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PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION REPORT

VOLUME 5, ANNEX 7.5: ONSHORE
CULTURAL HERITAGE: GPA3 EXERCISE
AND TECHNICAL NOTE – OFFSHORE
ARRAY

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Five Estuaries Offshore Windfarm Onshore Cultural Heritage

GPA3 Exercise and Technical Note for effects arising from the Offshore Array
upon Onshore Heritage Assets



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Logix House
Wrotham Road
Meopham
Gravesend
Kent
DA13 0QB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Client name GoBe Consultants
Address Suites B2 & C2
Higher Mill
Higher Mill Lane
Buckfastleigh
Devon
TQ11 0EN

On behalf of RWE Renewables UK

Project management by Marie Kelleher
Document compiled by Marie Kelleher
Graphics by Tom Piggott

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	13/10/2022	MK	MT
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GoBe Consultants on behalf of Five Estuaries Offshore Windfarm Limited (VE OWFL) to carry out a series of site visits to inform an exercise for the inclusion and exclusion of designated heritage assets for further detailed assessment within the Environmental Impact Assessment for the effects arising from the Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm upon onshore heritage assets. This document presents a summary of the visits and observations made to inform these choices and provides justification for the decisions made. This document will be used to inform discussions via the Evidence Plan Process and will form part of the baseline to support the Preliminary Environment Impact Report chapter. A separate assessment has been undertaken for effects arising from the onshore infrastructure (onshore substation and onshore export cable corridor).



Five Estuaries OSWF Onshore Cultural Heritage

GPA3 Exercise and Technical Note for effects arising from the Offshore Array upon Onshore Heritage Assets

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GoBe Consultants on behalf of Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Ltd to conduct an initial exercise to inform the assessment of effects of the proposed Five Estuaries Offshore Windfarm (hereafter VE), upon the heritage significance of onshore heritage assets arising from the presence of the offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) associated with the array areas.

1.2 The Emerging Proposals

1.2.1 The emerging development proposals are for the construction of an offshore array within the array areas off of the coast of the Essex/Suffolk boarder, shown on **Figure 1**. The array will consist of between 41-79 WTGs with a maximum blade tip height of 424m above LAT.

1.2.2 VE will lie to the east of the existing Greater Gabbard and Galloper Offshore Windfarms. The proposed array areas are shown on **Figure 1**.

1.3 Aims and Purpose of the document

1.3.1 The aims of this document are to:

- Identify which heritage assets have the potential to be affected by the development proposals;
- Provide an initial high-level appraisal of their setting and how this contributes to heritage significance;

1.3.2 This document will be used to inform the discussions via the Evidence Plan Process for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) chapter on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. As such this document has the additional aim to;

- Justify the inclusion or exclusion of heritage assets taken forward for further, more detailed assessment within the PEIR chapter.

1.3.3 This does not carry out a scoping exercise or any assessment of the effects of the Onshore infrastructure such as the Onshore Export Cable Corridor or the Onshore Substation. This is considered as part of a separate annex to the PEIR (Volume 5, Chapter 7, Annex 7.6).

1.4 Existing Array Baseline

1.4.1 The proposed array areas will be situated approximately 50km from the coast of Essex and Suffolk in an area where other operational arrays already exist. The Galloper Offshore Windfarm and Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm both have two array areas each which sit in front of the proposed array areas for VE closer to the shore. The Gunfleet Sands and London Array areas lie to the west and south west of the VE array areas off of the coast of



Essex and the East Anglia One array lies to the north east of the VE array areas. The East Anglia Two array was consented in March 2022 but is not yet built or operational. This will lie to the north of the northern array area off of the coast of Suffolk. Existing and consented arrays are shown on **Figure 1**.

2 GUIDANCE AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Setting

2.1.1 Historic England guidance (The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017) sets out guidelines for considering effects on the significance of heritage assets arising from change to setting. The guidance accords with the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1 (DECC 2011), the Draft NPS EN-1 (DECC 2021), and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, recognising that it is effects to significance of an asset that are of concern. The Historic England guidance specifically states that '*setting is not itself a heritage asset*' and that '*its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate that significance*' (Historic England 2017; para.9).

2.1.2 Assessment of setting is primarily associated with designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets of equivalent heritage significance (where such assets are identified).

2.1.3 The setting assessment was guided by '*The Setting of Heritage Assets; Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA3)*' (Historic England 2017) which advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the effects of development:

- Step 1 of the approach is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected';
- Step 2 requires assessment of 'the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated';
- Step 3 is to 'assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it';
- Step 4 is to explore ways to 'maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'; and
- Step 5 is to 'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'.

2.1.4 This document follows step 1 along with a brief consideration of steps 2 and 3 to be able to justify the decision to be able to include or scope out particular assets based upon whether or not the significance of the assets is likely to be affected by the proposals. For those assets considered to be sensitive receptors to the proposals, further more detailed narrative assessment has been included as part of the PEIR, following Steps 2, 3 and if required Step 4.

2.2 Heritage Significance

2.2.1 For the purposes of this assessment terminology used within NPPF has been applied. Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:



'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

2.2.2 As mentioned above the value of a heritage asset is derived from its heritage interest. These 'interests' are defined by NPPF, and are used to assess significance within this report, as per Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets (Historic England 2019). These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

2.2.3 These interests are broadly analogous with the heritage 'values' used in Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008). This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2 (2015).

2.3 Site visits and Observations

2.3.1 The coastal asset groups and selected assets up to a radius of 70km (with the addition of Dengie Peninsula; based upon consultation with the statutory authorities) were visited to identify those which might be sensitive to change arising from the development. Visits were undertaken between 31st August and 2nd September 2022, with an additional visit to Orford/Orford Ness in early October 2022. Weather conditions were sunny and dry with good visibility. Photographs are held in a digital archive.

2.3.2 The assets located at Orford Ness could not be visited during the late August/early September visits as access to these can only be reached at the weekends and by boat. A separate visit was made to Orford Village and Orford Ness on 9th October 2022. Conditions were dry and sunny with good visibility.

3 CONSULTATION AND SCOPING

3.1.1 The EIA Scoping process and initial ETG has allowed the refinement of the scope of the assessment for the assessment of setting. Due to the number of assets along the Essex and Suffolk coastline it was suggested within the Scoping Report that these could be considered as coastal asset groups. The following groups were suggested;



- Lowestoft;
- Southwold;
- Dunwich;
- Aldeburgh;
- Orford;
- Felixstowe; and
- Walton-on-the-Naze.

3.1.2 In addition to these Harwich and Clacton-on-Sea were suggested by the Statutory Consultees to be considered as additional asset groups along the Essex/Suffolk coastline.

3.1.3 Within the Scoping Report (Five Estuaries Wind Farm; September 2021) it was proposed that the assessment of effects arising from the offshore infrastructure on the significance of onshore heritage assets would be limited to specific assets whose heritage significance is related to maritime and long-distance views that might be changed by the proposed offshore array such as port facilities, lighthouses, castles or hillforts. Whilst this was agreed through the Scoping Opinion (The Planning Inspectorate; November 2021) it was also added that assets whose significance was derived from leisure uses connected with the coast could be susceptible to change should also be considered, with the Clacton Seafront Gardens given as an example.

3.1.4 The ETG Meetings (held in July 2021, August 2021 and December 2021) provided an opportunity to discuss the scope of the assessment in more detail as the project evolved. It was noted through the Evidence Plan process that assets further inland may need to be considered where there are views out to sea. Within the Scoping Report a 60km Study Area was proposed for the consideration of the offshore array on onshore heritage assets as it was considered that visibility beyond that would be very restricted, demonstrated by the ZTV. Consultees requested that a 70km Study Area be considered. As such selected assets out to 70km have been included as part of this initial exercise to be representative of views from these more distant, inland areas and to establish whether there was any likelihood for these assets to experience an effect from the array areas.

3.1.5 A request was made during an ETG meeting (7th December 2021) and within the Scoping Opinion for highly graded assets at the Dengie Peninsula which lies beyond the 70km area to also be included for consideration, as such these assets have been included as part of this assessment.

3.2 Approach

3.2.1 Consideration has been given to specific assets named in consultee responses to the EIA Scoping Report or raised in subsequent consultation (via Expert Topic Groups). Some assets have effectively been used as representative locations in which to understand the potential impacts on the heritage significance of larger coastal groups of assets in the immediate vicinity, for example where multiple designated assets occupy a small area, such as the coastal asset groups described above or selected Conservation Areas. Conversely, where selected assets fall outside of these areas or are distinct in their maritime associations when compared to other surrounding assets, these assets have been singled out for independent assessment.



