



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 24.7

Assessment of the Impact of Onshore Infrastructure in the Setting of Heritage Assets

Part 1 of 2

Environmental Statement Volume 3

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East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Offshore Wind farms

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HA Job no.:	EAOC18
Project Manager:	Tom Janes
Author:	Stephen Carter
Fieldwork:	Stephen Carter
Graphics:	Tom Janes & Stephen Carter
Approved by:	Tom Janes

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EAST ANGLIA TWO AND EAST ANGLIA ONE NORTH OFFSHORE WINDFARMS

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF ONSHORE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the onshore infrastructure for the proposed East Anglia ONE North and proposed East Anglia TWO projects, both individually and cumulatively, on the significance of onshore heritage assets resulting from change in their setting.

Two areas have been identified where the operation of onshore infrastructure would lead to material change in the setting of heritage assets:

- *Land in the vicinity of the proposed onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston; and*
- *A section of the onshore cable route in an area of woodland immediately to the south of Aldringham Court (1393143) (a Grade II Listed Building).*

Eight designated heritage assets (all Listed Buildings) have been identified in these two areas where change in setting could lead to material harm to their significance.

The onshore cable route would pass through woodland to the south of Aldringham Court within land that was formerly part of the grounds to the house. It is concluded that this land makes a very limited contribution to the significance of the Listed Building and the clearing of a swathe though this area of woodland would have only a very limited impact on the experience of the house in an informal 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.

For the seven assets in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston it is primarily the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, rather than the proposed overhead line realignment works that would lead to adverse impact on significance. These impacts are caused by the extent and visual prominence of the onshore substations and National Grid 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 onshore substations and National Grid substation blocking valued views from a public footpath leading to the church.

For most of these assets, there is no clear distinction to be drawn between the impact of the three different operational arrangements (i.e. East Anglia TWO project alone, East Anglia ONE North project alone and cumulatively). The exception is Woodside Farm (1215744), where the proximity of the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation relative to the East Anglia TWO onshore substation makes for a material increase in the magnitude of impact.

Magnitude of impact (equated to harm) is greatest for the two historic farmhouses that are closest to the proposed onshore substations and National Grid substation and both Little Moor Farm (1215743) and Woodside Farm 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. These impacts are summarised in Table 2.

An Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan (discussed within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Strategy (OLEMS) (document reference 8.7), secured under a requirement of the draft DCO) 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 3. This has achieved some reduction in impact, particularly for Woodside Farm. In other cases, there is some benefit but not enough to substantively change the findings of the assessment. As a result, residual impact at Little Moor Farm is still considered to be of medium magnitude.

In all cases, both with and without mitigation, any adverse impacts on significance identified in this report are considered to represent less than substantial harm for the purposes of the NPS and NPPF.

1 INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the onshore infrastructure for the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Windfarm projects, both individually and cumulatively, on the significance of onshore heritage assets resulting from change in their setting.
2. This assessment builds upon preliminary work on the setting of heritage assets undertaken in 2018 as part of the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment¹. The initial stages of the setting study identified two areas where the operation of onshore infrastructure would lead to material change in the setting of heritage assets:
 - Land in the vicinity of the proposed onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston; and
 - A section of the onshore cable route in an area of woodland immediately to the south of Aldringham Court (1393143) (a Grade II Listed Building).
3. Eight designated heritage assets have been identified in these two areas where change in setting could lead to material harm to their significance and this report contains detailed assessments of the predicted impact of the two windfarm projects on these eight designated heritage assets.
4. As described in **Chapter 5 EIA Methodology**, there are two co-located onshore substation locations for either the proposed East Anglia TWO project or the proposed East Anglia ONE North project. It should be noted that the draft DCOs for both the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects have the flexibility for either project to use either onshore substation location. The assessment presented in this appendix is based on the intended development strategy of the proposed East Anglia TWO project using the eastern onshore substation location and the proposed East Anglia ONE North project using the western onshore substation location. This assessment presents following operation arrangements:
 - East Anglia TWO project alone;
 - East Anglia ONE North project alone; and
 - Cumulative impact of East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North.
5. All three scenarios would include the National Grid substation, located immediately to the north of either one or both of the proposed onshore substations. In the event that either project uses the

¹ ES Volume 3. Appendix 24.3 East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarms: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment. Section 3.8: Setting Study, pages 34-47.

alternative onshore substation location, the impacts would be covered by the scenarios presented in this assessment.

2 ASSESSMENT METHODS

6. According to the NPPF², setting is defined as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”

7. It follows that change in the setting of a heritage asset may affect the contribution setting makes to significance. Depending on both the way in which setting contributes to significance and the nature of any proposed changes, there could be a positive, negative or neutral impact on the significance of the asset.

8. Historic England therefore recommends³ a staged approach to the assessment of potential impacts on heritage significance, comprising the following five steps:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

9. This present assessment has adopted the approach recommended by Historic England and addresses Steps 2 to 4 of that process.

10. **Step 1** (the identification of assets) has already been dealt with in a report which was submitted as part of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) for the projects and is included as a supporting technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES)⁴. It was concluded in that study that six assets would be affected and therefore merited further assessment in Steps 2 to 4. The findings of the report were reviewed by the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Expert Topic Group (ETG) (meeting on 23/1/19) and it was recommended that two more assets should be retained for further assessment, giving a total of eight assets.

11. **Step 2** (the contribution made by setting to significance) involved desk-based research and site visits to the eight heritage assets identified as relevant in Step 1. In each case, a statement has been written, describing the heritage significance of the asset, focussing on the contribution made by its setting.

² National Planning Policy Framework (2018) Annex 2: Glossary, page 71.

³ Historic England (2017) The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, page 8

⁴ ES Volume 3. Appendix 24.3 East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarms: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment. Section 3.8: Setting Study, pages 34-47.

12. In **Step 3** (the impact of the proposed development) site visits were used to understand how the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects would change the setting of each asset and whether these changes would impact on the significance of the asset. It is considered that only changes in setting due to the operation of the projects would be of sufficient duration to merit assessment, so construction and decommissioning impacts have not been assessed. Subsequent site visits, including ETG attendance (17/4/19), were undertaken to elicit further stakeholder feedback following the January ETG meeting and receipt of Section 42 responses on the PEIR in March 2019.
13. Visual change is considered to be the only aspect of settings that would be changed in ways that could materially affect heritage significance. The presence of the onshore infrastructure (described below) in the landscape has the potential to change the appearance and character of the settings as well as changing specific views within these settings that contribute to the significance of the assets. Understanding of the predicted visual changes in the setting of the eight assets has been informed by the production of photomontages from thirteen viewpoints. Descriptions of the location and purpose of each viewpoint are provided below in Section 4.
14. Change in levels of noise in the settings due to the operation of the projects was also considered as a potential issue for this assessment. The main source of noise during operation would be the onshore substations and National Grid substation (emergency diesel generators) near Friston. The Applicant has already committed to providing a final design for the onshore substations and National Grid substation which will not exceed agreed noise limits at the nearest noise sensitive receptors. Given that the closest heritage assets are also residential properties (Woodside Farm, Little Moor Farm, High House Farm, Friston House) it is concluded that a change in noise levels would not be sufficient to materially affect heritage significance. Noise has therefore not been considered further as part of this assessment.
15. Three different operational arrangements have been considered as part of Step 3 (noting the National Grid infrastructure required is the same for each):
 - East Anglia ONE North project alone);
 - East Anglia TWO project alone; and
 - East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO cumulatively.
16. The impact of each has been assessed both with and without landscape mitigation in order to illustrate the 'worst-case' impact without mitigation and the residual impact if/when mitigation proposals are implemented. Photomontages have been prepared, with and without landscape mitigation for all of the selected viewpoints.
17. Conclusions in Step 3 regarding the impact of the projects has been expressed in terms of the magnitude of impact (harm) to the significance of heritage assets, applying the magnitude criteria set out in Annex 1. Magnitude of impact has also been expressed using the vocabulary of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the NPPF (i.e. 'substantial' and 'less than substantial' harm)⁵ to permit direct application to the policy tests in these documents.

⁵ NPS (EN-1) paras 5.8.15-16; NPPF paras 193-196

18. Conclusions have also been reached regarding the EIA significance of any effects, based on an understanding of asset importance and impact magnitude. The Appendix to this report contains tables describing criteria for asset importance, impact magnitude and significance of effect and a matrix illustrating the relationship between impact magnitude, asset importance and EIA significance of effect. All criteria tables and the matrix match those used in Chapter 24 of the ES and permit the direct application of conclusions in this setting study to the main archaeology and cultural heritage chapter of the ES.
19. **Step 4** (maximise enhancement, minimise harm) has involved dialogue with other members of the project team (including the Landscape and Visual Impact specialists) and the ETG to arrive at project designs that minimise harm to heritage significance within the technical and other environmental constraints of the projects.
20. At Aldringham Court (Raidsend) (1393143), the general route of the cables to the south of this Grade II Listed Building has been focussed on the minimising of harm through selection of a precise route for the cables relative to the Listed Building and any features of heritage interest in its grounds, as well as a reduction in the onshore cable route width (from 32m for each project to 16.1m for a project alone, 27.1m for cumulative impact). Full details of this embedded mitigation proposed through the site selection work undertaken is presented in **Chapter 24 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** and **Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives**.
21. Minimising of harm has therefore been achieved through a combination of mitigation embedded in the design (micro-siting) and a landscaping proposal that would reduce the visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston. These measures are discussed in more detail below as part of the assessment of assets that would benefit from the mitigation. It should be noted that no opportunities for enhancement of significance were identified.
22. **Step 5** (decision-making and monitoring) lies beyond the remit of this report but will be addressed by the Applicant post-consent.

3 PROPOSED ONSHORE INFRASTRUCTURE RELEVANT TO THIS ASSESSMENT

23. The assessments that follow in Sections 4 and 5 of this report are based on an understanding of the appearance of the setting of heritage assets in two areas that will be changed by the operation of the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects. The principle area where change will occur is in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid substation north of Friston, but changes in woodland immediately to the south of Aldringham Court are also relevant as they affect the setting of this Listed Building.

3.1 Onshore substations and National Grid substation and related infrastructure at Friston

24. The characteristics and key dimensions of the onshore substations and National Grid substation and related National Grid infrastructure at Friston are summarised in the project description that forms part of the Environmental Statement.

25. The proposed onshore substations for East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO are identical. They will have a maximum building height of 15m and external electrical equipment up to 18m in height and will cover an area of land of up to 190m x 190m.
26. There is also a requirement for the construction of a new National Grid substation that would serve either one or both of the onshore substations. Currently, a National Grid Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) or Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation are proposed options; the National Grid AIS substation is considered the worst case for assessments. It would be located within a single compound, with a maximum footprint of 145m x 310m and a maximum building height of 6m. The maximum outdoor equipment height (i.e. gantries) is 16m for connection to the overhead lines at cable sealing end compounds and at the National Grid AIS substation.
27. One new overhead line pylon, as well as three cable sealing end compounds will be required to connect the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects from the National Grid substation onto the overhead lines. One existing pylon will be moved a short distance to allow incorporation of the new pylon into the existing line of pylons and two existing pylons in the vicinity of the National Grid substation may be subject to replacement or upgrade works to facilitate the connection to the network. The new pylon and any replacement pylons will be of a similar height (59.2m) and appearance to the existing overhead line pylons.
28. The location of the proposed new infrastructure at Friston is shown in Figure 1.

