

SCOTTISHPOWER  
RENEWABLES

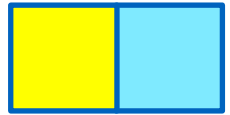
# East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

## Heritage Assessment GIS Addendum

Applicants: East Anglia ONE North Limited and East Anglia TWO Limited  
Document Reference: ExA.AS-30.D11.V1  
SPR Reference: EA1N\_EA2-DWF-ENV-REP-IBR-001104

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021  
Revision: Version 01  
Author: Royal HaskoningDHV

Applicable to **East Anglia ONE North** and **East Anglia TWO**



#### Revision Summary

Rev	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
01	07/06/21	Stephen Carter	Brian McGrellis	Rich Morris

#### Description of Revisions

Rev	Page	Section	Description
01	n/a	n/a	n/a



# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Purpose	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Assessment of Projects with National Grid GIS Substation</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Methods and Scope of Assessment	2
2.2	Predicted Impacts on Heritage Significance without Mitigation	4
2.3	Predicted Residual Impacts on Heritage Significance with Landscape Mitigation	19
2.4	Conclusions	24



## Glossary of Acronyms

AIS	Air-insulated Switchgear
CH	Cultral Herritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Gas-insulated Switchgear
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
OLEMS	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy
OLMP	Outline Landscape Management Plan
PRoW	Public Right of Way
VP	Viewpoint



## Glossary of Terminology

Applicants	East Anglia TWO Limited / East Anglia ONE North Limited
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order.
National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Onshore substation	The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project.



# 1 Introduction

1. This document has been prepared by East Anglia TWO Limited and East Anglia ONE North Limited (the Applicants) to update aspects of the East Anglia TWO project and the East Anglia ONE North project (the Projects) Development Consent Order (DCO) applications (the Applications). In particular, this document presents the results of an additional assessment of impacts on the significance of heritage due to change in their settings, assuming that the National Grid Substation employed gas-insulated switchgear (GIS).
2. This document is applicable to both the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO DCO applications, and therefore is endorsed with the yellow and blue icon used to identify materially identical documentation in accordance with the Examining Authority's procedural decisions on document management of 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2019 (PD-004). Whilst this document has been submitted to both Examinations, if it is read for one project submission there is no need to read it for the other project submission.

## 1.1 Purpose

3. This report presents the results of an assessment of impacts on the significance of heritage assets in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid infrastructure due to change in their settings, assuming that the National Grid Substation would operate with gas-insulated switchgear (GIS).
4. The assessment of impacts on the significance of heritage assets due to change in their settings, as presented in **ES Appendix 24.7 (APP-519/520)**, was based on the assumption that the National Grid substation would use air-insulated switchgear (AIS). That assessment was updated to take account of revisions to the design of the substations and changes to the ***Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (OLEMS) (Setting of Heritage Assets Assessment Addendum, REP4-006)*** but still assumed a National Grid AIS Substation as the worst-case scenario. This present document provides an alternative assessment, assuming that the National Grid Substation operates with gas-insulated switchgear.



## 2 Assessment of Projects with National Grid GIS Substation

### 2.1 Methods and Scope of Assessment

5. This GIS substation assessment adopts the scope and format of the original AIS substation assessment presented in **ES Appendix 24.7** (APP-519/520). The assets are dealt with in the same order as in **Appendix 24.7** with assessments of impact without mitigation followed by assessments of residual impact following implementation of the **OLEMS** (document reference 8.7). One asset included in **Appendix 24.7** (Aldringham Court) is omitted from the present report as it is not located close to the substations and therefore assessment is not relevant.
6. The assessment in **ES Appendix 24.7** considered three project scenarios (EA1N alone, EA2 alone and EA1N/EA2 combined). It was assumed at that time that EA1N Project Substation would be sited in the western of the two locations proposed for the project substations with the EA2 Substation in the eastern location. The present assessment addresses the same three scenarios but refers to the two project substations as 'Eastern' and 'Western', rather than assigning each to a specific project as was done in the ES. Both projects retain the flexibility to site their substation in either location.
7. Assessment methods remain the same as those used in the ES and reference should be made to **ES Appendix 24.7** Section 2 for details. For each of the seven heritage assets included in the scope of the assessment, the narrative assessment text is divided up into three sections:
  - Significance of the heritage asset;
  - Predicted change to the setting of the asset; and
  - Predicted impact on the significance of the asset.
8. Text describing the 'significance of the asset' has been copied directly from **ES Appendix 24.7** because the analysis of significance remains unchanged. Text describing the 'predicted change to the setting of the asset' and the 'predicted impact on the significance of the asset' has been revised for the present assessment to reflect the presence of a GIS rather than a National Grid AIS Substation. As justified in **ES Appendix 24.7**, only visual change in setting during the operational life of the substations is considered to have the potential to materially affect significance and the scope of the assessments is restricted accordingly.



9. The analysis of visual change in the setting of heritage assets has been supported by the production of photomontages from selected viewpoints. The photomontages are an aid to understanding how the operation of the project substations and related infrastructure would affect our experience of the adjacent heritage assets in their settings, and whether any changes would affect the significance of the assets. It should be noted that individual viewpoints are not the subject of separate impact assessments (as they would be in visual impact assessment); impact on the significance of a heritage asset due to change in its setting is judged 'in the round', based on an analysis of how setting contributes to the significance of that asset.
10. The assessments in the **Setting of Heritage Assets Assessment Addendum** (REP4-006) were accompanied by photomontages from six viewpoints within the settings of the heritage assets, showing the predicted appearance of the Projects, both with and without landscape mitigation. Photomontages for the same six viewpoints have been prepared to support this additional assessment of the GIS substation:
  - Cultural Heritage (CH) Viewpoint (VP) 2 Public Right of Way (PRoW) between Friston Hall and Friston (**Appendix 1** of this document);
  - CH VP3 PRoW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm (**Appendix 2** of this document);
  - CH VP4 PRoW east of Little Moor Farm (**Appendix 3** of this document);
  - CH VP5 PRoW at Woodside Farm (**Appendix 4** of this document);
  - CH VP7 Friston House (b) (**Appendix 5** of this document); and
  - CH VP8 Friston War Memorial (**Appendix 6** of this document).
11. Reference is also made in the GIS assessments to photomontages prepared in support of the (**L VIA GIS Addendum** document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1). LVIA Viewpoints 2, 5 and 9 (document references ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_02, ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_05 and ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_8 respectively) are of particular relevance in understanding visual change in the setting of heritage assets, although their role in the cultural heritage impact assessment is different to that in visual impact assessment (as noted above).
12. Summaries of the findings of the GIS assessments (without and after mitigation) are provided in **Table 2.2.1** and **Table 2.3.1** at the end of this document.





