



The Sizewell C Project

6.3 Volume 2 Main Development Site Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual Appendix 13B Night-time Appraisal Part 1 of 2

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Contents

1	Night-time Appraisal	4
1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Legislation, policy and guidance	4
1.3	Methodology	9
1.4	Baseline environment	12
1.5	Environmental design and mitigation	16
1.6	Assessment	16
	References	44

Tables

Table 1.1:	Summary of scale of effects on night-time representative viewpoints (construction and operation).....	26
Table 1.2:	Summary of night-time landscape and visual effects (worst case scenario).....	42

Plates

Plate 1.1:	Illustrative Viewpoint 1: Westleton Common DSDS.....	40
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Figures

Figure 13B.1:	Study area and night-time representative viewpoint locations
Figure 13B.2:	Existing light pollution and landscape/seascape character types
Figure 13B.3:	Existing light pollution and visual receptor groups
Figure 13B.4.01:	Night-time representative viewpoint 2: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.02:	Night-time representative viewpoint 5: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.03:	Night-time representative viewpoint 6: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.04:	Night-time representative viewpoint 8: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.05:	Night-time representative viewpoint 9: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.06:	Night-time representative viewpoint 10: Photograph Panel
Figure 13B.4.07:	Night-time representative viewpoint 11: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.08: Night-time representative viewpoint 12: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.09: Night-time representative viewpoint 13: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.10: Night-time representative viewpoint 14: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.11: Night-time representative viewpoint 17: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.12: Night-time representative viewpoint 21: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.13: Night-time representative viewpoint 26: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.14: Night-time representative viewpoint 27: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.15: Night-time representative viewpoint 28: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.16: Night-time representative viewpoint 29: Photograph Panel

Figure 13B.4.17: Night-time representative viewpoint 30: Photograph Panel

Visualisations:

Figure 13B.5.01: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.02: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.03: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.04: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.05: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.06: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.07: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.08: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.09: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.10: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.11: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.12: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.13: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 14:
Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Figure 13B.5.14: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Figure 13B.5.15: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Figure 13B.5.16: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 17:
National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park

Figure 13B.5.17: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages
car park

Figure 13B.5.18: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase
Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages
car park

1 Night-time Appraisal

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix presents an assessment of the landscape and visual effects arising from artificial lighting during the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. Whilst reference is made to the effects of the proposed development at night, it is acknowledged that lower level light periods, when artificial lighting may be required, have the potential to arise in the early morning, dusk and evening, as well as at night.

1.1.2 The assessment describes the existing landscape and visual baseline at lower level light periods; describes the key lighting aspects of the proposed development as they relate to landscape and visual matters; describes the anticipated change upon both landscape and visual receptors; and assess the magnitude and significance of change for both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

1.1.3 The assessment has informed and refers to the Sizewell C **Lighting Management Plan (LMP)** - contained in **Book 6 Volume 2** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** - which outlines the measures that will be used to control the emission of artificial light during construction and operation of the proposed development.

1.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

1.2.1 The **LMP** includes reference to legislation, standards and guidance specific to the topic of artificial lighting.

1.2.2 **Volume 1, Appendix 6I** identifies and describes legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the assessment of the potential landscape and visual impacts associated with the Sizewell C Project.

1.2.3 The following sections refer only to legislation, policy and guidance directly relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects arising from artificial lighting.

a) International

1.2.4 No international legislation or policy over and above that described in **Volume 1, Chapter 3** is deemed relevant to the assessment of night time landscape and visual effects.

b) National

i. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy and National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation Volumes I and II

1.2.5 **Section 5.6** of **EN-1** (Ref. 1.1) addresses the potential for the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure to release a range of emissions, including artificial light. Paragraph 5.6.4 records that the applicant should assess the potential for (inter alia) emissions of artificial light as part of the ES, recording in particular:

- *"the type, quantity and timing of emissions;*
- *aspects of the development which may give rise to emissions;*
- *premises or locations that may be affected by the emissions;*
- *effects of the emission on identified premises or locations; and*
- *measures to be employed in preventing or mitigating the emissions."*

1.2.6 **Section 5.9** addresses the potential for landscape and visual effects of energy projects. Paragraph 5.9.5 records that the applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the **ES**. It adds in Paragraph 5.9.7 that *"The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on local amenity, and nature conservation."*

1.2.7 **EN-6** (Ref. 1.2 and Ref. 1.3) taken together with **EN-1**, provides the primary basis for decisions taken by the Planning Inspectorate on applications it receives for nuclear power stations. Part 3 provides additional policy for the Planning Inspectorate when assessing the impacts and siting considerations of new nuclear power stations and advises this should be read in conjunction with **EN-1** and also the relevant site assessment set out in **Annex C** of the **Nuclear Policy Statement**, which provides further information in respect of site-specific considerations.

1.2.8 **Annex C** of **Volume II** of **EN-6** presents an assessment of sites found potentially suitable for new nuclear power stations. The assessment notes that further detailed assessment of the proposals will be required but makes no specific mention of lighting effects relevant to landscape and visual matters.

ii. National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance

1.2.9 **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** (Ref. 1.4) and **Planning Practice Guidance for Light Pollution** (Ref. 1.5) set out the Government’s planning guidance for England.

1.2.10 Paragraph 180 of the NPPF requires decisions should ensure that “...*new development is appropriate for its location*” including by limiting “...*the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation*”.

1.2.11 Planning Practice Guidance for Light Pollution sets out the circumstances in which light pollution can become relevant to planning. It states at paragraph 001:

“...artificial light is not always necessary, has the potential to become what is termed ‘light pollution’ or ‘obtrusive light’ and not all modern lighting is suitable in all locations. It can be a source of annoyance to people, harmful to wildlife, undermine enjoyment of the countryside or detract from enjoyment of the night sky. For maximum benefit, the best use of artificial light is about getting the right light, in the right place and providing light at the right time.”

1.2.12 The guidance continues at paragraph 003:

“Light intrusion occurs when the light ‘spills’ beyond the boundary of the area being lit. For example, light spill can impair sleeping, cause annoyance to people, compromise an existing dark landscape and/or affect natural systems (e.g. plants, animals, insects, aquatic life). It can usually be completely avoided with careful lamp design selection and positioning:

Lighting near or above the horizontal is usually to be avoided to reduce glare and sky glow (the brightening of the night sky).

Good design, correct installation and ongoing maintenance are essential to the effectiveness of lighting schemes.”

1.2.13 Paragraph 005 adds:

“The character of the area and the surrounding environment may affect what will be considered an appropriate level of lighting for a development. In particular, lighting schemes for developments in protected

areas of dark sky or intrinsically dark landscapes should be carefully assessed as to their necessity and degree.”

c) **Regional**

- 1.2.14 No regional policy over and above that described in **Volume 1, Appendix 6I** is deemed relevant to the assessment of night-time landscape and visual effects of the proposed development.

d) **Local**

- 1.2.15 **Development Management Policy DM26** – Lighting in the Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Core Strategy & Development Management Policies (Ref. 1.6) sets out the Council’s approach to minimising light pollution. The policy is worded as follows:

“The District Council will seek to minimise light pollution. Applications for development requiring or likely to require external lighting should include details of lighting schemes. This should include position, height, aiming points, lighting levels and a polar luminance diagram. Applicants will need to satisfy the District Council that:

(a) The proposed lighting scheme is the minimum needed for security, working purposes, recreational or other use of the land;

(b) It is designed so as to minimise pollution from glare and light spillage, particularly to residential and commercial areas, areas of nature conservation importance, and areas whose open and landscape qualities would be affected; ...

In order to prevent unnecessary intrusion into the countryside, or the effect on residential amenity, the District Council may seek to control the days and times of use of lighting (excluding street lighting).”

- 1.2.16 **The Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Management Plan 2018–2023** (Ref. 1.7) includes themes and objectives, subdivided into landscape, coast & estuaries, land use & wildlife, enjoying the area, and working together. Under the Planning sub-section of **section 4.4** (land use and wildlife), there is reference to the effects of lighting as follows:

“Where existing development, be that housing or business, is expanded the impacts of incremental developments need to be considered against the purposes

of the AONB. This could include negative impacts on tranquillity such as ...lighting etc and need to be judged against the cumulative impacts on the designated landscapes. A similar impact is possible from developments within the setting of the AONB.”

“even in remote places, light levels are increasing ...”

“Adopting best practice in the careful use of lighting must be an increasing priority for local authorities, businesses and residents within the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB.”

1.2.17 The Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB has also published a position statement on ‘Obtrusive Lighting in the Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty’ (Ref. 1.8) and ‘**Natural Beauty and Special Qualities Indicators**’ (Ref. 1.9).

1.2.18 The position statement on obtrusive lighting states:

“It is considered by the AONB Partnership that exterior lighting proposed as part of any development, within the AONB or where it may impact upon its setting or lighting within the setting impacts upon the AONB, it should be kept to the minimum required and only appropriate to its purpose, so as to protect the area’s natural beauty and special qualities...Development proposals should demonstrate that there is not a significant adverse impact, individually or cumulatively, on the character of the area (including its natural beauty and special qualities), the visibility of the night sky, wildlife, residents or those enjoying the area.”

1.2.19 The Natural Beauty and Special Qualities Indicators (**Appendix 13C**) include the following in relation to lighting:

- Sensory stimuli enhanced by quality of light/space (the big ‘Suffolk skies’), areas with dark skies and sound (e.g. bird calls, curlews on heath and geese on estuaries, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle).
- Areas of semi natural habitat, where there is a general absence of development and apparent human activity, contribute to a sense of relative tranquillity. Further enhanced by sounds (bird calls, the wind through reeds in estuaries, waves on shingle) and relatively dark skies.

1.2.20 Within this assessment, effects on the qualities of the Special Landscape Area are considered, drawing on the **Suffolk Coastal Special Landscape Areas Paper** (Ref. 1.10) which was developed in consultation with Suffolk Coastal District Council and Suffolk County Council, and subsequently agreed with the landscape and visual impact assessment consultees. The Special Landscape Area designation is also taken as an indicator of value (contributing to sensitivity) in considering impacts on landscape character.

1.3 Methodology

a) Scope of the assessment

1.3.1 The approach and methodology for this assessment follows the same structured approach as the landscape and visual impact assessment to which this appraisal is appended. The assessment terminology will also follow that presented in the landscape and visual methodology, with the exception of the approach to assessing and describing the sensitivity of receptors at night as follows:

i. Landscape sensitivity

1.3.2 Landscape susceptibility includes consideration of the degree to which darkness/dark skies contribute to landscape character. This is informed by a desk top review of light pollution mapping and observations made during site visits undertaken in the hours of darkness.

1.3.3 Judgments related to landscape value may be influenced by specific factors evidenced during desk top reviews and site assessment, for example the identification of a Dark Sky Discovery Site (DSDS) which would increase value; or where factors that contribute to value in the daytime are irrelevant at night (which may reduce value).

ii. Visual receptor sensitivity

1.3.4 The susceptibility of visual receptors at night reflects the different activities people undertake in the hours of darkness. For example, drivers using roads at night tend to be more focussed on the road and the area illuminated by their headlights and roadside lighting (and may have their attention drawn by oncoming headlights, road markings/cat's eyes, or signage) resulting in lower susceptibility. By contrast, people taking part in activities requiring darkness, such as star gazing, would be of higher susceptibility.

1.3.5 For visual receptors consideration is given to the importance attached to views at night. Generally, the value attached to night-time views is considered to be low, unless there is a particular feature that can be best,

or only appreciated in the hours of darkness. This may include views of stars and the night sky that are only, or best available in particularly dark areas, or views to well-known landmarks that are illuminated at night.

1.3.6 The sensitivity of visual receptors at night is rated as follows:

- National value and high susceptibility – visitors to Dark Sky Parks or Dark Sky Reserves as recognised by the International Dark Sky Association.
- Local value and high susceptibility – visitors to Dark Sky Discovery Sites, public observatories or places often visited by Astronomical Societies and Groups.
- Community value and high susceptibility – people engaged in night-time activity such as bat watching, residents of notably dark areas (i.e. rural locations with no street lighting) in the streets around their homes and footpaths where dark skies are integral to the amenity.
- National (or local) value and medium susceptibility – visitors to nationally important or well-known local landmarks that are illuminated at night.
- Community value and medium susceptibility – residents in urban areas or semi-urban/rural areas, users of cycle routes and footpaths where street lighting/illumination is characteristic.
- Community value and low susceptibility – drivers using local, unlit roads and train passengers.
- Limited value and low susceptibility – users of A roads, illuminated minor roads and people at their place of work.

b) Consultation

1.3.7 Details of consultation that has informed the scope of the landscape and visual impact assessment is presented in **Volume 2, Chapter 13** of the **ES** and the **Consultation Summary Report** is presented in **Appendix 13H**.

1.3.8 This included agreement to the selection of night-time representative viewpoints and the locations for the production of night-time photomontage visualisations with the landscape and visual impact assessment consultees.

1.3.9 A meeting was also held with representatives from several local astronomical societies to discuss their concerns about the impact of

artificial lighting from the proposed development and highlight particular locations at which their organisations undertake observations which has informed this assessment.

c) **Scope**

1.3.10 A study area of 15km, measured as a buffer from the onshore portion of the main development site, was agreed with LVIA consultees as the basis of the landscape and visual impact assessment.

1.3.11 The findings of the landscape and visual impact assessment for the proposed development indicate that significant adverse landscape and visual effects would not occur beyond approximately 5km of the main development site which is judged as appropriate to form the study area for this assessment.

1.3.12 The extent of the study area (which includes terrestrial, coastal and offshore areas) is illustrated on **Figure 13B.1**.

1.3.13 The geographic extent of landscape and visual receptors likely to experience significant adverse effects at night is anticipated to be broadly similar to that during the day. The approach therefore follows that of the daytime assessment in focusing on receptors likely to experience significant effects (assessed within **section 13.6 of Volume 2, Chapter 13**).

1.3.14 This is confirmed with reference to analysis conducted at representative night-time viewpoints R13, R27 and R28 (**Figures 13B.4.09, 13B.4.14 and 13B.4.15**) which indicates that the scale of effects would not exceed medium and would be unlikely to generate effects that would be greater than medium magnitude and moderate significance (not significant).

d) **Assumptions and limitations**

1.3.15 The following assumptions have been made in this assessment:

- The assessment of landscape and visual effects at night assumes that mitigation measures employed to reduce the effects of artificial lighting during construction and operation of the proposed development that are described in the LMP are fully implemented.
- No aviation lighting is to be installed on cranes.
- No aviation lighting is to be installed on permanent pylon towers, stacks or the proposed reactor buildings.

- No permanent lighting is to be installed in the offshore environment.
- The night-time visualisations illustrate indicative lighting proposals for external lighting and lighting within the operational service centre Building. Artificial light reflected off existing and proposed buildings is illustrated based on indicative materials for proposed structures in outline. The effects of sky glow have also been illustrated based on an understanding of the sky glow created by the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations and behaviour of the proposed lighting for Sizewell C.

1.3.16 The following limitations have been identified:

- The assessment is based on the parameters set out in the Description of Development limiting the degree of accuracy possible in the assessment of the effects of artificial lighting on landscape and visual receptors.
- Several variables influence the degree to which existing artificial light (point source lights, the light reflecting off structures and sky glow) appear in the representative viewpoint photographs presented in the assessment (**Figure 13B.4.01-13B.4.17**). In several cases lighting appears brighter on the photographs to that experienced on site due to the long exposure time required to capture night-time photographs. The night-time photograph from representative viewpoint 26 located offshore, 1800 metres (m) directly east of Sizewell power stations (**Figure 13B.4.13**) was taken with a faster shutter speed to those taken onshore to compensate for the movement of the vessel at sea, resulting in less distinct sky glow and more limited light being illustrated reflecting off existing structures.
- Atmospheric humidity can also influence the way that existing sky glow appears, with high levels causing a greater degree of light diffusion creating a greater degree of sky glow when compared to low atmospheric humidity conditions. The photographs presented on the representative viewpoints (**Figure 13B.4.01 to 13B.4.17**) were taken where possible under clear night sky conditions.

1.4 Baseline environment

a) Introduction

1.4.1 This section presents a description of the baseline environmental characteristics of the study area at night.

b) Night-time visual environment of the study area

- 1.4.2 The intensity of existing artificial lighting across the study area is illustrated on **Figure 13B.2** and **Figure 13B.3** using satellite data derived from Visible Infrared Radiometer Suite from March 2019 (Ref. 1.11). The mapping illustrates that the existing Sizewell power station complex is the principal source of artificial lighting within the study area. Several settlements are also illustrated as a source of artificial light. In areas that are more remote from the existing Sizewell power station complex and settlements, the mapping illustrates that there is little artificial lighting.
- 1.4.3 Observations made during site visits conducted at night broadly confirm the findings of the Visible Infrared Radiometer Suite data illustrated on **Figure 13B.2** and **Figure 13B.3**.
- 1.4.4 **Figures 13B.4.01 - 13B.4.17** present photographs for representative viewpoint locations. For each viewpoint a description of baseline conditions at night is also presented. The representative viewpoint photographs illustrate the characteristics of artificial lighting at the existing Sizewell power station complex and other forms of lighting present in the landscape, including roadside lighting and lighting within settlements.
- 1.4.5 A description of the visual environment at night of the main components of the main development site and its surrounding context within the study area is presented below:

c) Night-time visual environment of existing Sizewell A/B

- 1.4.6 The baseline night-time lighting environment around the existing Sizewell A/B power stations is described in further detail in the LMP. The main sources of light around the existing power stations are from highway lighting columns, security and operations lighting, luminaries mounted on buildings and light emitted from within buildings.
- 1.4.7 The two power stations represent a significant existing source of artificial light within a predominantly dark landscape. The LMP concludes that much of the existing light pollution is caused by the type and age of some of the lighting (e.g. low pressure sodium as opposed to LED lights) and poor configuration of luminaries that contributes to glare and skyglow.
- 1.4.8 Artificial light from Sizewell A/B is particularly noticeable along the coastal fringe (Suffolk Coast Path) between Sizewell Beach and the southern edge of Dunwich Heath, where glare from area floodlighting and perimeter security lighting is noticeable. Close-range views of the existing power stations from the coast path are illustrated by representative viewpoints R6

and R10, which show some light spillage onto the beach (refer to **Figure 13B.4.03**, **Figure 13B.5.04** and **Figure 13B.4.06**).

1.4.9 Further inland from the narrow coastal strip, views of lower-level lighting within the existing power stations are predominantly screened by woodland and trees, with reflected skyglow from the taller structures (reactor domes and turbine halls) being the most noticeable element.

i. **Main development site and immediate context**

Sizewell C main power station platform

1.4.10 The Sizewell C power station platform ('main platform') comprises an area of land that was used during the construction of the existing Sizewell B nuclear power station. The northern part of this area, existing sea defences, northern mound and beach are not illuminated. However, there are views to sources of artificial lighting associated with the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations within and adjacent to the southern part of this area including highway lighting, security and operations lighting, and light reflected off the existing power station structures and sky glow (refer to representative viewpoint 6 on **Figure 13B.4.03** and **13B.5.04**). Where views towards the existing power stations are obscured/screened, relatively dark conditions prevail (refer to representative viewpoint 2 on **Figure 13B.4.01**).

