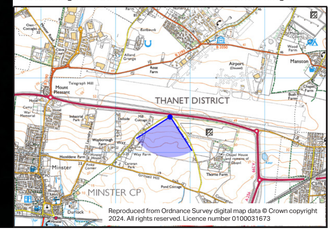
Appendix B-6 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 2 of 3)

BASELINE NIGHTTIME (WINTER)

Extent of 50mm single frame image

45° 40° 35° 30° 25° 20° 15° 10° 5° 0° 5° 10° 15° 20° 25° 30° 35° 40° 45°

Note: Images to be viewed at a comfortable arm's length.



AECOM Delivering a better world

Visualisation Type:	1	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mk IV	Eye level:	49.1m
Projection:	Cylindrical	Lens:	Sigma 50mm f/1.4 DG HSM	Height of Camera:	1.6m
Enlargement Factor:	96%	Horizontal Field of View:	90°		
Paper Size:	A1	Direction of View:	South		
Date / Time:	25/02/2026, 18:15	Location:	E632730 N165480		

Sea Link Kent Onshore Scheme

Viewpoint 11: Thorne Hill, south of the A299, looking south

Appendix B-6 Suffolk and Kent Baseline Nighttime Photography (sheet 3 of 3)

National Grid plc
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Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

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No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com