- 3.2.2 The assessments for assets selected can be seen as illustrative of the range of indirect (largely visual) impacts on the settings and significance of those asset situated along the coastal zone, taking into account the variety of historic asset types, levels of designations and distance from the WTGs.
- 3.2.3 The assessment has been prepared using relevant Viewpoint Photographs and Wirelines prepared for the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to demonstrate the likely visibility of the proposed WTGs from selected assets or coastal areas in general. The viewpoints and visualisations are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 3; Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. .

3.3 Coastal Asset Groups

- 3.3.1 This section defines the coastal asset groups identified at the scoping stage and includes information on how these groups have been formed. A description of each area is provided below describing how and why assets have been included or excluded from the coastal asset grouping. Those assets selected as part of the coastal asset groups are considered further below. Those assets which have no coastal/maritime, long-distance views, or leisure/tourism connections have been excluded from any further assessment as described below. Assets which have been included within the coastal asset groups are listed at the end of each section below, with assessment of these groups/assets provided within **Section 4**.

Lowestoft

- 3.3.2 Lowestoft is the northernmost group of assets considered, lying approximately 60km to the north of the northern array area boundary (**Figure 3**). The town has two adjacent conservation areas with distinct characters which combined contain one Grade II Registered Park and Garden, three Grade II* Listed Buildings and 70 Grade II Listed Buildings. The northern conservation area 'Lowestoft' covers the High Street, has a large number of listed buildings which line this central thoroughfare and has the character of a historic town centre. In addition, these buildings are set back from the coastline with an industrial area lying between the assets and the sea. The southern conservation area 'Lowestoft south' covers the 19th and 20th century development of the town into a seaside resort.
- 3.3.3 The northern conservation area and the majority of the listed buildings within this conservation area have been excluded from this coastal asset group as they have no coastal connection, being inward facing to the conservation area and part of the historic town centre rather than part of the sea front or resort town. As these assets do not have a coastal/maritime setting this does not contribute to their significance and therefore cannot be harmed by the proposals.
- 3.3.4 A single asset from the northern conservation area has been included within the coastal asset group for its demonstrable maritime connection, the High Lighthouse (List Entry 1209999).
- 3.3.5 The character of the southern conservation area is defined by its development into a seaside resort in the 19th and 20th centuries. Assets in the southern part of the conservation area lie further back from the sea front and comprise residential and ecclesiastical buildings which do not rely on a coastal/maritime setting to form part of their significance. As such these assets have been excluded of the coastal asset group. The Church of St Peter and St John is set slightly back from the sea front but has a clear intentional sea view along Rectory Road (**Plate 1**) which forms part of its setting. As such as been included as part of



the coastal asset group to establish whether or not its significance is likely to receive an effect (List Entry 1207046).

- 3.3.6 In the central part of the conservation area are a number of assets which lie along Kirkley Cliff, Wellington Esplanade and Victoria Terrace dating to the mid-19th centuries (**Plate 2**). These buildings were part of the original vision for the development of Lowestoft as a seaside resort, designed by J L Clemence and Sir Samuel Morton Peto and William Oldham Chambers. These are residential properties with an unobstructed sea view some of which have balconies on their seaward side. These assets have been included within the coastal asset group (List Entry 1209664, 1279944, 1207035, 1207048, 1292405) for their sea front position and seaward facing views. The royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club lies further north and has coastal and maritime connection as the yacht club and has been included as part of the coastal asset group (List Entry 1207043). The memorial structures and statues within the Lowestoft South conservation area, are not considered to derive their significance from their setting/coastal connection and do not have important sea views and as such have been excluded from the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.7 In summary the High Lighthouse from the northern conservation area, the assets on Kirkley Cliff, Wellington Esplanade and Victoria Terrace and the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club have been included as part of the coastal asset group.

Table 1 Assets Taken Forward as the Lowestoft Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1209999	High Lighthouse including North Cottage and South Cottage	Listed Building	II
1207046	Church of St Peter and St John	Listed Building	II*
1209664	Kirkley Cliff Terrace	Listed Building	II
1207043	Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club	Listed Building	II*
1279944	South Lodge	Listed Building	II
1207035	Wellington Esplanade, Lowestoft	Listed Building	
1207048	Wellington Esplanade, Lowestoft	Listed Building	II
1292405	16-28 Victoria Terrace and Eastleigh, 9, 10, and 11 Waterloo Road	Listed Building	II

Southwold

- 3.3.8 Southwold has two conservation areas which lie within its vicinity, 'Southwold', and 'Southwold Harbour and Walberswick Quay'. The Southwold conservation area contains one Grade I, four Grade II* and 137 Grade II Listed Buildings (**Figure 4**). The conservation area covers the historic centre of the town and many of the listed buildings lie upon Queens Street/Queens Road which runs through the centre of the town comprising shops, houses and ecclesiastical buildings/structures. These are inward facing assets whose setting within the historic town centre contributes to their significance, rather than any maritime or coastal connection. The setting of these buildings is considered to be limited the central core of the town with little contribution made from the wider surroundings. As such these assets have been excluded from further consideration as part of the coastal asset group. Other listed buildings which lie away from the sea front and the core of the town centre and have also been excluded through a lack of coastal or leisure/tourism connection.



- 3.3.9 A small number of assets lie closer to the seafront and are outward facing towards the sea. These assets comprise the lighthouse (List Entry 1384444), Cliff House and Shrimp Cottage (List Entry 1384335), Watch House (List Entry 1384355), Whitehall and Guardship (List Entry 1384422) and the Sailors Reading Room (List Entry 1384341). These assets have been included as part of the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.10 The Southwold and Walberswick Quay conservation area has a clear functional coastal connection. It contains just one listed building, the Harbour Inn, which lies further inland adjacent to the River Blyth. Due to its position further inland and riverine rather than seaside connection, the listed building has been excluded from any separate further assessment but the conservation area as a whole has been included.

Table 2 Assets Taken Forward as the Southwold Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1384335	Cliff House and Shrimp Cottage	Listed Building	II
1384341	Sailor's Reading Room	Listed Building	II
1384444	The Lighthouse	Listed Building	II
1384355	Watch House	Listed Building	II
1384422	Whitehall and Guardship	Listed Building	II
N/A	Southwold and Walberswick Quay	Conservation Area	N/A

Dunwich

- 3.3.11 Dunwich Conservation Area covers the historic core of the town. Dunwich was once a much larger and thriving medieval port and harbour town, however much of the harbour and town was washed away into the sea through coastal erosion (**Figure 5**). At the cliff edge are the Scheduled Monuments of the Greyfriars medieval monastery (1030715; **Plate 8-9**) and Maison Dieu (1005995) a medieval hospital. Coastal erosion has meant that these monuments are incomplete and are not within their original positions within the historic town layout. Whilst these have no specific maritime connection, their current coastal position, although not intended does form part of the current setting of these assets as such they have been included as part of the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.12 The remaining assets within Dunwich are set further back from the cliff edge and include the scheduled remains of the medieval leper hospital and listed buildings comprising ecclesiastical structures, houses, cottages and shops consistent with a village centre. These buildings are situated within the village at Dunwich and do not have any specific coastal or maritime connections or specific leisure purpose associated with the seafront. As such the listed buildings and Medieval Leper Hospital Scheduled Monument have been excluded from the coastal asset group.

Table 3 Assets Taken Forward as the Dunwich Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1030715 1006039	Remains of Grey Friars Monastery	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II*
1005995	Maison Dieu (or Hospital of the Holy Trinity), Dunwich	Scheduled Monument	N/A



Aldeburgh

- 3.3.13 The assets at Aldeburgh comprise the Aldeburgh conservation area, one Grade I listed building, one Grade II*, 51 Grade II listed buildings and the scheduled and listed Martello tower that lies outside of the conservation area to the south (**Figure 7**). The conservation area covers the historic centre of the village and many of the listed buildings comprise cottages, houses and shops which are set back from the sea front within the centre of the town surrounding the High Street. As these assets are inward facing and their setting is formed of their position within the town rather than any coastal setting, these assets have been excluded from the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.14 A small number of Grade II listed buildings lie close to the sea front facing the sea including a North Lookout (1269771; **Plate 11**) and South Lookout tower (1269772; **Plate 12**), Ocean Strand (1269769) and Grade I listed Moot Hall (1269716; **Plate 14**). A Martello tower lies at the sea front south of the town (1006041). Due to their coastal positions and/or maritime connections and long-distance views these assets have been included within the Aldeburgh coastal asset group.

