



SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Heritage Assessment Addendum

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



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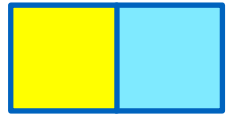
Glossary of Acronyms

CH	Cultral Herritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
OLEMS	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy
OLMP	Outline Landscape Management Plan
PRoW	Public Right of Way
VP	Viewpoint



Glossary of Terminology

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

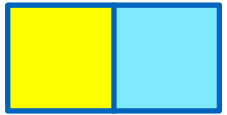


1 Introduction

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

1.1 Purpose

3. This report presents the results of a revised assessment of impacts on the significance of heritage assets in the vicinity of the onshore substations due to change in their settings. The need for revision of the assessment stems from further evolution in the design of the onshore substations and National Grid substation since submission of the Applications, as well as to the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy** (OLEMS) (REP3-030).
4. Changes to the design of the onshore substations and National Grid substation are described in the **Onshore Substations Update Clarification Note** (REP3-057) submitted at Deadline 3. Design changes include the footprint and layout of the onshore substations and the finished ground levels and heights of structures and both the onshore substations and National Grid substation. These changes affect the appearance of the proposed substations within the setting of heritage assets adjacent to them and this may affect the positive contribution that setting makes to the significance of these assets.
5. Changes to the **OLEMS** (REP3-030) have also been made since submission of the Applications. These are part of an on-going dialogue between the Applicants and consultees regarding how best to mitigate any adverse impacts of the Projects. A revised **OLEMS** was submitted at Deadline 3 and subsequent changes have been captured in a revised Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan (OLMP) for the substations contained within the **OLEMS**. Changes to the OLMP have been driven in part by the opportunities stemming from changes to the



design of the substations but they also include proposals for additional planting to mitigate impacts on the setting of Little Moor Farm (Listed Building Grade II).



2 Revised Assessment

6. The revised assessments are presented in **Table 3** using a two-column format that allows easy comparison with the original assessments. The left-hand column contains relevant text for each asset from the original assessment in ES **Appendix 24.7** (APP-519/520) and the right-hand column contains the revised assessment. The assets are dealt with in the same order as in **Appendix 24.7** with assessments of impact without mitigation followed by assessments of residual impact following implementation of the **OLEMS** (REP3-030). One asset included in **Appendix 24.7** (Aldringham Court) is omitted from the present report as it is not located close to the substations and therefore re-assessment is not required. The assessments of Aldringham Court in **Appendix 24.7** remain valid and are still relied upon by the applicants.
7. The original assessments in ES **Appendix 24.7** (APP-519/520) are accompanied by photomontages from nine viewpoints within the settings of the heritage assets, showing the predicted appearance of the Projects both with and without landscape mitigation. Photomontages for the following six viewpoints have been updated to support the revised assessments:
 - Cultural Heritage (CH) Viewpoint (VP) 2 Public Right of Way (PRoW) between Friston Hall and Friston (**Appendix 1** of this document);
 - CH VP3 PRoW between Moor Farm and Little Moor Farm (**Appendix 2** of this document);
 - CH VP4 PRoW east of Little Moor Farm (**Appendix 3** of this document);
 - CH VP5 PRoW at Woodside Farm (**Appendix 4** of this document);
 - CH VP7 Friston House (b) (**Appendix 5** of this document); and
 - CH VP8 Friston War Memorial (**Appendix 6** of this document).
8. Reference is also made in the revised assessments to photomontages (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_001 - ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_006) prepared in support of the **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Addendum** (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1) submitted at Deadline 4.
9. Summaries of the findings of the revised assessments (without and after mitigation) are provided in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. Findings that have changed as a result of the updated design of the Projects have been underlined for ease of reference and comparison with the equivalent tables in **Appendix 24.7**.



Table 1 Impact of proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects on the significance of heritage assets due to change in their settings. Results of revised assessment January 2021.

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	<u>Low adverse</u>	<u>Minor</u>	Low adverse	Minor	<u>Low adverse</u>	<u>Minor</u>
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

*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.

Results shown underlined have been changed from original assessment in ES **Appendix 24.7** (APP-519/520).

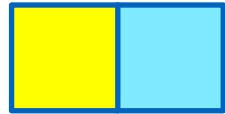


Table 2 Residual impacts of proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects after implementation of landscape mitigation.
Results of revised assessment January 2021

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	<u>Low adverse</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Low adverse</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Low adverse</u>	<u>Minor</u>
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	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Minor</u>	Negligible	Minor	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Minor</u>
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

*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.