3.2 Cable route south of Aldringham Court

29. According to the project description (ES *Chapter 6 Project Description*), the working width of the corridor required for the laying of cables will generally be 32m for each project. All vegetation would be cleared, and topsoil stripped from these corridors in advance of cable laying. After construction and reinstatement, it would be necessary to keep at least part of the corridor clear of trees to avoid woody root growth impacting on the buried cables.
30. In the wooded area to the south of Aldringham Court the Applicant has committed to reducing the onshore cable route width to 16.1m for each project and 27.1m for cumulative (both projects) in order to minimise the need to clear vegetation, including trees, in this location. The precise width of the corridor that would be maintained free of trees is uncertain at this point as it depends on the position of the cables within the corridor and the need to avoid lateral spread of tree roots from outside the corridor. For the purposes of assessment, it is assumed that the entire working width would be maintained without trees.
31. It is also assumed, as a worst-case assessment scenario, that the cables would be located as close to Aldringham Court as possible i.e. the northern edge of either the 16.1m corridor or 27.1m combined working width would be located at the northern side of the Onshore Development Area as it passes Aldringham Court. The boundary of the ODA lies 55m to the south of Aldringham Court at its closest point (as shown in Figure 3).

4 PREDICTED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION

32. Eight heritage assets have been identified where there is potential for harm to significance due to the operation of either one or both of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project in the setting of these assets. The eight assets are all Listed Buildings:
- Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II).
 - High House Farm (1216049, Grade II).
 - Friston House (1216066, Grade II).
 - Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II).
 - Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*).
 - Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II).
 - Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*).
 - Aldringham Court (1393143, Grade II).
33. The locations of the assets around Friston are shown in Figure 1. The location of Aldringham Court is shown in Figure 3. Six of these assets were identified as requiring assessment in the *Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment* (ES Chapter 24, Appendix 24.3). Two other assets (Friston Post Mill and Friston War Memorial) have been added to the assessment at the request of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG.
34. The assessment for each asset is divided into three sections that equate to Steps 2 and 3 of the Historic England approach to assessment of setting. The two sections here that relate to Step 3 are referred to as Step 3a and 3b:
- *Significance of the heritage asset*: a description of the significance of the asset, focussing on the contribution made by its setting (Step 2).
 - *Predicted change to the setting of the asset*: a description of how the setting would be changed by the operation of the projects, focussing on changes to how the asset would be experienced (Step 3a).
 - *Predicted impact on the significance of the asset*: an assessment of how and to what degree the changes in the setting would impact (positively or negatively) on the significance of the asset (Step 3b).
35. Our understanding of the predicted change to setting (addressed in Step 3a) is supported by photomontages from 13 viewpoints that are relevant to the experience of seven of the eight heritage assets. The viewpoints are described in Table 1 and their locations are shown in Figure 1.
36. The four viewpoints with the prefix 'LVIA' were originally selected to illustrate the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment but have also proved to be relevant to this setting assessment. Photomontages from these viewpoints are included in the figures for **Chapter 29 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the ES. The nine viewpoints with the prefix 'CH' were selected specifically to illustrate visual change in the setting of heritage assets. Photomontages for these viewpoints are Figures 6 to 15 of this present report.
37. No photomontages have been prepared for Aldringham Court because it is not possible to realistically illustrate the change in setting caused by the loss of tree cover from behind screening vegetation that would be retained.

38. Conclusions regarding predicted impacts on the significance of heritage assets (Step 3b) reflect the ways in which the predicted change to setting (Step 3a) affects the contribution made by setting to significance (Step 2). Conclusions are expressed in terms of magnitude of impact (harm) to significance and are provided for the three different potential development scenarios: East Anglia ONE North alone, East Anglia TWO alone and East Anglia ONE North / East Anglia TWO cumulatively.
39. The findings of the assessments are summarised in Table 2.
40. Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

41. 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 17th 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 19th century, have since been demolished.
42. 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.
43. 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 (Figure 2). This group of historic landscape features in the immediate setting of Little Moor Farm adds to its historic and archaeological interest.
44. Despite the survival of these historic features, the rural landscape around Little Moor Farm is not an 'original' unchanged 17th 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.
45. 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

46. The onshore substations and National Grid 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.
47. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP3 (Figure 8) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid 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 surrounds Little Moor Farm. The proposed new pylon would be too far to the west to appear in the photomontages but the baseline photography (CH VP3 Figure 8) 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.
48. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP4 (Figure 9) illustrates how the onshore substations and National Grid 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.
49. 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, it is the onshore substations and National Grid substation that are responsible for the change in character of the landscape.
50. In all three operational arrangements the highest structural elements (excluding the pylons) are in the National Grid Substation and the cable sealing end compounds; these would be seen in front of the two other onshore substations, but both would be clearly visible beyond them. The East Anglia TWO substation would be more visible from eastern viewpoints (such as CH VP4) with East Anglia ONE North more prominent 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 East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects alone. East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO cumulative impact would result in a greater presence of the industrial infrastructure in these south-facing views.
51. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid 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

52. For all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid 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 the overall heritage significance is limited.
53. 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.
54. 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.

4.1 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

55. 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 High House 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 still known as High House Farm and the new property is Fristonmoor Barn.
56. The Listed Building is a 17th 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.
57. 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.
58. The rural landscape around High House Farm is not an 'original' unchanged 17th 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.

59. 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).
60. 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 much harder to appreciate, being partially surrounded by mature trees, particularly on its west side. A lack of close public access following the diversion of the 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

61. 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.
62. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP3 (Figure 8) 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 (ES Figure 29.17) 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.
63. 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 Substation and cable sealing end compounds; these would be seen in front of the two other onshore substations, but both would be clearly visible beyond them. 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.
64. Existing views looking northwest towards High House Farm from the public footpath south of Little Moor Farm and from Grove Road (illustrated by LVIA VP14, ES Figure 29.26) would be lost as a result both of footpath diversion and obstruction of the view by the National Grid Substation together with either the East Anglia ONE North or East Anglia TWO Substation.

65. 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 substation that are responsible for the change in character of the landscape and the obstruction of views.
66. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid 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

67. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, only 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.
68. 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.
69. 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.
70. 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 arrangement.

4.2 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

71. 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.
72. 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.

73. 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.
74. 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

75. The onshore substations and National Grid 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.
76. 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 East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North from within the grounds, particularly in winter.
77. The predicted visibility of the onshore substations and National Grid substation is illustrated by photomontages from two viewpoints. CH VP6 (Figure 11) shows the view from the lawn in front of the house, CH VP7 (Figure 12) is positioned in the open woodland east of the house, closer to the edge of the grounds from where the surrounding landscape would be most visible without actually standing on the property boundary. In both cases, 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 photography.
78. From the lawn (CH VP6) there would be a highly filtered view in winter through to parts of the National Grid substation and the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation. The East Anglia TWO onshore substation would be screened behind vegetation both within the grounds of Friston House and on a more distant field boundary. From the woodland east of the house (CH VP7) there would be filtered views in winter to parts of the National Grid substation and the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation with some visibility of these structures even in summer. The East Anglia TWO onshore substation would again be screened from view.

Predicted impact on the significance of the asset

79. 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.
80. 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.

4.3 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

81. 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 17th 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.
82. 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 17th 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 20th 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.
83. 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 19th 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

84. The onshore substations and National Grid substation would be located at least 300m to the northeast of Woodside Farm with the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation closest to this asset. A photomontage from viewpoint CH VP5 (Figure 11) 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.

85. The East Anglia ONE North onshore substation would be most prominent in the view, due to its proximity, and it would largely screen the slightly lower National Grid substation from view. It would also partially screen the East Anglia TWO onshore substation in the cumulative operational arrangement. Existing vegetation (hedgerows and tree lines) closer to Woodside Farm would partially screen the lower elements of the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation. 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.
86. 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

87. The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation only 300m 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.
88. 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 300m of agricultural land between the farmhouse and the proposed substations and views of the farmhouse from other directions would be unaffected.
89. The loss of character would be greater for the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location and the cumulative arrangement. The minimum distance to proposed East Anglia TWO onshore substation location is 450m and existing hedgerows or tree lines would provide considerable screening of the lower parts of the structures in both the National Grid substation and East Anglia TWO onshore substation.
90. It is concluded that the significance of this heritage asset would largely be retained. The predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of **medium magnitude** for the two operational arrangements involving the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location (project alone and cumulative), reducing to an adverse impact of **low magnitude** for proposed East Anglia TWO onshore substation location alone; these are both 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 in the case of the operational arrangements involving the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location (project alone and cumulative) and **minor significance**, which is not significant in EIA terms, in the case of proposed East Anglia TWO project onshore substation location alone.

4.4 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)

Significance of the heritage asset

91. 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.
92. 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).
93. 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.
94. 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.

Predicted change to the setting of the asset

95. The onshore substations and National Grid 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 substation is illustrated by photomontages from six viewpoints that span the three spatial scales in the setting described above.
96. 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, Figure 13). This shows that there would be filtered views looking north towards the onshore substations and National Grid substation, more open in winter than in summer. The East Anglia ONE North onshore substation would be closest and most visible from the churchyard but extensively screened by existing

vegetation in intervening field boundaries. The East Anglia TWO onshore substation would be visible, at least in winter, but largely screened by existing vegetation. The National Grid substation would not be visible behind existing vegetation along intervening field boundaries.