## 2.2 Predicted Impacts on Heritage Significance without Mitigation

### 2.2.1 Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)

#### *Significance of the heritage asset*

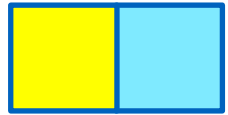
13. Little Moor Farm is located 1km to the north of Friston and would have originally been located on the edge of Friston Moor, an area of unenclosed common land, hence the name of the farm. The Listed Building is a 17<sup>th</sup> century two storey timber framed and plastered structure with a brick casing to the ground floor. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. Outbuildings associated with the farmhouse, mapped in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, have since been demolished.
14. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designation) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.
15. This former farmhouse is still located within farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. Specific features in this agricultural landscape that are related to the history of Little Moor Farm include a moated site immediately to the west (HER site KND 011), with High House Farm beyond (also a Listed Building - 1216049) and a small hedged enclosure to the north of Little Moor (HER site KND 015). All four assets appear to be the site of medieval farmsteads and part of the same early hamlet on the margins of Friston Moor; this arrangement is recorded in detail on the OS 25" map published in 1882 when all four farmsteads were still occupied and parts of the moor had not yet been enclosed (**ES Appendix 24.7**, Figure 2). This group of historic landscape features in the immediate setting of Little Moor Farm adds to its historic and archaeological interest.
16. Despite the survival of these historic features, the rural landscape around Little Moor Farm is not an 'original' unchanged 17<sup>th</sup> century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as electricity pylons which cross the landscape immediately to the south of the asset. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.
17. Little Moor Farm is located within a small enclosure and is partially screened by mature trees, scrub and hedgerows. As a result, it is not a prominent building in the rural landscape and can only be appreciated as an historic building at close range. There is an informative close-up view of the house from the public footpath that runs immediately to the east. The house can also be seen through the surrounding vegetation in views from the footpath to the north; views out from the



farmhouse are equally screened or filtered by vegetation. The positive contribution that setting makes to the significance of Little Moor Farm is therefore largely limited to the area within 200-300m of the farmhouse.

*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

18. The onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be located at least 300m to the south of Little Moor Farm with the new pylon 400m to the south-west. The new location for the existing pylon to the south of Little Moor Farm would place it 200m from the house, 100m closer than it is at present. Two cable sealing end compounds would be located adjacent the pair of pylons directly to the south of Little Moor Farm.
19. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP3 (**Appendix 2** of this document) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be experienced at a range of 600m as prominent features in the background of views of Little Moor Farm from the north, partially screened by the trees that surround Little Moor Farm. The proposed new pylon would be too far to the west to appear in the photomontages but the baseline photography for CH VP3 shows where it would be seen behind the roofs of the modern extensions to Fristonmoor Barn, roughly in line with the two existing pylons. The relocated pylon is already in the photomontage view but would now appear slightly to the east of its present position with the gantries in the cable sealing end compounds also visible.
20. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP4 (**Appendix 3** of this document) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be experienced at a range of 300m as dominant features in the view south from a location close to Little Moor Farm with very little screening by existing hedges and tree lines. The proposed new pylon would be too far to the west to appear in this view. The relocated pylon, already in this view, would appear slightly to the east of its present position.
21. Together, these two photomontages illustrate how views looking south in the setting of Little Moor Farm would be changed from a predominantly rural agricultural character (albeit with existing pylons) to a mix of industrial infrastructure and rural agriculture. The relocation of one pylon does not make a substantive contribution to this change, rather it is the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation that are responsible for the change in character of the landscape.
22. In all three operational arrangements the highest structural elements (excluding the pylons) are in the National Grid GIS substation buildings and the cable sealing end compounds; these would be seen in front of the two other onshore substations and tend to screen the onshore substations which are located beyond



them. The eastern substation would be more visible from eastern viewpoints (such as CH VP4) with the western substation more visible in western viewpoints (such as CH VP3). Therefore, although there are differences in the precise nature of the visual change, the overall level of change in the setting of Little Moor Farm would be essentially the same for the western and eastern substations alone. The combined presence of both onshore substations would result in a greater presence of industrial infrastructure in these south-facing views.

23. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation and cable sealing end compounds at close-range to the south would not change the immediate enclosed setting of Little Moor Farm, nor would it interrupt the close spatial links between this asset and the other historic assets around the edge of the former Friston Moor.

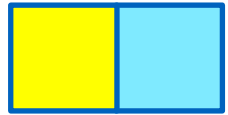
*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

24. For all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation, only 300m to the south, would represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking south in the setting of Little Moor Farm. The partial loss of rural agricultural landscape character is considered to diminish the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset but the magnitude of the impact on heritage significance is limited by the degree to which overall significance resides in this aspect of the setting.
25. The significance of the post-medieval vernacular building relates primarily to its historic fabric, which would be unaffected. Screening by vegetation means that the historic character of the building can only be appreciated in close-range views and these views (particularly from the east) would not be affected. Similarly, our ability to appreciate the relationship between Little Moor Farm and the other historic settlements on the edge of Friston Moor would be unaffected.
26. It is concluded that the significance of this heritage asset would largely be retained and the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **medium magnitude**; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of **medium importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **moderate significance** in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all three operational arrangements.