Table 4 Assets Taken Forward as the Aldeburgh Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1269724 1006041	Martello Tower	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II*
1269716	Moot Hall	Listed Building	I
1269769	Ocean Strand	Listed Building	II
1269771	The North Lookout	Listed Building	II
1269772	The South Lookout	Listed Building	II

Orford

- 3.3.15 Orford comprises two parts, the village of Orford and Orford Ness which is a shingle spit reached by boat. The village sits slightly inland and is separated from the sea by the River Ore and Orford Ness (**Figure 6**). The village has 47 Grade II Listed Buildings, two Grade I Listed Buildings and is covered by a conservation area. As the village is set adjacent to the river rather than the sea, and its character is more riverine and less coastal than some of the other traditional seaside resorts along the coast of Suffolk. Most of the assets within the village comprise houses, shops and ecclesiastical buildings which are inward facing and have no coastal or riverine connections, consistent with a typical historic village centre. As such the majority of the assets within the village have been excluded from the Orford coastal asset group. The exception to this is the scheduled and listed Orford Castle (1030873) which includes a 20th century lookout tower and lies at the edge of the village close to the River Ore. This was built as a defensive structure with a coastal connection and has been included within the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.16 Orford Ness is a shingle spit separated from the mainland by the River Ore and has several listed structures and scheduled monuments relating to its use by the military for testing bomb ballistics and atomic weapons. As the remote coastal location of Orford Ness was key to the positioning of these assets the black beacon (1416868), bomb ballistics building (1416869), officers mess (1416867), barrack block (1416866) and atomic weapons research establishment (1416933) have been included within the Orford coastal asset



group. The Lighthouse at Orford Ness (1392631) was demolished in 2020 and as such the structure is no longer standing. This has been excluded from any further assessment.

Table 5 Assets Taken Forward as the Orford Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1030873 1014860	Orford Castle with adjoining quarry and remains of 20th century look-out post	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	I
1416869	Orford Ness: Bomb Ballistics building	Listed Building	II
1416867	Orford Ness: former RFC Officers' Mess and AWRE canteen building	Listed Building	II
1416866	Orford Ness: former Royal Flying Corps barrack block	Listed Building	II
1416868	Orford Ness: the Black Beacon and associated power house	Listed Building	II
1416933	Orford Ness: the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures	Scheduled Monument	SM

Felixstowe

3.3.17 Felixstowe has two conservation areas Felixstowe and Felixstowe South. The Felixstowe conservation area covers the seaside and spa town which developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries (**Figure 8**). A number of assets are set back from the seafront and include boundary walls, stable blocks, Church of St John and Reade House. Due to their location and lack of coastal or maritime association these have been excluded from the coastal asset group. Assets included within the group comprise Cranmer House (1253620) a seaside residence, Grade II* Martello Tower R (1391640), and Grade II Registered Park and Garden Cliff Gardens and Town Hall Garden (1001220). Due to the character of the Felixstowe Conservation Area as a seaside resort, this has also been included as part of the coastal asset group.

3.3.18 The Felixstowe south conservation area covers the earliest and central part of the resort town and also includes the town's pier. A single listed Martello tower (1030375) lies within this conservation area which has been included within the coastal asset group, as well as the conservation area itself. Two other Martello towers lie further south and north of the conservation areas and have also been included within this group (1006013 and 1006036). Landguard Fort (1030415) lies further south still and has been included for independent assessment below.

Table 6 Assets Taken Forward as the Felixstowe Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1001220	Cliff Gardens and Town Hall Gardens	Registered Park and Garden	II
1391640	Bartlett Hospital/Martello Tower R	Listed Building	II*
1253620	Cranmer House	Listed Building	II



1002968 1377365	Martello tower at Felixstowe ferry	Listed Building and Scheduled monument	II
1006013 1284281	Martello tower at western end of sea front/Coastguard Station	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II
1030405 1006036	Martello Tower, South End of Golf Links	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II
N/A	Felixstowe Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/A
N/A	Felixstowe South Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/A
1018969	Landguard Fort	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	I

Harwich

- 3.3.19 Harwich has two conservation areas within its vicinity the Harwich Conservation Area and the Dovercourt Conservation Area (**Figure 9**). The Harwich Conservation Area covers the central area of the town of Harwich which grew up around the harbour. The town has a large number of listed buildings which line the series of parallel and in some places gridded street pattern. The listed buildings are tightly packed within the centre of Harwich and almost all of these are inward facing and comprise shops and houses. As such these assets and the conservation area have been excluded from the coastal asset group due to a lack of coastal connection.
- 3.3.20 The exceptions to this are the High Lighthouse (**Plate 20**) and Low Lighthouse (**Plate 22**) which are both listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments (1017201 & 1019326). The Travelling Crane is also a Grade II* listed and a scheduled monument (1017202) and also lies at the edge of the town centre to the south east. These assets have been included within the coastal asset group due to their coastal setting and maritime connections. The scheduled Napoleonic coastal battery lies on the western side of the town, whilst this does have a maritime setting and defensive function this asset lies on the other side of the quay facing towards the estuary of the River Stour rather than the having a seaward defensive position. For this reason, this asset has been excluded from the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.21 Harwich redoubt lies in between the two conservation areas and is situated on an elevated position to the south of the town. The redoubt has a clear defensive function to protect the harbour and as such has been included within the coastal asset group. The redoubt is Grade II* listed and a scheduled monument (1017205).
- 3.3.22 The Dovercourt Conservation Area covers an area to the south of Harwich which covers the area most closely associated with the early development of the town as a seaside resort. The conservation area contains Beacon Hill Fort, a late 19th and 20th century coastal fortification and a number of Grade II listed buildings comprising houses, a convent and market hall. Of the assets within the Dovercourt Conservation Area only the Beacon Hill Fort has a clear coastal and maritime connection and as such this has been included within the asset group. The remaining assets do not have any specific coastal or maritime connections nor any leisure or tourism connection and as such have been excluded from the coastal asset group.
- 3.3.23 To the south of the Dovercourt Conservation Area are the Dovercourt Lighthouses and Causeway (1017200; **Plate 23**). The monument consists of two iron framed lighthouses



connected by a stone causeway. The lighthouses were built in 1862/3 to guide ships towards Harwich harbour and as this has a coastal connection this asset has been included within the coastal asset group.

Table 7 Assets Taken Forward as the Harwich Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1280598 1017201	Harwich High Lighthouse	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*
1187899 1017202	The Harwich Treadwheel Crane	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*
1298464 1019326	Harwich Low Lighthouse	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II
1187916 1017205	The Harwich Redoubt	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*
1018958	Beacon Hill Fort: a late 19th and 20th century coastal artillery fortification	Scheduled Monument	N/A
1017200	The Dovercourt lighthouses and causeway	Scheduled Monument	N/A

Walton on the Naze

3.3.24 A single conservation area covers the seafronts at Frinton and Walton (**Figure 10**). The conservation area contains a number of Grade II and II* listed buildings predominantly comprising houses, churches and shops most of which are set back away from the sea front. The conservation area also covers the esplanade and the pier at Walton. Two assets from within the conservation area have been included within the asset group due to their sea front position and sea views, namely 40-44 The Parade (1111508) and Gun Fleet (1309165). The remaining assets within the conservation areas have been excluded from the asset group due to a lack of coastal/leisure connection.

3.3.25 In addition to this, selected assets from beyond the conservation area have been included within the asset group comprising Naze Tower (1165846; **Plate 25**) and the Navigation tower at Walton Hall (1165806) which lie to the north of the conservation area and Martello Tower K and associated battery which lies to the north west of the conservation area (1016787). Both of these assets have a clear coastal connection and warrant further consideration below so have been included within the coastal asset group.

Table 8 Assets Taken Forward for the Walton on the Naze Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1165806	Navigation Tower at Walton Hall	Listed Building	II
1165846	Naze Tower	Listed Building	II*
1455213	Old Lifeboat House	Listed Building	II
1016787	Martello tower K and associated battery south west of Walton Mere	Scheduled Monument	N/A
1111508	40-44 The Parade	Listed Building	II
1309165	Gun Fleet	Listed Building	II

Clacton on Sea

- 3.3.26 The conservation area covers the seafront at Clacton and includes the pier. The character of the conservation area is focussed upon the leisure and tourism aspects of the town as a seaside resort, as such the conservation area including the pier (**Plate 27**) has been included within the coastal asset group. A small number of listed buildings lie within the conservation area which comprise a memorial structure, a church and municipal building.
- 3.3.27 The Clacton Seafront Gardens are a Grade II registered park and garden (**Plate 28**). These have a clear leisure and tourism connection as part of the historic seaside resort and as such the seafront gardens have been included within the asset group (1001626). One Scheduled and listed Martello tower (F) lies at the south western extent of the conservation area (1016555) and due to its position and coastal connection this asset has also been included as part of the asset group (1016555; **Plate 26**). Two additional Martello Towers lie outside the conservation area (1016554 (E) and 1016553 (D)) to the south of Clacton which have also been included within the asset group due to their defensive coastal purpose (1016553 and 1016554; **Plate 29**).