97. It should be noted that views of the church from within the churchyard would not be changed and the onshore substations and National Grid substation would only be seen when looking away from the church towards the north.
98. Changes in shorter-range views of the church from within the village are illustrated by two viewpoints and associated photomontages. LVIA VP6 (ES Figure 29.18) 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 only the highest elements of the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations might be visible between the roofs of houses in Friston; no part of the National Grid Substation would be visible in this view.
99. CH VP1 (Figure 6) illustrates the view from the footpath that leads northwards from Grove Road to the church with the church prominent in the foreground and the onshore substations and National Grid substation beyond. This shows that there would be highly filtered views looking north towards the onshore substations and National Grid substation, at least in winter, with probably no visibility in summer. The highest parts of the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations might both be visible in winter. The National Grid substation would not be visible at any time of year, screened behind existing vegetation or the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation.
100. In both cases illustrated by photomontages it is clear that the onshore substations and National Grid substation, to the very limited extent that they would be visible, would remain visually subordinate to the church. All other shorter-range views of the church would remain unchanged.
101. Change in longer-range views from outside the village towards the church tower are illustrated from three viewpoints. LVIA VP9 (ES Figure 29.21) 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 the higher parts of the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations would be seen rising 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.
102. CH VP2 (Figure 7) 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 the higher parts of the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations would be visible between or above the roofs of houses and trees in Friston; no part of the National Grid substation would be visible in this view.
103. CH VP4 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 substation or by a combination of this and the East Anglia ONE North onshore 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 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

104. 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.
105. 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 East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations. The distance to the onshore substations and National Grid 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.
106. The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations would be visible looking northwards from some viewpoints within the village where the church can currently be appreciated. Other shorter-range views would not be changed. Only the highest elements (harmonic filters at the onshore substations and gantries at the National Grid substation) of the onshore substations and National Grid substation would be visible at the existing roofline within the village and this limited visual change would not challenge the church tower as a prominent landmark in Friston. The contribution made by setting at this scale would not be materially affected.
107. The East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations would be visible in the background of some longer-range views of the church tower from the south, but as was the case with short-range views, only the higher parts (harmonic filters at the onshore substations and gantries at the National Grid substation) of the onshore substations and National Grid 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.
108. The National Grid substation and the East Anglia ONE North onshore 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 obstruction of views towards the church would occur.
109. 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.

4.5 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

110. 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

111. Visual change in the setting of the War Memorial is illustrated by a viewpoint and associated photomontage, standing beside the memorial (CH VP8, Figure 13). This shows that there would be filtered views looking north towards the onshore substations and National Grid substation, more open in winter than in summer. The East Anglia ONE North onshore substation would be closest and most visible from the churchyard but extensively screened by existing vegetation in intervening field boundaries. The East Anglia TWO onshore substation would be visible, at least in winter, but largely screened by existing vegetation. The National Grid substation would not be visible behind existing vegetation on intervening field boundaries.

Predicted impact on the significance of the asset

112. In the immediate surroundings of the War Memorial there would be filtered views northwards through the trees that line the churchyard and field boundaries beyond to the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO onshore substations. The distance to the onshore substations and National Grid 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 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.
113. 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.

4.6 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*)

Significance of the heritage asset

114. 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.

115. 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.
116. 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.
117. 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

118. The onshore substations and National Grid 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. However, there is potential for longer-range views of the mill cumulatively with the onshore substations and National Grid substation and the new pylon from locations to the south of the mill.
119. Viewpoint CH VP9 (Figure 14) illustrates a view towards the mill when approaching the village on the minor road from the south (Mill Lane); it is representative of the predicted visual relationship between the mill and the onshore substations and National Grid substation from any of the long-range viewpoints to the south of Friston. The white-painted weatherboarding of the buck (the rotating upper part of the mill) can be seen in the centre of the view rising above houses in Friston and breaking the skyline.
120. The National Grid substation would not be visible, screened by the houses in Friston. The highest components of the East Anglia TWO onshore substation might just be noticed in the roofline of Friston, immediately to the left of the mill. The same components of the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation might also just be visible in the roofline a little further to the left and partially overlapping with the East Anglia TWO onshore substation.
121. The new pylon would not be seen in the view illustrated as CH VP9 but in other views of the mill from the south it would be seen as part of two parallel lines of pylons that currently run to the north of the village.
122. Longer range views of the mill from directions other than south would remain unchanged.

Predicted impact on the significance of the asset

123. 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.

124. It is possible, but not certain, that the highest elements of the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North onshore 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 onshore 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.
125. 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.
126. 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.

4.7 Aldringham Court (formerly Raidsend) (1393143, Grade II)

Significance of the heritage asset

127. Aldringham Court is a country house located just to the south of Aldringham on the west side of the Aldeburgh Road. It was built in 1912-1914 to a design in a contemporary Edwardian style. Originally named 'Raidsend', it was converted into flats in 1989 and now functions, with major extensions, as a care home named Aldringham Court. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designation) relates primarily to its architectural and historic interest as an important example of work by a well-known local architect, Cecil Lay.
128. The setting of the house was originally provided by grounds that extended for approximately 300m north to south and 150m east-west. Ordnance Survey 25" maps surveyed in 1903 and 1926 (Figure 4) record the change from undeveloped open heathland to house and gardens, and it is assumed that the layout of the grounds mapped in 1926 records the original design intended by Lay. Most of the land to the south of the house, including all of the land taken up by the onshore cable route for East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO, is now in separate ownership and no longer part of the grounds of Aldringham Court.
129. The house was placed towards the northern end of its grounds, approached by a short driveway off the Aldeburgh Road to the east. There were three small enclosed areas to the west of the house that could variously indicate a small formal garden, orchard and kitchen garden. The remainder of the grounds appear to have been left as heath but enhanced by the planting of trees. A mixed tree belt was planted along the northern, eastern and part of the southern boundary to enclose the grounds, screening the house from public roads. A tree line was established along the southern part of the western boundary and three clumps of conifers planted in the open ground to the south of the house, with one on the north side.
130. With the exception of the area close to the house where there has been considerable re-development, it appears that this original planting scheme was never positively replaced and therefore survives, albeit in a very poor condition. The tree belt still exists but much of the original planting has been replaced

by younger self-set trees. The tree line along the western boundary is still present as a row of mature pine trees. The clumps of conifers appear to have largely gone and this central area is now occupied by a mix of oak and birch, apparently naturally re-generating trees. The tree belt still serves to enclose the house and its grounds and there are very limited opportunities to appreciate the house from public viewpoints, including the Aldeburgh Road. The house is revealed as you enter the grounds and travel up the short drive to the main entrance.

131. It is considered that the original planting scheme has deteriorated to the point where it has negligible heritage interest as an historic garden in its own right. Similarly, no built garden structures have been identified in this part of the grounds that might retain heritage interest. To the limited extent that the existing vegetation still reflects Lay's design of the grounds, it makes some small contribution to the heritage significance of the house, allowing it to be experienced in an informal naturalistic setting. However, this contribution to significance should not be over-stated. Views from the house into this area of former grounds are substantially screened by large evergreen shrubs that border the car park at the southern edge of land now associated with the care home (see ES Figure 29.27 for an example of a view looking south from the house). As a result, any meaningful visual connection between house and the grounds to the south is essentially lost.

Predicted change to the setting of the asset

132. It has been assumed for the purposes of assessment that the onshore cable route would be located adjacent to the northern edge of the onshore development area; each project would require the clearance of vegetation for a 16.1m wide onshore cable route to provide with an onshore cable route of 27.1m if both projects were to be constructed (cumulative impact). Some re-planting within the onshore cable route following construction would take place where possible, however for this assessment, the worst case of 16.1m and 27.1m has been used.
133. It is not possible to create realistic photomontages to illustrate how the experience of Aldringham Court in its setting would change following the clearance of a 16.1m or 27.1m swathe of vegetation. Clearance would leave a screening belt of trees and evergreen shrubs at least 25m deep between the house and the onshore cable route and it is considered highly unlikely that the existence of the cleared swathe would be readily apparent from the house.
134. This suggests that there would be very little visual change from locations within and around the house and the experience of the house in its grounds would be effectively unchanged. There are no views at present towards the house from the former grounds to the south that make a positive contribution to its heritage significance and therefore no prospect that any change here would affect the assessment of impacts. Similarly, any change in views along the Aldeburgh Road to the south of the house, where the cleared swathe for the onshore cable route would be visible as it crosses the road, would not affect the significance of the house because these views do not currently make a positive contribution.

Predicted impact on the significance of the asset

135. The area of former grounds to the south of Aldringham Court currently only makes a very limited contribution to the significance of the Listed Building, providing an informal naturalistic setting which is broadly sympathetic to the architect's original design.

136. The clearing of a swathe, either 16.1m or 27.1m wide, through this area would not substantively change views south from the house because of the retention of a screen of trees and evergreen shrubs.
137. The predicted visual change would have only a very limited impact on the experience of the house in an informal 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** in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all three operational arrangements.

5 PREDICTED RESIDUAL IMPACTS ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WITH LANDSCAPE MITIGATION

138. An Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan (OLMP) (discussed within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Strategy (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 substation and National Grid infrastructure at Friston. The OLMP has been designed to address a range of landscape, ecology and heritage considerations but, in the context of the this report, it is the heritage considerations that are relevant.
139. 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.
140. 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).
141. 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.
142. 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.
143. 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.
144. 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.
145. 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.

146. 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.
147. 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.
148. Full details of the OLMP can be found in the ES within the OLEMS (document reference 8.7). A plan showing the location of the various mitigation measures is reproduced in this report as Figure 5. Photomontages have been prepared for all 13 viewpoints relevant to this assessment that illustrate the predicted appearance of views with mitigation planting after 15 years of growth.
149. In the assessments that follow, the predicted impact of the three operational arrangements on the settings of the eight 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 4 for information on that aspect of the assessment. A summary of the residual impacts is provided in Table 3.

5.1 Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)

150. 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.
151. 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 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.
152. Taken together, these proposals would not fundamentally 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. This is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP3 and CH VP4 (Figures 8 and 9). 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. In contrast, CH VP4 illustrates how the substations would continue to be prominent features from this part of the setting.
153. It is concluded that the proposals in the OLMP will provide a small degree of mitigation (including offsetting) but the assessment of residual impact remains at **medium magnitude** and is still an effect of **moderate significance** in EIA terms.

5.2 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)

154. 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.
155. 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.
156. 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, ES Figure 29.17) would now be largely 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 (Figure 8).
157. 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.

5.3 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

158. 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.
159. The OLMP proposes to create a belt of woodland to the west of the substations which would add further screening of the National Grid and East Anglia ONE North onshore substations at the locations illustrated by CH VP6 and 7 (Figures 11 and 12). 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.

5.4 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)

160. Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the magnitude of impact on the significance of Woodside Farm would be medium adverse in the case of the two operational arrangements involving the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location (project alone and cumulative) and low adverse for the proposed East Anglia TWO onshore substation location alone. These impacts reflected the greater visibility and proximity of the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation and therefore the greater industrialising of landscape character to the north of the asset.

161. 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.
162. Predicted rates of tree growth suggest that, 15 years after planting, this woodland would be tall enough to entirely screen the National Grid substation and East Anglia TWO onshore substation from view and to partially screen the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation. This is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP5 (Figure 10).
163. It is considered that this degree of screening would considerably reduce impact on significance. It is concluded that the residual impact of the two operational arrangements involving the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location (project alone and cumulative) would be reduced to **low magnitude** and **minor significance** in EIA terms with the impact of proposed East Anglia TWO onshore substation alone reduced to **negligible magnitude** and **minor significance** in EIA terms.

5.5 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)

164. 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.
165. The upper parts (i.e. the harmonic filters) of the onshore substations would also be just visible in 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.
166. 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.
167. 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, Figure 13). In other views where church and onshore substations and National Grid substation might be seen cumulatively (for example CH VP2, Figure 7, and LVIA VP6 and VP9, ES Figures 29.18 and 29.21), growth after 15 years would not be high enough to screen those elements of the onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in these views. Therefore, the very limited visual change would persist.