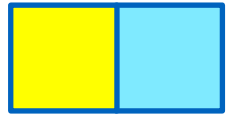
### 2.2.2 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)

*Significance of the heritage asset*

27. The Historic England List Entry refers to 'High House Farm' but current OS maps refer to it as Moor Farm. It is located 1km to the north of Friston and immediately to the west of Little Moor Farm. Like Little Moor, it was formerly located on the



- edge of Friston Moor. Since 2000, the single cluster of farm buildings known as Moor Farm has been divided into two and a second residential property created by converting and extending the existing agricultural buildings eastwards. The original farmhouse is known as High House Farm and the new property is Fristonmoor Barn.
28. The Listed Building is a 17<sup>th</sup> century two storey timber framed and plastered structure in an L-shaped plan with later brick casing. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designation) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.
  29. This former farmhouse is still located within farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. Specific features in this landscape that are related to the history of High House Farm include what appear to be the remains of a moated enclosure around the farm and a cluster of medieval settlement sites only 200m to the east (Little Moor Farm – 1215743, HER sites KND 011 and KND 015). This group of features in the immediate setting of High House Farm adds to its historic and archaeological interest.
  30. The rural landscape around High House Farm is not an ‘original’ unchanged 17<sup>th</sup> century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as electricity pylons. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.
  31. High House Farm is less enclosed than Little Moor Farm, its near neighbour to the east, and the single cluster of buildings (both historic and modern) that makes up High House and Fristonmoor Barn can be seen more widely from the surrounding landscape. There are short-range views from footpaths to the north and east (150-200m) and longer-range views from footpaths to the south and southeast and from Grove Road (up to 900m away).
  32. In all cases, it is the recently constructed and renovated buildings of Fristonmoor Barn that are the most visible part of the cluster and the listed farmhouse itself is harder to appreciate, being partially surrounded by mature trees, particularly on its west side. A lack of close public access following the diversion of a Public Right of Way (PRoW) means that there are no informative close-range views of the farmhouse from where its architectural interest can be appreciated. The positive contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset is therefore largely derived from the landscape within 500m.



*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

33. The onshore substations and National Grid substation would be located at least 450m to the south-east of High House Farm with the new pylon 300m to the south. The relocated pylon would remain 350m from High House Farm but slightly further to the north in views from the farmhouse. Two cable sealing end compounds would be located close to the relocated pylon and at least 250m from High House Farm.
34. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP3 illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid substation and cable sealing end compounds would be experienced at a range of 500-600m as prominent features in the background of views that also include the cluster of buildings at Fristonmoor Barn / High House Farm (although not the Listed Building itself). A photomontage from viewpoint LVIA VP5 (document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_05) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid substation and cable sealing end compounds would be experienced at a range of 400-500m as dominant features in the view southeast from a location close to High House Farm with very little screening by existing hedges and tree lines.
35. Together, these two photomontages illustrate how views looking southeast in the setting of High House Farm would be changed from a predominantly rural agricultural character (albeit with existing pylons) to a mix of industrial infrastructure and rural agriculture. In all three scenarios the highest structural elements are in the National Grid GIS substation and cable sealing end compounds; these would be seen in front of the two other onshore substations. Therefore, although there are differences in the precise nature of the visual change, the overall level of change in the setting of High House Farm would be essentially the same for all three operational arrangements.
36. Existing views looking northwest towards High House Farm from the public footpath south of Little Moor Farm and from Grove Road would be lost as a result both of footpath diversion and obstruction of the view by the National Grid Substation together with either the western or eastern substation.
37. It follows that the predicted visual change in the setting of High House Farm would be essentially the same for all three operational arrangements. The addition of a pylon and relocation of another does not make a substantive contribution to this change, it is the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation that are responsible for the change in character of the landscape and the obstruction of views.
38. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation at close-range to the south-east would not change the immediate setting of High



House Farm, nor would it interrupt the close spatial links between this asset and the other historic assets around the edge of the former Friston Moor.

*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

39. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, 450m to the south-east, would represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking south-east in the setting of High House Farm. They would also lead to the loss of longer-range views looking northwest from the path south of Little Moor Farm and from Grove Road towards the cluster of buildings at High House Farm / Fristonmoor Barn.
40. The partial loss of rural agricultural landscape character and the loss of some views is considered to diminish the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset but the magnitude of the impact on the overall heritage significance is limited by the degree to which overall significance resides in this aspect of the setting.
41. The significance of the post-medieval vernacular building relates primarily to its historic fabric, which would be unaffected. Similarly, our ability to appreciate the relationship between High House Farm and the other historic settlements on the edge of Friston Moor would be unaffected. Screening by vegetation and surrounding buildings and the absence of close-range views means that the historic character of the Listed Building cannot be readily appreciated from its setting, diminishing the value of the views affected by the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects.
42. It is concluded that the significance of this heritage asset would largely be retained, and the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **low magnitude**; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of **medium importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **minor significance** in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all three operational arrangements.

### 2.2.3 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

*Significance of the heritage asset*

43. Friston House is located immediately to the northwest of Friston on the Saxmundham Road. It is a substantial two-storey brick house built in the first half of the 19th century with a later 19th century extension in matching brick on its east side. Heritage significance (and the primary reason for its designation) relates to architectural interest in the house itself.
44. The setting of Friston House comprises landscaped grounds, which measure roughly 400m north to south and 300m east to west and extend as far as the





northern edge of Friston village. The house, which is located in the northwest corner of the grounds, has a west-facing entrance front approached by a short curving carriage drive off the Saxmundham Road. There are domestic ranges around a small courtyard on the north side of the main house with a walled kitchen garden attached to the east of the courtyard. The south elevation of the house overlooks an area of lawn, but the rest of the grounds are given over to open woodland with a wide variety of planted trees.