Table 9 Assets Taken Forward as the Clacton on Sea Coastal Asset Group

List entry number	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1001626	Clacton Seafront Gardens	Registered Park and Garden	II
1337150 1016554	Martello tower E, 300m south west of junction of Marine Parade West and Wash Lane, Clacton-on-Sea	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II
1111520 1016555	Martello tower F, Marine Parade West, Clacton-on-Sea	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II
1111524 1016553	Martello tower D, 450m SSW of the Club House, Clacton Golf Course	Listed Building and Scheduled Monument	II
N/A	Clacton Seafront Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/A

Dengie Peninsula

- 3.3.28 The Dengie Peninsula lies 76km from the array area and due to the distance from the array area only the highly graded assets at the coast have been considered. These include the scheduled Saxon coastal fish weir at Sales Point (1019103), scheduled Saxon Shore Fort and Anglo-Saxon monastery at Bradwell on Sea (1013834) and Grade I listed St Peters Chapel (1110942). As these assets have a coastal connection these have been included within the asset group below. Grade II listed assets and assets further inland have been excluded from any further assessment as these assets are not considered to derive their significance from a coastal setting and are considered to be less sensitive receptors due to the distance from the array area.

Table 10 Assets Taken Forward as the Dengie Peninsula Coastal Asset Group

List Entry	Name	Asset Type	Grade
1019103	Saxon coastal fish weir at Sales Point	Scheduled Monument	N/A



1013834	Saxon Shore Fort and Anglo-Saxon monastery at Bradwell on Sea	Scheduled Monument	N/A
1110942	St Peters Chapel	Listed Building	I



4 INITIAL ASSESSMENT

- 4.1.1 The following table (**Table 11**) provides an initial assessment of the coastal asset groups as determined by the scoping exercise above (and listed in **Tables 1-10**) and a selection of other assets within 70km radius to provide a representative sample of effects further inland up to the 70km limit.
- 4.1.2 The table provides a list of the assets/groups of assets considered, their designation and a brief description of their setting and significance, as per Steps 1-3 of the Historic England guidance outlined above. Observations made during the site visits are provided as part of the rationale as to whether the assets have been included for further assessment within the PEIR.
- 4.1.3 Distances to the nearest part of the red line boundary for the array area are given, note that this is not necessarily the location of the closest proposed WTG, locations of which will be determined post-consent. The purpose of Table 11 is to provide evidence for the justification to include/exclude assets which have been identified above as having a coastal or leisure association or form part of the representation sample, for further consideration within the PEIR.
- 4.1.4 The following table identifies assets initially considered (taking into account the criteria and requests derived from the formal Scoping Response and in subsequent consultations). This is analogous to Stage 1 of the Historic England GPA3 process (as set out in the above) but in order to make a decision on whether to go forward to detailed assessment, some limited consideration is given to setting and significance, as well as to whether the WTGs are likely to affect that significance (as per Stages 2 and 3 of the process). References are made to Site visit photographs (plates) and SLVIA visualisations as appropriate. For the purpose of this initial high level assessment the inclusion/exclusion of certain assets is predominantly concerned with a visual change in setting.
- 4.1.5 Abbreviations used within the table are as follows; LB= Listed Building, SM= Scheduled Monument, CA= Conservation Area, RPG= Registered Park and Garden.