Sizewell B relocated facilities and National Grid land

1.4.11 Sizewell B relocated facilities and National Grid land encompasses areas within and adjacent to the existing Sizewell B nuclear power station site perimeter and land at pillbox field. Sources of artificial light include security and operations lighting, and light reflected off the existing power station structures and sky glow (refer to representative viewpoints 9 and 29 on **Figures 13B.4.05**, **13B.5.10** and **Figure 13B.4.16**). Pillbox field is not illuminated. However, there is highway lighting on the access road to Sizewell and at the entrance to the Sizewell power station complex at the junction with Sizewell Gap.

Temporary construction area

1.4.12 The temporary construction area extends across relatively large arable fields defined by hedgerows and linear tree belts and some areas of predominantly coniferous woodland plantation at Dunwich Forest and Goose Hill. This area is predominantly not illuminated although there are occasional sources of artificial light including along some stretches of the local road network (refer to representative viewpoint 8 on **Figure 13B.4.04** and **13B.5.07**). Direct views to artificial lighting within the core of the existing Sizewell power station complex are generally limited by intervening

vegetation (refer to representative viewpoint 5 on **Figure 13B.4.02** and **13B.5.01**). However, some views are possible to perimeter lighting and to reflected light of existing buildings and sky glow (refer to representative viewpoint 12 on **Figure 13B.4.08**). Sky glow is also visible above Leiston in views towards the town from some locations.

Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate

- 1.4.13 Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate (LEEIE) comprises arable fields, defined by hedgerows. South of King George’s Avenue, this area also encompasses hardstanding and rail/road infrastructure at Sizewell Halt. The majority of this area is not illuminated, however there are sources of artificial light around the perimeter of this area. Lighting is principally associated with adjacent properties/businesses within Leiston and street lights, including within residential areas, at the western end of Valley Road and along King George’s Avenue up to and including the junction with Lover’s Lane (refer to representative viewpoint 27 on **Figure 13B.4.14**).

Offshore component

- 1.4.14 The offshore area is largely not illuminated. Within views across an otherwise dark environment views to lighting on marker buoys and distant views to lights on offshore wind turbines are possible. Views towards the shoreline encompass lighting and skyglow at the existing Sizewell power station complex and lighting associated with coastal settlements in the wider coastal views (refer to representative viewpoint 26 on **Figure 13B.5.13**).

ii. Local context

- 1.4.15 Aside from the principal sources of artificial lighting from the existing power stations and larger settlement such as Leiston, the study area is characterised by relatively dark skies with few sources of artificial lighting. Where present, sources of artificial light include roadside lighting within and adjacent to some villages, although several villages, such as Theberton and Eastbridge do not have street lighting. Other minor sources of lighting are associated with private dwellings and farms and vehicles on local roads.
- 1.4.16 There is one DSDS at Westleton Common within the study area (refer to **Figure 13B.2** and **Figure 13B.3**). DSDS are distinguished from International Dark Sky Places, which are recognised by the International Dark Sky Association.
- 1.4.17 Westleton Common is a Milky Way Class DSDS and is used by the Darsham and Surrounding Hamlets Astronomical Society (DASH Astro).

DASH Astro also uses Dunwich Heath and Dunwich Beach for public engagement and observations.

1.5 Environmental design and mitigation

1.5.1 The LMP provides details of the measures proposed to control artificial light emissions during the construction and operational phases of the main development site.

1.6 Assessment

a) Summary of proposed lighting

1.6.1 The LMP and **Chapters 3 and 4 of Volume 2** of the **ES** present details of the proposed lighting during construction and operation.

i. Construction

1.6.2 The main landscape and visual effects arising from the artificial lighting associated with the proposed development would be experienced during the construction phase.

1.6.3 Due to the dynamic nature of construction activities, the nature of artificial lighting will vary over time and across different parts of the construction site. Sources of artificial lighting would include task and ambient lighting, lights on vehicles and plant (including cranes) and lighting to access roads and car parking areas and security/perimeter lighting. There would also be lighting within and in proximity to temporary structures including the accommodation campus. In addition to views to sources of light, light will also be reflected off buildings, structures and plant (such as cranes) and create sky glow. Details of the nature of artificial lighting within each of the zones identified is described in the LMP.

ii. Operation

1.6.4 During operation, artificial lighting will be associated with the permanent structures and in various zones as described in the LMP. The main sources of artificial lighting during the operational phase would be from permanent security fences/checkpoints, lighting to areas in the security fence and permanent car park. Furthermore, permanent lighting would be located at the new permanent access at the interface with the public highway and roads outside the security fence and substations. Temporary lighting would also be characteristic including during an outage in the outage car park at pillbox field and the beach landing facility/access when this is in use. In addition to point source illumination, light would be reflected off the proposed Sizewell C structures and skyglow is also anticipated to occur.

b) Approach to assessment

- 1.6.5 This section considers effects on landscape character and visual receptors before considering designated landscapes. It is common for designations to encompass both character and visual considerations within their special qualities or purposes of designation.
- 1.6.6 The baseline description of the existing night-time environment for each receptor is provided alongside the assessment of effects for ease of reference.
- 1.6.7 Effects are assessed during the construction phase (long-term duration) and the period following completion of construction works during the operational phase.
- 1.6.8 Where relevant, the assessment of effects during the operational phase differentiates between the period before and after proposed planting is established. During this period, from some locations (typically close to the proposed development) effects would gradually reduce as the proposed planting becomes established. During the early part of this period (extending to 15 years) the effects are likely to be at their greatest and are described as long-term. Effects are also assessed once proposed planting has become established and are considered to be permanent.

c) Landscape/seascape effects

- 1.6.9 Landscape and seascape character types within the 5km study area, as identified in the **Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment** (Ref. 1.12) and **Seascape Character Assessment of Suffolk, South Norfolk and North Essex** (Ref 1.13) are illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**.
- 1.6.10 Landscape and seascape character types that were assessed to experience significant adverse effects in section 1.6 are taken forward to the assessment of night-time effects.

i. Estate Sandlands Landscape Character Type

Existing situation

- 1.6.11 The majority of the main development site lies within the Estate Sandlands Landscape Character Type (LCT), including the temporary construction area and LEEIE.
- 1.6.12 The character of the landscape is summarised in **Volume 2, Chapter 13**. There is no direct reference in the Suffolk County Landscape Character Assessment to the character of the Estate Sandlands LCT landscape at

night. However, the Guidance Note for the Estate Sandlands LCT records that the “...*introduction of lighting and other suburban features, can be extremely intrusive*”.

- 1.6.13 As illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**, and confirmed through observations made on site, areas of the Estate Sandlands LCT within and adjacent to the existing Sizewell power station complex and in proximity to the settlements of Leiston and Thorpeness are influenced by existing sources of artificial light and are judged to have a medium susceptibility to the proposed development. Predominantly dark areas of the LCT, for example north of Kenton Hills, at The Walks and at Westleton Common are judged to have a high susceptibility to artificial lighting.
- 1.6.14 The areas of the LCT within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast are judged to be of national value. Areas designated as Special Landscape Area (SLA) are judged to be of local value, whilst those outside the areas designated are judged to be of community value.
- 1.6.15 Considering the susceptibility and value of the landscape, areas of the Estate Sandlands LCT within the study area that lie within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB/Suffolk Heritage Coast and that are characterised by relatively dark conditions are assessed to have high sensitivity. Areas that are within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB/Suffolk Heritage Coast that are influenced by existing artificial light at Sizewell A and Sizewell B and local settlements and darker areas outside the AONB and Heritage Coast are of high-medium sensitivity.

Construction

- 1.6.16 During construction, areas of the Estate Sandlands LCT within and adjacent to the main development site (extending to approximately Sizewell Gap in the south, Leiston in the west and Kenton Hills in the north, would experience large scale effects as a result of artificial lighting. Given the high magnitude effect and high-medium sensitivity of the landscape, the effects within this area of the LCT would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.17 Large scale of effects would also be experienced across a localised area within and adjacent to the main development site in the Estate Sandlands LCT between Kenton Hills and Eastbridge, which would experience views of lighting within the temporary construction area resulting in a high magnitude of effect. This area is judged to have a high sensitivity (predominantly dark) and the effects would be of **major (significant)** and adverse.

- 1.6.18 Medium scale effects would occur over limited sections of the Estate Sandlands LCT south of Sizewell Gap and elevated areas with open views north of Minsmere Level resulting in a medium-low magnitude effects, where views of lighting on cranes and taller construction elements would be apparent. Given the high sensitivity of the landscape, effects are judged to be **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.19 Beyond the areas described above views to artificial light and sky glow would be possible from some locations. Effects would be small scale over a localised area resulting in a low magnitude of effect. Effects would be **moderate-slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.20 During operation, a large-medium scale effect would occur to a very limited section of the Estate Sandlands LCT immediately adjacent to the main development site around Goose Hill (representative viewpoint R6) with close-range views of reflected lighting from the turbine halls and reactor domes and floodlights/security lights within the main platform compound. The medium-low magnitude effects would be of major-moderate to **moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.21 Medium to small-scale effects would occur across a limited section of the Estate Sandlands LCT south of the main development site including from Sizewell Gap and the northern edge of the Walks. Views would arise from the main platform, permanent road lighting and temporary lighting in the outage car park at pillbox field – but would be seen behind the existing lighting from Sizewell A/B.
- 1.6.22 The overall effects (long-term and permanent) on the Estate Sandlands LCT would be of low magnitude and **moderate-slight (not significant)** and adverse. Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, and on balance, neutral towards the fringes of the study area.

ii. Ancient Estate Claylands landscape character type

Existing situation

- 1.6.23 A small area of the main development site lies within and adjacent to the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT (east of Leiston Abbey and in the area around Upper Abbey Farm).
- 1.6.24 The character of the landscape is summarised in **Volume 2, Chapter 13**. There is no direct reference in the Suffolk County Landscape Character Assessment to the character of the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT

landscape at night. However, the Guidance Note records that that the introduction of lighting and suburban features into rural areas can be intrusive.

- 1.6.25 As illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**, and confirmed through observations made on site, the LCT is characterised by relatively dark skies, and is judged to have a high susceptibility to artificial lighting. Areas of the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT adjacent to Leiston are influenced by existing lighting and skyglow and are judged to be of medium susceptibility.
- 1.6.26 Limited areas of the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT (including areas within the main development site boundary) fall within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB (national value) and SLA (local value) in the vicinity of Upper Abbey Farm. Beyond these areas, generally west of Leiston Abbey, the LCT is judged to be of community value.

Construction

- 1.6.27 During construction, there would be long-term and large-scale effects on a limited extent of the LCT in the vicinity of the proposed entrance plaza and accommodation campus (extending west to approximately Hill Farm) resulting in a medium magnitude of effect. With reference to the high sensitivity to high-medium sensitivity, of the landscape the effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.28 Beyond the section of the LCT west of Hill Farm, views of construction lighting would be possible but diminish with distance and generally comprise glimpses of skyglow above tree cover and lighting around the main construction site. Effects would be small scale over a localised area resulting in a low magnitude of effect. In areas of the LCT generally not influenced by artificial lighting (judged to be of medium sensitivity) and areas closer to Leiston (medium-low sensitivity) effects would be of **slight (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.29 Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral towards the fringes of the study area.

Operation

- 1.6.30 During operation, artificial lighting around the site entrance and adjacent section of the B1122 would be visible from a limited area of the LCT extending from bridleway 19 westwards across the B1122 and to the public footpath north of Leiston Abbey (representative viewpoint R8). Within this area, lighting from the main development site would be predominantly screened or heavily filtered by woodland, and lighting from the junction would not penetrate as far due to its lower illuminance and tree cover.

1.6.31 It is understood that the emergency equipment store at Upper Abbey Farm and the access road would not be lit. Light around the access junction would result in medium to small-scale effects across a limited section of the Ancient Estate Claylands LCT.

1.6.32 The overall effects (long-term and permanent) would be low magnitude. Considering the high sensitivity to high-medium sensitivity effects would be **moderate-slight (not significant)** and adverse. Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral within the LCT outside of this area.

iii. Coastal Levels landscape character type

Existing situation

1.6.33 Several, relatively small areas, of the main development site lie within and adjacent to the Coastal Levels LCT.

1.6.34 The character of the landscape is summarised in **Volume 2, Chapter 13**. There is no direct reference in the Suffolk County Landscape Character Assessment to the character of the Coastal Levels LCT landscape at night. However, the Guidance Note records it has “*some capacity to accommodate large-scale structures*” due to its open and simple nature. However, it goes on to record that “*...it is important to minimise the impact of lighting and associated small-scale clutter as this will detract significantly from the visual and experiential qualities of this landscape, as well as the special character of the AONB*”.

1.6.35 As illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**, and confirmed through observations made on site, areas of the Coastal Levels LCT north of Goose Hill (Minsmere Level) are characterised by relatively dark skies and there few sources of artificial light were observed. Areas of the Coastal Levels LCT in close proximity to the existing Sizewell power stations (largely within the Sizewell Belts) are influenced by artificial lighting at the existing power station complex. However, site investigation indicates that these areas are also relatively dark, albeit there are views to existing lighting. Overall the Coastal levels LCT is judged to have a high susceptibility to artificial lighting.

1.6.36 The Coastal Levels LCT is judged to be of national value as it falls inside the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Considering the susceptibility and value of the landscape, the Coastal Levels LCT within the study area is assessed to have a high sensitivity.

Construction

- 1.6.37 During construction limited sections of the Coastal Levels LCT within and immediately adjacent to the main development site (predominantly the Sizewell Belts) would experience large scale effects. This would result in medium magnitude effects. Given the high sensitivity of the landscape, the effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.38 North of Goose Hill (Minsmere Level), construction lighting would diminish the characteristically expansive and semi-natural character of the landscape. Whilst forestry would generally screen views of lower level lighting, skyglow and glimpsed views to lighting would be possible. This would result medium-scale effects on a localised section of the LCT with an overall medium magnitude effect. Given the high sensitivity of the landscape, the effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.39 Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral within the Coastal Levels LCT south of Thorpeness, where vegetation would provide a stronger filtering effect.

Operation

- 1.6.40 During operation, artificial lighting would result in medium-small scale effects across a limited area of the Coastal Levels LCT adjacent to the main development site within the Sizewell Belts. The overall effects (long-term and permanent) would be medium-low magnitude and **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.41 North of Goose Hill effects would diminish to small scale across a limited area of the Coastal Levels at Minsmere Level. The overall effects (long term and permanent) would be negligible magnitude and **minimal (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.42 Long-term and permanent effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral within the Coastal Levels LCT south of Thorpeness.

iv. Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges landscape character type

Existing situation

- 1.6.43 The Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT extends along the coast within the study area between Dunwich in the north and Aldeburgh in the south. A small section of the Coastal Levels LCT is located within the main development site at Sizewell Beach.

- 1.6.44 The character of the landscape is summarised in **Volume 2, Chapter 13**. There is no direct reference in the Suffolk County Landscape Character Assessment to the character of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT landscape at night. The Guidance Note for the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT records that the landscape has some ability to accommodate large-scale development due to its simple open landscape. However, lighting is noted as potentially negatively affecting the experiential qualities of the landscape as well as the special character of the AONB.
- 1.6.45 As illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**, and confirmed through observations made on site, areas of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT north of Goose Hill and to a lesser degree south of Sizewell are characterised by relatively dark skies and few sources of artificial light were observed. These areas are judged to have a high susceptibility to artificial lighting. Areas of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT in close proximity to the existing Sizewell power stations are influenced by artificial lighting at the existing power station complex. As a result, this section of the LCT has a medium susceptibility.
- 1.6.46 The Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT is judged to be of national value as it falls inside the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Suffolk Heritage Coast. Considering the susceptibility and value of the landscape, the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT between Sizewell and Goose Hill is assessed to have a high-medium sensitivity. Areas of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges north of Goose Hill and south of Sizewell are judged to be of high sensitivity.

Construction

- 1.6.47 During the construction phase limited sections of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT within and immediately adjacent to the main development site (predominantly Sizewell Beach) would experience large scale effects over a limited area. This would result in medium magnitude effects. Given the high-medium sensitivity of the landscape, the effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.48 Medium-scale, long-term effects would be experienced over a localised section of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT between Goose Hill and Minsmere/Dunwich Heath. This would result in effects of medium magnitude. Given the high sensitivity of the landscape, the effects would be, **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.49 Between Sizewell and Thorpeness, effects on the LCT would generally be localised, small-scale and of low magnitude. The overall effects would be **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.50 During operation the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT would typically not be illuminated, although artificial lighting at the main platform /sky glow would be visible from locations along Sizewell beach, and seen in the context of the existing power station structures. The beach landing facility and access would be lit during their use (resulting in large scale effects for short durations). For the area within and immediately adjacent to the main development site medium scale effects are generally anticipated.
- 1.6.51 Long-term and permanent effects would be of medium-low magnitude. Considering the high-medium sensitivity of the landscape, effects would be of **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.52 Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral.

v. Nearshore Waters seascape character type

Existing situation

- 1.6.53 The offshore component of the main development site lies within and adjacent to the Nearshore Waters SCT. As illustrated on **Figure 13B.2**, and confirmed through observations made on site, this area is typically not illuminated and is characterised by relatively dark skies. Areas of the Nearshore Waters along the coast at Sizewell Beach are influenced by existing lighting and sky glow at the existing power stations and are judged to be of medium susceptibility. Beyond this area it is judged to have a high susceptibility to artificial lighting.
- 1.6.54 The Nearshore Waters SCT is judged to be of national value as it lies within Suffolk Heritage Coast and adjacent to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Overall, the Nearshore waters SCT within the study area is considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas of the Nearshore Waters SCT adjacent to the existing Sizewell power stations are judged to be of high-medium sensitivity.

Construction

- 1.6.55 During construction, artificial lighting at the main development site would result in a greater degree of artificial lighting being visible in views towards the coastline within the Nearshore Waters SCT. There would be long-term and large-scale effects on a limited extent of the Nearshore Waters SCT off the coast at Sizewell Beach resulting in a medium scale of effect. Given the high-medium sensitivity, of the seascape the effects would be major-**moderate (significant)** adverse.

- 1.6.56 Beyond the areas described above, the proposed development views to artificial light at the construction site and sky glow would be possible. Effects would be medium scale over an intermediate area resulting in a medium magnitude of effect. Considering the high sensitivity of the seascape, effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse. Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral towards the fringes of the study area.