Results shown underlined have been changed from original assessment in ES **Appendix 24.7** (APP-519/520).



Table 3 Revised Assessment of Impacts upon the Setting of Heritage Assets

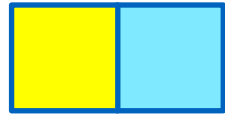
Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
1. PREDICTED IMPACTS ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	
1.1 Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)	
<p>52. <i>For all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, 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.</i></p> <p>53. <i>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.</i></p> <p>54. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations reduce the overall scale of the substations in the setting of Little Moor Farm, particularly in the case of the Eastern Substation. However, for all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, only 300m to the south, would continue to represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking south in the setting of Little Moor Farm.</p> <p>The proposed changes would not be sufficient to materially reduce the impact of the proposals on the rural agricultural landscape character and therefore the significance of this heritage asset. This is illustrated by revised photomontages from viewpoints CH VP3 (Appendix 2 of this document) and CH VP4 (Appendix 3 of this document).</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged. Significance 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.</p>
1.2 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)	



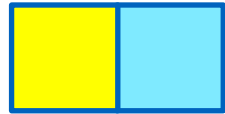
Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>67. <i>The presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, only 450m to the south-east, would represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking south-east in the setting of High 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.</i></p> <p>68. <i>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.</i></p> <p>69. <i>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.</i></p> <p>70. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations reduce the overall scale of the substations in the setting of High House Farm. However, for all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation, only 450m to the south-east, would continue to represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking south in the setting of High House Farm.</p> <p>The proposed changes would not be sufficient to materially reduce the impact of the proposals on the rural agricultural landscape character and therefore the significance of this heritage asset. This is illustrated by a revised photomontage from viewpoint CH VP3 (Appendix 2 of this document).</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged. Significance would largely be retained, and the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of low magnitude; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of medium importance, the impact is considered to result in an effect of minor significance in EIA terms. These conclusions apply equally to all three operational arrangements.</p>
1.3 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)	