Table 11 Designated Heritage Asset Exercise for the Offshore Array

Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Lowestoft Coastal Asset Group	Two Grade II* Listed Buildings, six Grade II	58km	The conservation areas cover the 19th and 20th century development of the town into a seaside resort. The assets have	The coastal assets lie at or close to the seafront and as such their surroundings consist of the 19 th -20 th century seaside resort town. The lighthouse and the yacht club owe	The significance of the assets within the Lowestoft coastal asset group is predominantly derived from their architectural and historic interests. Assets such as the residential	From Lowestoft the existing turbines at Greater Gabbard and Galloper Windfarms were not	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
	Listed Buildings		been included within the coastal asset group comprise assets with a coastal connection such as the lighthouse and the yacht club and a number of residential buildings which face the seafront. In addition, a Grade II* church with a deliberate view out to sea despite being further inland has also been included.	their positioning to their proximity to the sea and in particular the lighthouse has a navigational purpose relating to its position. The residential buildings which front the sea front (Plate 2) have a deliberate sea view which takes advantage of the uninterrupted views out to sea. The church does not have any specific coastal associations and is set back from the coast. However, the church lies at the end of Rectory Road which is a straight road which leads directly to the coast (Plate 1).	terraces along the sea front and the church benefit from having a sea view as part of their setting but these assets do not rely on this to form a large part of their significance. Their significance is principally derived from their architectural and historic interests. Similarly, the yacht club whilst has a functional association with the coast and has its own sea views, is also significant for its architectural and historic interests, with a small contribution made by its setting. The lighthouse, owes more of its significance to its coastal setting, The coastal setting of the asset is integral to its navigational purpose which is where it draws its architectural and historic interests.	visible on a clear day due to the distance of 58km (Plate 3). The setting of the lighthouse is considered to contribute to the significance of the asset however as the lighthouse is situated in the northern part of Lowestoft, its principal sea views are looking east and north. To the south (towards the proposed WTGs) the landform extends further east making this a less clear sea view. At a distance of 58km from the array, the significance of the lighthouse is not considered to be affected by the proposals despite the increased height of the proposed array from the existing WTGs. It is not considered that the experience or understanding of the lighthouse would be affected by the introduction of the proposed array. The remaining assets draw less significance from their coastal setting and as such their overall significance is not considered to be affected by the array at a distance of 58km.	
Somerleyton Park/Hall and associated assets	Grade II* RPG, 4 Grade II* LBs, 18 Grade II LBs	65km	Parkland of 17thC origin with 19thC alterations. Grade II* buildings comprise Somerleyton Hall, built in 19th century but retaining the core of 17thC mansion, St Marys Church with its origins in the 15thC, the walled kitchen garden built in the 19thC, and the Stable Court built in	The immediate setting of the parkland and the assets within it is contained within its boundaries which is physically demarcated by a boundary wall. The parkland is set just beyond the village of Somerleyton which lies at its south west corner. Along with the arable fields which surround it on all other sides, the village and arable landform part of the wider setting of the park.	The Listed Buildings/structures derive much of their significance from their architectural interest. The hall, church and parkland in particular are likely to have some archaeological interest due to the likelihood that there were earlier phases of these buildings and earlier layouts to the grounds. Similarly, these assets hold historic interest due to their age and development of the estate over	Due to the distance from the coast (nearest point 4.5km) no sea views could be identified at ground level. The surroundings of Somerleyton Hall were rural countryside and there was no sense of a coastal association from this position.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
			the 19thC in Jacobean style. The Grade II listings closest to the house comprise garden features, such as sundials, walls, statues, urns and troughs as well as structures such as the aviary and glasshouses. Other Grade II buildings in the parkland include cottages, the old rectory, a game larder and the south gate lodge.		time. Both the immediate and wider settings make a contribution to the significance of the assets which is further enhanced by their group value. The coastal area is not thought to form part of the setting of these assets and therefore does not contribute to significance.		
Ravenington Hall	Grade II* RPG, 2 Grade II* LBs, 2 Grade II LBs	70km	Parkland and Ravenington Hall are of 18thC date, with the Gardens redesigned in the 20thC Arts and Crafts style. A precursor to the house was a moated manor, located 500m away. Grade II listed buildings closest to the house include the stable block and garden wall and glasshouse. Grade II* St Andrews Church (12thC origin) lies within the parkland to the south, along with a Grade II War memorial.	Ravenington Hall lies within a rural area surrounded by fields, country lanes and isolated domestic dwellings and farms. The immediate setting of the buildings and parkland is formed of the extent of the parkland which is physically demarcated by a hedge and fence line. The arable surroundings form the wider setting of the park and associated assets	The listed buildings derive much of their significance from their architectural interest. The hall, parkland, church and war memorial also hold historic interest. The church, hall and parkland are also likely to hold archaeological interest due to their earlier phases, and in particular the south west corner of the parkland which is the location of the former moated house. The coastal area is not perceptible from Ravenington Hall and as such does not contribute to significance.	Due to the distance from the coast (nearest point 15km) no sea views could be identified at ground level. The surroundings of Ravenington Park are rural countryside and there was no sense of a coastal association from this position.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Southwold Coastal Asset Group	5 Grade II LBs	47km	The Southwold conservation area covers the historic centre of the town. A small number of assets lie closer to the seafront and are outward facing towards the sea. The Southwold and Walberswick quay conservation area lies further south and is the site of an historic quay and harbour	The assets included within the asset group lie close to the sea front and have a coastal setting. The watch house (Plate 4), lighthouse (Plate 5) and Whitehall and Guardship (a former coastguard station; Plate 6) all have a functional association whereby the views out to sea were a key part of the operational aspect of the building and would have influenced the design and use of the structures. The sailors reading room and cliff house and shrimp cottage lie close to the sea front but do not rely as heavily on their coastal setting for their significance.	The coastal assets draw much of their significance from their architectural and historic interests for which they are designated. Some contribution is made by their coastal setting, particularly in the case of the lighthouse, watch house and former coastguard station whereby their purpose is connected to its position at the coast	The existing turbines at Greater Gabbard and Galloper Windfarms only very faintly visible in the distance in clear conditions (Plate 4 ; VP1). The proposed array will lie adjacent to the existing array when viewed from the north, looking south east (VP1 Wireline). Despite the proposed array being larger in size the presence of the array at a distance of 47km is not anticipated to affect the significance of the assets at Southwold which rely more heavily on their setting as part of their significance. Faint views of turbines in the distance to the south east is not expected to harm the way that these assets are experienced or appreciated in their coastal setting (Plate 7).	Out
Heveningham Hall	Grade II* RPG, 2 Grade I, 2 Grade II*, 6 Grade II	57km	Parkland is recorded from the mid-16thC however the current landscape dates from the 18thC of Capability Brown's designs. The house dates to the late 18thC however earlier versions of the house are known. The orangery is also Grade I listed, built in 1790 to the designs of James Wyatt. The Grade II buildings/structures include a garden terrace, walls and store of the kitchen garden, icehouse, stables and game larder. At the	The setting of the parkland and the assets within it is formed predominantly from the extent of the parkland. The wider setting is comprised of a rural landscape of county lanes, arable fields and with some isolated farmsteads and domestic dwellings.	The significance of the assets is mainly derived from the architectural interest of the buildings and the architectural and artistic interest of the Brownian landscape. Historic interest is derived from the connections to notable persons such as Capability Brown, James Wyatt and the Heveningham family who lived here. There may be some archaeological interest associated with the house and parkland as earlier versions of these are recorded to have existed. The immediate setting of the assets make a contribution to significance as this is where their architectural and artistic interests can be best appreciated and where the group value of these assets can also be	Due to the distance from the coast (nearest point 12km) no sea views could be identified at ground level. The surroundings of Heveningham Park are rural countryside and there was no sense of a coastal association from this position. The coastal area is not perceptible from Heveningham Hall	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
			southern extent of the park are the Grade II* listed gate lodges.		recognised. The wider landscape makes a smaller contribution to the setting of the asset.		
Dunwich Coastal Asset Group	2 SM's, 1 Grade II* LB	45km	Dunwich was once a much larger and thriving medieval port and harbour town, however much of the harbour washed away into the sea through coastal erosion. Scheduled Monuments within the town which lie close to the sea front comprise the remains of the medieval monastery and Maison Dieu a medieval hospital. As a large part of the town washed into the sea many of the listed buildings are further inland, away from the coast and have been excluded from the asset group	The setting of the monuments at the seafront has changed over time. Originally these buildings would have lain within the medieval town. Their coastal position was not intended or part of their design. Whilst the cliff, beach and sea lie within the setting of the asset they are not considered to make a positive contribution to it.	The significance of the monuments is derived from their architectural, historic and in particular their archaeological interests with very little contribution from their coastal setting.	The monastery and Maison Dieu are currently located close to the cliff edge which is a change from their original intended setting. As the seafront location was not a factor in their design on siting, views out to sea are not thought to contribute to their significance. The existing turbines at Greater Gabbard and Galloper arrays were only very faintly visible over a distance of 45km (Plate 10; VP 2 and VP 2 Wireline). The presence of larger turbines within the array area may be very faintly visible when looking south east from Dunwich however the presence of these additional turbines is not considered to harm the significance of the assets.	Out
Aldeburgh Coastal Asset Group	1 Grade I, 1 Grade II*, 3 Grade II	38km	The conservation area covers the historic centre of the village. A small number of Grade II LBs lie close to the sea front facing the sea including a North and South Lookout tower as well as a Grade I listed building dating to 1520, Moot Hall. Ocean Strand (GI) is a seaside villa with a sea view. A Martello tower (GI* and SM) lies at the sea front south of the village.	The seafront setting of the North and South Lookout Tower is important to these assets as their primary function was to be able to see ships in distress as they navigated the waters of the east coast. Similarly, the Martello Tower's coastal position is also an important part of its significance as these were located in defensive positions along the coast and relied on sea views to be able to see an approaching enemy (Plate 15). Moot Hall, and Ocean Strand have a coastal setting, with Ocean Strand having a designed sea view.	The significance of the Martello Tower, north and south lookout towers are derived from their architectural and historic interests and their setting. As the setting of these assets is a key aspect of their form and function, this is considered to contribute to their significance. Moot Hall derives less significance from its setting with a greater reliance on its architectural and historic interests for its significance principally due to its age and survival. Ocean Strand does draw some significance from its setting as a feature within its design however its function and	As previously mentioned, Moot Hall and Ocean Strand are less reliant on the setting of the assets when compared to their other interests, as such the introduction of the array at a distance of 38km is not expected to affect the ways in which the significance of these assets are experienced or appreciated and as such have been excluded from further assessment The lookout towers and Martello tower draw more heavily on their setting as it contributes to understanding the assets as	In 1006041 (1269724) 1269771 1269772



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
					architectural and historic interests are not reliant on its setting.	defensive/lookout posts and appreciating their historic importance. From Aldeburgh the existing arrays at Galloper and Greater Gabbard were only very faintly visible in clear conditions due to distance. Some of the proposed array will sit behind the northernmost of the existing turbines, however there will still be a visible increase in the number of turbines in the area (VP6; VP6 Wireline). Due to the angle at which the proposed array will sit and the seafront position of the Martello tower, north lookout and south lookout these assets have been included for further assessment	
Orford Coastal Asset Group (including Orford Ness)	2 SMs, 1 Grade I, 5 Grade IIs	38km	The Orford Coastal Asset Group comprises two parts, the village and Orford Ness. The village sits slightly inland and is separated from the sea by the River Ore and Orford Ness. Orford Ness is a shingle spit separated from the mainland by the River Ore and has several structures and monuments relating to its use by the military for testing bomb ballistics and atomic weapons. The assets at Orford Ness and Orford Castle are considered further here.	The setting of the castle consists of its position adjacent to the River Ore and the sea beyond this. The tower allows views over both the river and the sea which would have been important for defensive purposes. The immediate surroundings comprise the earthworks associated with the castle and the later village beyond this. The assets at Orford Ness are situated on a remote shingle spit that is only accessible by boat. The remote location was a key factor in the location of the weapons tests to keep them away from the public. The lighthouse was demolished in 2020 as the structure had become unstable due to erosion.	Orford castle draws its significance from its architectural, archaeological and historic interests due to its age and form as a defensive structure. The setting of the asset contributes to these interests by providing views out to sea which would warn of an approaching enemy fleet. The significance of the assets on the Ness are also informed by their setting which contributes to their architectural and historic interests through the choice of siting of these buildings in an isolated position away from the public. The significance of these assets is not determined by any sea views or visual relationships beyond the area where the tests were undertaken. However, views between the assets do contribute to their significance as	The lighthouse is no longer standing and as such has been excluded from any further assessment. The structures and scheduled remains relating to the military weapons tests do derive part of their significance from their setting but this does not include seaward views or the area for the proposed array and as such the assets at Orford Ness have been excluded from any further assessment. The castle tower could not be accessed at the time of the site visit as the castle was undergoing conservation work, however due to the distance from the proposed array at 41km the array would only be very faintly visible in long distance views (VP 7; VP7 Wireline). Due	In 1014860 (1030873)