Operation

- 1.6.57 During operation, lighting from the proposed development would be perceived as a northerly extension of artificial light from the existing power stations. Due to the open uncluttered nature of the sea, views of lighting would be relatively unobstructed but visibility influenced by distance and prevailing weather conditions.
- 1.6.58 Medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would be occur over a localised extent of the SCT nearer to the coastline. The magnitude of change would be medium-low. Effects would be of **moderate (not significant)** and adverse. Effects would diminish with distance from the main development site and reduce to negligible, on balance, neutral towards the fringes of the study area.

d) Visual effects

- 1.6.59 The approach to assessing visual receptors follows the same approach as **Volume 2, Chapter 13**, utilising receptor groups and assessing effects on specific viewpoints separately. Effects on users of key recreational routes (Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk) are considered along with other receptors in the relevant Visual Receptor Group as the majority of receptors at night will be undertaking walks of relatively short duration, rather than along extensive stretches of these promoted routes.

i. Visual aids

Night-time representative viewpoint photographs

- 1.6.60 Annotated photographs taken at night for 17 of the representative viewpoints presented in the landscape and visual impact assessment are shown on figures supporting this appendix. The locations of the Night-time representative viewpoints are illustrated on **Figure 13B.1**. Viewpoint photography with annotations and descriptions of the scale of effects for the construction and operation phases are contained within **Figures 13B.4.01 – 13B.4.17**. The scale of effect for each viewpoint is summarised within **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Summary of scale of effects on night-time representative viewpoints (construction and operation).

Representative Viewpoint	Location	Approximate Distance / Direction from Site.	Construction Scale of effect Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral.	Operation Scale of effect Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral (Long-term and Permanent).
R2	Permissive Path at Kenton Hills.	100m, south.	Large, adverse.	Large-medium, adverse.
R5	Footpath south of Leiston Abbey.	160m, west.	Large-medium adverse.	Medium-small adverse.
R6	Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill.	80m, north.	Large, adverse.	Large-medium, adverse.
R8	Footpath north of Leiston Abbey.	280m, west.	Large, adverse.	Medium-small, adverse.
R9	Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station.	200m, south.	Large-medium, adverse.	Medium-small, adverse.
R10	Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk east of Hill Wood.	300m, east.	Large, adverse.	Medium, adverse.
R11	Junction of footpaths south-west of Halfway Cottages.	Adjacent, south.	Medium, adverse.	Small, adverse.
R12	Bridleway south-east of Reckham Lodge.	Adjacent, south.	Large, adverse.	Medium, adverse.
R13	Abbey Lane east of Cakes and Ale Caravan Park.	1 kilometre (km), west.	Medium-small, adverse.	Small, adverse.
R14	Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice.	1.5km, north.	Large, adverse.	Medium, adverse.
R17	National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park.	2.6km, north.	Large, adverse.	Medium, adverse.
R21	Aldeburgh beach car park.	4.5km, south.	Medium, adverse.	Small, adverse.
R26	1.8km directly east of Sizewell power stations.	1.8km, east.	Large, adverse.	Medium, adverse.
R27	Footpath, Valley Road Allotments, Leiston.	250m to south-west.	Medium, adverse.	Negligible, neutral.
R28	Footpath south of Theberton.	1.4km, north-west.	Medium-small, adverse.	Negligible, neutral.

Representative Viewpoint	Location	Approximate Distance / Direction from Site.	Construction Scale of effect Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral.	Operation Scale of effect Beneficial, Adverse, Neutral (Long-term and Permanent).
R29	Sandlings Walk at Home Farm.	220m, south.	Large, adverse.	Medium-small, adverse.
R30	Junction of footpaths, The Walks.	750m, south.	Medium, adverse.	Small, adverse.

1.6.61 From these representative viewpoints, it can be seen that:

- During construction, large-scale effects would be experienced by visual receptors in an area approximately extending north along the coastline to Minsmere and Dunwich Heath, east into the offshore area to approximately 2.5km from the coastline, south to Sizewell Gap and west to the area around Leiston Abbey. Medium scale effects would be experienced to the south from the edge of The Walks and along the coast towards Aldeburgh Beach car park. Medium and medium-small scale effects would also be experienced within and around the eastern fringes of Leiston and rural areas up to approximately 2.5km from the main development site to the west.
- During operation, large-medium scale effects would be experienced from immediately adjacent to the main development site including along Sizewell Beach. The scale of effects would reduce to medium and medium-small along the coast to the north and offshore to approximately 2.5km from the main development site, along Sizewell Gap to the south and in the vicinity of Leiston Common and Leiston Abbey to the west. Beyond these areas the scale of effects would diminish to medium-small to small.

Illustrative Viewpoint photographs

1.6.62 A single Illustrative Viewpoint was selected to show the nature of views from the Westleton Common DSDS. Views towards the main development site are obscured by vegetation and landform and therefore a day time photograph is presented to illustrate the character and nature of visual screening towards the main development site at this location.

Photomontage visualisations

- 1.6.63 Photomontages have been produced for six of the night-time representative viewpoints to illustrate the proposed development at night during the operational phase (at year 1 and year 15) and are presented along with the existing view on **Figures 13B.5.01 – 13B.5.18**.

ii. Receptor groups

Visual Receptor Group 5: Westleton Walks and Dunwich Heath

Existing situation

- 1.6.64 This receptor group area includes Dunwich Heath, a predominantly dark area that is used by DASH Astro for astrological events. It includes areas of open access land and public rights of way including part of the Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk. Receptors within this Visual Receptor Group are judged to be of high-medium sensitivity (local value and high susceptibility).
- 1.6.65 The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 17, on **Figure 13B.4.11 and Figure 13B.5.16**.

Construction

- 1.6.66 Views of construction phase lighting would vary and range from no or limited visibility in wooded areas such as Scottshall Coverts to open, elevated and direct views from open ground such as the southern edge of Dunwich Heath. From such locations, views would include construction phase lighting along the beach and plant/sky glow above the level of intervening woodlands at Goose Hill. It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced across a limited area resulting in effects of medium magnitude. Effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.67 During operation, the main platform would be visible in front of the existing power station structures with reflected light and sky glow. Views of perimeter and security lighting would typically be screened by intervening vegetation and the reconstructed sea defences. However, some filtered views of point source lights may be possible and during the operation of the beach landing facility, views to the access road and task lighting/vehicles may be possible. Medium scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a limited section of the receptor area (mainly around the southern edge of Dunwich Heath). The overall effect would be of medium to low magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

- 1.6.68 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontage for representative viewpoint 17 on **Figure 13B.5.17** and **Figure 13B.518**.

Visual Receptor Group 7: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Minsmere

Existing situation

- 1.6.69 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Minsmere occupies the majority of the receptor group area which is sparsely populated and is predominantly not illuminated. The reserve is open from dawn until dusk and the RSPB organises nocturnal events. As such there are opportunities for views towards the main development site in low light conditions and at night.
- 1.6.70 Receptors are judged to be of medium sensitivity (community value and a high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.71 The nature of views towards construction phase lighting would vary depending on elevation and the nature of surrounding vegetation. However, typically, where views are possible, including from trails and tracks around the RSPB Reserve, construction lighting within the main development site would largely be screened or filtered by intervening vegetation, including woodland at Goose Hill and Ash Wood. However, views would include glimpses of task and other point sources of illumination and lighting associated with taller plant/sky glow above the level of intervening woodlands. Glimpsed views to task and other lighting in the northern part of the main development site may also be possible from some locations. It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced across a localised area resulting in effects of high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.72 During operation, medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur across a localised extent of the receptor area would principally arise from reflected light and sky glow associated with the main power station structures and seen in the context of the existing power stations. Intervening vegetation would generally screen views to lower level lighting around and within the perimeter of the operational site. Effects would be of medium magnitude and **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 8: Dunwich to Minsmere Coast

Existing situation

- 1.6.73 The coastal strip within this visual receptor group is an intrinsically dark landscape. It includes part of the Suffolk Coast Path along the coastline. The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 14 on **Figure 13B.4.10** and **Figure 13B.5.13**. The overall sensitivity of receptors is high-medium (local value and high susceptibility) as this area is used by members of DASH Astro for astrological events.

Construction

- 1.6.74 Construction lighting from the main development site would be seen in the foreground of the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power station structures. The removal of the northern mound and sea defences would enable views of task lighting inside the main development site and illumination associated with the beach landing facility and access would also be visible. Views to the remainder of the construction site would generally be screened by intervening vegetation and landform. However, illumination to taller plant such as cranes and skyglow would be visible above the level of the trees extending across the inland part of the view. It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced across a wide extent resulting in effects of high magnitude. Considering the high-medium sensitivity of visual receptors, effects would be **major to major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.75 During operation, medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a wide extent would principally arise from reflected light and sky glow associated with the main platform structures and seen in the context of the existing power stations. Intervening vegetation would generally screen views to lower level lighting around and within the perimeter of the operational site, although views are anticipated towards perimeter lighting above the level of the sea defences. Views would also be possible to the beach landing facility and access when in use. Effects would be of medium magnitude, **major-moderate to moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.76 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontages for representative viewpoint 14 on **Figure 13B.5.14** and **Figure 13B.5.15**.

Visual Receptor Group 10: Eastbridge and Leiston Abbey

Existing situation

- 1.6.77 This receptor group includes a network of footpaths and stretches of the Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk that would be diverted during the construction and a short stretch of the permanent route of the Sandlings Walk (south of Eastbridge).
- 1.6.78 The landscape within this visual receptor group is relatively dark and there are few sources of artificial illumination beyond residences (including within Theberton) and occasional highway lighting (at the junction of the B1122 and Lover's Lane north of Leiston). Reflected light on the existing Sizewell power stations and sky glow is visible. Sky glow associated with Leiston is also visible in the vicinity of Leiston Abbey. The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 5 on **Figure 13B.4.02** and **Figure 13B.5.01** and representative viewpoint 8 on **Figure 13B.4.04** and **Figure 13B.5.07**. Sensitivity to artificial light is judged to be medium (community value and high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.79 Direct views of construction phase lighting would be limited to a short section of the B1122 and footpaths north and south of Leiston Abbey. Large-scale and long-term effects would occur over a localised extent resulting from lighting around the proposed entrance plaza along with lighting inside the temporary construction area and accommodation campus. Sky glow and illumination to cranes operating in the temporary construction area and main site platform would also be visible in views to the east. This would be high to medium magnitude of major-moderate to **moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.80 During operation, reflected light off the upper portions of the main platform and sky glow would be visible above the level of intervening landform and seen in the context of artificial lighting associated with the existing Sizewell power station structures. The foreground would include views to highway lighting along the B1122 and at the entrance plaza. This would result in a medium scale effect (long-term and permanent) over a limited area. Effects would be medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.81 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontages for representative viewpoint 5 on **Figure 13B.5.02** and **Figure 13B.5.03** and Viewpoint 8 on **Figure 13B.5.08** and **Figure 13B.5.09**.

Visual Receptor Group 11: Minsmere South

Existing situation

- 1.6.82 This receptor group extends across an area that is predominantly not illuminated. Sources of artificial lighting are typically isolated dwellings and dwellings including at the eastern edge of Eastbridge. Views also include reflected light and sky glow at the existing Sizewell power station complex in areas towards the coast. With the exception of the footpath between Eastbridge and Minsmere Sluice (E-363/020/0) which the Suffolk Coast a Path and Sandlings Walk would be diverted along during the construction phase and the area around Leiston Abbey first site there are few publicly accessible locations within this receptor area. Receptors are judged to be of medium sensitivity (community value and high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.83 Views towards construction phase lighting from the footpath and in the vicinity of the Leiston Abbey first site would largely be screened or filtered by intervening vegetation, including woodland at Goose Hill and Ash Wood. However, views would include glimpses of task and other point sources of illumination and lighting in areas within the northern section of the construction site and associated with taller plant/sky glow above the level of intervening woodlands. It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced across a localised area resulting in effects of high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be major-**moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.84 During operation, medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur across a localised extent of the receptor area would principally arise from reflected light and sky glow associated with the main platform and seen in the context of the existing power stations. Intervening vegetation would generally screen views to lower level lighting around and within the perimeter of the operational site. Effects would be of medium magnitude and **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 12: Minsmere to Sizewell Coast

Existing situation

- 1.6.85 This receptor group area includes the permanent route of the Suffolk Coast Path, part of the permanent route of the Sandlings Walk and a stretch of the Sandlings Walk that would be diverted during the construction phase.

- 1.6.86 The coastal strip is relatively dark in some areas, and in particular in views orientated to sea. However, along Sizewell beach approximately between Goose Hill and Sizewell, artificial light associated with the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations is visible, and includes perimeter lights, and light reflected off existing structures and sky glow. The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 6 on **Figure 13B.4.03** and **13B.5.04** and representative viewpoint 10 on **Figure 13B.4.06**. Whilst the illumination associated with the existing power stations is a notable feature of this stretch of the coastline, the sensitivity of receptors is judged to be medium (community value and high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.87 In views from the coast the removal of the northern mound and sea defences would enable views of lighting inside the main development site and illumination associated with the beach landing facility and access would also be visible. Illumination to taller plant such as cranes and skyglow would be visible extending across views inland. It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced along the full length of this stretch of the coastline resulting in effects of high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of visual receptors, effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.88 During operation, large to medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a localised extent would principally arise from reflected light and sky glow associated with the main platform and seen in the context of the existing power stations. Intervening vegetation and the sea defences would generally screen views to lower level lighting around and within the perimeter of the operational site. However, views would be possible to the beach landing facility and access when in use and to perimeter lighting above the level of the sea defences is some locations. Effects would be of large-medium magnitude, **major-moderate to moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.89 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontage for representative viewpoint 6 on **Figure 13B.5.05** and **Figure 13B.5.06**.

Visual Receptor Group 14: Northwest Site

Existing Situation

- 1.6.90 Currently this receptor group includes a short section of Eastbridge Road, north of its junction with Abbey Road (B1122), and Bridleway 19 (part of the Sandlings Walk) between Kenton Hills and Eastbridge Road around Upper Abbey Farm. The area comprises predominantly dark countryside either side of Bridleway 19 and Eastbridge Road (a minor lane) is also unlit. Lighting from the existing power stations are not readily visible from this receptor group due to extensive forestry cover at Kenton Hills. Sensitivity to artificial light is judged to be medium (community value and high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.91 The majority of the receptor area (including bridleway 19 through the centre) would be closed and not publicly accessible during the construction phase. However, access would be possible along Eastbridge Road and the proposed off-road route carrying the re-routed bridleway 19 and Suffolk Coast/Sandlings Walk. This would pass directly adjacent to the entrance plaza and the accommodation campus.
- 1.6.92 There would be a concentrated area of illumination around the entrance plaza from construction lighting (task/security/road lighting and cranes) within the temporary construction zone, and also from traffic moving entering and existing the construction area from Abbey Road (B1122). Lighting from inside the accommodation campus would be visible to users of Eastbridge Road and the re-routed Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk (albeit the accommodation blocks have been orientated east-west to minimise light spillage from buildings).
- 1.6.93 It is judged that large scale effects would be experienced across a wide extent of the receptor area, resulting in effects of high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be major-**moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.94 During operation, the site access from Abbey Road (B1122) would be retained with some minor lighting expected around the entrance. Bridleway 19 (and the route of the Sandlings Walk) would be reinstated. It is expected that away from the access junction, lighting would be minimal, and that the proposed Emergency Equipment Store at Upper Abbey and access road to the main platform would be predominantly unlit. It is judged that medium-scale effects would be experienced across an intermediate extent of the

receptor area, leading to overall effects of medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 15: Sizewell Belts

Existing situation

- 1.6.95 This receptor group includes public rights of way and permissive paths. It also includes a stretch of the proposed construction phase diversion of the Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk.
- 1.6.96 Sources of artificial lighting at the existing Sizewell power stations exert a localised influence on views from locations within this visual receptor group. For example, along bridleway 19 and Sizewell Gap, views are possible to artificial lighting associated with the existing Sizewell power stations, including reflected lights off structures, sky glow and point source lights such as perimeter lights. Views are also possible to other sources of illumination around the perimeter of the visual receptor group including private dwellings, street lights along Lover's Lane and Sizewell Gap and sky glow above Leiston. However, some areas are relatively dark with relatively few sources of artificial light visible, such as within Kenton Hills
- 1.6.97 Overall, receptors are judged to be of medium sensitivity (community value and high susceptibility), although it is acknowledged that in proximity to the existing Sizewell power stations and street lighting, receptor sensitivity would be medium-low (community value and medium susceptibility).
- 1.6.98 The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 2 on **Figure 13B.4.01**, representative viewpoint 12 on **Figure 13B.4.08** and representative viewpoint 9 on **Figure 13B.4.05** and **Figure 13B.5.10**.

Construction

- 1.6.99 Within this receptor group the nature of views towards construction phase lighting would vary depending on location and orientation of view. For example, on Leiston Common, views would be possible to lighting within the LEEIE (south-west) and to taller plant above the level of intervening vegetation and sky glow to the north and east. Short duration views would also be possible to any artificial illumination associated with cabling works south of Sandy Lane and bridleway 19. Views to construction phase lighting within pillbox field would also be possible from bridleway 19 and Leiston Gap. Within Kenton Hills, filtered views to construction phase lighting would be possible to the east and north.
- 1.6.100 Large scale and long-term visual effects during the construction phase would be experienced over wide area of the receptor group resulting in

effects of high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.101 During operation, lighting along the western access road may be visible from some locations in relatively close proximity to the site (such as the permissive path east of Rookyard Wood). In such views, the lighting would be filtered through intervening vegetation (existing and proposed). Lighting from windows within the training centre, visitor centre and within the outline development zone (subject to design), may also be glimpsed through intervening vegetation. Views to the upper portions of the main reactors and other tall structures would also be possible. These would reflect light in a way similar to existing structures that form their immediate context. Glimpsed and filtered views would be possible through the vegetation to lighting within the outage car park (during an outage).
- 1.6.102 Medium scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a localised extent of the study and resulting in medium magnitude effects. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.103 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontage for representative viewpoint 9 on **Figures 13B.5.11** and **Figure 13B.5.12**.

Visual Receptor Group 19: Aldringham Common and The Walks

Existing situation

- 1.6.104 This receptor group includes stretches of the Sandlings Walk and Suffolk Coast Path, a network of public rights of way and areas of open access and common land at Sizewell Common and The Walks.
- 1.6.105 This visual receptor group is sparsely populated and contains few sources of artificial lighting. Artificial lighting that is present includes a small number of private dwellings and lighting to local roads and settlements in proximity, including in the north of the area at Sizewell Gap and the junction of King George's Avenue and Lover's Lane. The principal source of artificial light is associated with views to the existing Sizewell power stations, including point source perimeter lights, reflected light off structures and sky glow, seen above the level of intervening vegetation and lighting/sky glow at Leiston.
- 1.6.106 Receptors are judged to be of medium sensitivity (community value and high susceptibility).

- 1.6.107 The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 11 on **Figure 13B.4.07**, representative viewpoint 29 on **Figure 13B.4.16** and representative viewpoint 30 on **Figure 13B.4.17**.

Construction

- 1.6.108 Across the majority of the receptor group, views to construction phase lighting would predominately be to cranes, seen in the context of the existing power stations and above the level of intervening vegetation. Construction activity in the area of the relocated facilities would also be visible. Localised views would also be possible to lighting within LEEIE and within pillbox field.
- 1.6.109 It is judged that medium scale effects would be experienced across a localised area resulting in effects of medium magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.110 During operation, views to reflected light off the upper portions of the main reactors and other tall structures would be possible along with sky glow. Lighting from windows within the training centre, visitor centre and within the outline development zone (subject to design), may be glimpsed through intervening vegetation. These would also reflect light in a way similar to existing structures that form their immediate context. Glimpsed and filtered views would be possible through the vegetation to lighting within the outage car park (during an outage) from a short stretch of the footpath south of Sizewell Gap.
- 1.6.111 Small-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a localised extent leading to low magnitude of effects that are **slight (not significant)** and adverse.