45. This overall layout of house and grounds is essentially the same as that recorded on the 1845 tithe map for Friston Parish and in more detail by the Ordnance Survey in 1882. It is believed that this is the original design of the grounds and therefore reflects how the house was intended to be experienced and enjoyed. The house was well-screened from public gaze and enjoyed private views to the south out over its lawn with a network of secluded walks through the wooded areas beyond. It was therefore designed to be enjoyed without any reference to the wider landscape and this arrangement survives to the present day. This intact designed setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage significance of Friston House, adding to its historic and artistic interest.
46. This contribution to significance does not extend out into the surrounding landscape. It is possible to obtain an oblique glimpsed view of the house when passing the driveway entrances on the Saxmundham Road and there are distant, filtered views of the rear of the house from the footpath to the north-east of the house. These views do not contribute to the significance of the house.

*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

47. The onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be located at least 200m from the northeast corner of the grounds and 400m to the north-east of Friston House. The grounds are extensively planted with trees and this dense cover effectively obstructs views out into the wider landscape from most of the grounds, even in winter. As a result, there is no reason to predict any visual change from within the grounds, except in views out from along the eastern and northern boundaries.
48. The only exception to this general statement occurs in an area immediately to the east of the house where the presence of well-spaced mature trees and absence of younger trees and shrubs results in relatively open views between the tree trunks. This opens up partial views out towards the proposed substations from within the grounds, particularly in winter.
49. The predicted visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation is illustrated by a photomontage from a viewpoint located in the open woodland east of the house from where the surrounding landscape would be



most visible without actually standing on the property boundary (CH VP7, **Appendix 5** of this document). The baseline photography clearly illustrates the relatively open nature of this section of the enclosing woodland in contrast to the area further to the right in the photograph.

50. From the woodland east of the house (CH VP7) there would be filtered views in winter to parts of the National Grid GIS substation and the western onshore substation with some visibility of these structures even in summer. The eastern onshore substation would be screened from view behind vegetation both within the grounds of Friston House and on a more distant field boundary. From the lawn in front of the house there would be a highly filtered view in winter through to parts of the National Grid GIS substation and the western onshore substation. The eastern onshore substation would be screened from view by vegetation.

*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

51. Friston House was designed to be appreciated in a private, enclosed woodland setting with no reference to the wider landscape; this designed setting has been maintained and the house is still experienced in that manner today.
52. The predicted visual change would have only a very limited impact on the experience of the house in an attractive woodland setting. It is considered that this change in setting is not sufficient to materially diminish the contribution that it makes to the significance of the house. It is concluded that the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **negligible magnitude**; this is equivalent to no material harm to significance. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of **medium importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **minor significance**, which is not significant in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all three operational arrangements.

#### 2.2.4 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)

*Significance of the heritage asset*

53. Woodside Farmhouse is located on the northern edge of Friston village, close to the church and adjacent to the woodland of Friston House. The Listed Building is a 17<sup>th</sup> century two storey timber framed and plastered structure that was extended southwards in the 18th century where there is a brick gable end to the building. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designated) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.
54. This former farmhouse is still located adjacent to farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to





the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. The rural landscape adjacent to Woodside Farmhouse is not an 'original' unchanged 17<sup>th</sup> century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as electricity pylons and 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural sheds. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.

55. The farmhouse is located on a lane that runs along the east side of the woodland around Friston House (formerly the road to Saxmundham before realignment in the 19<sup>th</sup> century). This lane, now a public footpath, provides excellent close-range views of the farmhouse and its associated weatherboarded outbuildings with farmland beyond to the east. There are also informative views of the east side of the farmhouse across a field from a public footpath which runs 150m to the east. There are no longer-range views so this historic building is very much experienced in its immediate surroundings, within 200m, and the positive contribution that setting makes to significance is largely derived from this area.

*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

56. The onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be located at least 350m to the northeast of Woodside Farm with the western onshore substation closest to this asset. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP5 (**Appendix 4** of this document) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid substation would appear behind the farmhouse when walking north along the lane beside the building. Views looking north-east in the immediate setting of Woodside Farm would be changed from a predominantly rural agricultural character (albeit with existing pylons) to a mix of industrial infrastructure and rural agriculture.
57. The western onshore substation would be most prominent in the view, due to its proximity, but the greater mass of the buildings for the National Grid GIS substation would be clearly seen beyond it. Existing vegetation (hedgerows, tree lines and woodland) closer to Woodside Farm would partially screen the lower elements of the western onshore substation. The eastern onshore substation would be less visible due to its greater distance and presence of intervening vegetation. The new pylon would be located too far to the west to feature in these views and the relocated pylon would appear in approximately the same location as currently, but slight further from Woodside Farm.
58. Other views of the farmhouse would be unaffected by the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, including views when walking south along the lane and views from the footpath to the east of Woodside Farm.



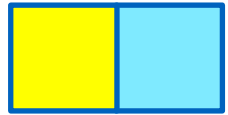
*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

59. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation 350m to the northeast would represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking northeast in the immediate setting of Woodside Farm. The partial loss of rural agricultural landscape character is considered to diminish the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset but the magnitude of the impact on the overall heritage significance is limited by the degree to which overall significance resides in this aspect of the setting.
60. The significance of the post-medieval vernacular building relates primarily to its historic fabric, which would be unaffected. There would continue to be at least 350m of agricultural land between the farmhouse and the proposed substations and views of the farmhouse from other directions would be unaffected.
61. It is concluded that the significance of this heritage asset would largely be retained and the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **low magnitude** for all three operational arrangements; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of **medium importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **minor significance**.