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
					they allowed the efficacy of the weapons to be observed	to its coastal connections and sea views, Orford Castle (1014860) has been included for further assessment.	
Helmingham Hall	Grade I RPG, 1 Grade I LB, 16 Grade II	65km	Parkland and moated Hall date to the 16thC with 19th and 20thC alterations. An earlier 15thC house stood on this site. The parkland was extended in the 18thC to its present size. The Grade II listed buildings/structures include garden features such as statues, sundials, urns, obelisk and garden walls, as well as a stable block, revetment for the moat, old Hall, lodge buildings and gateways, a game larder and bridge.	The immediate setting of the parkland and the assets within it is formed of the extensive parkland which surrounds the Hall which is demarcated by a fence and mature treeline. The wider surroundings of Helmingham Park consist of arable farmland on the northern, western and southern sides. On the eastern side is Grade I listed St Marys Church, country lanes and isolated farmsteads/domestic dwellings. The coastal area does not form part of the setting of the assets.	The significance of the assets at Helmingham Hall are derived from their architectural interest, in particular the Hall itself which is Grade I listed. The parkland and hall also hold some archaeological interest as the hall was constructed on the Site of an earlier house and the gardens were laid out over an earlier enclosure. The historic interest of the estate as a whole is derived from the Tollemache family who lived here for many generations. The significance of the assets is enhanced by their group value. Both the immediate and wider setting of the assets make a contribution to the significance of the asset constructed as a high status, county residence within a rural landscape. As the coastal area does not form part of the setting of the asset this doesn't contribute to its significance.	Due to the distance from the coast (nearest point 27.5km) no sea views could be identified at ground level. The surroundings of Helmingham Park are rural countryside and there was no sense of a coastal association from this position. The coastal area is not perceptible from Helmingham Hall	Out
Shrubland Hall	Grade I RPG, 6 Grade II*, 23 Grade II	70km	The Hall (Grade II*) has its origins in the 17thC and the Georgian house forms the core current house which was extensively remodelled in the 19thC. The parkland estate dates to the early 16thC and in the 17thC designs were produced by Humphrey Repton some of which were carried out. The remaining Grade II*	The Shrubland Estate sits on the southern side of the village of Coddendam and is surrounded on its northern and eastern sides by a rural landscape. On the south western side of the parkland is A14. The immediate setting of the assets are contained within the boundaries of the parkland from which the assets can be best appreciated. The wider surroundings of the asset have changed over time in particular the A14 constructed along the south western boundary.	The significance of the assets is predominantly derived from the architectural interest of the buildings and structures. Historic interest is derived from the age of the structures and in relation to the garden features and layout of the parkland, the connections to landscape gardeners such as Repton and Sir Charles Barry. The hall and parkland are likely to have some archaeological interest as an earlier house is known to have existed on the site of the house and	Due to the distance from the coast (nearest point 32.5km) no sea views could be identified at ground level. The surroundings of Shrubland Park are rural countryside and there was no sense of a coastal association from this position. The coastal area is not perceptible from Shrubland Hall	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
			structures include formal garden features such as balustrading, loggia, terraces, grotto and staircases. The other Grade II structures include a bridge, urns, steps, a cottage, laundry, Old Hall, statues, coachouse, gateways, lodges and garden walls		earlier phases of landscaping or land management may exist within the park. The immediate setting makes a contribution to the significance of the assets as this is where the assets can be best appreciated, and it is within this area that the group value of the assets is also evident. The wider surroundings make some minor contribution to significance, but this has become less important to its significance over time, through the construction of the A14, severing the park from its surroundings on the south western side.		
Coddenham Village	1 Grade I, 1 Grade II*, 10 Grade II	70km	This group of assets lie at the centre of the small settlement at Coddenham at the junction of Church Road and High Street. This includes a Grade I listed church, Grade II* Old Lodge and Post Office, as well as 10 Grade II's including houses, cottages, farmhouses and a public house.	The setting of these assets are confined to the village within which they sit, with some wider contribution from the rural landscape which surrounds the village. The collection of historic buildings creates a historic character and the group of assets enhance their collective setting	The significance of the assets at Coddenham is derived predominantly from their architectural interest with some contribution made by their historic interest particularly for the church. The church may also hold some archaeological interest as it has its origins in the 11thC. All of the assets derive some of their significance from their immediate setting within the village which enhances the ability to understand and appreciate the buildings.	The buildings front the two main roads through the village and are largely domestic bar the church and public house and sit within historic village which retains its rural character. Due to the distance from the coast this the assets within the village do not have any coastal associations	Out
Felixstowe Coastal Asset Group	2 CA, 3 SM. Grade II RPG, 1 Grade II*, 4 Grade II LBs	50km	This coastal asset group comprises the Felixstowe and Felixstowe South CAs. The northern CA covers the seaside and spa town which developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Felixstowe south CA covers the earliest and central part of the new	The setting of the Martello Towers includes their sea views and their coastal position. Both of these are intrinsic to their original defensive purpose, allowing views of an approaching enemy. Cranmer House is located in a cliffside position overlooking the sea (Plate 16). The house was positioned here to provide uninterrupted views out to sea from its principal elevation.	The Martello Towers draw their significance from their historic and architectural interests. The setting of the assets contributes to their significance as their coastal position and being able to see enemies approaching would have been key in the design and function of the towers. The significance of Cranmer House is informed principally by its architectural interests with the sea	Felixstowe is an attractive traditional coastal resort with large houses with sea views, a pier, attractive sea front gardens, a numerous colourful beach huts. The Greater Gabbard and Galloper Windfarms could be seen very faintly in the distance from Felixstowe in clear conditions. However, the proposed array will lie to the east, behind the	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
			resort town. The coastal assets included comprise 4 Martello Towers (only 1 of which is within the CA), Cranmer House which is situated at the sea front, and the Grade II Seafront and Town Hall Gardens.	The sea front gardens are publicly accessible gardens laid out in a formal arrangement. The gardens were planned as part of the leisure facilities of Felixstowe and as such their sea front position was key to attracting visitors (Plate 17).	front setting forming a principal consideration in its siting and design. The sea front gardens are significant for their architectural interests in terms of the layout and design and their historic interest in terms of the role they played in the development of the town as a seaside resort. The setting of the gardens contributes to both of these interests through their prominent position on the sea front and accessibility to visitors.	existing turbines. Although there will be an increase in height of the proposed array when compared to the existing, this will reduce over distance. The introduction of the proposed array is not expected to affect the way in which the assets at the sea front are experienced and appreciated. At a distance of 50km from the seafront the WTGs are not expected to harm the significance of the assets through this addition within their setting.	
Landguard Fort	Grade I and SM	53km	Landguard Fort represents a record of the changing coastal defence requirements between 18th and 20th centuries. It originated as a bastioned fort constructed in the 1740s. Extensive alterations were carried out in the 1870s adopting some of the principles of the Royal Commission Forts. Extensive and varied coastal defence works were constructed around WWII.	The setting of the fort is comprised of its coastal position due to its function as part of the coastal defence of the harbour and the dockyard along with other fortifications on the Orwell and Stour Estuaries. The fort would have been designed with views of the sea and the harbour in mind for defensive purposes (Plate 18).	The significance of the fort is drawn from its archaeological and historic interest as a well-preserved example of a fort that has been adapted since its construction for the changing military defence of the harbour and dockyard. Remains of earlier phases of the fort and defences will survive within the scheduled area below and at ground level. The monument also draws some of its significance from its setting as this was a large factor in the form, design and function of the asset with its position on the peninsula a key aspect of its effectiveness in being able to see an approaching enemy fleet.	The fort currently has limited views due to health and safety constraints relating to the visitor experience from inside the fort. Although some limited views of the harbour could be observed from some of the southern windows of the Fort. The scheduling also includes other platforms and flagstones relating to former buildings and batteries on the peninsula. The Greater Gabbard and Galloper Turbines were not visible when looking east from the southern tip of the peninsula during the site visit and are not visible on the wireline (VPC; VPC Wireline).	Out
Mistley Towers	2 Grade I LB, SM	69km	Two remaining towers of the former Mistley Thorn Church built in 1735 with the towers added in 1777. The main body of the church was demolished in 1870	The immediate setting of the assets is the churchyard within which the towers sit and the residential area to the south including the replacement church. The wider setting of the church includes the industrial area	The significance of the towers is derived from their architectural, historic and archaeological interests which are connected with the former church at this site. The immediate setting also makes a contribution as it is within this area	The towers sit at a crossroads and are prominent features within the immediate landscape. To the south of the towers the area has a residential feel situated at the edge of a settlement. However	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
			when a new church was built nearby.	to the north and the estuary of the River Stour.	that the towers can be best appreciated and understood in relation to the replacement church. The wider setting does make some contribution as it is thought that the towers were kept standing as a seamount for navigation but this relates to the estuary rather than the coast.	immediately to the north is an industrial area with warehouse buildings. Whilst the towers have a connection to the estuary of the River Stour located to the north, they do not have a direct connection to the sea, nor any sea views.	
Harwich Coastal Asset group (north)	6 SMs, 3 Grade II*, 1 Grade II	55km	The Harwich Conservation Area covers the central area of town of Harwich which grew up around the harbour. Due to the number of highly graded assets within the Harwich Coastal Asset Group these have been separated into three groups below. The High Lighthouse and low lighthouse are both Grade II* listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments (Plates 20-22). The Travelling Crane is also a Grade II* and SM and are considered here.	The lighthouses and travelling crane have a setting which includes positions close to the sea front and in the case of the lighthouses rely on an intervisibility with ships out to sea. The crane does not rely on views but does have a functional relationship with its sea front position.	The significance of the lighthouses is drawn from their architectural and historic interests. The setting of the assets contribute to these interests as the position, design and form of the lighthouses would have been informed by their suitability as a navigational landmark	Views from the northern section of Harwich looking east are interrupted by the southern peninsula of Felixstowe. Due to distance from the existing array at Greater Gabbard the turbines were not visible in clear conditions (VPD). The additional WTGs proposed would sit behind the existing at a distance of 55km (although will be greater in height; VPD Wireline). It is not anticipated that the introduction of the WTGs would affect the ways in which the significance of the lighthouses are understood as navigational landmarks. Similarly, the historic interests of the travelling crane would not be diminished by the presence of the WTGs at a distance of 55km.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Harwich coastal asset group (Harwich Redoubt and Beacon Hill Fort)	2 SM, 1 GII*	53km	The Harwich redoubt lies upon a high point on the outskirts of the town centre. The redoubt is encircled by a high hedge and as such views to and from the redoubt are currently very restricted. The Beacon Hill Fort is a late 19 th and 20 th century coastal fortification which lies to the south of Harwich on a promontory which overlooks the harbour mouth. The fort lies on the site of an earlier Tudor Blockhouse and Napoleonic battery.	The redoubt is situated on a high point in the landscape which would have allowed greater views out to sea, along the coastline and of the surrounding area for defensive purposes. The redoubt formed part of a defensive chain with the Martello Towers along this coastline. In addition, when combined with Landguard Fort at Felixstowe, the two could achieve crossfire over the approach to the harbour. The setting of Beacon Hill Fort is comprised of its position on the promontory and its coastal position. Its setting would have been an important part of its siting to allow views out to sea for early defence of an approaching enemy.	