Visual Receptor Group 24: Offshore

Existing situation

- 1.6.112 The offshore environment is characteristically dark with few sources of artificial light. Some point source lights are visible - marker buoys in proximity to the Sizewell B in-fall and outfall structures. In views to the shoreline, the existing Sizewell power stations are a notable source of artificial lighting including point source perimeter lights, reflected light off structures and sky glow, seen above the level of the sea defences. Views along the shoreline include dark areas and areas of illumination at coastal settlements, such as Sizewell and Southwold. Views offshore are typically

across dark open sea. Subject to conditions, lights on offshore wind turbines are visible to the south.

- 1.6.113 Receptors are judged to be of medium sensitivity (community value and high susceptibility).
- 1.6.114 The nature of existing views is illustrated by representative viewpoint 26, on **Figure 13B.4.13**.

Construction

- 1.6.115 Views of construction phase lighting would appear particularly prominent from the offshore zone. This would include works into the main development site (particularly following the removal of the sea defences and northern mound) and works occurring on the beach including the beach landing facility and access. Both fixed and task lighting would be visible. Illuminated cranes and skyglow would be also be visible.
- 1.6.116 It is judged that long-term, large-scale visual effects would be experienced across a wide extent of the offshore receptor group. Effects would be high magnitude. Considering the medium sensitivity of receptors, effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.117 During the operational phase, the sea defences would typically screen low level lighting, although some perimeter lighting would be visible. Reflected illumination and skyglow would be visible albeit seen in the context of the existing power stations. During use, illumination of the beach landing facility and access road would be visible. Medium-scale effects (long-term and permanent) would occur over a wide extent. Effects would be of medium magnitude, **moderate (not significant)** and adverse.

iii. *Specific viewpoints*

Dunwich Cliffs adjacent to the National Trust Coastguard Cottages

Existing situation

- 1.6.118 The elevated viewpoint located at the southern edge of Dunwich Heath, adjacent to the National Trust Coastguard Cottages, (refer to representative viewpoint 17 on **Figure 13B.4.11** and **13B.5.16**) provides expansive views south across the dark foreground of the Minsmere Level, coastal strip and out to sea. The principal source of illumination in the view south is the existing Sizewell power stations which are seen above the level of trees and forestry at Goose Hill. Visual receptors visiting this viewpoint are judged to have high-medium sensitivity (local value and high susceptibility).

Construction

- 1.6.119 Views of construction phase lighting would include illumination to activity along the beach and plant/sky glow above the level of intervening woodlands at Goose Hill. It is judged that large scale localised effects would be experienced and result in effects of high magnitude. Effects would be major to **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.

Operation

- 1.6.120 During operation, the main platform would be visible in front of the existing power station structures with reflected light and sky glow. Views of perimeter and security lighting would typically be screened by intervening vegetation and the reconstructed sea defences. However, some filtered views of point source lights may be possible during the operation of the beach landing facility, views to the access road and task lighting/vehicles may be possible.
- 1.6.121 It is judged that medium scale localised effects (long-term and permanent) would be experienced and result in effects of medium magnitude. Effects would be **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.122 The nature of operational views at night from this receptor group are presented on the photomontage for representative viewpoint 17 on **Figures 13B.5.17** and **Figure 13B.5.18**.

iv. Dark Sky Discovery Sites

Westleton Common

- 1.6.123 Westleton Common is a DSDS. Astronomical groups using the site to make observations are judged to be of high-medium sensitivity (local value, high susceptibility).
- 1.6.124 From this location, vegetation surrounding the common restricts views towards the main development site (refer to Illustrative Viewpoint 1 at **Plate 1.1** below). The ZTV (**Figure 13.6A**) indicates that there would be visibility of plant (predominantly the upper portions of cranes) during construction. The operational phase ZTV indicates that direct views of the main development site would be unlikely (**Figure 13.6B**), however there could be potential for some skyglow above the main platform (seen amongst skyglow from the existing power station structures).
- 1.6.125 During the construction phase it is judged that long-term small-scale effects would be experienced over a wide extent and result in effects of low magnitude. Effects would be of **slight (not significant)** and adverse.

- 1.6.126 During the operational phase, negligible localised effects (long-term and permanent) would be experienced.

Plate 1.1: Illustrative Viewpoint 1: Westleton Common DSDS.



- e) Effects on designated/defined landscapes
 - i. Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Suffolk Heritage Coast

1.6.127 Several of the natural beauty and special quality indicators of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB relate to the character and qualities of the designated area at night. Specifically, dark skies are recorded as contributing to the ways in which the landscape appeals to the senses (scenic quality) and to the sense of relative tranquillity.

1.6.128 As such the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB is considered to be of national value, high susceptibility (due to its rural nature and predominantly dark skies) and high sensitivity.

1.6.129 The effects of construction phase lighting would increase the area of the AONB influenced by artificial illumination. The effects would be most apparent within the section of the AONB between Sizewell and Dunwich Heath and along the coastline. However, illumination elsewhere within the AONB (such as in the south of the main development site associated with the Sizewell B relocated facilities and works within pillbox field) and adjacent to the AONB (within LEEIE) would also exert an influence on the dark sky characteristics of some areas.

1.6.130 During construction, large-scale, long-term and localised effects on the AONB natural beauty indicators would occur within the site boundaries and the adjacent surrounding area extending into sections of Minsmere and Dunwich Heath (adjacent to the Coastguard Cottages), and along Sizewell

Beach to Sizewell Gap. This would result in high magnitude effects that are **major (significant)** and adverse.

- 1.6.131 To the south, medium-scale effects would extend to the northern edge of the Walks and along sections of the coast to Aldeburgh Beach car park. These long-term and localised effects on the AONB natural beauty indicators would result in medium magnitude effects that are **major-moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.132 Effects beyond these areas would generally be negligible. Distant views of construction lighting would arise but would not affect the natural beauty/special qualities or purposes of designation.
- 1.6.133 During operation, the geographic extent of effects arising from artificial lighting would be greatly reduced with large-medium effects restricted to a limited extent of the AONB within the main platform and immediate adjacent area around the edge of Kenton Hills and Sizewell Beach. The permanent effects would be medium to low magnitude and the overall effect **major-moderate to moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.134 Medium to medium-small scale effects would extend along the coast to Dunwich Heath Coastguard Cottages (to the north) and medium-small effects to Sizewell Gap and the northern edge of the Walks (to the south). The localised and permanent effects would be medium-low magnitude and the overall effect is judged to be **major-moderate to moderate (significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.135 Effects beyond these areas would generally be negligible. Distant views to sky glow and lighting to tall plant would arise but not affect the natural beauty/special qualities or purposes of designation.

ii. **Suffolk Heritage Coast**

- 1.6.136 As illustrated by **Figure 13B.1**, the Suffolk Heritage Coast extends along the coastline of Suffolk and broadly coincides with the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB – though it should be noted that much of the western part of the site is within the AONB but not within the Heritage Coast. However, none of the purposes of the Heritage Coast designation specifically relate to the character and qualities of the designated area at night.
- 1.6.137 As such the Suffolk Heritage Coast is considered to be of national value, medium susceptibility (due to its rural nature and predominantly dark skies, but no recognition of this is in the purposes of the designation) and high-medium sensitivity.

iii. Special Landscape Areas

- 1.6.138 As illustrated by **Figure 13B.1**, there are two Special Landscape Areas (SLA) within the 5km study area. SLA are judged to be of local value, high susceptibility to artificial lighting and high-medium overall sensitivity.
- 1.6.139 A small section of the River Yox Valley SLA extends into the north-west corner of the site (between Bridleway 19 and the B1122). The majority of the SLA lies within an enclosed section of low-lying land and views of lighting would be curtailed by topography and vegetation. The area of the SLA within the site boundaries (a limited extent) would experience medium-scale long-term effects from construction lighting. The overall effect on the purpose of the designation would be low magnitude, **moderate to slight (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.140 During operation, the long-term and permanent effect would be small-scale, negligible magnitude, **minimal (not significant)** and adverse.
- 1.6.141 The Hundred River Valley SLA lies to the south of Aldringham (circa 2km from the site). Due to its location within an enclosed river valley, topography and vegetation would serve to predominantly screen views of artificial lighting, although it anticipated that views to sky glow and lighting to tall plant would be possible in views towards the proposed development. Effects on landscape character and the qualities of the SLA are predicted to be negligible scale and magnitude and the overall effect would be minimal significance **(not significant)** and adverse, for both construction and operation phases.

Table 1.2: Summary of night-time landscape and visual effects (worst case scenario).

Receptor	Construction		Operation	
	Effect	Significance	Effect	Significance
Estate Sandlands LCT.	Major	Significant adverse.	Major-moderate to moderate.	Significant adverse.
Ancient Estate Claylands LCT.	Major-moderate	Significant adverse.	Moderate-slight	Not significant Adverse.
Coastal Levels LCT.	Major-moderate	Significant adverse.	Moderate	Not significant Adverse.
Coastal	Major-moderate	Significant	Moderate	Not significant

Receptor	Construction		Operation	
	Effect	Significance	Effect	Significance
Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT.		Adverse.		Adverse.
Nearshore Waters SCT.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 5.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 7.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 8.	Major to Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Major-moderate to Moderate	Significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 10.	Major to Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 11.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 12.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Major to Major-moderate	Significant Adverse
Visual Receptor 14.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 15.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 19.	Moderate	Not significant Adverse	Slight	Not significant Adverse
Visual Receptor Group 24.	Major-moderate	Significant Adverse	Moderate	Not significant Adverse

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Figures

- Figure 13B.1: Study area and night-time representative viewpoint locations
- Figure 13B.2: Existing light pollution and landscape/seascape character types
- Figure 13B.3: Existing light pollution and visual receptor groups
- Figure 13B.4.01: Night-time representative viewpoint 2: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.02: Night-time representative viewpoint 5: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.03: Night-time representative viewpoint 6: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.04: Night-time representative viewpoint 8: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.05: Night-time representative viewpoint 9: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.06: Night-time representative viewpoint 10: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.07: Night-time representative viewpoint 11: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.08: Night-time representative viewpoint 12: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.09: Night-time representative viewpoint 13: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.10: Night-time representative viewpoint 14: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.11: Night-time representative viewpoint 17: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.12: Night-time representative viewpoint 21: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.13: Night-time representative viewpoint 26: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.14: Night-time representative viewpoint 27: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.15: Night-time representative viewpoint 28: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.16: Night-time representative viewpoint 29: Photograph Panel
- Figure 13B.4.17: Night-time representative viewpoint 30: Photograph Panel

Visualisations:

- Figure 13B.5.01: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey
- Figure 13B.5.02: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey
- Figure 13B.5.03: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.04: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.05: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.06: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Figure 13B.5.07: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.08: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.09: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Figure 13B.5.10: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.11: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.12: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Figure 13B.5.13: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

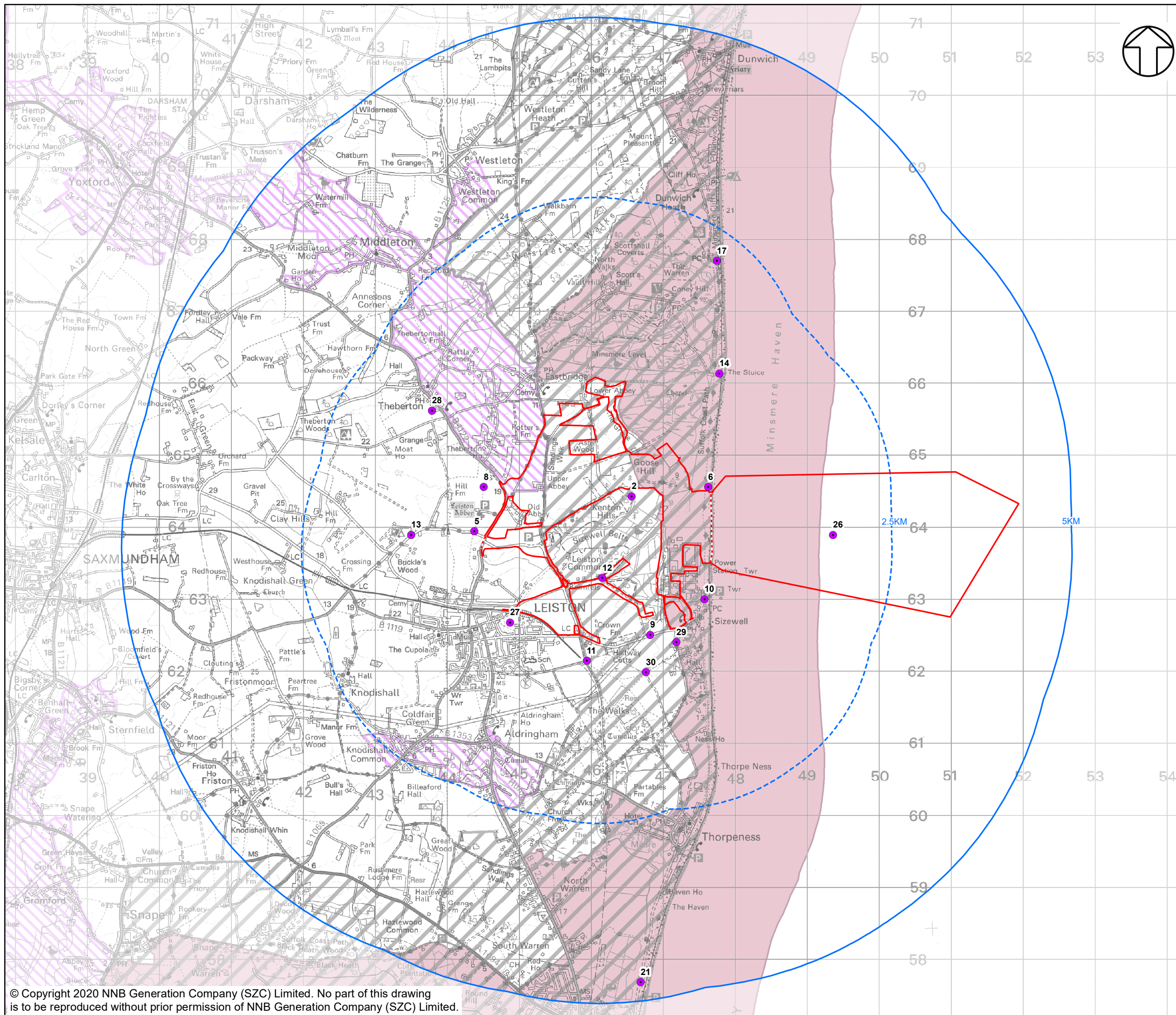
Figure 13B.5.14: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Figure 13B.5.15: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Figure 13B.5.16: Night Time representative viewpoints: Existing View. Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park

Figure 13B.5.17: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 1. Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park

Figure 13B.5.18: Night Time representative viewpoints: Operational Phase Photomontage - Year 15. Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park



NOTES

KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- - - DEMARCATION LINE
- STUDY AREA (5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE)
- 2.5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE
- AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB)
- SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA
- HERITAGE COAST
- REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS

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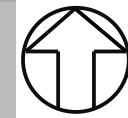
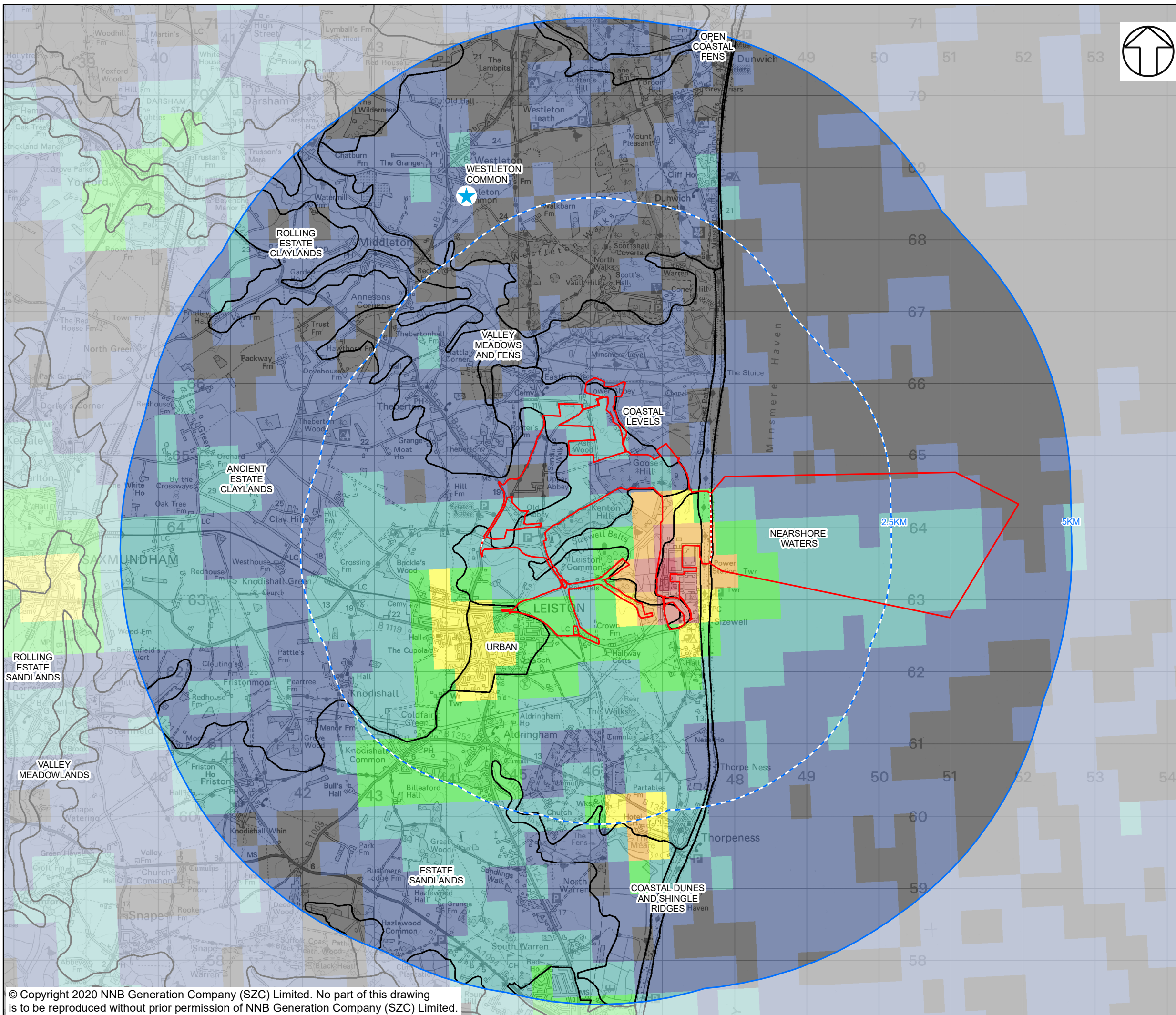
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 SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 STUDY AREA AND NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT LOCATIONS

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.1

DATE: JAN 2020 **DRAWN:** S.G. **SCALE:** 1:50,000 @A3





NOTES

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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY**
- DEMARCATION LINE**
- STUDY AREA (5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE)**
- 2.5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE**
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES**

EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION (MARCH 2019)

RADIANCE (W/CM² * SR)

- < 0.25**
- 0.25 - 0.4**
- 0.4 - 1**
- 1 - 3**
- 3 - 6**
- 6 - 20**
- 20 - 40**
- > 40**

DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITES

- ★ **DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITE (MILKY WAY CLASS, HOSTS EVENTS)**

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 VIIRS Day/Night Band Nighttime Lights (March 2019) Earth Observation Group, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center. Dark Sky Discovery.