168. It is concluded that the measures proposed in the OLMP would lead to limited reduction of mitigation 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.

5.6 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)

169. 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.
170. The mitigation measures proposed in the OLMP would lead to very minor change in the visual relationship between the war memorial and the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects. There is potential for heavily screened views towards the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North onshore substations without mitigation. Photomontages from CH VP8 (Figure 13) demonstrate that the measures proposed in the OLMP would further screen the onshore substations and National Grid substation from view after 15 years of growth. The conclusion of **negligible magnitude** remains valid.

5.7 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*)

171. 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.
172. 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.

5.8 Aldringham Court (formerly Raidsend) (1393143, Grade II)

173. Mitigation planting following construction at this location is considered further in relation to impacts presented in Chapter 29 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. However, there are no proposals to specifically mitigate adverse setting impacts at Aldringham Court. This is consistent with the conclusion that there would be a negligible magnitude of impact for all three development scenarios without further mitigation.
174. It is considered that any proposals for landscape mitigation in the swathe cleared for the onshore cables would not change the predicted impact of the three development scenarios. The assessment of residual impact therefore remains **negligible magnitude** and is considered to be of **minor significance** in EIA terms.

6 CONCLUSIONS

175. This report has presented the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the onshore 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.

176. Two areas have been identified where the operation of onshore infrastructure would lead to material change in the setting of heritage assets:
- Land in the vicinity of the onshore substations and National Grid substation at Friston; and
 - A section of the onshore cable route in an area of woodland immediately to the south of Aldringham Court (1393143) (a Grade II Listed Building).
177. Eight designated heritage assets have been identified in these two areas where change in setting could lead to material harm to their significance.
178. The onshore cable route would pass through woodland to the south of Aldringham Court within land that was formerly part of the grounds to the house. It is concluded that this land makes a very limited contribution to the significance of this Listed Building and the clearing of a swathe though this area of woodland would have only a very limited impact on the experience of the house in an informal 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.
179. 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 substation, rather than the proposed overhead line realignment works that would lead to adverse impact on significance. These impacts are caused by the extent and visual prominence of the onshore substations and National Grid 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 onshore substations and National Grid substation blocking valued views towards the church.
180. The results of the assessments are summarised in Table 2. For most of these assets, there is no clear distinction to be drawn between the impact of the three operational arrangements. The exception is Woodside Farm (1215744), where the proximity of the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation location relative to East Anglia TWO onshore substation location makes for a material increase in impact.
181. Magnitude of impact (equated to harm) is greatest for the two historic farmhouses that are closest to the proposed onshore substations and National Grid substation and both Little Moor Farm (1215743) and Woodside Farm 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.
182. 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 3. This has achieved some reduction in impact, particularly for Woodside Farm. In other cases, there is some benefit but not enough to substantively change the findings of the assessment. As a result, residual impact at Little Moor Farm is still considered to be of medium magnitude.
183. In all cases, both with and without mitigation, any adverse impacts on significance identified in this report are considered to represent less than substantial harm for the purposes of the NPS and NPPF.

ANNEX 1: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TABLES AND MATRIX

184. The tables in this appendix provide the criteria used in the assessments to define the **importance** of heritage assets, the **magnitude** of impact on heritage significance and the **EIA significance** of any effects.
185. A matrix is used to explain how the relationship between asset importance and impact magnitude leads to conclusions regarding the significance of an effect.
186. These tables and matrix are identical to those used in Chapter 24 of the ES (Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage) and the reader is referred to section 24.4 of that chapter for a more detailed explanation of ‘asset importance’, ‘magnitude of impact’ and ‘significance of effect’ as they are applied in this assessment.

Indicative Criteria for Determining Heritage Importance

Heritage Importance	Definition
High (perceived International / National Importance)	World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments Grade I and II* Listed Buildings or structures Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Conservation Areas containing buildings or structures with high heritage importance, or high concentrations of listed buildings Assets of acknowledged international / national importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international / national research objectives
Medium (perceived Regional Importance)	Grade II Listed Buildings or structures Designated special historic landscapes Other types and character of Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives Assets with regional value, educational interest or cultural appreciation
Low (perceived Local Importance)	‘Locally Listed’ buildings or structures Assets that contribute to local research objectives Assets with local value, educational interest or cultural appreciation Assets compromised by poor preservation and / or poor contextual associations
Negligible	Assets with no significant value or archaeological / historical interest
Uncertain (unknown)	The importance / existence / level of survival of the asset has not been ascertained (or fully ascertained / understood) from available evidence

Indicative Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Definition
High Adverse	Key elements of the asset's fabric and/or setting are lost or fundamentally altered, such that the asset's heritage significance is lost or severely compromised.
Medium Adverse	Elements of the asset's fabric and/or setting which contribute to its significance are affected, but to a more limited extent, resulting in an appreciable but partial loss of the asset's heritage significance.
Low Adverse	Elements of the asset's fabric and/or setting which contribute to its heritage significance are affected, resulting in a slight loss of heritage significance.
Negligible	The asset's fabric and/or setting is changed in ways which do not materially affect its heritage significance.
Low beneficial	<p>Elements of the asset's physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, leading to a slight loss of cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or</p> <p>Elements of the asset's setting are improved, slightly enhancing its cultural significance; or</p> <p>Research and recording leads to a slight enhancement to the archaeological or historical interest of the asset. This only applies in situations where the asset would not be otherwise harmed i.e. it is not recording in advance of loss.</p>
Medium beneficial	<p>Elements of the asset's physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, leading to an appreciable but partial loss of cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or</p> <p>Elements of the asset's setting are considerably improved, appreciably enhancing its cultural significance; or</p> <p>Research and recording leads to a considerable enhancement to the archaeological or historical interest of the asset. This only applies in situations where the asset would not be otherwise harmed i.e. it is not recording in advance of loss.</p>
High beneficial	<p>Elements of the asset's physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, severely compromising its cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or</p> <p>Elements of the asset's setting, which were previously lost or unintelligible, are restored, greatly enhancing its cultural significance.</p>
No Impact	No change to the assets fabric or setting which affects its heritage significance.

Significance of Effect Matrix (specific to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage)

		Adverse Magnitude				Beneficial Magnitude			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Heritage Importance	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor

Significance of Effect Definitions

Significance of Effect (level)	Definition
Major	<p>Change in heritage significance, both adverse or beneficial, which are likely to be important considerations at a national or regional level because they contribute to achieving national or regional objectives.</p> <p>Effective/acceptable mitigation options may still be possible, to offset and / or reduce residual impacts to satisfactory levels.</p>
Moderate	<p>Change in heritage significance, both adverse and beneficial, which are likely to be important considerations at a local level.</p> <p>Effective / acceptable mitigation options may still be possible, to offset and / or reduce residual impacts to satisfactory levels.</p>
Minor	<p>Change in heritage significance, both adverse or beneficial, which may be raised as local issues but are unlikely to be material considerations in the decision making process.</p> <p>Industry standard mitigation measures may still apply.</p>
Negligible	No material change to heritage significance.
No effect	No change to heritage significance.

Table 1. Viewpoints selected to illustrate visual change in the setting of heritage assets.

Viewpoint number	Figure Number	Heritage Asset(s)	Relevance of photomontage
LVIA VP5	ES Figure 29.17	High House Farm (1216049)	Open view towards onshore substations and National Grid substation from close to High House Farm.
LVIA VP6	ES Figure 29.18	Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864)	View of church tower from the green in Friston with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
LVIA VP9	ES Figure 29.21	Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864)	View of church approaching village from the south with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
LVIA VP14	ES Figure 29.26	High House Farm (1216049)	Distant view across fields from Grove Road to High House Farm.
CH VP1	Figure 6	Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864)	View of church approaching from the south on footpath with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
CH VP2	Figure 7	Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864)	View of church tower from footpath to Friston Hall with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
CH VP3	Figure 8	High House Farm (1216049) and Little Moor Farm (1215743)	View of High House Farm and Little Moor Farm with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
CH VP4	Figure 9	Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864) and Little Moor Farm (1215743)	Open view towards onshore substations and National Grid substation from close to Little Moor Farm with church tower on skyline.
CH VP5	Figure 10	Woodside Farm (1215744)	View of Woodside Farm with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in background.
CH VP6	Figure 11	Friston House (1216066)	View from lawn on south side of Friston House towards onshore substations and National Grid substation.
CH VP7	Figure 12	Friston House (1216066)	View from woodland on east side of Friston House towards onshore substations and National Grid substation.

Viewpoint number	Figure Number	Heritage Asset(s)	Relevance of photomontage
CH VP8	Figure 13	Friston War Memorial (1435814)	View from Friston War Memorial towards onshore substations and National Grid substation.
CH VP9	Figure 14	Friston Post Mill (1215741)	View of Friston Post Mill approaching village from the south with onshore substations and National Grid substation visible in the background.

Table 2. 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	East Anglia ONE North only		East Anglia TWO only		East Anglia ONE North / East Anglia TWO combined	
		Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect	Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect	Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect
Little Moor Farm	Medium	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate
High House Farm	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
Friston House	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Woodside Farm	Medium	Medium adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Minor	Medium adverse	Moderate
Church of St Mary, Friston	High	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate
Friston War Memorial	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Friston Post Mill	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Aldringham Court	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor

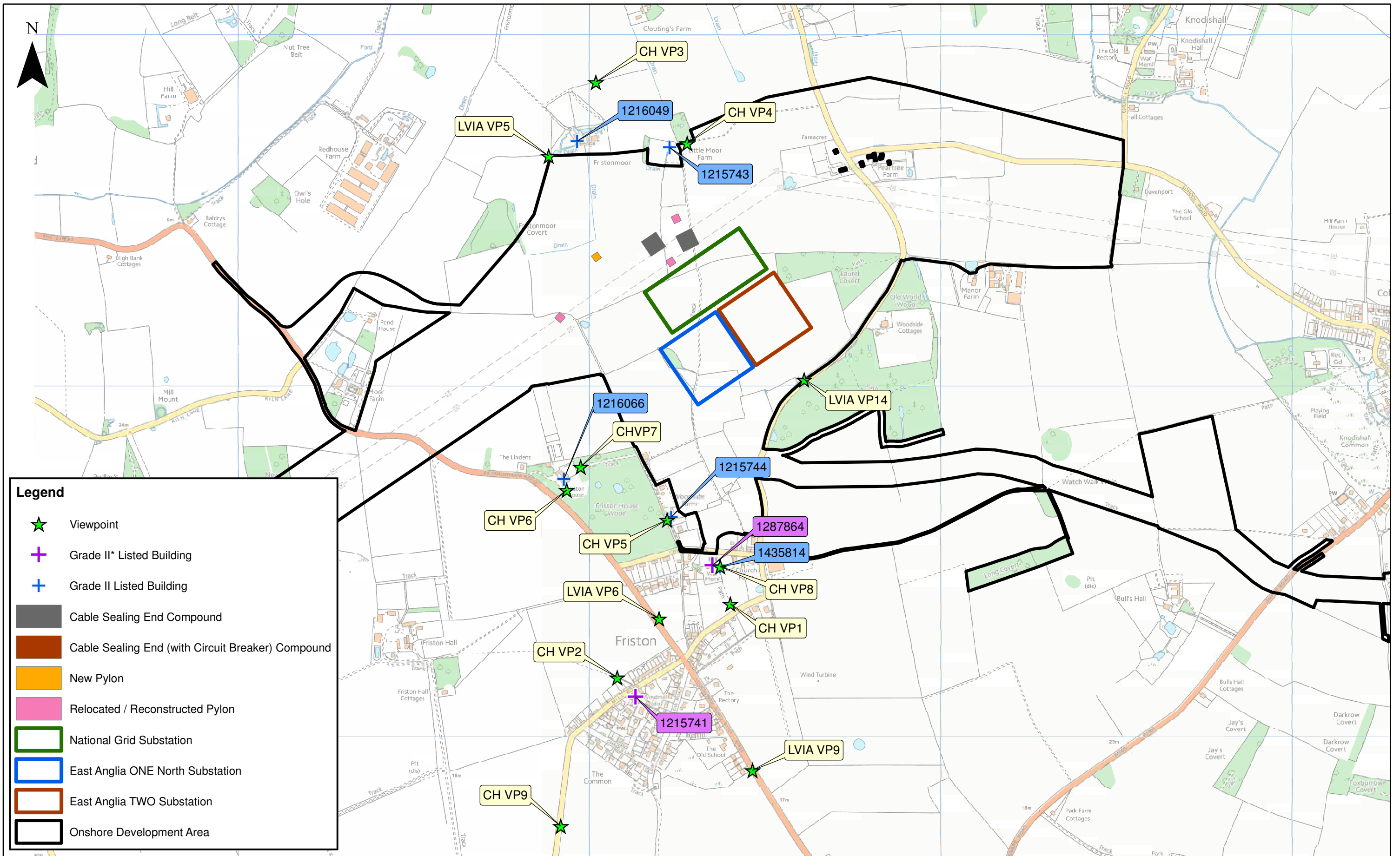
*Adverse impacts of low and medium magnitude are the equivalent of less than substantial harm. Impacts of negligible magnitude are the equivalent of no material harm.

Table 3. Residual impacts of proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects after implementation of landscape mitigation

Asset	Heritage Importance	East Anglia ONE North only		East Anglia TWO only		East Anglia ONE North / East Anglia TWO combined	
		Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect	Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect	Magnitude of impact*	Significance of effect
Little Moor Farm	Medium	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate	Medium adverse	Moderate
High House Farm	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
Friston House	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Woodside Farm	Medium	Low adverse	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Low adverse	Minor
Church of St Mary, Friston	High	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate	Low adverse	Moderate
Friston War Memorial	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Friston Post Mill	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor
Aldringham Court	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minort

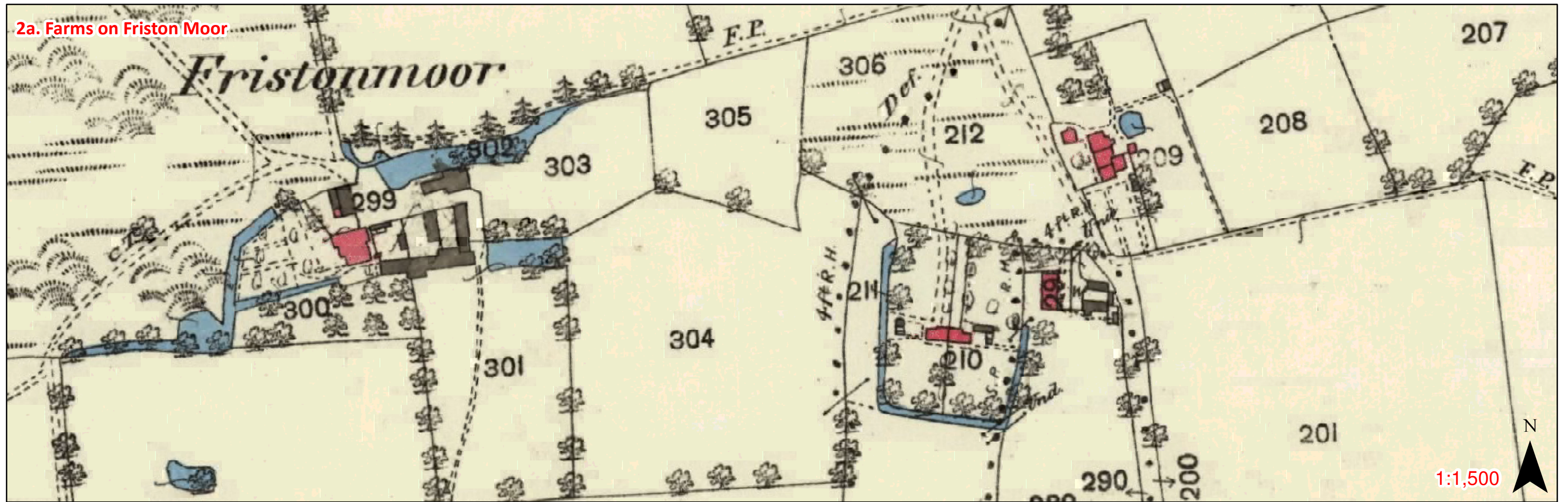
*Adverse impacts of low and medium magnitude are the equivalent of less than substantial harm. Impacts of negligible magnitude are the equivalent of no material harm.

FIGURES

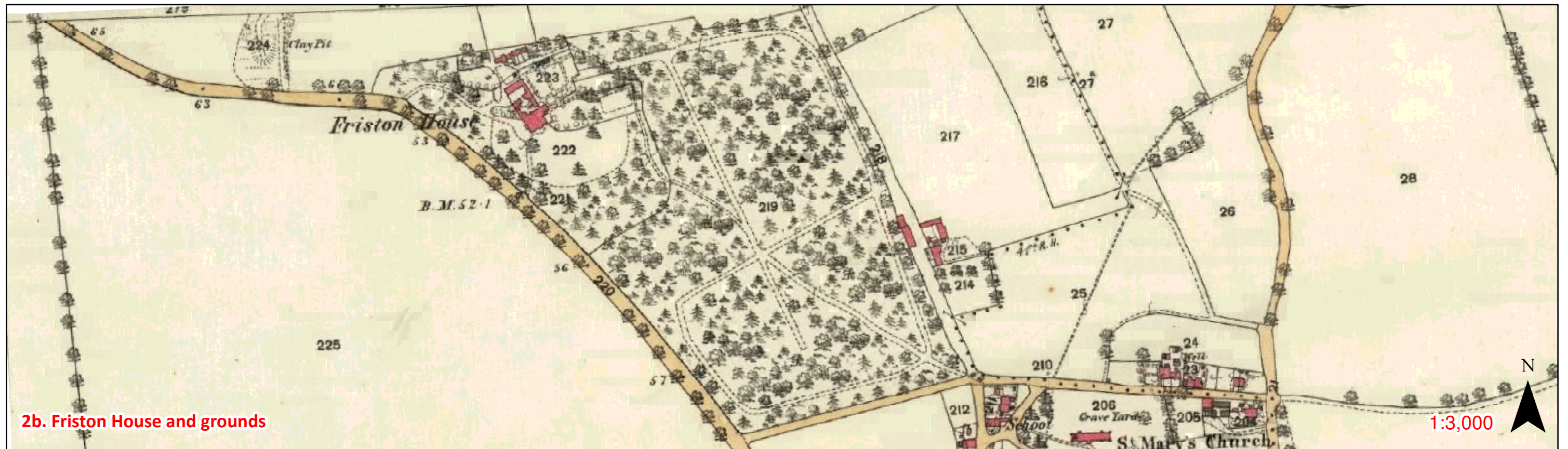


	3	09/09/19	TJ	Updated ODA			1:10,000		East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Figure 1: Relevant Heritage Assets and viewpoints in the vicinity of Friston	Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
	2	17/06/19	TJ	Updated Substations & ODA	Prepared:	TJ	Scale @ A3			Rev	3
	1	05/04/19	TJ	Amending labels & ODAB	Checked:	TJ	<small>This map has been produced to the latest known information at the time of issue, and has been produced for your information only. Please consult with the SPN Onshore GIS team to ensure the content is still current before using the information contained on this map. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept no responsibility or liability (whether in contract, tort (including negligence) or otherwise) in respect of any errors or omissions in the information contained in the map and shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense caused by such errors or omissions.</small>	Date		09/09/19	
	Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:			Figure		1	

2a. Farms on Friston Moor



2b. Friston House and grounds



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	02/04/19	TJ	First Issue.

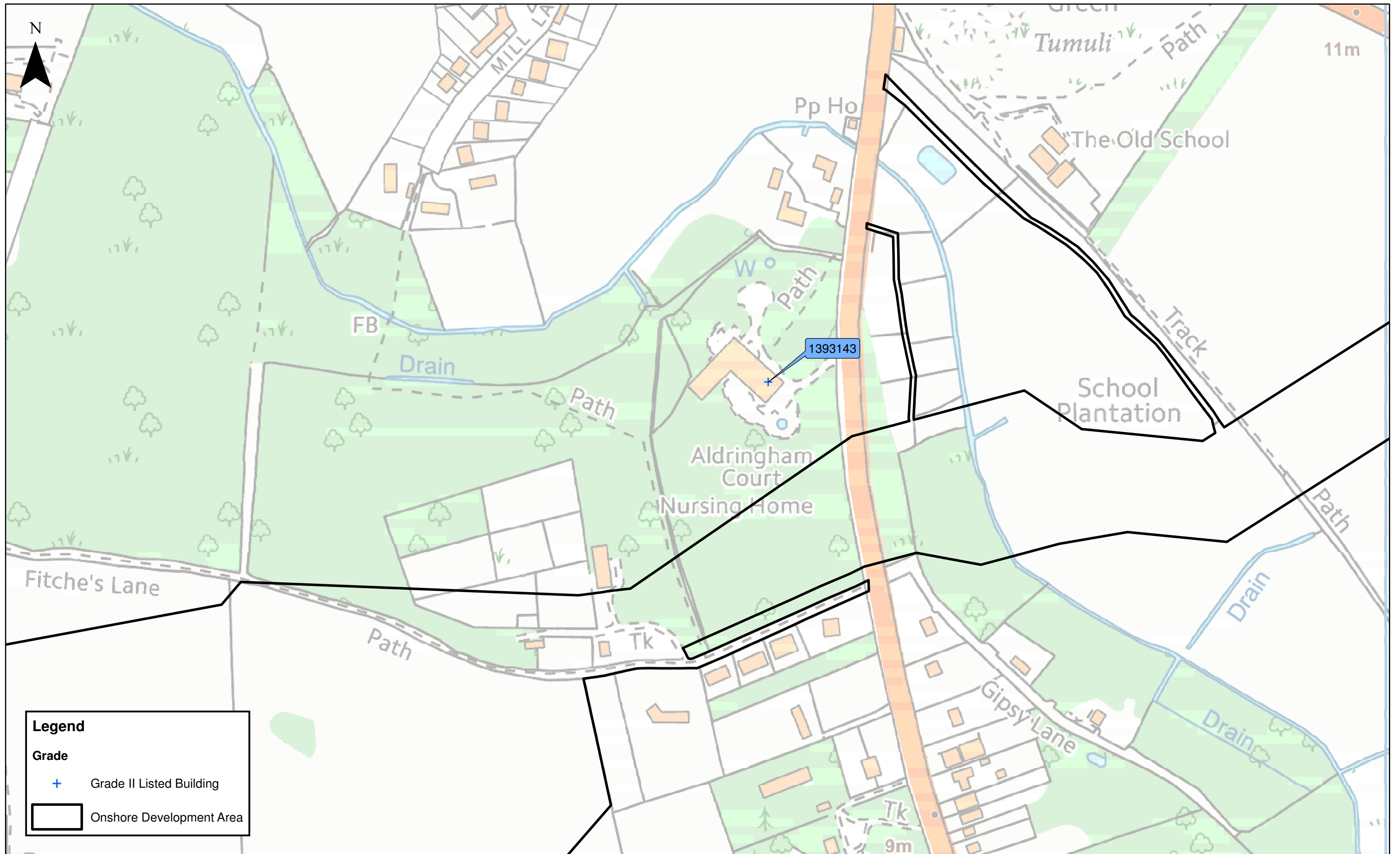
Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