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>79. <i>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.</i></p> <p>80. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations would further reduce the already very limited impact that the projects have of the experience of Friston House in its woodland setting. This reduction in heights would be supported by the retention of woodland to the west of the substations and is illustrated by a revised photomontage from viewpoint CH VP7 (Appendix 5 of this document).</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset remain unchanged. It is considered that the 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.</p>
1.4 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)	
<p>87. <i>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.</i></p> <p>88. <i>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</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations reduce the overall scale of the substations in the setting of Woodside Farm. In particular, these changes reduce the visual prominence of the Western Substation which would be located 40m further from Woodside Farm and partially screened by the retention of existing woodland. However, for all three operational arrangements, the presence of the onshore substations and National Grid substation would continue to represent a significant change in the character of the landscape in views looking north-east in the setting of Woodside Farm.</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p><i>the proposed substations and views of the farmhouse from other directions would be unaffected.</i></p> <p>89. <i>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 substation 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.</i></p> <p>90. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The proposed changes would be sufficient to materially reduce the impact of the Western Substation (referred to as East Anglia TWO onshore substation in Appendix 24.7) on the rural agricultural landscape character and therefore also materially reduce impact on the significance of this heritage asset. This is illustrated by a revised photomontage from viewpoint CH VP5 (ExA.AS-11.D4.V1 Appendix 5 of this document). Previously it was concluded that, for the two operational arrangements involving the Western Substation, there would be an adverse impact of medium magnitude. It is now considered that impact in these two cases would be reduced to one of low magnitude.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset have therefore changed. Significance would largely be retained and the predicted loss would amount to an adverse impact of low magnitude for all three operational arrangements; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of medium importance, the impact is considered to result in an effect of minor significance in EIA terms.</p>
1.5 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)	
<p>104. <i>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.</i></p> <p>105. <i>In the immediate surroundings of the churchyard there would be filtered views northwards through the trees that line the churchyard and field</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations would affect the way in which the setting of the church is changed at all three spatial scales identified in the original assessment.</p> <p>In the immediate surroundings of the churchyard, reductions in finished ground levels and heights of structures would materially reduce the visibility of the substations in filtered views to the north.</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>106. <i>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.</i></p> <p>107. <i>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.</i></p> <p>108. <i>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</i></p>	<p>This is illustrated by photomontages from within the churchyard (CH VP8 (Appendix 6 of this document)) and immediately to the north on Church Road (Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) VP2 (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_002)).</p> <p>Reductions in finished ground levels and heights of structures further reduce the visibility of the substations in views of the church from within the village. Indeed, the evidence from representative viewpoints illustrated by photomontages from CH VP1 (Appendix 24.7 of the ES (APP-519/520)), CH VP2 (Appendix 1 of this document) and LVIA VP6 (Appendix 6 of this document) suggests that these shorter-range views of the church would be entirely unaffected by presence of the substations.</p> <p>The substations would continue to be partially visible in some longer-range views of the church from the south (illustrated by a photomontage from LVIA VP9 (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_008)). However, visibility would be considerably reduced, further diminishing the degree to which the substations compete with the church for visual prominence in these views.</p> <p>The proposed changes to the substations do not change the identified loss of sequential views towards the church from the footpath that runs south to the church from Little Moor Farm (as illustrated by the photomontage from CH VP4 (Appendix 3 of this document)).</p> <p>The net effect of the proposed changes to the substations is therefore positive, reducing visual change and visual competition in multiple views of the church that contribute to its significance at all three spatial scales. The updated visualisations illustrate that the changes in layout and reduction in height of the buildings and electrical infrastructure result in a material reduction in the potential visibility and impact on those aspects of setting. However, the proposed changes have no effect on the main source of adverse impact, the obstruction of the footpath from Little Moor Farm. As a result, there is</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>only a limited reduction in the adverse impact on the significance of the church.</p> <p>The final conclusion regarding this asset therefore remains unchanged. When set against the contribution made by setting and the overall significance of the church as a whole, the change in setting 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.</p>
1.6 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations would further reduce the already very limited presence of the substations in the setting of the War Memorial at Friston. This is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP8 (Appendix 6 of this document).</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset remain unchanged. It is considered that the change in setting is not sufficient to materially diminish the contribution that it makes to the significance of the War Memorial. 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.</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
1.7 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*)	
<p>123. <i>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.</i></p> <p>124. <i>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.</i></p> <p>125. <i>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.</i></p> <p>126. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Proposed reductions in finished ground levels, heights of structures and extent of the project substations would further reduce the already very limited potential for elements of the substations to be visible in views of the post mill from the south.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset remain unchanged. The predicted loss of significance 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.</p>
2. PREDICTED RESIDUAL IMPACTS ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WITH LANDSCAPE MITIGATION	
2.1 Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)	



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>150. <i>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.</i></p> <p>151. <i>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.</i></p> <p>152. <i>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.</i></p> <p>153. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The revised 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 continue to 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.</p> <p>The OLMP, in addition to the measures previously proposed, now includes a belt of woodland along the reinstated field boundary to the south-east of Little Moor Farm. This is predicted to provide an effective screen after 15 years of growth between Little Moor Farm and the substations and would significantly reduce the adverse impact on the rural agricultural landscape character. This screening effect is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP4 (Appendix 3 of this document).</p> <p>In addition, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between Little Moor Farm and Fristonmoor Barn. This is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP3 (Appendix 2 of this document).</p> <p>Taken together, these revised proposals for the OLMP would allow Little Moor Farm to continue to be experienced in a setting that retained much more of its rural agricultural character, although some elements higher of the substations and related sealing end compounds would still be visible.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset have therefore changed. Significance would largely be retained, and the predicted loss would amount to a residual adverse impact of low magnitude for all three operational arrangements; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of medium</p>



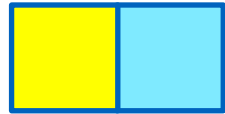
Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
	importance , the impact is considered to result in an effect of minor significance in EIA terms.
2.2 High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)	
<p>154. <i>Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the 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.</i></p> <p>155. <i>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.</i></p> <p>156. <i>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).</i></p> <p>157. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The revised 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.</p> <p>The revised OLMP does not include any measures that would provide additional mitigation of adverse impacts on the significance of High House Farm. However, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between Little Moor Farm and Fristonmoor Barn. This is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP3 (Appendix 2 of this document). It would not significantly reduce the predicted residual impacts.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged. There would be a residual impact of low magnitude and this would still be an effect of minor significance in EIA terms.</p>
2.3 Friston House (1216066, Grade II)	