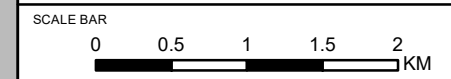


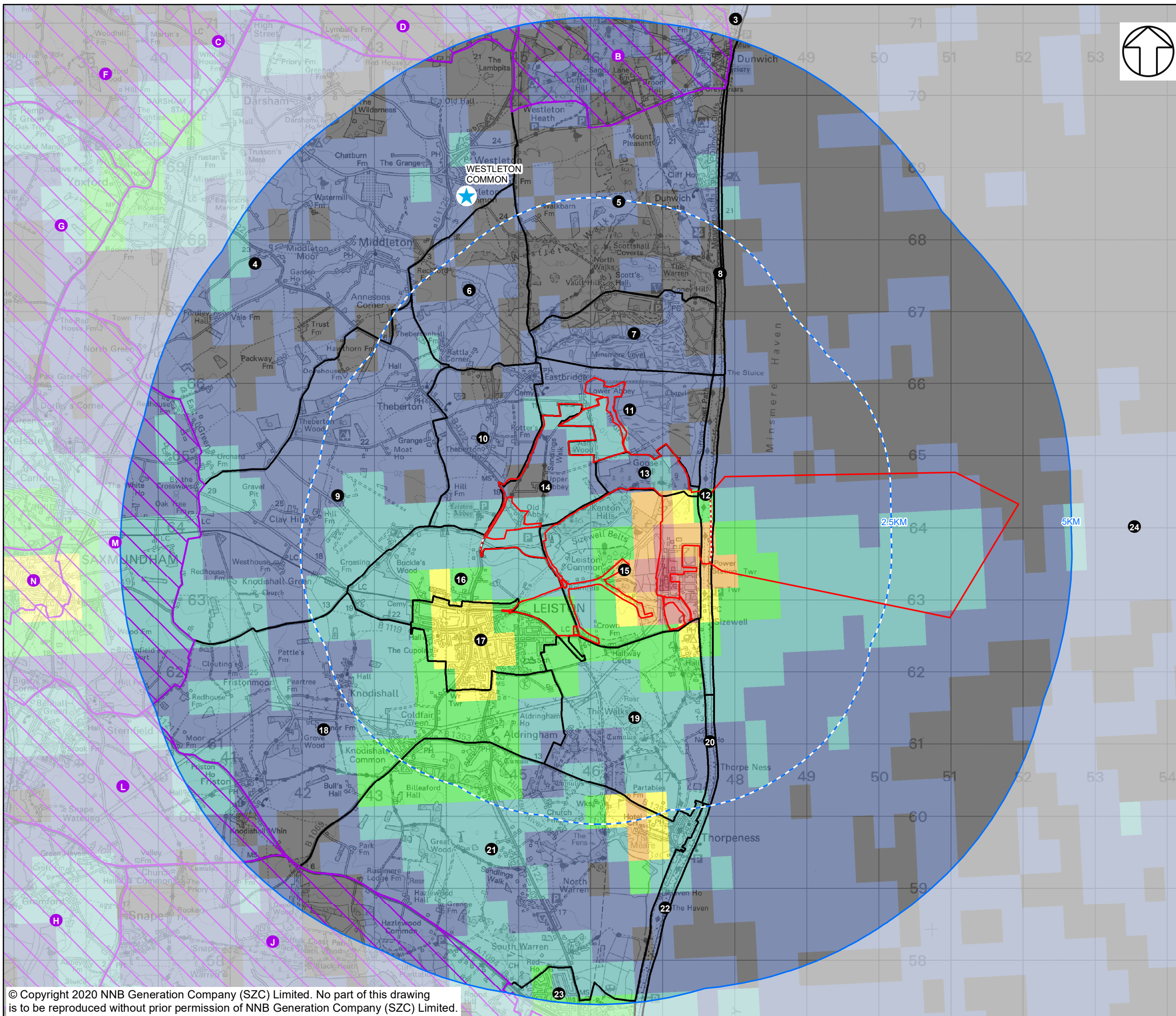
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 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION
 AND LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE
 CHARACTER TYPES

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.2

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: 1:50,000 @A3





NOTES

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KEY

- SIZEWELL C MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- - - DEMARCATION LINE
- STUDY AREA (5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE)
- 2.5KM BUFFER OF MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE - ONSHORE
- RECEPTOR GROUP AREAS
- VISUAL RECEPTOR GROUPS INCLUDED IN MAIN ASSESSMENT
- VISUAL RECEPTOR GROUPS WITH NO POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INCLUDED WITHIN APPENDIX 13E

EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION (MARCH 2019)

RADIANCE (W/CM2 * SR)

- <math>< 0.25</math>
- 0.25 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 20
- 20 - 40
- > 40

DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITES

- ★ DARK SKY DISCOVERY SITE (MILKY WAY CLASS, HOSTS EVENTS)

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 VIIRS Day/Night Band Nighttime Lights (March 2019) Earth Observation Group, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Dark Sky Discovery.

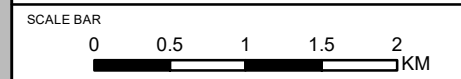


DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 EXISTING LIGHT POLLUTION AND VISUAL RECEPTOR GROUPS

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.3

DATE: JAN 2020 **DRAWN:** S.G. **SCALE:** 1:50,000 @A3





Representative Viewpoint 2: Permissive path at Kenton Hills

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the permissive path at the eastern edge of the forestry plantation at Kenton Hills (part of a network of permissive paths accessed via Kenton Hills Car Park that would remain open to the public during the construction and operational phases). There is no footpath lighting within the forestry at Kenton Hills and the majority of power station structures at the existing Sizewell power station site are screened from view by intervening tree belts. The existing views are therefore typical of a relatively dark forested environment. From this location only filtered views of the reflected glow of the dome of Sizewell B are possible through trees (to the right of the view illustrated).

Construction Effects:

Whilst there would be no development within the immediate foreground of the view illustrated, beyond the trees and open ground at the edge of the forested area multiple sources of lighting would be visible including illuminated cranes and skyglow and views to lower level lighting such as task lighting and vehicles. Views would also be possible to construction activity (including task lighting and vehicles) to the north of Kenton Hills (outside of the extents illustrated) albeit partially screened by the proposed earth bund and filtered by intervening vegetation. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation, views would be to light reflecting off the upper sections of the main power station structures. Views to perimeter lighting and any lighting to and within lower level buildings would also be possible, albeit these would be increasingly filtered as proposed planting becomes established. In views to the north (outside of the extents illustrated), lighting associated with infrastructure and vehicles at the Sizewell C car park and using the access road and SSSI crossing may also be visible. Effects would be **Large-Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 646563 E 264432 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 2.2M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 18:40

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DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 2:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.01

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Sizewell B Sizewell A Lighting on B1122 Abbey Road (north of junction with Lover's Lane/Abbey Lane)



Representative Viewpoint 5: Footpath south of Leiston Abbey

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the public footpath (E-363/010/0) between Leiston Abbey and Abbey Lane (both are beyond the extents illustrated). It is also located on the Sustrans Regional Cycle Route 41/42 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route. The view east is across a relatively dark foreground of farmland located south of Leiston Abbey. Within the extents of the view illustrated a stretch of the B1122 Abbey Road is illuminated by a roadside lighting column located a short distance north of the junction with Lover's Lane and Abbey Lane. Reflected light off the dome of the existing Sizewell B power station is visible above intervening vegetation and there are glimpsed views of the upper portions of Sizewell A. Further to the right (beyond the extent of the view illustrated) skyglow is visible above Leiston.

Construction Effects:

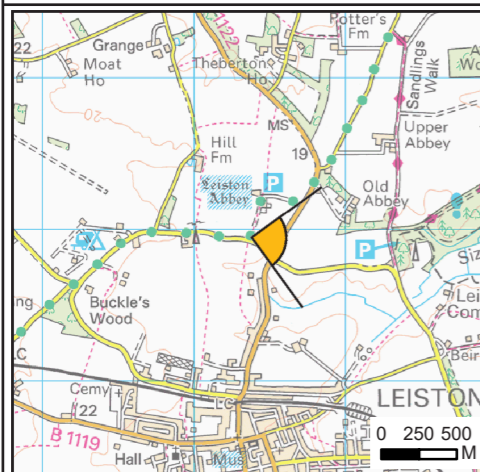
Views of construction activity within the main site would be predominantly screened or heavily filtered by a combination of rising landform and intervening vegetation. However, illuminated cranes and skyglow would be visible above the level of trees. The removal of the hedgerow in the middle distance would increase visibility of lighting associated with construction activity in the vicinity of the proposed training centre and stock piles east of Kenton Hills Car Park. Lighting associated with the construction and operation of the Green Rail Route (to south/south east) would be visible, along with views of lighting at the new junction and entrance plaza and lighting columns along the B112 Abbey Road (to the north east), albeit intervening vegetation adjacent to the B1122 Abbey Road would filter views. Skyglow may also be visible above Land to the East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, but seen in conjunction with

the existing skyglow and lighting at Leiston (outside the extent of the view illustrated). Effects would be **Large-Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

To the left of the view, during operation, lighting around proposed B1122 junction and roundabout and lighting columns along the B1122 Abbey Road would be visible albeit filtered by intervening vegetation. There would be some reflected glow from the upper sections of Sizewell C structures and associated skyglow. A small section of the illuminated upper portion of the training centre would be visible, and would be obscured once the proposed hedgerow north of Lover's Lane becomes established. Effects would be **Medium-Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 644377 E 263946 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 16.5M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:50

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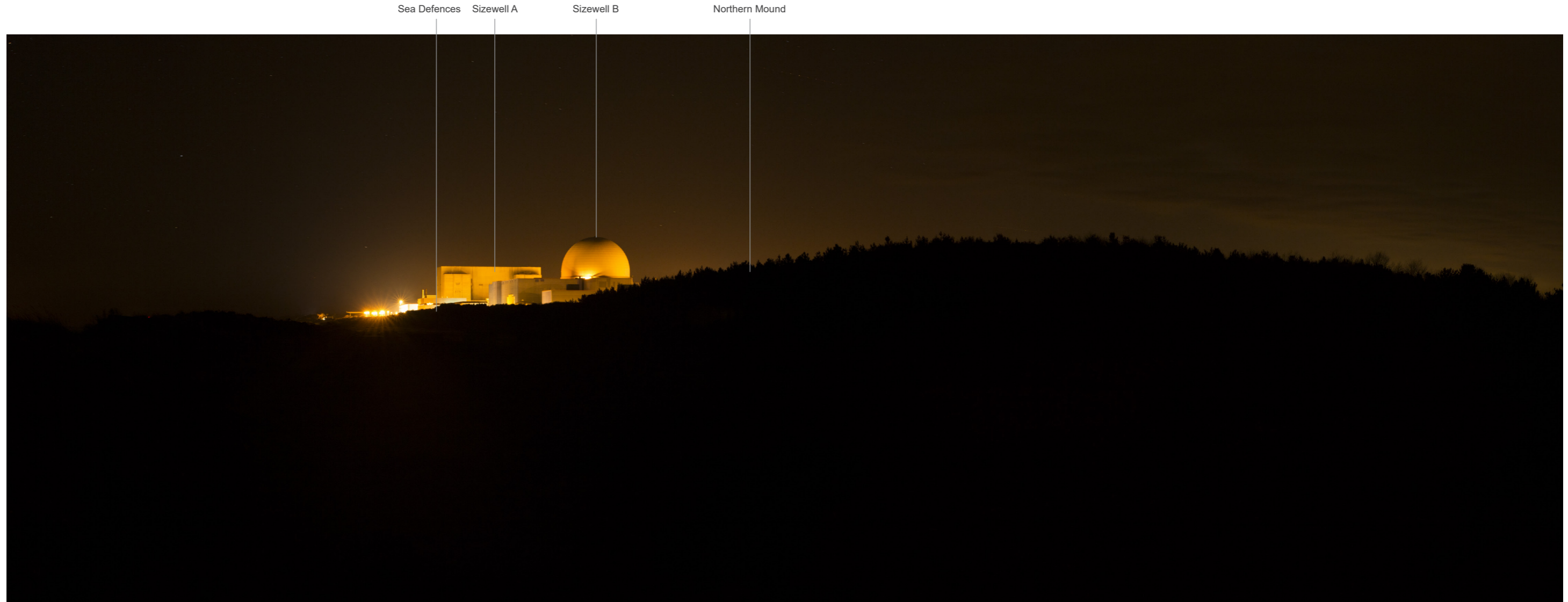
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 5:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.02

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 6: Suffolk Coast Path east of Goose Hill

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the Suffolk Coast Path and public footpath (E-363/021/0) a short distance to the east of the where the Sandlings Walk enters/leaves Goose Hill. The view south, illustrated in the photograph, comprises a dark foreground, comprising the beach and existing northern mound and sea defences, beyond which are views to perimeter lights and reflected glow from the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power station structures. Lighting within and around properties at Sizewell village is also visible. Sky glow above the existing power stations and above Leiston is also noted. Views to the west and north (beyond the extents illustrated) include a relatively dark coastal environment, albeit Southwold is visible on the distant horizon (north). Views immediately east across low coastal dunes provide glimpsed views of

the open predominantly dark sea, with occasional views to red warning lights in the vicinity of the Sizewell B offshore inlet and outfall rigs.

Construction Effects:

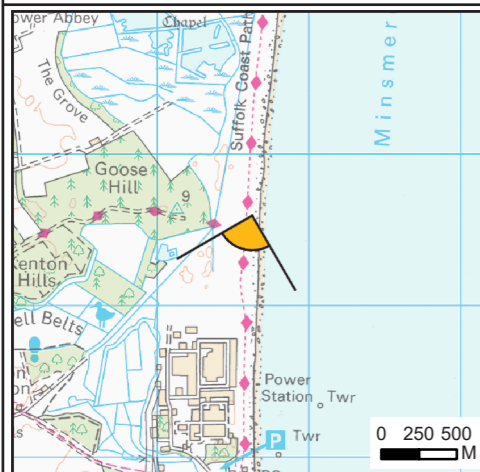
The northern mound and a stretch of the sea defences would be removed providing views into the main construction site including to task and perimeter/security lighting and lighting on structures and vehicles. There would also be views to illuminated cranes. Once established the proposed sea defences and northern mound would screen lower lying construction lighting and activity. However, activity and in particular illuminated cranes would remain visible. Views would also include lighting associated with the construction and operation of the beach landing facility and SSSI crossing.

The area of skyglow would be increased above the main development site. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The reconstructed sea defences would partially screen perimeter lighting and the lower sections of the operational power station and ancillary structures. However, the reflected light off the new power station structures would be visible, and notably the turbine halls and northernmost reactor building. Lighting infrastructure and vehicle lights at the Sizewell C car park and access road and SSSI crossing may also be visible, albeit filtered by intervening vegetation. Lighting associated with the beach landing facility would be visible when in use. The extent of sky glow would be extended to that currently visible. Effects would be **Large-Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 647622 E 264561 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 5.6M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 10/02/2016 20:50

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DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 6:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.03

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Sizewell B



Representative Viewpoint 8: Footpath north of Leiston Abbey

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located within an arable field on the public footpath (E-363/010/0) to the north of Leiston Abbey (between the Leiston Abbey/Pro Corda car park and the B1122 Abbey Road). The immediate rural context in the view towards the main development site is predominantly dark, with no street lighting visible along this stretch of the B1122 Abbey Road. Reflected glow from the dome of Sizewell B is visible above trees, seen against sky glow above the existing power station complex. Beyond the extents of the view illustrated, sky glow above Leiston is visible above Leiston Abbey (to the south) along with glimpsed views to light sources along the northern edge of the town. To the north, glimpsed views are possible to sources of light within Theberton (typically residential properties) and the church tower is partially illuminated by reflected light.

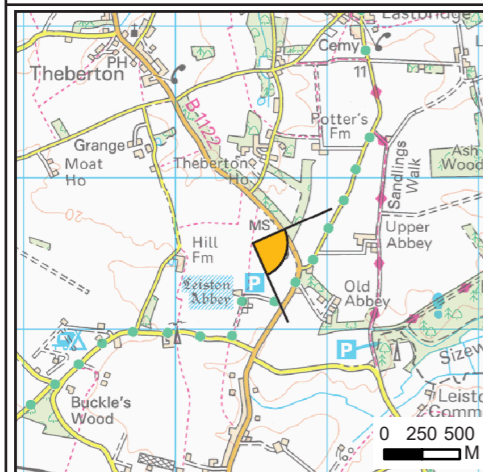
Construction Effects:

The view is orientated to the proposed new access junction/ site entrance hub. Views to sources of light will be possible including lighting at the proposed new access junction/ site entrance hub and vehicles entering and exiting the site. Filtered views to task lighting within the construction site may also be possible, along with lighting within the accommodation campus. Skyglow is also anticipated above these sources of light, extending above the trees. Illuminated cranes and skyglow within the main development site may also be visible (behind the site entrance hub). Skyglow may also be visible above Land to the East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, albeit seen in conjunction with the existing skyglow above Leiston. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation, lighting at the access junction would be visible in the foreground, along with street lighting on B1122 Abbey Road. Light reflected off the upper portions of the main power station structures along with skyglow would be visible above the level of trees. Effects would be **Medium-small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 644509 E 264560 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 19.6M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:35

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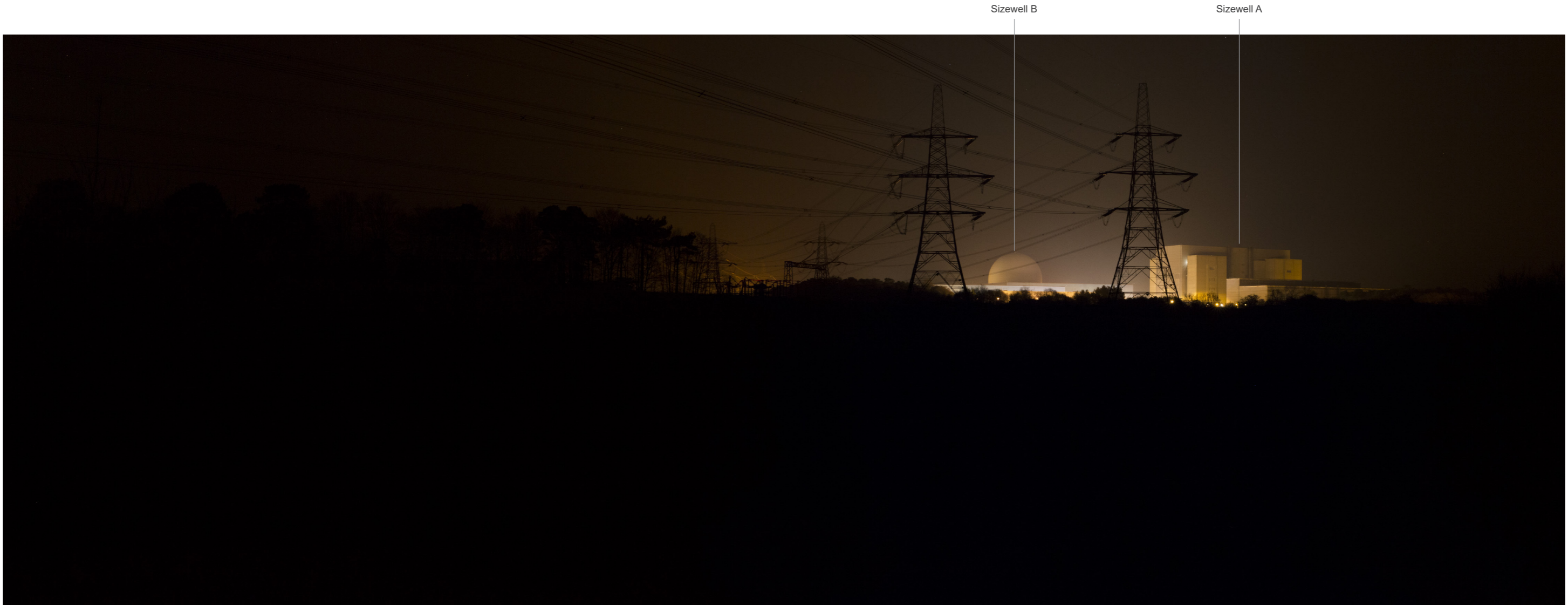
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DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 8:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.04

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 9: Sizewell Gap south of Greater Gabbard Sub-Station

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the footway along the Sizewell Gap south of the Greater Gabbard/Galoper offshore wind farm sub-stations. There is no street lighting along the majority of Sizewell Gap. However, there is street lighting at the access to the existing Sizewell power station complex (to the east) and at the junction with King George's Avenue (to the west), albeit this is largely screened from view from this stretch of the Sizewell Gap. Light reflecting off structures at Sizewell A and Sizewell B are prominent features in the view. Views to points of light which are typically lighting columns along the access roads/car parking areas are also possible. The sky glow above the existing power station complex is emphasised by the silhouettes of pylon towers in the foreground of the view. In the view west (outside the extent illustrated) sky glow above Leiston is visible.