### 2.2.5 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II\*)

*Significance of the heritage asset*

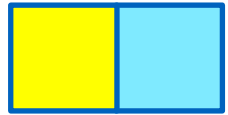
62. The Church of St Mary, Friston, is located in a rural setting on top of a slight rise at the northern edge of the village of Friston, the main settlement in the parish of the same name. The significance of this asset (and the reason for its designation as a Grade II\* Listed Building) primarily lies in the medieval fabric of the church, which has considerable architectural, archaeological, artistic and historic interest. The church comprises a nave and chancel with a south porch and square tower at the west end. The earliest visible fabric is of 11th century date including a blocked doorway in the north wall of the nave, but most medieval work is of 14th and 15th century date. The medieval fabric of rendered flint with brick buttresses was extensively restored in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the complete rebuilding of the west tower.
63. Setting contributes to the significance of this church on three different scales. The immediate setting is provided by the churchyard; this creates an historically appropriate space around the church from which the architecture of the building can be appreciated at close range. These close-up views reinforce the architectural and historic interest of the church. The churchyard also contains the separately listed (Grade II) war memorial, close to the east end of the church (see below for an assessment of the War Memorial).



64. The church can also be appreciated as an important building within the village of Friston, reinforcing the historic interest of the church as a component of this historic settlement. The slightly elevated position of the churchyard provides views out southwards into the village, including the row of medieval cottages at Church Walls immediately to the southwest. There are also short-range views of the church from within the village, for example from Grove Road and from the southern end of the green.
65. Finally, the church can be experienced as a prominent feature in views from the surrounding landscape. These views allow the church to be appreciated in its historic role as the spiritual and physical focal point of its parish, adding further to historic interest in the asset. The following sequential views of the church have been identified: the footpath running south towards the church from Little Moor Farm, the footpath approaching Friston from the west from Friston Hall and the B1121 road approaching Friston from the south. The church is a relatively small structure with a low tower, so the available views are generally within 1km and typically only the tower is visible. Longer-range views are increasingly blocked by hedges and woodland and these glimpsed views contribute very little to the significance of the church.

*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

66. The onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be located at least 400m to the north of the church. The predicted visual relationship between the church and the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation is illustrated by photomontages from six viewpoints that span the three spatial scales in the setting described above.
67. Visual change in the immediate surroundings of the church, within the churchyard, is illustrated by a photomontage from a viewpoint at the War Memorial, beside the east end of the church (CH VP8, **Appendix 6** of this document). This shows that there would be heavily filtered views looking north towards the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation, more open in winter than in summer. LVIA VP2 (document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_02), on the north side of Church Road, illustrates the more open views towards the substations that would be experienced from the northern boundary of the churchyard with the higher parts of all three substations visible above vegetation.
68. It should be noted that views of the church from within the churchyard would not be changed and the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would only be seen when looking away from the church towards the north.
69. Changes in shorter-range views of the church from within the village are illustrated by a photomontage from a viewpoint (LVIA VP6, document reference

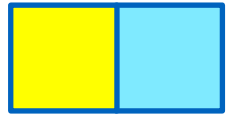


ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_06) which illustrates the view from the green in Friston looking north with the church tower visible in the foreground and the onshore substations and National Grid substation beyond. The photomontage predicts that there would be no visibility of any part of a substation from this location. It is considered that all shorter-range views of the church would remain unchanged.

70. Change in longer-range views from outside the village towards the church tower are illustrated from three viewpoints. LVIA VP9 (document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_08) illustrates a view of the church at a range of 600m, approaching the village from the south on the Aldeburgh Road with the onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in the background. The photomontage predicts that only the highest parts of all three substations would be seen slightly above the existing roofscape of Friston, to the east of the church. The upper parts of the new pylon would also be seen to the west of the church tower.
71. CH VP2 (**Appendix 1** of this document) illustrates a view towards the church tower at a range of 450m from the footpath to Friston Hall with the onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background. The photomontage predicts that only the highest parts of the western onshore substation might be visible between the roofs of houses and trees in Friston and probably only in winter.
72. CH VP4 (**Appendix 3** of this document) illustrates a view looking south from close to Little Moor Farm (1215743) along the public footpath that leads to Friston. The church tower is visible on the skyline when walking south along this path and can be seen in the baseline photography at a range of 1.2km. The photomontage predicts that this view of the church tower would be entirely obstructed by the National Grid GIS substation. It may be noted that it is proposed that this right of way will be diverted as it would be blocked by the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation. However, the southern end of this path closer to Friston would remain open and the views of the church in this final 350m closest to Friston would be unaffected.

*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

73. The positive contribution that setting makes to the significance of the Church of St Mary, Friston, has been described at three different spatial scales and, at all three scales, it is predicted that there would be at least some change in the setting.
74. In the immediate surroundings of the churchyard there would be filtered views northwards through the trees that line the churchyard and field boundaries beyond to the substations. The distance to the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would result in the church remaining the dominant building



- in its immediate setting and some visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid substation in views looking away from the church would not affect ability to experience and appreciate this medieval building at close-range. The contribution made by setting at this scale would not be materially affected.
75. The substations would not be visible looking northwards from viewpoints within the village where the church can currently be appreciated and the contribution made by setting at this scale would not be affected.
76. The substations would be visible in the background of some longer-range views of the church tower from the south, but only the highest parts of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be visible. The status of the church tower as a landmark from the wider parish of Friston would not be compromised with the church tower remaining a prominent feature in these views. The contribution made by setting to the significance of the church in these views would not be materially affected.
77. The National Grid GIS substation would entirely obstruct the sequential longer-range views of the church tower from the north when approaching Friston on the public footpath from Little Moor Farm. The loss of this footpath and the views from it would diminish the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the church at this spatial scale. No other publicly accessible viewpoints have been identified in this part of the landscape where the same sequential obstruction of views towards the church would occur.
78. It is concluded that this loss, when set against the overall contribution made by the setting and significance of the church as a whole, would amount to an adverse impact of **low magnitude**; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II\* Listed Building is an asset of **high importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **moderate significance** in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all operational arrangements.