The significance of the redoubt is derived from its military architectural interest designed as a defensive structure by the Royal Engineers in the early 1800s. The historic interest which also contributes to significance is derived from its construction as part of the defences of this coastline from the Napoleonic threat of attack or invasion. The setting of the asset makes an important contribution to its significance as this is where its connection with the surrounding defensive structures and its role in the defence of the harbour can be realised. The significance of Beacon Hill Fort is derived from its architectural interest as a military structure. Its evolved from earlier defensive structures some of which have been lost to the sea or they survive as buried remains. The 19 th century fabric of the fort survives well. The Fort has historic interest due to its position for the defence of this coastline from the Tudor period until WWII. It has archaeological interest for the buried remains of earlier fortifications. The setting is important to the way that the asset is understood in its role to defend the harbour and its connection to the other defensive structures along this coastline	The primary important views from these assets are across the harbour mouth between Harwich and Felixstowe and across to Landguard Fort. Views further out to sea to the east and north are partially obscured by Felixstowe and its southern peninsula. The WTGs are proposed 53km to the east of the assets. The presence of the WTGs within the array area would not affect these views, or the relationship of the asset to other defensive structures along the coastline. The addition of the WTGs within the surroundings of the assets would not affect the way in which the assets are understood in their role as part of military defence. The interests which make up the significance of the assets are not considered to be affected by the WTGs at 53km distance. In addition, from Harwich the proposed array would sit behind the existing arrays at Greater Gabbard and Galloper (although greater in height VPD; VPD Wireline).	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Harwich Coastal Asset Group (Dovercourt Lighthouses and Causeway)	SM	54km	The monument consists of two iron framed lighthouses connected by a stone causeway (Plate 22). The lighthouses were built in 1862/3 to guide ships towards Harwich harbour.	The setting of the assets is comprised of the coastal environment in particular the mouth of the harbour at Harwich, as the lighthouses were intended to guide ships towards Harwich harbour. The primary purpose of the lighthouses was to be seen by approaching ships so views from the sea toward the lighthouses are an important part of its setting.	The significance of the assets is derived from their architectural and historic interests. The lighthouses are thought to be a unique example of this type of prefabricated structure and represent technological advances in lighthouse design and construction and mark a milestone in the history of lighthouse design. Due to the uniqueness of the design the lighthouses are a landmark of the Harwich coastline	The WTGs at Galloper and Greater Gabbard were not visible on a clear day 54km to the east of the lighthouse (VPD). Whilst the setting of the asset does make some contribution to significance in terms of the purpose and use of the asset it is the architectural and historic interests which form a greater part of the significance. The WTGs are not expected to affect the way in which the asset is understood in relation to its importance to the harbour, nor its architectural of historic interests which it is significant for.	Out
Little Oakley	1 SM, 1 GII* LB and six GII LBs	58km	Little Oakley is a small ribbon settlement which contains 5 grade II listed buildings comprising cottages, houses, a farmhouse and a telephone kiosk and St Marys House (GII*). A scheduled Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun site lies off of the main road through the village. To the south east of the village the land is flat and has views towards the sea and is approximately 2km from the coast	The setting of most of the assets are limited to their immediate surroundings with the exception of the anti-aircraft gun site which has a wider setting relating to its defensive purpose.	The significance of the listed buildings are largely derived from their architectural interest. Whilst they may derive some of their significance from their rural surroundings the proximity to the coast is considered to be incidental rather than something that contributes to significance. The heavy anti-aircraft gun site derives much of its significance from its archaeological and architectural interest as a rare survival of this type. Due to the function of the gunsite for defence, it is considered to have quite a wide setting including the surrounding rural landscape and its position relatively close to the coast which contributes to its historic interests relating to WWII	The assets are situated within a small quiet settlement close to the coast. The village is surrounded by fields however an extension to the residential area lies off of Rectory Road to the north and further settlement lies nearby at Dovercourt. The scheduled anti-aircraft gun site does rely on its setting for part of its historic interest relating to its defensive position. However due to their inland location the presence of WTGs 58km out to sea would not affect the understanding of the guns and their protecting of an approaching enemy from the continent by air. As such their significance is unaffected.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Walton Coastal Asset Group	1 Scheduled Monument, 4 Grade II LBs	55km	A single CA covers the seafronts at Frinton and Walton. Within this asset group are the navigation tower at Walton Hall, the Old lifeboat house, residential properties, 40-44 The Parade, and Gunfleet and the scheduled Martello Tower K and battery. The Martello tower was positioned to defend the settlement at Walton and to command the landing places and safety of the harbour. It was constructed to have views over the lower lying ground at Walton and longer distance views out to sea.	The navigation tower at Walton Hall and the Old Lifeboat House are both located to the north of the conservation area and have maritime associations. The purpose of the navigation tower was to be viewed from the sea to aid ships in avoiding the sandbanks around the Walton coast. In contrast it was views from the lifeboat house looking out to sea which are important to its function. The residential properties of Gunfleet and The Parade were designed to take advantage of the sea views. The Martello Tower and Battery are set back from the coastline (approximately 550m inland). Whilst it was originally constructed to defend the town, since the 19 th century modern development has surrounded the Martello Tower and as such its setting has changed over time and is slightly less prominent within the landscape due to the surrounding development. Its former prominence and long distance views out to sea are not as readily appreciable as they once would have been.	The significance of the navigation tower at Walton Hall is derived from its architectural and historic interests with some contribution made by its maritime connections and views out to the coastline. The significance of the lifeboat house is derived from its architectural interests as an example of a building which is usually utilitarian in design being afforded architectural detailing. Its historic interest relates to the fund raising by the local community to pay for the building and the role that the lifeboat played in saving lives at sea. In addition, a small part of the significance is drawn from its setting. Gunfleet and The Parade are predominantly significant for their architectural details and their historic interest as part of the development of Walton as a seaside retreat. The sea views contribute to the architectural interest with the design taking advantage of these views. The Martello Tower and Battery are significant for their historic, archaeological and architectural interests. The contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset has been diminished by the growth of the town at Walton with modern development surrounding the tower on three sides. Despite lying on a slightly higher area of ground it is likely that the views across the town and out to sea will have been comprised by the two storey developments within Walton.	The existing turbines at Gunfleet Sands windfarm were visible from within the conservation area and from the listed buildings when looking out to sea. From Walton turbines at the Galloper and Greater Gabbard were faintly visible in the distance in the clearest conditions (VP13). The presence of the WTGs at a distance of 55km behind the Greater Gabbard and Galloper turbines is not expected to affect the ways in which the architectural and historic interests of the assets are experienced or appreciated (VP13 Wireline). Due to the diminished contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the Martello tower, and the distance at which at WTGs will be positioned (over 55km away and behind the existing arrays) it is not anticipated that the significance of the asset will be harmed by the proposals.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
Walton Coastal Asset Group (Naze Tower)	Grade II* LB	53km	The tower was built as a navigation mark for ships travelling in and out of the port of Harwich in 1720 (Plate 25). During the threat of Napoleonic invasion, it was used as a lookout post and beacon and became a radar tower during WWII	The setting of the asset comprises its immediate surroundings within a relatively isolated position compared to the seaside resort to the south. Its wider setting is comprised of its coastal position as a navigation point and wider sea views in particular to the port of Harwich located 7km to the north which was a consideration in its original design and function.	The significance of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interests relating to its age, design and architectural details. It is within the setting of the asset that its historic and architectural interests can be appreciated. Its wider setting also contributes to its historic interests in terms of its purpose as a defensive structure and its relationship to other defensive structures along this coastline.	The existing turbines at Greater Gabbard and Galloper were very faintly visible in the distance from Naze Tower (Plate 24); VP12). The majority proposed WTGs will sit behind these turbines when looking east from Walton, albeit with an increase in height however the tower is positioned opposite the gap between the two array areas and as such some of the northern WTGs in the southern area may be visible when look south east due to the angle of the array (VP12 Wireline). The introduction of the proposed WTGs has the potential to be faintly visible within long distance views from the tower and as such as been included for further assessment.	In 1165806
Clacton On Sea Coastal Asset Group	CA, 1 Grade II RPG, 3 SM, 3 Grade II LB	61km	The CA covers the sea front including the pier. The seafront Gardens are a Grade II RPG. One Scheduled and listed Martello tower lies at the south western extent of the conservation area with another two located to the south of the conservation area along the coast.	The setting of the sea front gardens is comprised of its surroundings along the pedestrianised seafront promenade. The gardens are an extension of the leisure facilities along the pier and further north along the promenade (Plates 27-28). The setting of the Martello towers are comprised of their coastal position with views out to sea for defensive purposes (Plate 26).	The significance of the gardens is principally derived from their architectural/artistic interest based upon the formal design and ornate street furniture. The gardens also have some historic interest due to their age. The coastal setting was a feature in the design of the garden and does contribute to its significance. The Martello towers have some architectural and historic significance but also derives part of its significance from its coastal setting (Plate 29).	The existing array at Gunfleet Sands was visible from the Conservation Area, with the London Array very faint in the distance. The southern extent of Greater Gabbard and Galloper arrays were also very faintly visible in clear conditions at a distance of 61km (VPB; VPB Wireline). The setting of the assets are not expected to be affected by the introduction of additional turbines behind the Greater Gabbard and Galloper Windfarms. These assets do draw some of their significance from their seaside location or coastal views this is not considered to extend 61km to the array area.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
St Osyths Priory Clacton	Grade II RPG, SM, 3 Grade I, 3 Grade II*, 9 Grade II, CA	67km	St Osyths Priory is the house of the Augustinian Canons founded in the 12thC which also includes the remains of a post dissolution mansion built in 1553. The priory area and mansion are scheduled. The remaining parts of the priory buildings and mansion buildings are listed Grades I, II* and II. Whilst the priory is close to Flag Creek and St Osyth Creek, there is no relationship with the sea nor any sea views.	The priory sits at the edge of the historic village of St Osyths, with a historic core along Colchester and spring roads adjacent to the edge of the RPG. On the northern and western sides of the RPG are field, with marshland and a creek beyond. The immediate setting of the priory is confined to its grounds to the extent of the RPG. Its wider setting is comprised of the historic village and the marshy and agricultural surroundings.	The significance of the Priory is derived mainly from the archaeological and architectural interests of both the upstanding and buried elements of the priory buildings and the later mansion. The priory does have some historic value relating to the Augustinian Cannons, the dissolution of the monastery and Lord Darcy who built the subsequent mansion. Both the immediate and wider settings of the assets make a contribution of their significance. From within the immediate setting the assets can be best appreciated and their group value is also evident. Whilst the wider surroundings have changed over time within the village. The historic character and relationship with the priory can still be recognised.	St Osyths Priory lies at the edge of the historic village of St Osyth. At the time of the Site visit works were taking place within the priory and some of the buildings had scaffolding. No sea views were visible from ground level at the priory and there was no sense of any coastal connection.	Out
Saxon Coastal Fish Weir at Sales Point, Dengie Peninsula	SM	76km	Remains of the Weir are visible at low tide, as timber posts within the inter-tidal zone. Saxon fish weirs were frequently associated with large manor houses or religious houses and in this case gives an insight into monasterial life. References to fish weirs at Blackwater are known from the Domesday Book.	The setting of the asset is comprised of its immediate coastal surroundings in the inter-tidal zone. Its wider setting includes the remains of the monastery to which it has a functional and associative connection.	The significance of the asset is predominantly derived from its archaeological interest as a rare, well-preserved example of a monument of this type. Due to the preservation of the timbers much can be learnt about the date of the weir and the lives of those at the monastery. It also has some historic interest due to its mention in the Domesday Book and also the history of the monastery. The weir draws some of its significance from its setting but this is considered to be limited to the remains of the monastery on shore in a functional and associative capacity. Long distance views out to sea are not considered to form part of the significance of the monument and	The timber posts were visible at low tide and only a short walk from the earthworks associated with the monastery. The monument is submerged at high tides. The monument has an obvious coastal connection and a connection to the remains of the monastery on land however this is limited to the coastal and inter-tidal area between the monastery and the fish weir. As long distance views out to sea do not contribute to the ways in which the archaeological and historic interests of the assets are understood or appreciated, this asset has been excluded from any further assessment.	Out