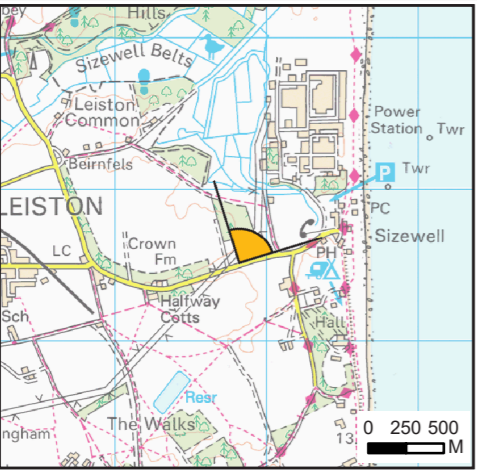
Construction Effects:

During construction there would be views to illuminated cranes above the level of intervening structures and vegetation across the main construction site. Reflective glow onto emerging structures and skyglow would also be visible. There is also the potential for views to task and perimeter lighting, albeit this would be filtered by intervening vegetation. Views to lighting associated with the construction of the outage car park may also be possible (beyond the extent of the view illustrated) and there would be views to vehicles on the Sizewell Gap. Intervening vegetation would screen the majority of views to lighting within Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate. However, an area of skyglow may be seen in the context of existing sky glow above Leiston. Effects would be **Large-Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The main source of lighting during the operation phase would be the reflected glow on the upper sections of proposed structures and sky glow, albeit seen in the context of the existing illuminated environment around the existing power station complex. Lighting columns and vehicle movements would be visible within the outage car park during an outage. Effects would be **Medium-Small** and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

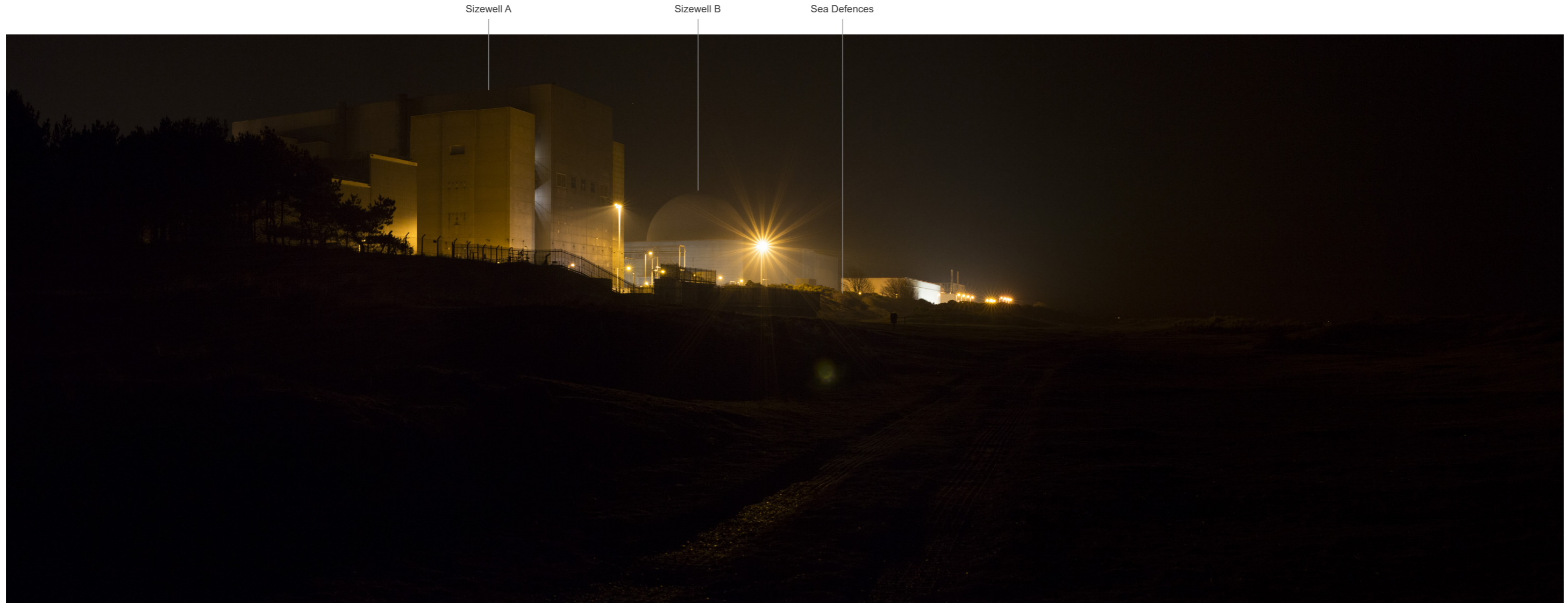
OS REFERENCE: 646819 E 262506 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 7.4M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:00

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DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL		
DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 9: PHOTOGRAPH PANEL		
DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.4.05		
DATE: JAN 2020	DRAWN: S.G.	SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 10: Suffolk Coast Path and Sandlings Walk east of Hill Wood

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the Suffolk Coast Path/Sandlings Walk and public footpath (E-363/021/0) east of Hill Wood, a short distance south of the Sizewell power station complex and east of the Sizewell Beach car park. The view north illustrated in the photograph, comprises a dark foreground, comprising the beach and existing sea defences, beyond which are views to perimeter lights and reflected glow from the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power station structures and an area of sky glow. In the view south (outside the extents illustrated) lighting within Sizewell village is visible. Views to the east (beyond the extents illustrated) include a relatively dark coastal environment, and there are glimpsed views of the open predominantly dark sea, with occasional views to red warning lights in the vicinity of the Sizewell B inlet and outfall rigs.

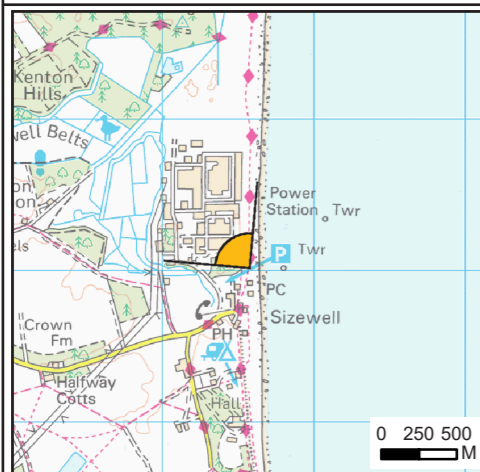
Construction Effects:

Lighting associated with works to demolish and reconstruct the northern mound and sea defences would be visible on the coastline during the initial phases of construction in views north along the beach. Once established the proposed sea defences would screen lower lying construction lighting and activity. However, illuminated cranes would be visible above the existing power station structures and woodland at Hill Wood (beyond the extent of the view illustrated). Views would also include any lighting associated with the construction and operation of the beach landing facility. The area of skyglow would be increased above the main development site. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The reconstructed sea defences would partially screen perimeter lighting and the lower sections of the operational power station and ancillary structures. However, the reflected light off the new power station structures would be visible in the view north. Direct views to internal building lights are not anticipated or would be limited. Lighting infrastructure and vehicle lights at the beach landing facility when operational would also be visible. The extent of sky glow would be extended to that currently visible. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 647573 E 263004 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 5.5M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 19:15

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 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 10:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.06

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Sizewell B

Sizewell A

Halfway Cottages



Representative Viewpoint 11: Junction of footpaths south west of Halfway Cottages

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located at the junction of several footpaths/bridleways to the south west of Halfway Cottages, east of Grimsey's Lane (east of Leiston). The foreground encompasses areas of unlit farmland and there are few visible sources of light beyond domestic lights at Halfway Cottages and other properties and street lighting at the junction of Lover's Lane and King George's Avenue (beyond the extents of the view illustrated). The upper portions of the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations are illuminated, with lighting associated with ancillary buildings and infrastructure largely screened from view by intervening vegetation. Sky glow is visible above the Sizewell power station complex and to a lesser degree from an unspecified source to the north. Sky glow is also visible above Leiston (beyond the extent of the view illustrated).

Construction Effects:

Low level perimeter and task lighting is unlikely to be visible from this location. However, views would encompass illuminated cranes and sky glow visible above intervening vegetation, extending across the view illustrated (largely left of Sizewell B). There is also potential for some skyglow to be visible above Land to the East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, albeit this would be seen adjacent to existing skyglow above Leiston. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation, intervening vegetation would screen views of lower level lighting associated with the proposed power station. Views to the illuminated upper sections of proposed structures and skyglow would be possible, albeit seen in the immediate context of the existing Sizewell power station complex. Effects would be **Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 645937 E 262146 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 15.0M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 16/02/2016 18:30

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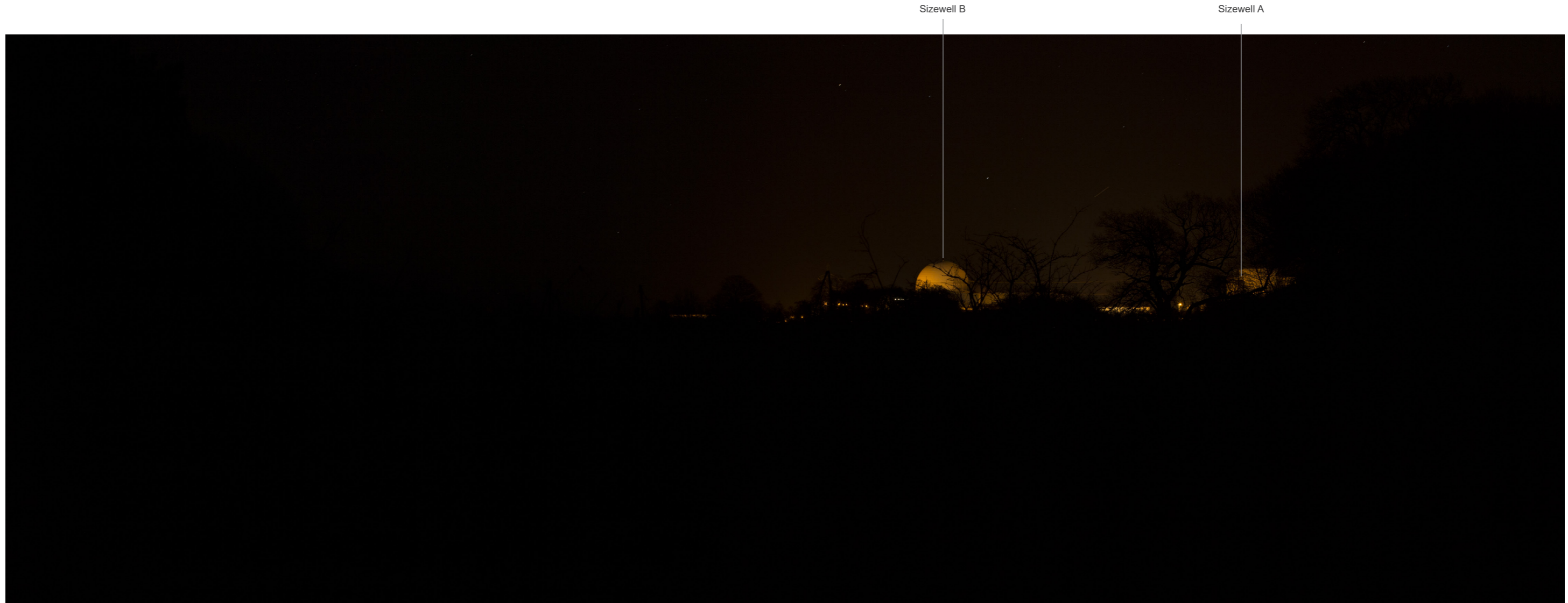
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 11:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.07

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 12: Bridleway south east of Reckham Lodge

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on Bridleway 19, a short distance to the east of the junction with Sandy Lane. The principal sources of illumination in an otherwise dark environment is reflected light on the existing Sizewell B, and to a lesser degree, Sizewell A power station structures. Point source lighting is also visible arising from perimeter/road side lighting columns glimpsed through intervening vegetation. Skyglow above Leiston is also visible (beyond the extent of the view illustrated).

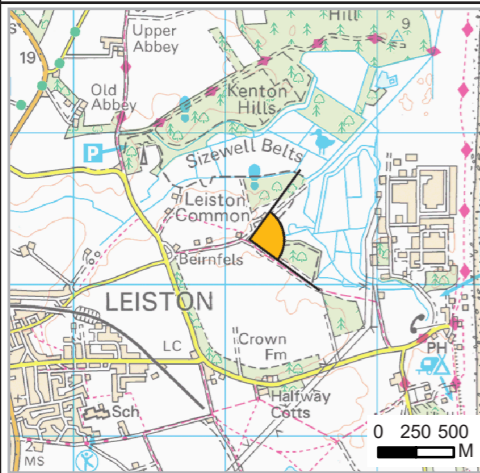
Construction Effects:

Illuminated cranes and skyglow would be visible across the extent of the view, largely to the left of Sizewell B and extending further north (beyond the extent of the view illustrated). Established tree belts would provide some screening of views to low level lighting, albeit some filtered views, for example to task lighting and vehicles, may be possible. It is also anticipated that sky glow above Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate would be visible, and seen in the context of sky glow above Leiston. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation, intervening vegetation would screen views of lower level lighting associated with the proposed power station. Views to the illuminated upper sections of proposed structures and skyglow would be possible, albeit seen in the immediate context of the existing Sizewell power station complex. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 646156 E 263294 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 7.6M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 09/02/2016 18:30

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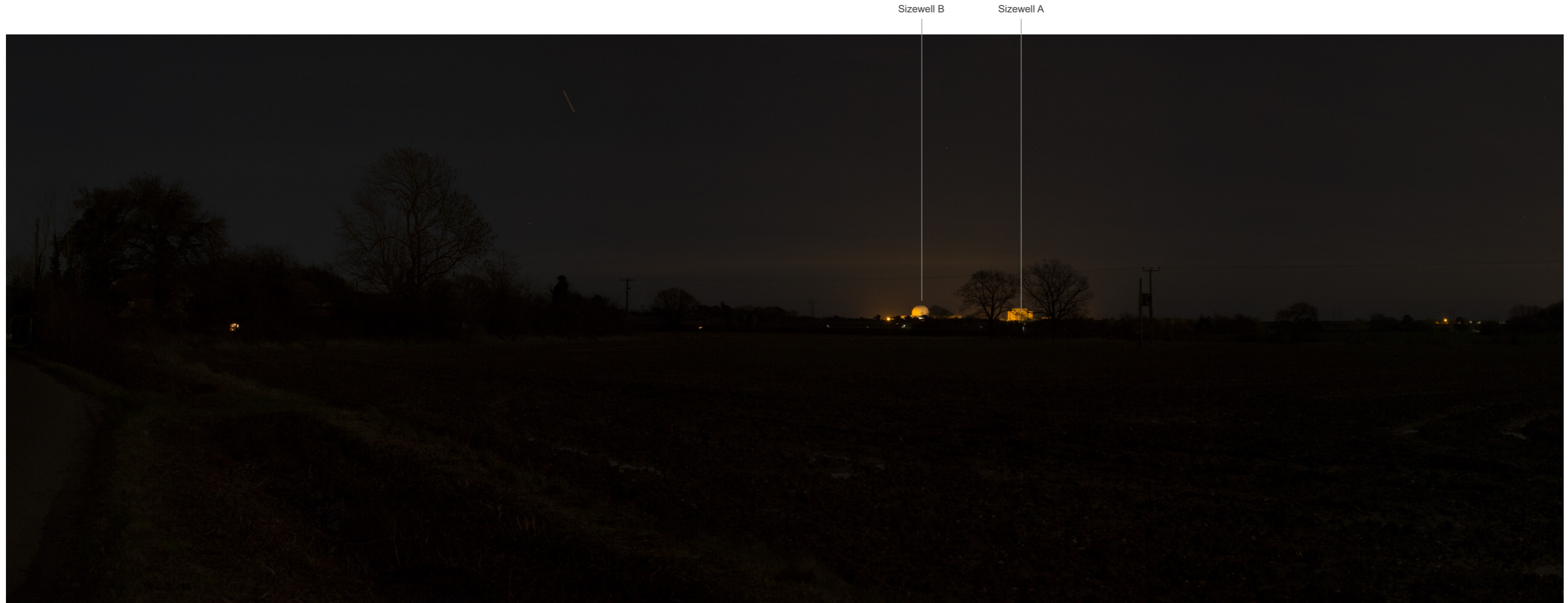
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 12:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.08

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 13: Abbey Lane east of Cakes and Ale Caravan Park

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on Abbey Lane immediately to the east of the Cakes and Ale Caravan Park. It is also on the route of Sustrans Regional Route 41/42 and Suffolk Coastal Cycle Route. The view east is relatively expansive and includes a dark foreground of arable fields. The principal sources of illumination in the view arises from reflected light on the upper sections of the existing Sizewell power station structures and point source lighting including glimpsed views to roadside lighting at the junction of the B1122 Abbey Road and Lover's Lane and lighting around the perimeter of the existing Sizewell power station complex. Beyond the extents of the view illustrated, skyglow above Leiston and lighting associated with properties can also be seen.