Scale @ A3
 0 0.0225 0.045 0.09 Km

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East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North
 Appendix 24.7 Figure 2:
 Extracts of 1882 survey OS 25 inch map

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	02/07/19	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	2	



Legend

Grade

+ Grade II Listed Building

Onshore Development Area



1	17/6/19	TJ	Revised ODA & Caption		
1	05/04/19	TJ	Addition of ODAB	Prepared:	TJ
0	02/04/19	TJ	First Issue.	Checked:	TJ
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	

1:2,500
Scale @ A3

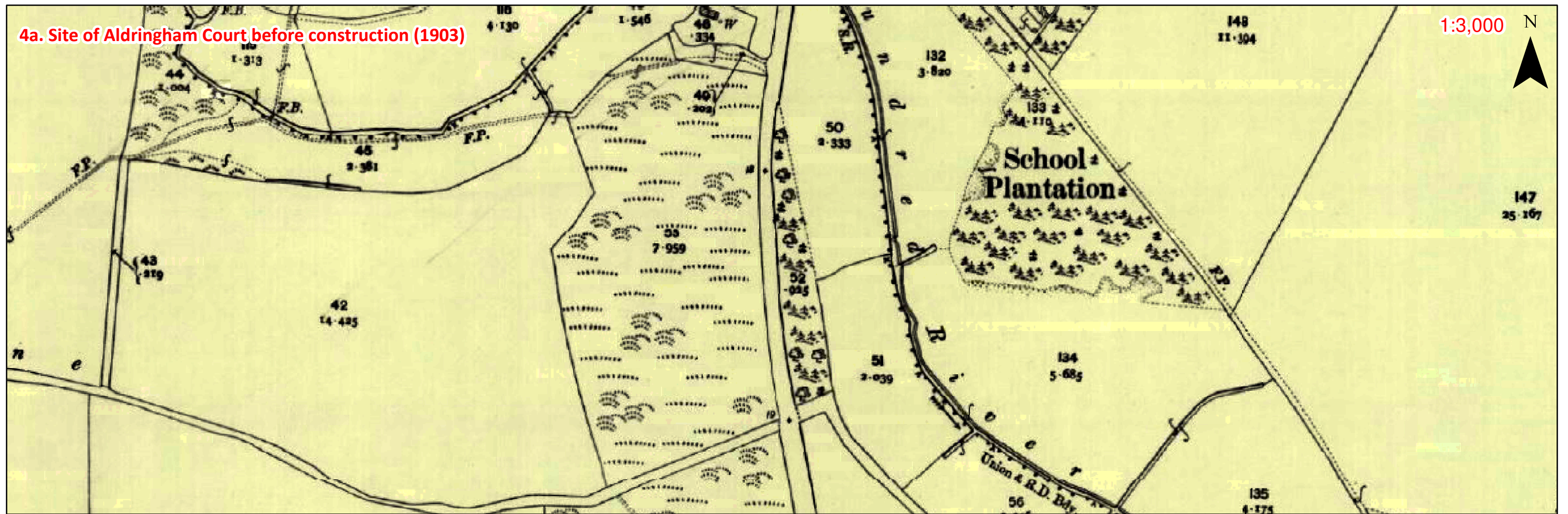
0 0.0375 0.075 0.15 Km

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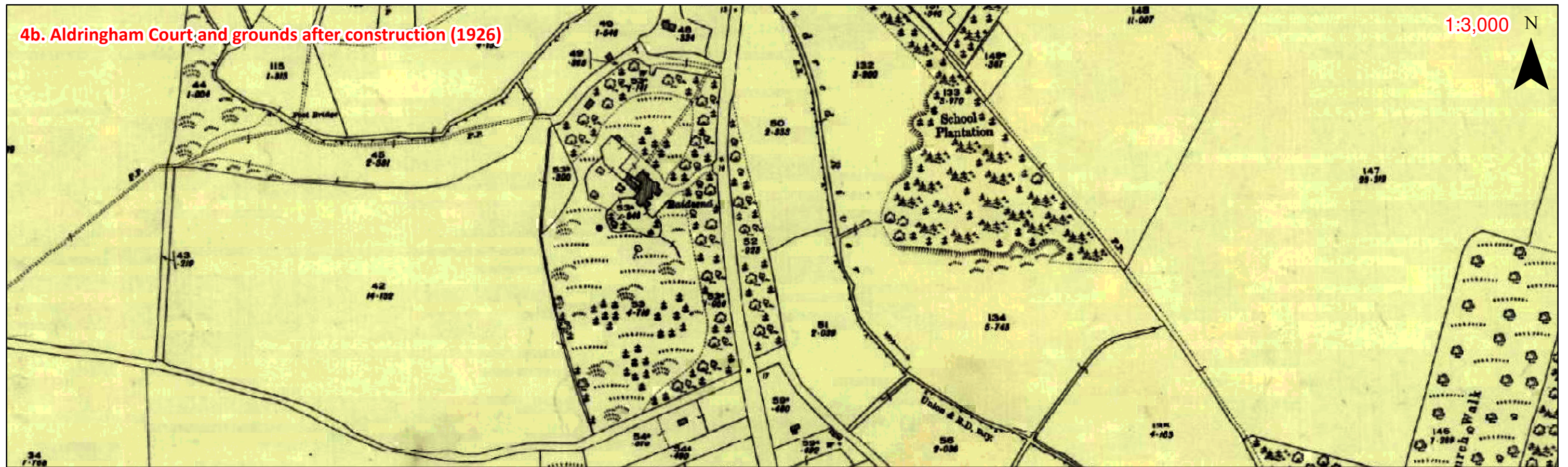
East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North
Appendix 24.7 Figure 3:
Location of Aldringham Court (Raidsend)

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	3	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	17/06/19	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	3	

4a. Site of Aldringham Court before construction (1903)



4b. Aldringham Court and grounds after construction (1926)



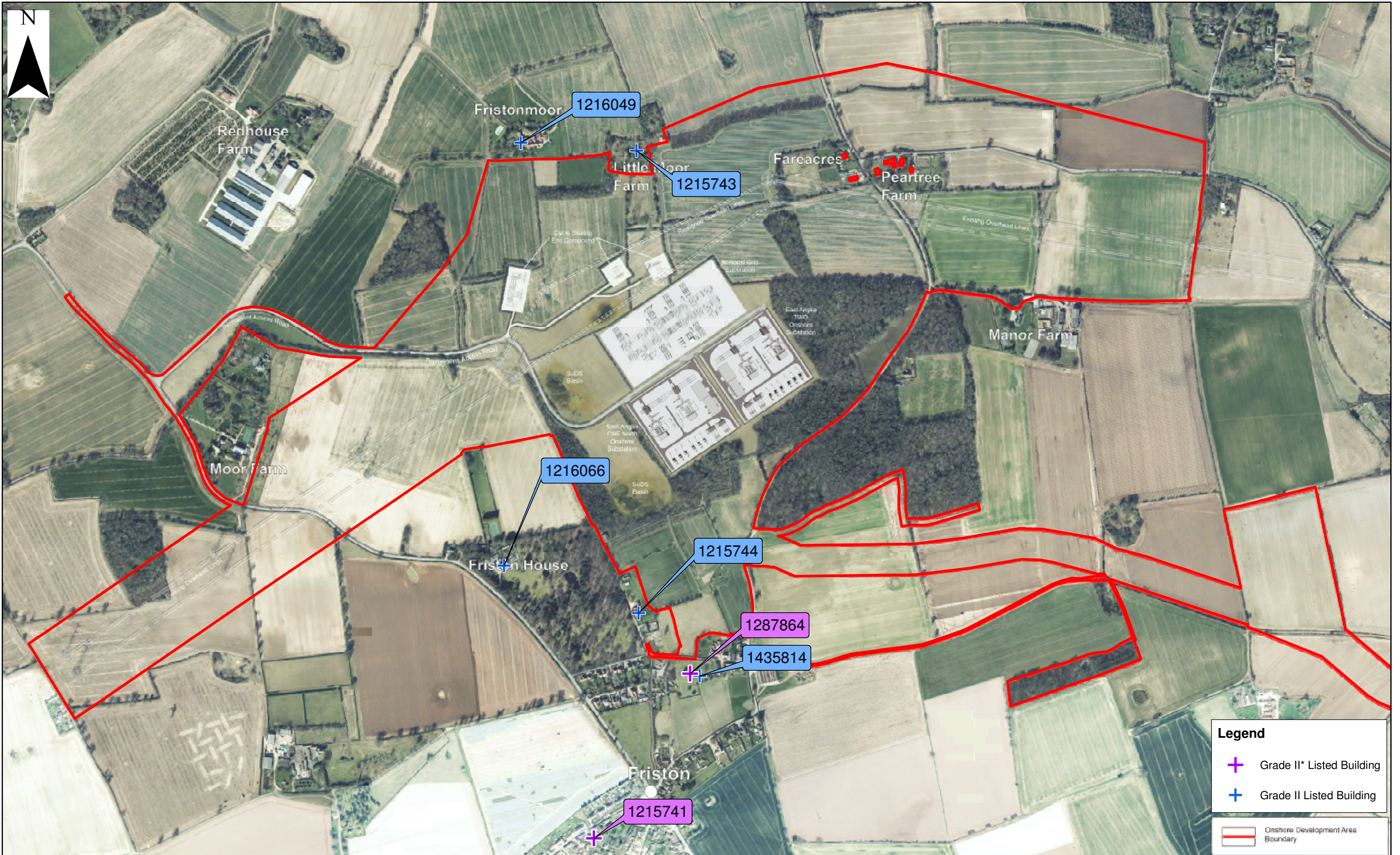
Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	02/04/19	TJ	First Issue.

Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

Scale @ A3
 0 0.045 0.09 0.18 Km
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East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North
 Appendix 24.7 Figure 4:
 Aldringham Court (Raidsend) as recorded
 on OS 25 inch maps surveyed in 1903 and 1926

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSG36
Date	02/04/19	
Figure	4	



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	10/09/19	TJ	Updated ODA Boundary	Prepared: TJ
0	02/04/19	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ

1:8,000
Scale @ A3

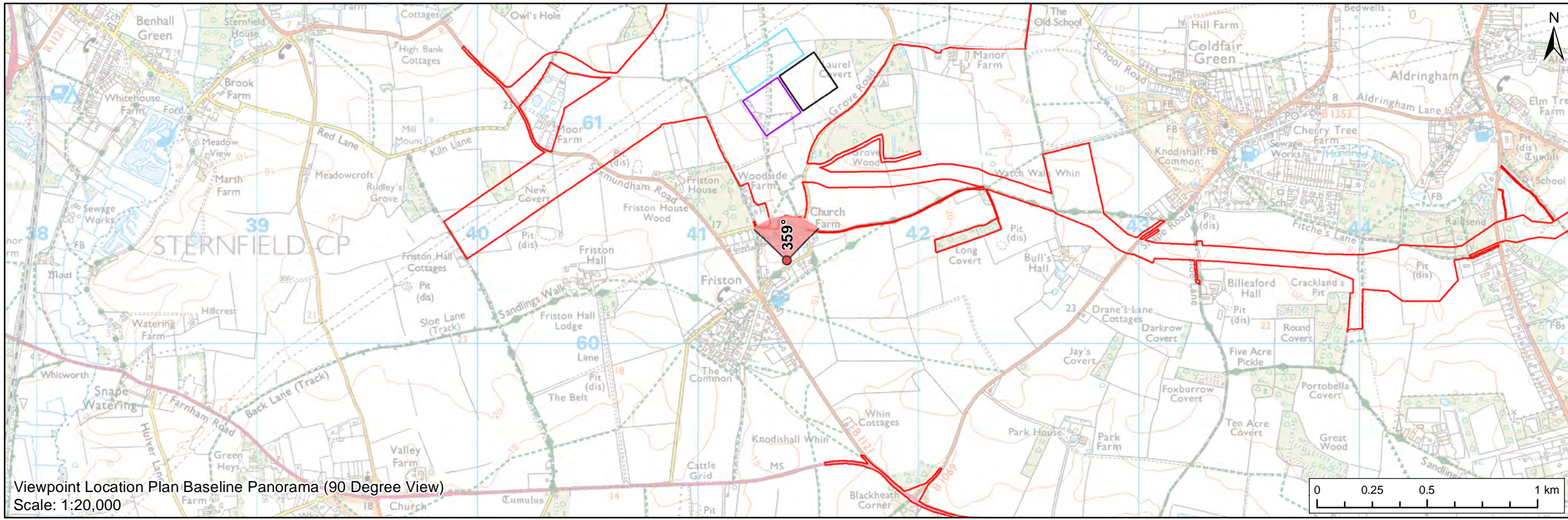
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Km

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East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North

Figure 5: Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan and Relevant Heritage Assets in the vicinity of Friston

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	10/09/19	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend

- Proposed Onshore Development Area
- Indicative East Anglia ONE North Substation Location
- Indicative East Anglia TWO Substation Location
- Indicative National Grid AIS Substation Location

Viewpoint:

- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View Viewpoint
- ▼ 53.5 Degree Field of View Viewpoint



Baseline Photograph (90 Degree Field of View)



7	12/09/2019	LA	Seventh Issue (OPEN)			
6	09/07/2019	LA	Sixth Issue (OPEN)	Prepared:	LA	Scale @ A3
5	05/07/2019	LA	Fifth Issue (OPEN)	Checked:	SM	
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	LT	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO with National Grid AIS Substation
 CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church

Drg No	150887_EA1N&2_ES_CH_VPLocs
Rev	7
Date	12/09/19
Figure	6a

Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641402 E 260379 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	13 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	359°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 10:13:21

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Figure: 6b
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641402 E 260379 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	13 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	359°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 10:13:21

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Figure: 6c
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



National Grid AIS Substation (0.78km)

East Anglia TWO Substation (0.68km)

Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

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OS reference: 641402 E 260379 N
Eye level: 13 m AOD
Direction of view: 359°

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Principal viewing distance: 812.5 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Date and time: 21/02/2019, 10:13:21

Figure: 6d
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641402 E 260379 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	13 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	359°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 10:13:21

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Figure: 6e
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641402 E 260379 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	13 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	359°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 10:13:21

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Figure: 6f
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



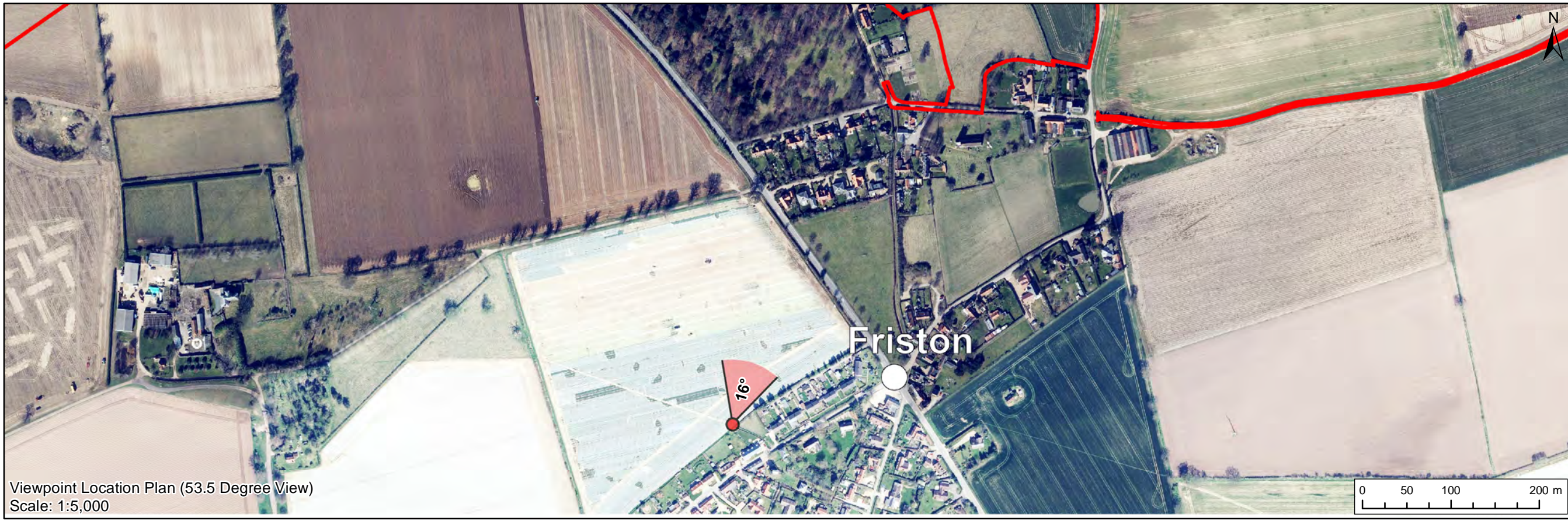
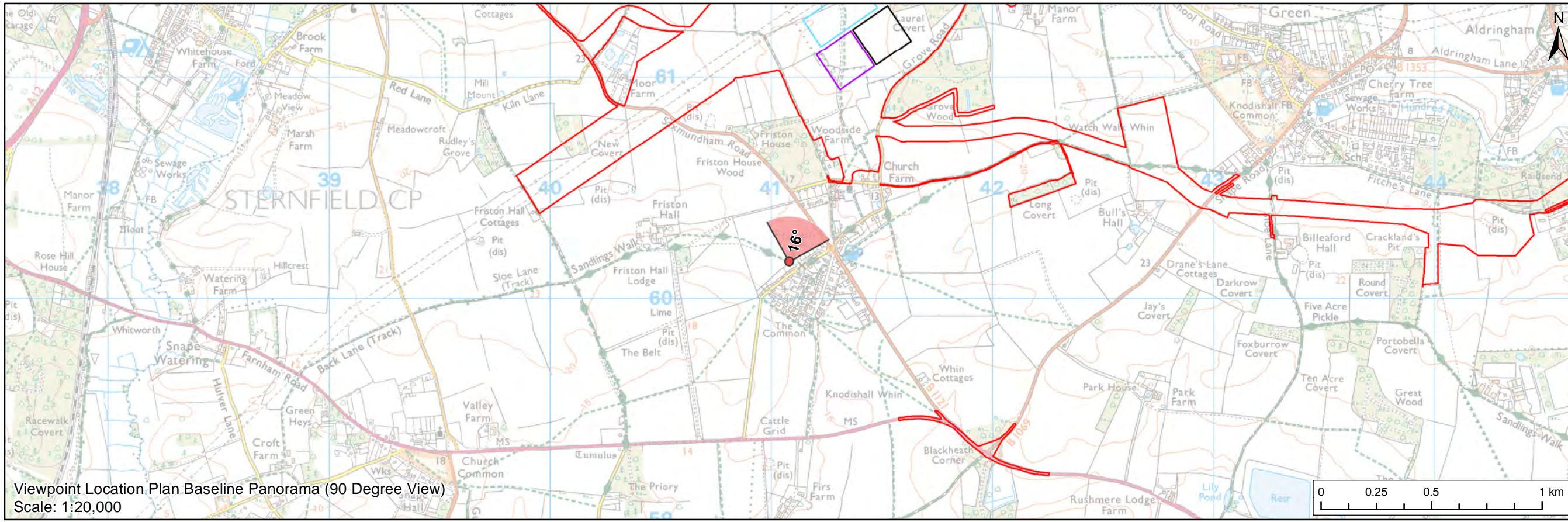
Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641402 E 260379 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	13 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	359°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 10:13:21

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Figure: 6g
CHVP1: PROW south of Friston Church



Legend

- Proposed Onshore Development Area
- Indicative East Anglia ONE North Substation Location
- Indicative East Anglia TWO Substation Location
- Indicative National Grid AIS Substation Location

Viewpoint:

- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View Viewpoint
- ▼ 53.5 Degree Field of View Viewpoint



7	12/09/2019	LA	Seventh Issue (OPEN)			
6	09/07/2019	LA	Sixth Issue (OPEN)	Prepared:	LA	Scale @ A3
5	05/07/2019	LA	Fifth Issue (OPEN)	Checked:	SM	
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	LT	

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO with National Grid AIS Substation
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston

Drg No	150887_EA1N&2_ES_CH_VPLocs	
Rev	7	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Date	12/09/19	
Figure	7a	