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>158. <i>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.</i></p> <p>159. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The revised assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three development scenarios on the significance of Friston House would continue to 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.</p> <p>The revised OLMP does not include any measures that would provide additional mitigation of adverse impacts on the significance of Friston House. However, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between Friston House and the proposed substations. The predicted level of screening after 15 years of tree growth is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP7 (Appendix 5 of this document). This would not significantly reduce the predicted residual impacts as they are already considered to be of negligible magnitude.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged. There would be a residual impact of negligible magnitude and this would still be an effect of minor significance in EIA terms.</p>
2.4 Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)	
<p>160. <i>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</i></p>	<p>The revised assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the magnitude of impact of all three development scenarios on the significance on the significance of Woodside Farm would be low adverse. This revised assessment</p>



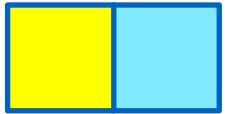
Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p><i>impacts reflected the greater visibility and proximity of the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation and therefore the greater industrialising of landscape character to the north of the asset.</i></p> <p>161. <i>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.</i></p> <p>162. <i>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).</i></p> <p>163. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>reflected the reduced visibility and increased distance to the proposed Western Substation (East Anglia ONE North onshore substation).</p> <p>The revised OLMP does not include any measures that would provide additional mitigation of adverse impacts on the significance of Friston House. However, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between Woodside Farm and the proposed substations. The predicted level of screening after 15 years of tree growth is illustrated by a photomontage from CH VP7 (Appendix 5 of this document 5).</p> <p>This would significantly reduce the predicted visibility of the substations and allow Woodside Farm to continue to be experienced in a setting that retained much more of its rural agricultural character, although some higher elements of the substations might still be visible. This would be sufficient mitigation to reduce the residual impact of all three operational arrangements to negligible magnitude.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset have therefore changed. The predicted loss would amount to a residual adverse impact of negligible magnitude for all three operational arrangements; this is equivalent to less than substantial harm. Given that this Grade II Listed Building is an asset of medium importance, the impact is considered to be of minor significance in EIA terms.</p>
2.5 Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)	
<p>164. <i>Assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three development scenarios on</i></p>	<p>The revised assessment of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that the impact magnitude of all three</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>165. <i>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.</i></p> <p>166. <i>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.</i></p> <p>167. <i>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.</i></p> <p>168. <i>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</i></p>	<p>development scenarios on the significance of Friston Church would continue to 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.</p> <p>The revised OLMP does not include any measures that would provide additional mitigation of adverse impacts on the significance of the church. However, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between the church and the proposed substations. The predicted level of screening after 15 years of tree growth is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP8 (Appendix 6 of this document) and LVIA VP2 (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_002). However, this increased screening would have no mitigating effect on the main source of adverse impact, the obstruction of the footpath from Little Moor Farm. As a result, there is only a very limited reduction in the adverse impact on the significance of the church.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged, residual impact in all three operational arrangements would be adverse impacts of low magnitude and moderate significance in EIA terms.</p>



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<i>operational arrangements from low magnitude and moderate significance in EIA terms.</i>	
2.6 Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)	
<p>169. <i>Assessment of the impact of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that there would an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of Friston War Memorial for all three scenarios.</i></p> <p>170. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The revised assessment of the impact of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that there would continue to be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of Friston War Memorial for all three scenarios.</p> <p>The revised OLMP does not include any measures that would provide additional mitigation of adverse impacts on the significance of the War Memorial. However, the general lowering of the height of structures and finished ground levels would increase the effectiveness of other screening vegetation, including the woodland belt between the churchyard and the proposed substations. The predicted level of screening after 15 years of tree growth is illustrated by photomontages from CH VP8 (Appendix 6 of this document) and LVIA VP2 (ExA.AS-3.D4.V1_002). However, this would not significantly reduce the predicted residual impacts which are already considered to be of negligible magnitude.</p> <p>The conclusions regarding this asset therefore remain unchanged, residual impact in all three operational arrangements would be adverse impacts of negligible magnitude and minor significance in EIA terms</p>
2.7 Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*)	



Original Assessment (as presented in ES Appendix 24.7)	Revised Assessment
<p>171. <i>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.</i></p> <p>172. <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The revised assessment of the impact of the development proposals without mitigation concluded that there would continue to be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of Friston Post Mill for all three scenarios.</p> <p>The mitigation measures proposed in the revised 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.</p>