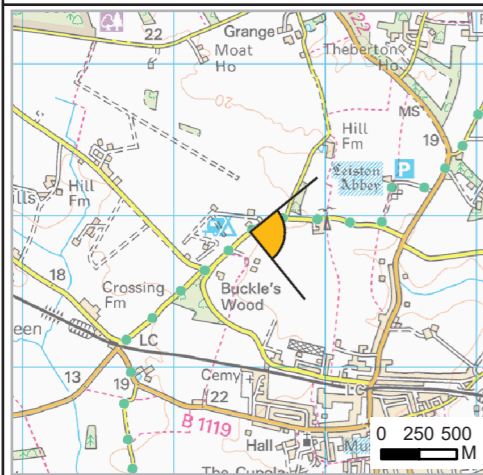
Construction Effects:

The closest source of light during construction would be lighting associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Green Rail Route. Some views would also be possible to roadside lighting along the B1122 Abbey Road. Illuminated cranes and skyglow would be visible to the left of Sizewell B and extending further north. It is also anticipated that sky glow above Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate would be visible, and seen in the context of sky glow above Leiston. Effects would be **Medium-Small** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation, views to the illuminated upper sections of proposed structures and skyglow would be possible. However, intervening vegetation would screen views of lower level lighting associated with the proposed power station. Glimpsed views to roadside lighting along the B1122 Abbey Road would also be possible. Effects would be of **Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 643501 E 263893 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 23.3M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 16/02/2016 20:45

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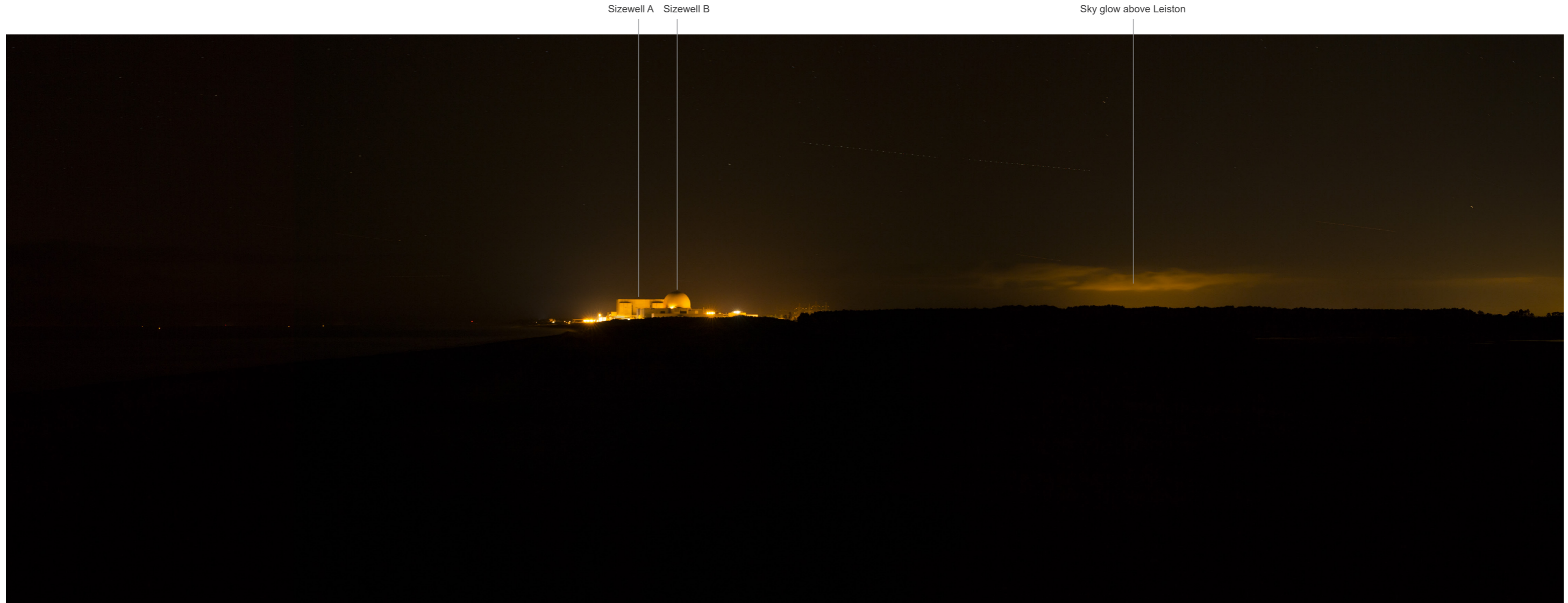
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 13:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.09

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 14: Suffolk Coast Path at Minsmere Sluice

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the Suffolk Coast Path (public footpath E-363/021/0/). It is also on the Coast Trail within the RSPB Minsmere Trail Guide and pedestrian access point into the RSPB Minsmere Reserve. It lies a short distance east of Minsmere Sluice and close to the junction of the footpath (E-363/020/0) which extends between the beach and village of Eastbridge. The expansive views available encompasses a typically dark coastal environment which is interrupted by the illumination of structures at Sizewell A and Sizewell B, point source lights and sky glow in views south along the coastal strip. Limited illumination is also evident at Sizewell village. Sky glow is also visible above Leiston. In views to the north skyglow above Southwold and point source lights in the town are visible. Views offshore are generally across a dark environment, albeit with a consistent horizon of relatively even spaced red lights on

turbines marking the extents of the Galloper/Greater Gabbard offshore windfarms in views to the south east.

Construction Effects:

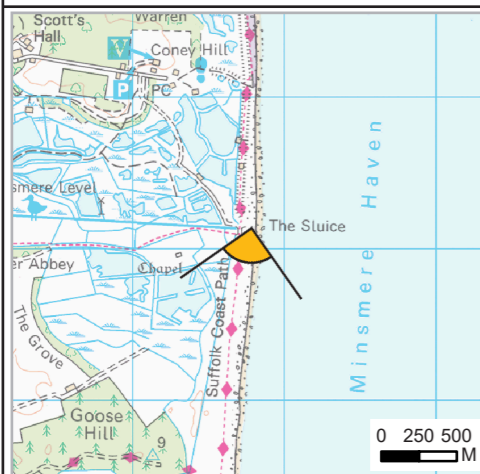
Construction lighting would be concentrated around the main development site largely to the right of the existing Sizewell power station complex. The removal of the northern mound would increase the potential for views to lower level lighting in the construction site until the sea defences and northern mound are reconstructed. Task lighting would also be visible during construction activity along the beach associated with the beach landing facility. The existing retained woodland at Goose Hill and Kenton Hills would generally screen and filter views to lower level lighting and vehicle movements within the temporary construction area, although some views to lighting would be possible, for example at the SSSI crossing.

However, the illuminated upper sections of the emerging power station buildings, cranes, batching plant and sky glow would be visible above the tree line extending towards the sky glow above Leiston. Views of task lighting and operational lighting may also be possible at the water management zone to the north of Goose Hill. Effects would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The proposed power station complex would be visible and in part screen the existing Sizewell power station complex. The reinstated sea defences/northern mound and retained vegetation would screen and filter the majority of lower level lighting/vehicle movements. However, there is potential for some views of point source lights around the perimeter of the site, and views to any lighting associated with the operation of the beach landing facility. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 647781 E 266137 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 7.6M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 10/02/2016 19:00

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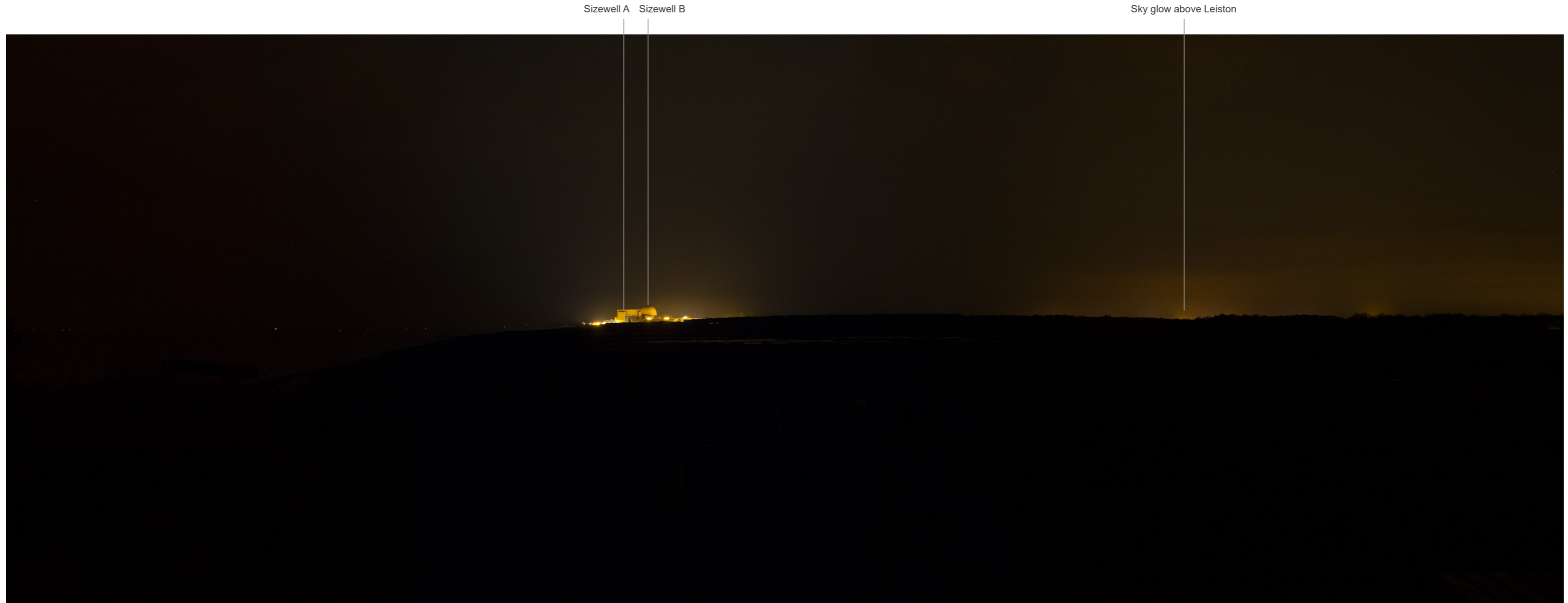
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 14:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

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DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.10
 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 17: National Trust Dunwich Coastguard Cottages car park

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located adjacent to picnic tables to the south of the National Trust's Coastguard Cottages. It is a short distance east of an extensive area of open access land at Dunwich Heath and Suffolk Coast Path/public footpath (E-225/014/0). The relatively elevated location provides expansive views south across the dark coastal strip and adjacent Minsmere Level/ RSPB Minsmere Reserve which is interrupted by illumination of structures at Sizewell A and Sizewell B, point source lights and sky glow. Sky glow is also visible above Leiston. In views to the north skyglow above Southwold and point source lights in the town are visible (including Southwold Lighthouse). The view north also includes illumination to the exterior of the Coastguard Cottages. Views offshore are generally across a dark environment, albeit with a consistent horizon of relatively even spaced red lights on turbines marking the extents of the Galloper/Greater

Gabbard offshore windfarms in views to the south east and warning lights in the vicinity of the Sizewell inlet and outfall rigs

Construction Effects:

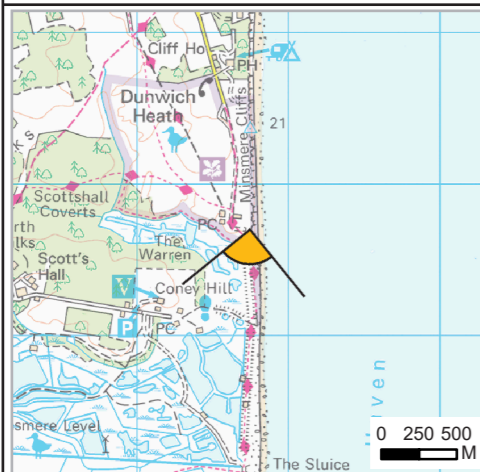
Construction lighting would be concentrated around the main development site largely appearing to the right of the existing Sizewell B power station complex. The removal of the northern mound would increase the potential for views to lower level lighting into the construction site until the sea defences are reconstructed. Task and other lighting would be visible during construction activity along the beach associated with the beach landing facility. The existing retained woodland at Goose Hill and Kenton Hills would generally screen and filter views to lower level lighting and vehicle movements within the temporary construction area. However, some views to artificial lighting at the SSSI crossing may be possible. The illuminated upper sections of the emerging power station buildings, cranes,

batching plant and sky glow would be visible above the tree line extending towards the sky glow above Leiston. Views of task lighting and operational lighting may also be possible at the water management zone to the north of Goose Hill. Effects would be of **Large scale and Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The proposed power station complex would be visible and partially screen the existing Sizewell power station complex. The reinstated sea defences and retained vegetation would screen and filter the majority of lower level lighting/vehicle movements. However, there is potential for some views of point source lights around the perimeter of the site, and views to any lighting associated with the operation of the beach landing facility. Effects would be **Medium scale and Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 647745 E 267702 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 17.1M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 24/02/2016 19:00

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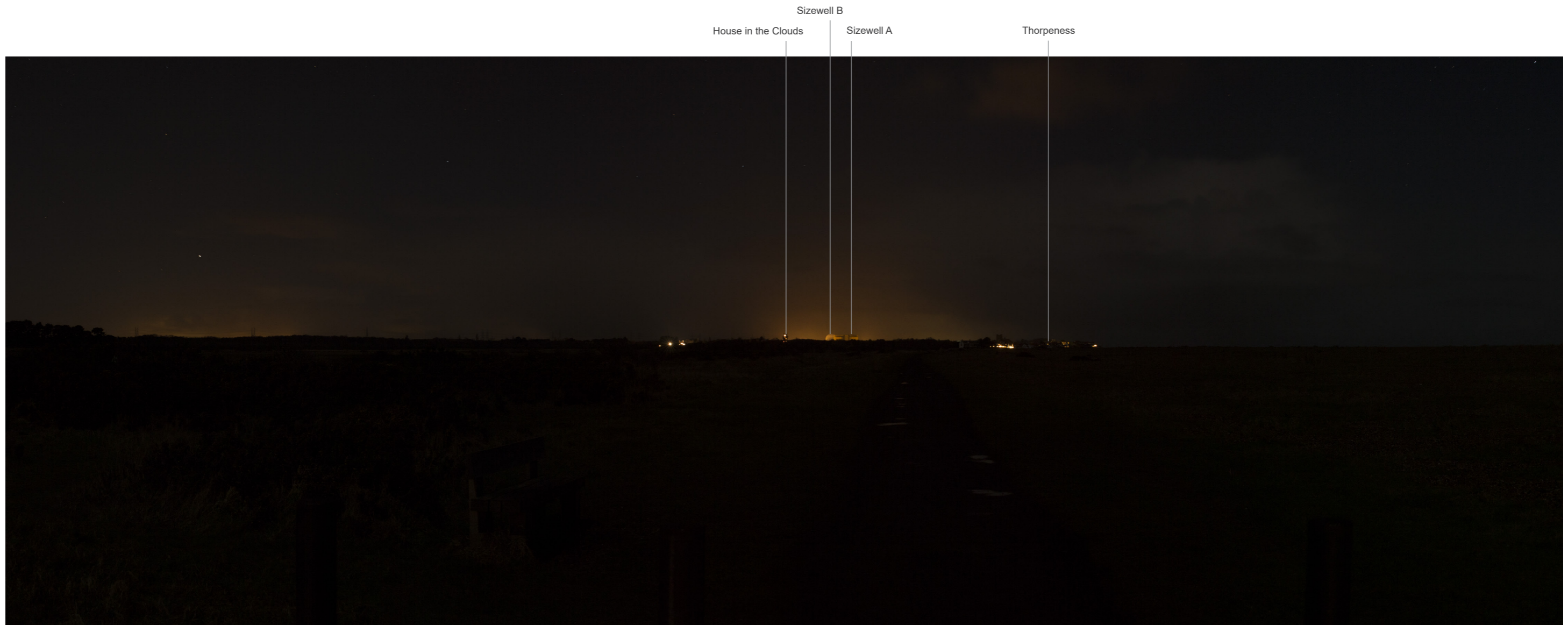
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 17:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.11

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 21: Aldeburgh beach car park

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located a short distance north of the Aldeburgh beach car park, on a footway running north towards Thorpeness from Aldeburgh (parallel to Thorpe Road and the coastline). The view north covers a wide panorama extending along the coastal strip towards Thorpeness which is visible as several point source lights adjacent to the coast, generally below the tree line. The House in the Clouds is a further source of illumination above the tree line and there are also lights visible at properties to the west of the House in the Clouds. The illuminated upper sections of the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations and sky glow are visible. However, no point source lights at the power station complex are visible through the intervening vegetation. Further sky glow above Leiston is visible to the left of the view illustrated. Outside of the extents illustrated, views to the south encompasses

numerous point sources of illumination within Aldeburgh, and in particular street lights at the approach to the town. Views west (inland) are limited by intervening rising landform and vegetation. However, there are glimpsed views to red lights on turbines at the Galloper/Greater Gabbard offshore windfarms in views east (offshore).