### 2.2.6 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)

#### *Significance of the heritage asset*

79. Friston War Memorial is located in the churchyard at Friston, adjacent to the east end of the church. It was erected immediately after WWI, but more names were added to the memorial after WWII. The churchyard setting of the memorial and its close juxtaposition with the church supports its historical interest, but appreciation of the memorial does not extend beyond these immediate surroundings. The positive contribution made by setting is therefore primarily limited to the churchyard.



*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

80. Visual change in the setting of the War Memorial is illustrated by a viewpoint and associated photomontage, standing beside the memorial (CH VP8, **Appendix 6** of this document). This shows that there would be highly filtered views looking north towards the substations, more open in winter than in summer, largely screened by existing vegetation.

*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

81. In the immediate surroundings of the War Memorial there would be highly filtered views northwards through the trees that line the churchyard and field boundaries beyond to the substations. The distance to the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would result in the church remaining the dominant building in the setting of the War Memorial. Some visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation in views looking away from the War Memorial would not materially affect our ability to experience this monument at close-range and to appreciate its relationship to the church.
82. It is concluded that the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **negligible magnitude**; this is equivalent to no material harm to significance. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of **medium importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **minor significance**, which is not significant in EIA terms. This conclusion applies equally to all three operational arrangements.

### 2.2.7 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II\*)

*Significance of the heritage asset*

83. Friston Post Mill is a corn mill located in the village of Friston and dates from 1812 with major modifications in the later 19th century. The justification of its Grade II\* listing is carefully explained in the relevant list entry, referring to the architectural and historic interest of the structure. In summary, it is “judged to be one of the finest remaining post mills in the world”. The reasons for designation relate entirely to the mill itself, the survival of its 19th century structure and mechanisms and the resulting legibility of the wind-powered milling process in this particular type of windmill. It follows that the heritage significance of this asset lies primarily in its fabric.
84. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset can be described on two different spatial scales. The immediate setting of the mill in Friston comprises a level open space in which the mill could be rotated with a two-storey miller’s house on the north side of the mill, built in 1872 at the same time as the major modifications to the mill. This grouping of buildings adds to the historic interest of the mill itself.





85. Away from the immediate setting, it is possible to appreciate the post mill in longer-range views when approaching the village on roads and footpaths, particularly from the south and west. Standing taller than all of the surrounding buildings in the village, it illustrates the importance of height for windmills, allowing the sails (now absent at Friston) to catch the wind. This adds to the historical interest of the mill.
86. The existing overhead line pylons to the north of Friston appear beside the mill in views from the south and at a similar height above the horizon. These slender lattice towers do not materially diminish our ability to appreciate the height of the mill relative to the surrounding buildings in the village.

*Predicted change to the setting of the asset*

87. The onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation would be located at least 900m to the north of the mill. It is clear from a site visit that there would be no visual change in the immediate surroundings of the mill yard and in short-range views of the mill from within the village.
88. The highest components of the substations might just be noticed in the roofline of Friston, behind the mill in longer range views of the mill from the south. The new pylon would be seen in these views as part of two parallel lines of pylons that currently run to the north of the village.
89. Longer range views of the mill from directions other than south would remain unchanged.

*Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*

90. It is considered that this predicted visual change in the setting would not materially affect the contribution that setting currently makes to the significance of the mill.
91. It is possible, but not certain, that the highest elements of the substations would be seen among the rooftops of Friston close to the mill. This very limited change would not affect our perception of the mill as the highest structure, rising above the other buildings in the village. The components of the substations would be experienced as part of the cluster of lower buildings in the village and would not diminish appreciation of the mill in these views from the south.
92. The new pylon would be seen beyond the mill from some viewpoints to the south, but this would not be a significant change from the existing views where the mill is experienced cumulatively with two lines of pylons in the background.
93. It is concluded that the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **negligible magnitude**; this is equivalent to no material harm to significance.



Given that this Grade II\* Listed Building is an asset of **high importance**, the impact is considered to result in an effect of **minor significance**, which is not significant in EIA terms. This conclusion applies equally to all three operational arrangements.

### 2.3 Predicted Residual Impacts on Heritage Significance with Landscape Mitigation

94. An Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan (OLMP) (discussed within the **OLEMS** (document reference 8.7), secured under a requirement of the draft DCO, has been developed that seeks to mitigate adverse impacts caused by the operation of the onshore substations and National Grid infrastructure at Friston. The OLMP has been designed to address a range of landscape, ecology / biodiversity and heritage considerations but, in the context of this report, it is the heritage considerations that are relevant.
95. From a heritage perspective, the OLMP seeks to reduce adverse visual change in the settings of affected heritage assets. This will primarily be achieved in two ways:
  - New areas of woodland will be planted to screen the onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston from view; and
  - Historic field boundaries will be reinstated or reinforced to enhance the historic character of the agricultural landscape surrounding the onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston.
96. The OLMP has been developed to take into consideration historic landscape and re-establishing historic field boundaries. In areas to the immediate north of Friston, the re-establishment of historic field boundaries, filling gaps in existing hedgerows and introducing field boundary trees has been proposed to provide layered screening, rather than large-scale woodland planting close to the village. This allows the 'setting' of Friston to be retained (rather than being contained by woodland). Reinstatement of hedges with substantial gaps and new field trees are proposed to north of Friston. These proposals focus on the re-establishment of historic field boundary hedgerows / tree lines; as well as tree blocks set back from farm houses (e.g. Covert woods).
97. The use of woodland to screen the substations has the potential to cause adverse changes in the settings of the affected heritage assets. This can occur when screening planting obstructs views that make a positive contribution to the setting or changes landscape character in a way that reduces that positive contribution.
98. Both of these factors are relevant in the present context and the design of the OLMP has responded to the following considerations:





- Maintenance of views towards Friston Church; and
  - The retention of historic farmhouses in an agricultural landscape.
99. In the area to the north of the onshore substation and National Grid substation, the OLMP has proposed the establishment of larger woodland blocks akin to the existing pattern of woodland blocks within the wider landscape.
100. As a result, the OLMP has sought to keep woodland planting as far north of Friston village as possible and to maintain offsets from the three historic farmhouses affected by the developments.
101. In relation to individual farmsteads (e.g. listed buildings), the **OLEMS** has proposed planting not to enclose the historic farms in woodland, as this is not how they would have been experienced in the past. The re-establishment of historically mapped tree-lined enclosures close to the farms has been proposed, to retain farms in an open farmed landscape, whilst achieving screening through multiple lines of planting.
102. In the area between the onshore substations and National Grid substation and Friston Moor, the OLMP primarily seeks to reinstate the historic (19th century) field pattern to enhance the setting of High House Farm and Little Moor Farm.
103. The net effect of the measures proposed in the OLMP is, where possible, to minimise visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid substation whilst retaining the heritage assets in an appropriate setting.
104. In the assessments that follow, the predicted impact of the three operational arrangements on the settings of the seven heritage assets have been re-considered, assuming 15 years of growth in the mitigation planting as proposed in the OLMP. Analysis of the significance of each asset is unchanged so the reader should refer back to Section 2.2 for information on that aspect of the assessment. A summary of the residual impacts is provided in **Table 2**.

### 2.3.1 Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)

105. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three operational arrangements on the significance of Little Moor Farm would be medium adverse. This impact reflected the visibility and proximity of the substations and the resulting industrialising of landscape character to the south of the asset.
106. The OLMP proposes to reinstate lost field boundaries in the vicinity of Little Moor Farm, reducing field sizes and restoring the more enclosed field pattern that was the setting for the farm in the 19th century. It also proposes to create new belts of woodland to the south of Little Moor Farm and between Little Moor Farm and

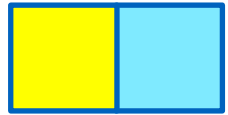


Fristonmoor Barn that will create a degree of visual separation between the onshore substations and National Grid substation and the properties on Friston Moor.

107. Taken together, these proposals would not entirely screen the setting of Little Moor Farm from the onshore substations and National Grid substation but would create a more enclosed landscape between the asset and the developments and greatly reduce the visibility of the substations. This is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP3 and CH VP4 (**Appendix 2** and **3** of this document). CH VP3 illustrates the effectiveness of the proposed woodland belt between Little Moor Farm and High House Farm in screening the onshore substations and National Grid substation from view in this part of the setting, retaining a more rural agricultural character. CH VP4 illustrates the effectiveness of the proposed woodland belt south of Little Moor Farm.
108. It is concluded that the proposals in the OLMP will provide a substantial degree of mitigation and the assessment of residual impact is reduced to **low magnitude**. This is an effect of **minor significance** in EIA terms.

### 2.3.2 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)

109. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three development scenarios on the significance of High House Farm would be low adverse. This impact reflected the visibility and proximity of the substations and the resulting change, industrialising the landscape character to the south-east of the asset.
110. The OLMP proposes to reinstate lost field boundaries in the vicinity of High House Farm, reducing field sizes and restoring the more enclosed field pattern that was the setting for the farm in the 19th century. It also proposes to create a new belt of woodland between Little Moor Farm and Fristonmoor Barn that will create a degree of separation between the onshore substations and National Grid substation and the properties on Friston Moor, including High House Farm. Sealing End Compounds will be incorporated into field boundaries where possible.
111. Taken together, these proposals would significantly reduce the visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid substation in the setting of High House Farm. The approach on the footpath from the south (LVIA VP5, document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_05) would now be partially screened by reinstated hedgerows and the proposed tree belt to the south of Fristonmoor Barn would provide substantial screening from the immediate surroundings of the farmhouse. This is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP3 (**Appendix 2** of this document).



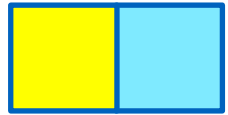
112. It is considered that this degree of screening would reduce impact on significance but not enough to change the finding on residual impact from **low magnitude** and this would still be an effect of **minor significance** in EIA terms.

### 2.3.3 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

113. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three development scenarios on the significance of Friston House would be negligible. This impact reflected the enclosed and inward-facing nature of the setting to Friston House and the very limited visibility of the developments from within the grounds of the house.
114. The OLMP proposes to create a belt of woodland to the west of the substations which would add further screening of the substations at the locations illustrated by CH VP 7 (**Appendix 5** of this document). It is considered that this enhanced degree of screening would further reduce but not entirely remove the visibility of the substations and the assessment would remain one of **negligible magnitude** on the significance of Friston House for all three scenarios. This would still be an effect of **minor significance** in EIA terms.

### 2.3.4 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)

115. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the magnitude of impact on the significance of Woodside Farm would be low adverse for all three development scenarios. This impact reflected the visibility and proximity of the substations and the resulting change, industrialising the landscape character to the north-east of the asset.
116. The OLMP proposes to reinstate and reinforce field boundaries with hedges in the immediate vicinity of Woodside Farm, reinstating its more enclosed agricultural setting. New woodland will be planted to the north, surrounding the onshore substations and National Grid substation on their south and west sides and creating a screen between the farm and the onshore substations and National Grid substation. It is considered that the loss of longer-range views to the north due to screening would not itself be an adverse impact as the slightly rising ground already restricts these views and the farm would be retained in an area of fields sufficient to provide an appropriate setting.
117. Predicted rates of tree growth suggest that, 15 years after planting, this woodland would be tall enough to entirely screen both onshore substations with only the highest gantries in the National Grid GIS substation visible. This is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP5 (**Appendix 4** of this document).
118. It is considered that this degree of screening would considerably reduce impact on significance. It is concluded that the residual impact of all three operational



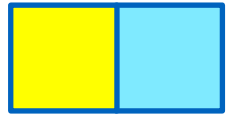
arrangements would be reduced to **negligible magnitude** and **minor significance** in EIA terms.