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase.
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641079 E 260169 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	16 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	16°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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Figure: 7b
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 641079 E 260169 N	Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)	Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level: 16 m AOD	Principal viewing distance: 812.5 mm	Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view: 16°	Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
	Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm	Date and time: 21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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Figure: 7c
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston



National Grid AIS Substation (0.98km)

East Anglia TWO Substation (0.97km)

Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase.
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 641079 E 260169 N
Eye level: 16 m AOD
Direction of view: 16°

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Principal viewing distance: 812.5 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Date and time: 21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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Figure: 7d
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641079 E 260169 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	16 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	16°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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Figure: 7e
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase.
Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641079 E 260169 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	16 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	16°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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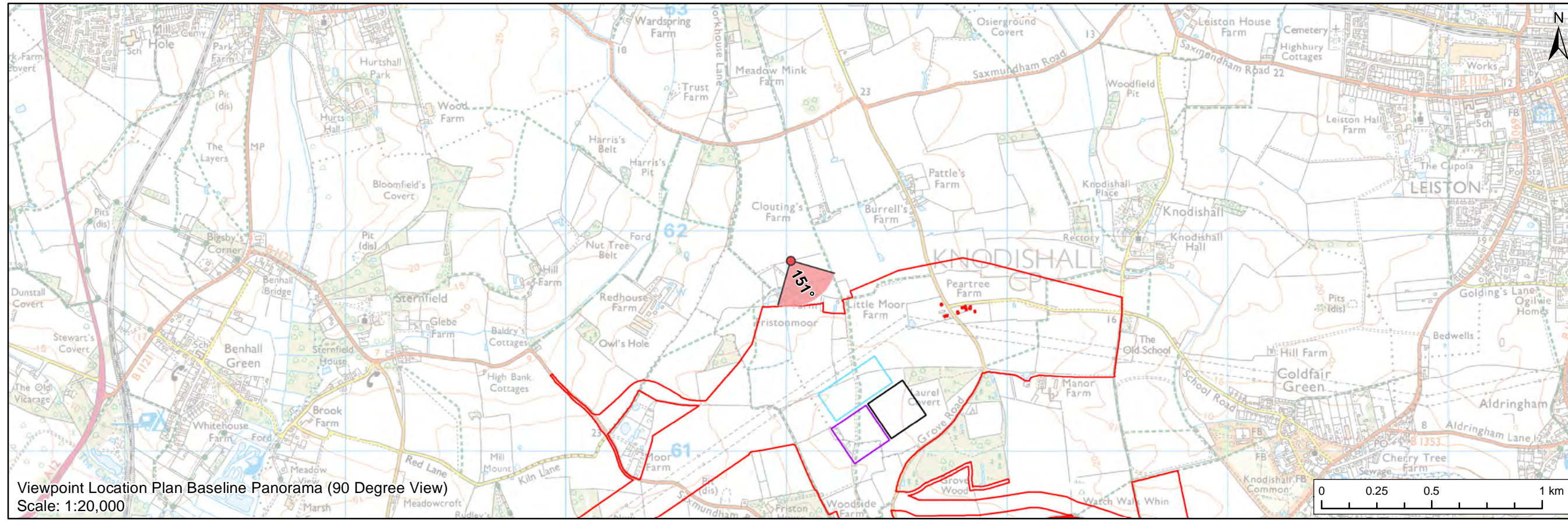
Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641079 E 260169 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	16 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	16°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	21/02/2019, 09:29:44

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Figure: 7g
CHVP2: PROW between Friston Hall and Friston



Legend

- Proposed Onshore Development Area
- Indicative East Anglia ONE North Substation Location
- Indicative East Anglia TWO Substation Location
- Indicative National Grid AIS Substation Location

Viewpoint:

- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View Viewpoint
- ▼ 53.5 Degree Field of View Viewpoint



Baseline Photograph (90 Degree Field of View)



7	12/09/2019	LA	Seventh Issue (OPEN)			
6	09/07/2019	LA	Sixth Issue (OPEN)	Prepared:	LA	Scale @ A3
5	05/07/2019	LA	Fifth Issue (OPEN)	Checked:	SM	
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	LT	

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO with National Grid AIS Substation
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm

Drg No	150887_EA1N&2_ES_CH_VPLocs	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Rev	7	
Date	12/09/19	
Figure	8a	



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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Figure: 8b
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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Figure: 8c
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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Figure: 8d
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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Figure: 8e
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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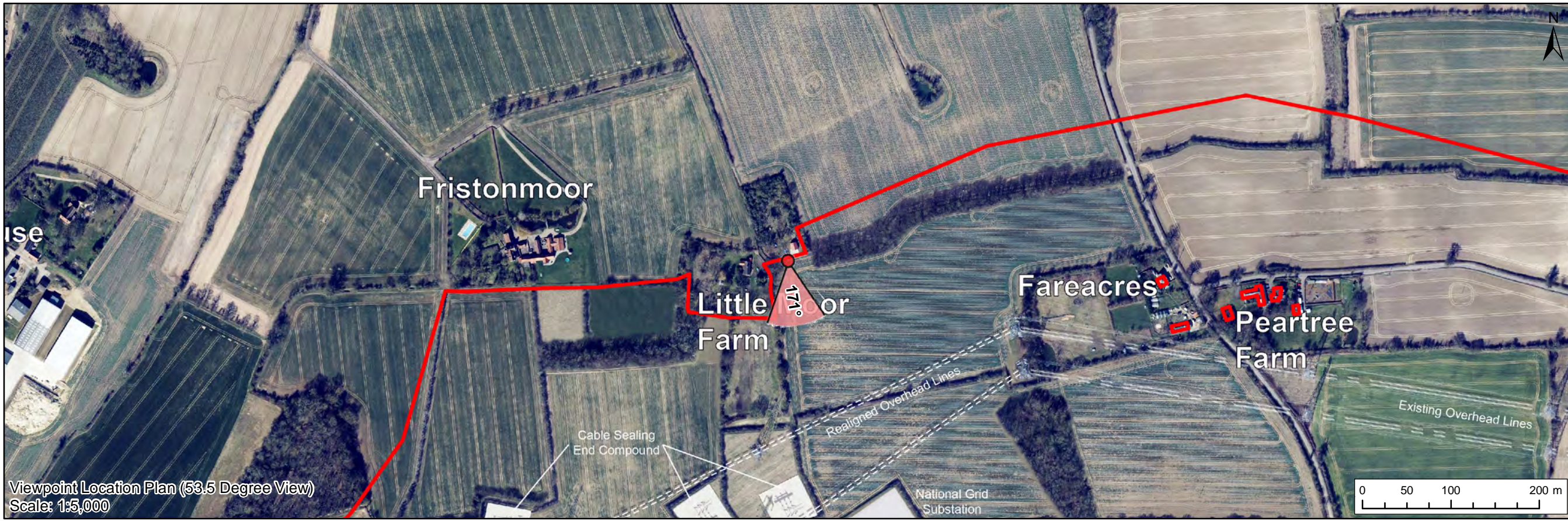
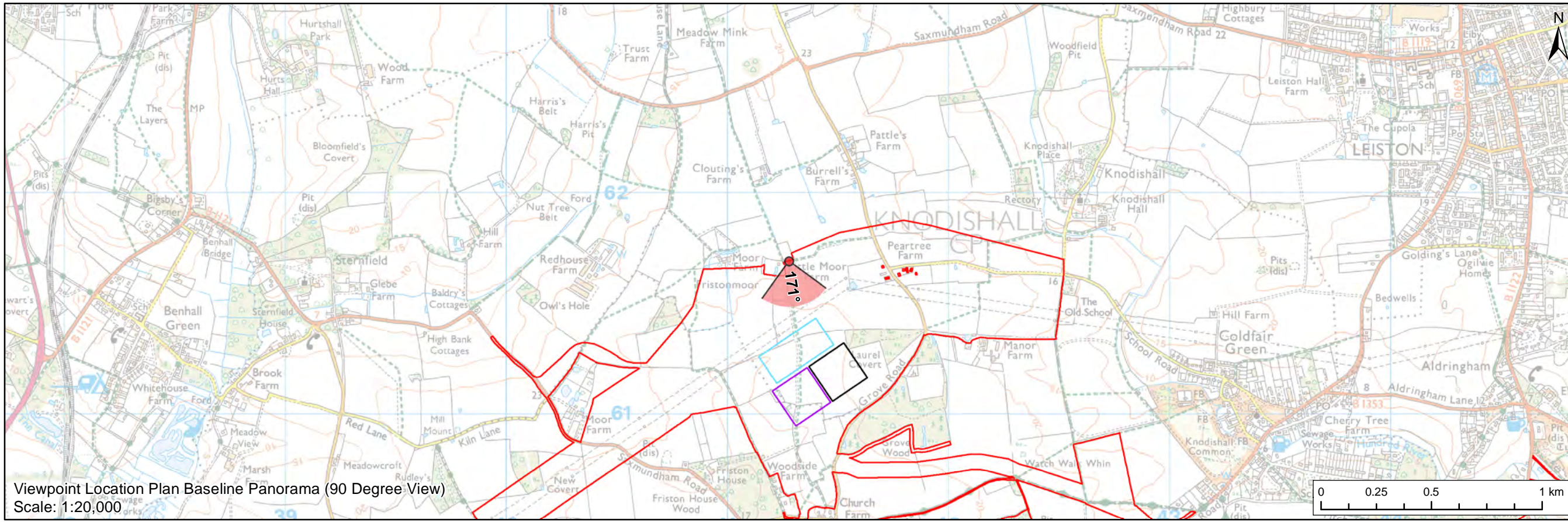
Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View that at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641018 E 261864 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	26 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	151°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	22/02/2018, 13:35:32

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Figure: 8g
CHVP3: PROW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm



Legend

- Proposed Onshore Development Area
- Indicative East Anglia ONE North Substation Location
- Indicative East Anglia TWO Substation Location
- Indicative National Grid AIS Substation Location

Viewpoint:

- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View Viewpoint
- ▼ 53.5 Degree Field of View Viewpoint



7	12/09/2019	LA	Seventh Issue (OPEN)			
6	09/07/2019	LA	Sixth Issue (OPEN)	Prepared:	LA	Scale @ A3
5	05/07/2019	LA	Fifth Issue (OPEN)	Checked:	SM	
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	LT	

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO with National Grid AIS Substation
CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm

Drg No	150887_EA1N&2_ES_CH_VPLocs
Rev	7
Date	12/09/19
Figure	9a
Coordinate System:	BNG
Datum:	OSGB36



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9b
 CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9c
 CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9d
CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9e
 CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 1st year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9f
CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm



Visual representation of 15th year of operational phase
 Photomontage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North, East Anglia TWO and National Grid AIS Substation

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	641278 E 261690 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Eye level:	24 m AOD	Principal viewing distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.4)
Direction of view:	171°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
		Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	28/02/2019, 09:19:28

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Figure: 9g
 CHVP4: PROW to east of Little Moor Farm

Continued in Part 2 of 2.