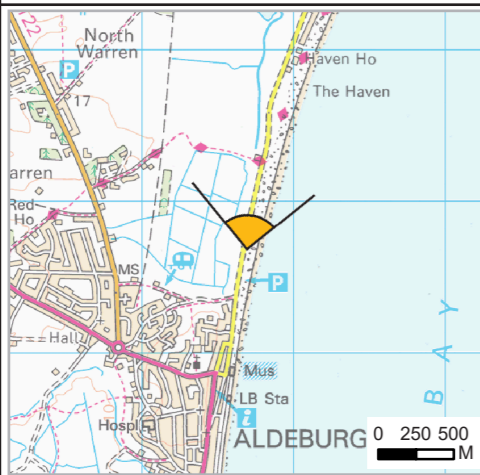
Construction Effects:

The illuminated upper sections of cranes and reflected light off the emerging upper buildings at Sizewell C would be visible to the left of the existing Sizewell power station complex. Sky glow would also be visible, including at Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, extending the area of sky glow between the existing Sizewell power station complex and Leiston. All lower level sources of lighting would be screened by intervening vegetation. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The illuminated upper portions of the main Sizewell C structures would be visible, in the context of the existing Sizewell A and Sizewell B structures. Skyglow would also be visible, again in the context of the existing skyglow associated with Sizewell A and Sizewell B. Effects would be **Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 646689 E 257683 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 5.1M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 15/02/2016 17:00

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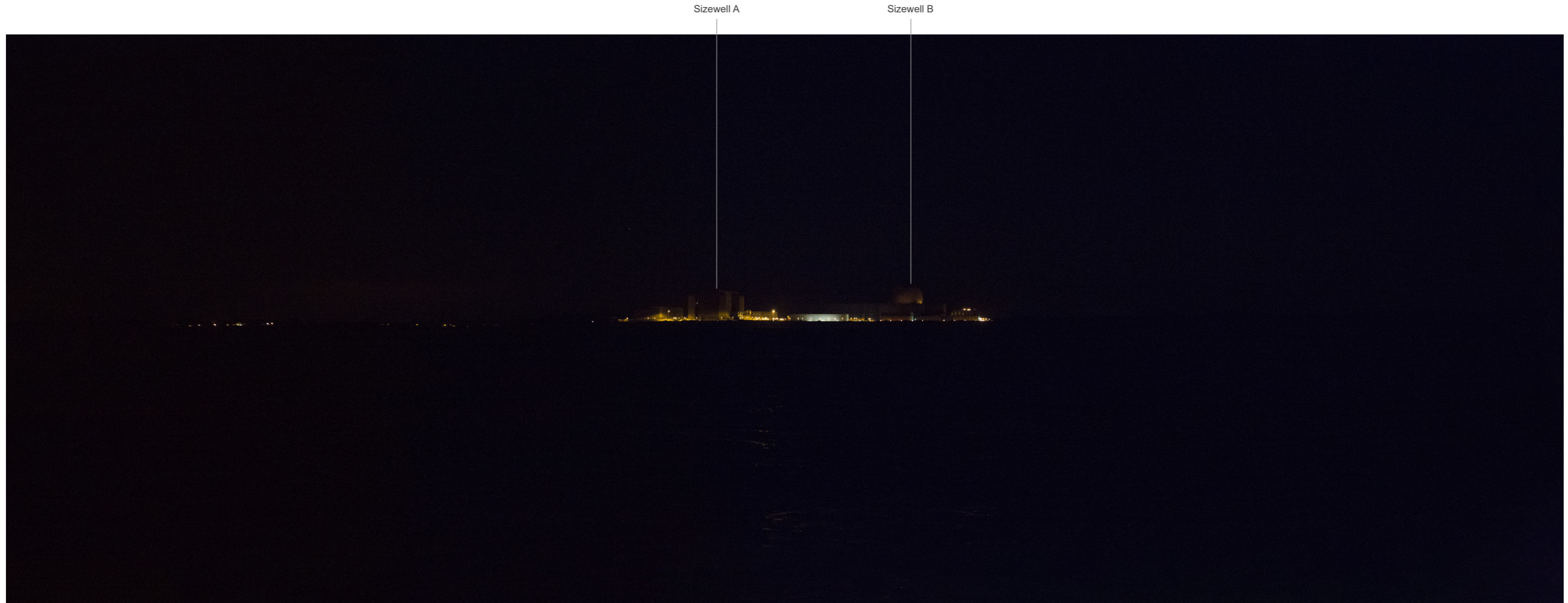
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

DOCUMENT:
 SIZEWELL C
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 21:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.12

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Representative Viewpoint 26: 1800m directly east of Sizewell power stations

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located approximately 1800m east of the existing Sizewell power stations. The views landward are expansive, extending along the coast of the Greater Sizewell Bay between Southwold in the north to Thorpe Ness in the south, and beyond to Orfordness (beyond the extents of the view illustrated). Point source lighting on the seaward perimeter of the existing Sizewell power station is visible above the sea defences and contributes to the reflected light to several structures along the coastal frontage. Sky glow was observed on site, but is not visible in the photograph illustrated. Views inland are to a generally dark coastline, albeit point source lights are visible at several coastal settlements. Views offshore are typically dark, although red lights on turbines at the Galloper/Greater Gabbard offshore windfarms are visible to the south.

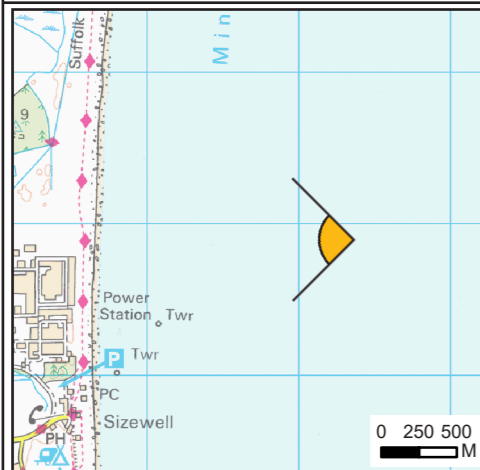
Construction Effects:

Lighting would be visible on the coast during works to demolish and reconstruct the sea defences and northern mound, and associated with the construction and operation of the beach landing facility. Prior to completion of the sea defences, direct views to lighting within the construction site would be possible, the screening afforded by plantation woodland at Goose Hill having been felled in an early stage of the construction works. The main form of illumination in the view would arise from cranes and it is anticipated that the extent of sky glow would be extended to that which is currently visible. Effects would be of **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation perimeter lighting within the main power station would be visible above the level of the sea defences along with reflected illumination of the buildings and skyglow. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 649360 E 263893 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): N/A
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 23/02/2016 18:50

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 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 26:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.13

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Lighting to buildings within Eastlands Industrial Estate

Street lights at Charles Adams Close



Viewpoint 27: Footpath, Valley Road Allotments, Leiston

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located within the Valley Road Allotments, a short distance north and east of a public footpath (E-363/017/0). The allotments are not lit at night creating a relatively dark environment. However, street lighting and illumination at properties in surrounding residential areas are visible. Some lighting is also visible from within the Eastlands Industrial Estate. A relatively faint area of sky glow is also visible above the Sizewell power station complex, albeit no structures at Sizewell A or Sizewell B are visible from this location.

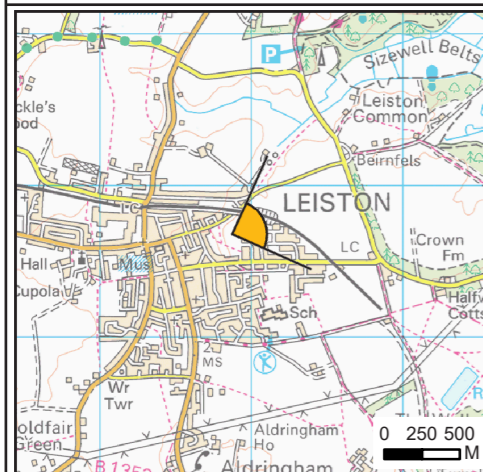
Construction Effects:

Intervening buildings and tree cover would screen views of lower level lighting within the Land to the East of Eastlands Industrial Estate (the closest source of light from the proposed development). However, there is potential for some skyglow and views of illuminated cranes above intervening vegetation and structures. Construction lighting from the main development site would be visible in the form of skyglow and potentially illumination of the upper sections of tall cranes. However, the majority of lights would be screened. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

Land to the East of Eastlands Industrial Estate would be restored to agriculture and would be unlit. There would be some additional skyglow from the proposed power station, although this would be seen in the context of sky glow above the existing Sizewell power station complex. Effects would be **Negligible** scale and **Neutral** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 644870 E 262678 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 15.2M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:15

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 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 27:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.14

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Sky glow above Sizewell A and Sizewell B



Viewpoint 28: Footpath south of Theberton

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the footpath south of Theberton (E-515/007/0). The view south is across unlit arable farmland. Faint sky glow is visible above the existing Sizewell power station complex and above Leiston (beyond the extent of the view illustrated). To the north (beyond the extents illustrated) illumination within nearby residential properties and reflecting off the church tower are visible in the otherwise unlit village of Theberton.

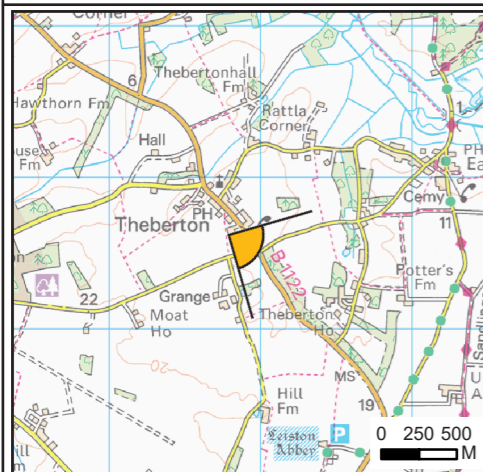
Construction Effects:

Established trees/woodland belts, including along the B1122 Leiston Road, would screen and filter views towards lower level construction phase lighting from this location. However, glimpsed/filtered views of lighting at the accommodation campus and main stockpile area may be possible. Views to illuminated cranes are anticipated, albeit seen above the intervening established tree belts. Lighting at the proposed new access junction/roundabout on the B1122 would be just out of view from this location, but may be glimpsed through intervening vegetation. Additional sky glow may be visible above Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate, albeit seen in the context of sky glow above Leiston. Effects would be of **Medium-Small** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

Views of the operational power station would be limited from this location due to intervening woodland cover although there is potential for skyglow that would be seen in the context of the existing Sizewell power station complex. Effects would be of **Negligible** scale and **Neutral** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 643789 E 265621 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 15.6M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 21:15

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 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 28:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.15

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS

Sizewell B Sizewell A



Viewpoint 29: Sandlings Walk at Home Farm

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located on the Sandlings Walk/access road between Sizewell Gap and Sizewell Hall. The existing view encompasses the illuminated upper portions of the existing dry fuel store and glimpsed views of the upper portions of the Sizewell A and Sizewell B power station structures. The lower portions of the main power station structures and ancillary buildings and infrastructure are largely screened by vegetation. However some point source perimeter lights are visible along the access road into the existing power station complex.

Construction Effects:

Lighting associated with construction activity within Pillbox field would be visible, including task lighting and lighting within the contractors compound (subject to location). The main source of construction phase lighting would arise from cranes operating within the main construction site. The scale of effect would be **Large** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

During operation and prior to the establishment of proposed planting within Pillbox Field, lighting within the outage car park (during an outage) would be visible. Some glimpsed views to point source lighting along the western access road may also be visible through intervening vegetation. Over time and as proposed planting within Pillbox Field becomes established, the majority of the proposed lighting would be screened from view, albeit glimpsed and filtered views would be possible through the vegetation to lighting within the outage car park (during an outage). Light reflected off upper portions of proposed structures would be seen in the context of the existing Sizewell power station complex structures. Effects would be **Medium-Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 647184 E 262405 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 9.1M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 20/03/2019 19:25

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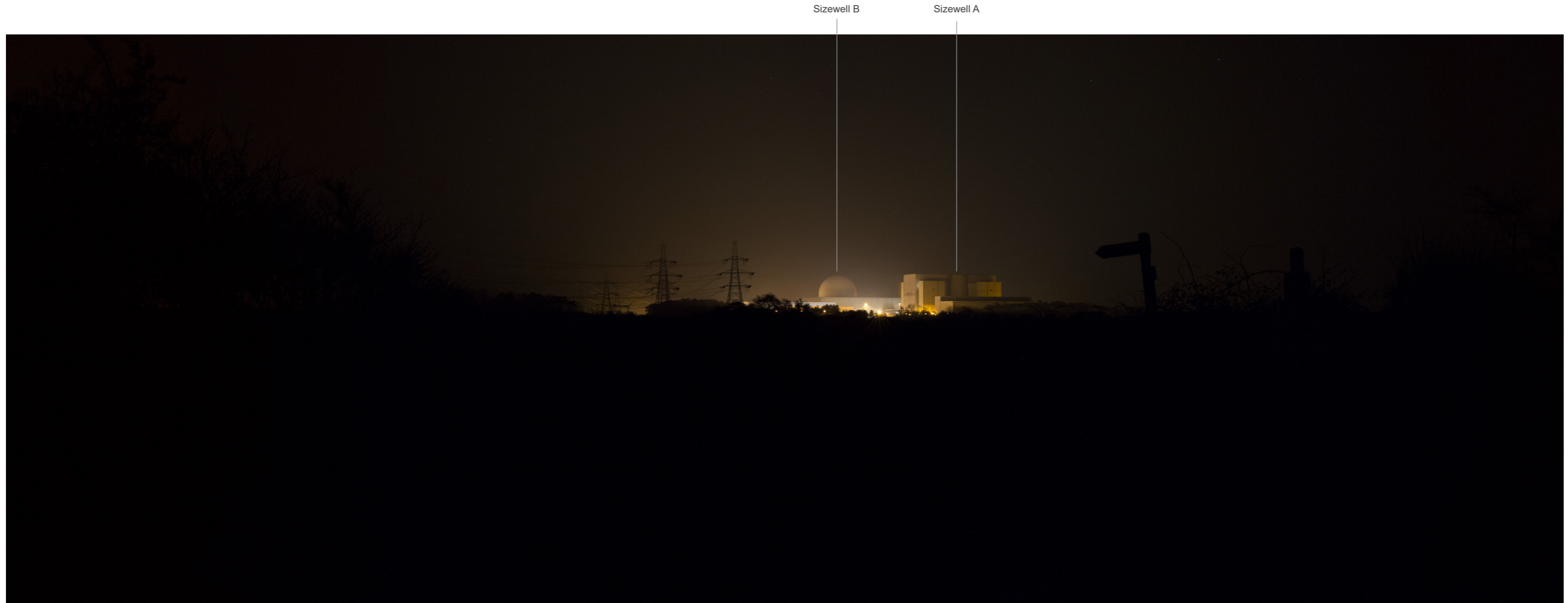
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DOCUMENT:
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 VOLUME 2
 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 29:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.16

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



Viewpoint 30: Junction of Footpaths, The Walks

Existing View:

This viewpoint is located at the junction of several bridleways and footpaths to the north of The Walks open access land and a short distance west of Sizewell Common. The view is across a dark foreground of arable fields south of Sizewell Gap. The illuminated upper portions of the Sizewell A and Sizewell B power stations are visible along with some point source lights. Sky glow above the existing power stations is visible, causing pylon towers to be seen in silhouette. Skyglow above Leiston is visible outside of the extent of the view illustrated.

Construction Effects:

During the construction phase, illumination to cranes operating within the main development site would be visible, with their lower portions and other sources of light at lower levels largely screened by existing power station structures and intervening vegetation. Glimpsed views may also be possible to lighting within Pillbox Field, albeit filtered by intervening vegetation. Views are not anticipated towards activity within Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate from this location, although some sky glow may be visible and seen in the context of sky glow above Leiston. Effects would be **Medium** scale and **Adverse**.

Operational Effects:

The illuminated upper portions of the Sizewell C power station would be visible to the left of the existing Sizewell C power station. Lower level buildings and infrastructure would be largely screened by intervening vegetation and existing structures. Effects would be **Small** scale and **Adverse** (long term and permanent).

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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION

OS REFERENCE: 646762 E 261985 N
 EYE LEVEL (AOD): 11.5M
 CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III
 LENS: SIGMA 50MM F1.4
 CAMERA HEIGHT: 1.5M AGL
 PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 19:40

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 APPENDIX 13B
 NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL

DRAWING TITLE:
 NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 30:
 PHOTOGRAPH PANEL

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 13B.4.17

DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS



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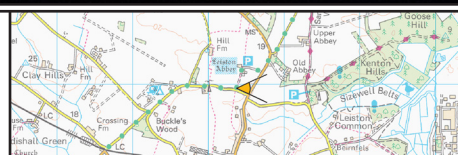

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 644377 E 263946 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 16.5M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 90° DISTANCE TO SITE: 156.4M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: EXISTING VIEW VIEWPOINT 5: FOOTPATH SOUTH OF LEISTON ABBEY</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.01 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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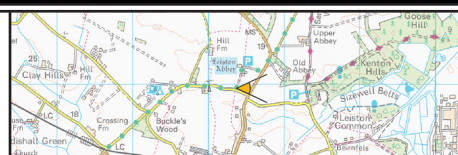

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 644377 E 263946 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 16.5M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 90° DISTANCE TO SITE: 156.4M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>THIS VISUALISATION IS BASED UPON LIDAR DIGITAL SURFACE DATA WITH SPOT HEIGHTS AT 2M INTERVALS AND DOES NOT PRECISELY MODEL SMALL SCALE CHANGES IN LANDFORM OR SHARP BREAKS IN SLOPE. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: OPERATIONAL PHASE PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 1 VIEWPOINT 5: FOOTPATH SOUTH OF LEISTON ABBEY</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.02 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 644377 E 263946 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 16.5M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 90° DISTANCE TO SITE: 156.4M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 27/02/2019 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>THIS VISUALISATION IS BASED UPON LIDAR DIGITAL SURFACE DATA WITH SPOT HEIGHTS AT 2M INTERVALS AND DOES NOT PRECISELY MODEL SMALL SCALE CHANGES IN LANDFORM OR SHARP BREAKS IN SLOPE. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: OPERATIONAL PHASE PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 15 VIEWPOINT 5: FOOTPATH SOUTH OF LEISTON ABBEY</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.03 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 647622 E 264561 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 5.6M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 208° DISTANCE TO SITE: 55.6M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 10/02/2016 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: EXISTING VIEW VIEWPOINT 6: SUFFOLK COAST PATH EAST OF GOOSE HILL</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.04 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 647622 E 264561 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 5.6M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 208° DISTANCE TO SITE: 55.6M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 10/02/2016 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>THIS VISUALISATION IS BASED UPON LIDAR DIGITAL SURFACE DATA WITH SPOT HEIGHTS AT 2M INTERVALS AND DOES NOT PRECISELY MODEL SMALL SCALE CHANGES IN LANDFORM OR SHARP BREAKS IN SLOPE. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: OPERATIONAL PHASE PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 1 VIEWPOINT 6: SUFFOLK COAST PATH EAST OF GOOSE HILL</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.05 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<p>CAMERA LOCATION (OS GRID REFERENCE): 647622 E 264561 N GROUND LEVEL (MAOD): 5.6M DIRECTION OF VIEW: BEARING FROM NORTH (0°): 208° DISTANCE TO SITE: 55.6M</p>	<p>HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 53.5° (PLANAR PROJECTION) PAPER SIZE: 841MM X 297MM (HALF A1) ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: TBC VISUALISATION TYPE: TYPE 3</p>	<p>PHOTO DATE / TIME: 10/02/2016 20:50 CAMERA MODEL AND SENSOR FORMAT: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, FFS LENS MAKE, MODEL AND FOCAL LENGTH: SIGMA 50MM F1.4 HEIGHT OF CAMERA LENS ABOVE GROUND (MAOD): 1.5M</p>	<p>THIS VISUALISATION IS BASED UPON LIDAR DIGITAL SURFACE DATA WITH SPOT HEIGHTS AT 2M INTERVALS AND DOES NOT PRECISELY MODEL SMALL SCALE CHANGES IN LANDFORM OR SHARP BREAKS IN SLOPE. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. AREA MEASUREMENTS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.</p>			<p>COPYRIGHT Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (2019). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo 0100060408.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT: SIZEWELL C ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 APPENDIX 13B NIGHT-TIME APPRAISAL</p>	<p>DRAWING TITLE: NIGHT TIME REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS: OPERATIONAL PHASE PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 15 VIEWPOINT 6: SUFFOLK COAST PATH EAST OF GOOSE HILL</p>	<p>NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED DRAWING NO: FIGURE 13B.5.06 DATE: JAN 2020 DRAWN: S.G. SCALE: NTS</p>
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