### 2.3.5 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II\*)

119. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three development scenarios on the significance of Friston Church would be minor. This impact primarily resulted from the loss of views of the church tower when approaching Friston from the north along the footpath from Little Moor Farm. This footpath would be closed and the view of the church from the vicinity of Little Moor Farm completely obstructed by elements of the National Grid substation and East Anglia ONE North onshore substations.
120. The highest parts of the substations would also be just visible in some other valued views of the church and in views north from the churchyard but, collectively, these changes would not substantively increase the adverse impact caused by the loss of the sequential views from the north.
121. Proposals in the OLMP will not reduce the adverse impact caused by the loss of the views from the north. New public footpaths will be created to compensate for the loss of existing rights of way but none of these are likely to provide new views towards the church tower that might compensate for the predicted loss of existing views from the north.
122. Proposed woodland planting along the southern side of the onshore substations and National Grid substation will add further screening of the onshore substations and National Grid substation when viewed from the churchyard (CH VP 8 (**Appendix 6** of this document) and LVIA VP2 (document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_02)). In other views where church and substations might be seen cumulatively (for example CH VP2 (**Appendix 1** of this document and LVIA VP9 (document reference ExA.AS-4.D11.V1\_08)), growth after 15 years would not be high enough to screen those elements of the substations in these views. Therefore, the very limited visual change would persist.
123. It is concluded that the measures proposed in the OLMP would lead to limited mitigation of impacts on the significance of Friston Church, particularly in views north from the churchyard. However, this would not be sufficient to change the assessment of residual impact in all three operational arrangements from **low magnitude** and **moderate significance** in EIA terms.

### 2.3.6 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)

124. Assessment of the impact of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that there would be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of Friston War Memorial for all three scenarios.



125. The mitigation measures proposed in the OLMP would lead to very minor change in the visual relationship between the war memorial and the substations. There is potential for heavily screened views towards the substations without mitigation. Photomontages from CH VP8 (**Appendix 6** of this document) demonstrate that the measures proposed in the OLMP would further screen the substations from view after 15 years of growth. The conclusion of **negligible magnitude** remains valid.

### 2.3.7 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II\*)

126. Assessment of the impact of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that there would be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of Friston Post Mill for all three scenarios.
127. The mitigation measures proposed in the OLMP would not change the visual relationship between the post mill and the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects and therefore the conclusion of **negligible magnitude** remains valid.

## 2.4 Conclusions

128. This report has presented the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the onshore substations and National Grid infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North and the proposed East Anglia TWO projects, both individually and cumulatively, on the significance of onshore heritage assets resulting from change in their setting in the vicinity of the proposed substations. It has been assumed for the purposes of assessment that the National Grid substation would adopt gas insulated switchgear (GIS) technology.
129. For the seven assets in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid infrastructure at Friston it is primarily the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation, rather than the proposed overhead line realignment works that would lead to adverse impact on heritage significance. These impacts are caused by the extent and visual prominence of the onshore substations and National Grid GIS substation which would change the landscape character in the settings of heritage assets currently experienced and appreciated in a rural agricultural setting. In the case of the Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864), additional impact on significance is caused by the National Grid GIS substation blocking valued views towards the church.
130. The results of the assessments are summarised in **Table 1**. For all of these assets, there is no clear distinction to be drawn between the impact of the three operational arrangements.
131. Magnitude of impact (equated to harm) is greatest for Little Moor Farm (1215743) which would experience adverse impacts of medium magnitude. High House



Farm (1216049), Friston House (1216066), the Church of St Mary (1287864), Friston Post Mill (1215741) and Friston War Memorial (1435814) would all experience lesser levels of impact. Impacts on Little Moor Farm and the Church of St Mary are considered to be of moderate EIA significance; all other impacts would be of minor EIA significance.

132. An Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan has been developed that seeks, among other objectives, to reduce adverse impacts on the heritage assets at Friston. The results of the assessments of residual impacts, after mitigation, are summarised in **Table 2**. This has achieved some reduction in impact, particularly for Little Moor Farm and Woodside Farm. In other cases, there is some benefit but not enough to substantively change the findings of the assessment. As a result, only residual impacts on the Church of St Mary are considered to be of moderate EIA significance. All other residual impacts would be of minor EIA significance.
183. In all cases, both with and without mitigation, any adverse impacts on heritage significance identified in this report are considered to represent **less than substantial harm** for the purposes of the National Policy Statement and National Planning Policy Framework.

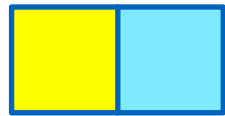


Table 2.2.1 Impact of proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects on the significance of heritage assets due to change in their settings

Asset	Heritage Importance	Western Onshore Substation Only and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure		Eastern Onshore Substation Only and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure		Western and Eastern Onshore Substations Combined and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure	
		Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect	Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect	Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect
<b>Little Moor Farm</b>	Medium	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate
<b>High House Farm</b>	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
<b>Friston House</b>	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
<b>Woodside Farm</b>	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
<b>Church of St Mary, Friston</b>	High	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate
<b>Friston War Memorial</b>	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
<b>Friston Post Mill</b>	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor

\*Adverse impacts of low and medium magnitude are the equivalent of less than substantial harm. Impacts of negligible magnitude are the equivalent of no material harm.





Table 2.3.1 Residual impacts of proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects after implementation of landscape mitigation

Asset	Heritage Importance	Western Onshore Substation Only and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure		Eastern Onshore Substation Only and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure		Western and Eastern Onshore Substations Combined and National Grid (GIS) infrastructure	
		Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect	Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect	Magnitude of Impact*	Significance of Effect
<b>Little Moor Farm</b>	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
<b>High House Farm</b>	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
<b>Friston House</b>	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
<b>Woodside Farm</b>	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
<b>Church of St Mary, Friston</b>	High	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate
<b>Friston War Memorial</b>	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
<b>Friston Post Mill</b>	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor

\*Adverse impacts of low and medium magnitude are the equivalent of less than substantial harm. Impacts of negligible magnitude are the equivalent of no material harm.