Asset	Designation	Distance from closest point of Array Area	Description	Setting	Significance	Rationale (including observations)	In/Out
					do not contribute to the understanding of the monument.		
Saxon Shore Fort and Anglo-Saxon Monastery at Bradwell on Sea	SM	76km	The Saxon Shore Fort was constructed in the 3rdC as a military installation to provide protection against sea-borne Saxon raiders. The Fort survives as earthworks and below ground remains although some of the fort has been lost to the sea.	The setting of the asset is limited due to the fact that this now survives as below ground remains. Historically, when the monastery was extant and in use the coastal setting of the monument would have formed an important part of its setting as the location of the asset was critical to its form and function.	As this monument now survives as below ground remains, its significance is predominantly derived from its archaeological interest. The monument also has some historic interest due to its connections to the Roman military and the Saxon monastery. Since the monument survives as earthworks it cannot be readily appreciated or understood for what it is from within its setting.	Earthworks could be identified relating to the remains of the Saxon Shore Fort and Saxon Monastery. As the monument is best understood from its immediate surroundings where its archaeological interest can be understood through the above ground earthworks. The wider setting of the asset is not considered to extend 76km out to sea and as such its significance cannot be harmed by the proposed WTGs at this distance.	Out
St Peters Chapel on the Wall, Dengie Peninsula	Grade I	76km	St Peters Chapel was originally constructed in the 7thC by Bishop Cedd, who founded a monastery on the Site of a Saxon Shore Fort. The chapel was restored in the 19th C and is still in occasional ecclesiastical use. Only the nave of the church remains, it formerly had an apse, north and south porticos and west porch with later tower. Bricks from the earlier Roman Fort at this Site were used in its construction	The setting of the asset is comprised of its position within the Roman Fort and its position at the edge of the Dengie Peninsula. Formerly the chapel would have been part of a much larger monasterial complex which now does not survive above ground. Whilst there are no specific or designed views or windows which face the sea, the coastal position does form part of the wider surroundings of the chapel.	The significance of the chapel is principally derived from its historic, architectural and archaeological interests, through the age of the buildings, its connections to Bishop Cedd and the monastery and also through the archaeological evidence for the remainder of the monastery and the Saxon Shore Fort upon which it sits. Whilst some contribution is made from its setting, this is outweighed by its other interests.	The chapel lies on top of the earthworks of the Roman Fort in an isolated position at the edge of the Dengie Peninsula. Although visitor access was relatively frequent through the provision of a public car park, track and access to the beach. Onshore Wind turbines lie within the vicinity of the Chapel, approximately 1.4km to the south. Looking out to sea from the chapel the Galloper and Greater Gabbard WTGs were very faintly visible in the distance on a clear day (Plate 30).	Out





5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 This high-level initial assessment has considered assets within a 70km radius of the array (as well as those at Dengie Peninsula). Assets which may be sensitive to change as a result of the proposed array have been included for further detailed assessment within the ES. Those assets (or groups of assets) which have been shown not to derive their significance from a coastal connection or to receive any effects to their significance as a result of the array have been excluded from any further assessment above.
- 5.1.2 The following assets will be included in for further detailed narrative assessment following steps 2,3 and 4 of the GPA3 guidance (Historic England 2017) within the PEIR (**Figure 12**);
- The North Lookout, Aldeburgh;
 - South Lookout, Aldeburgh;
 - Martello Tower, Aldeburgh;
 - Orford Castle, Orford; and
 - Naze Tower, Walton.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.



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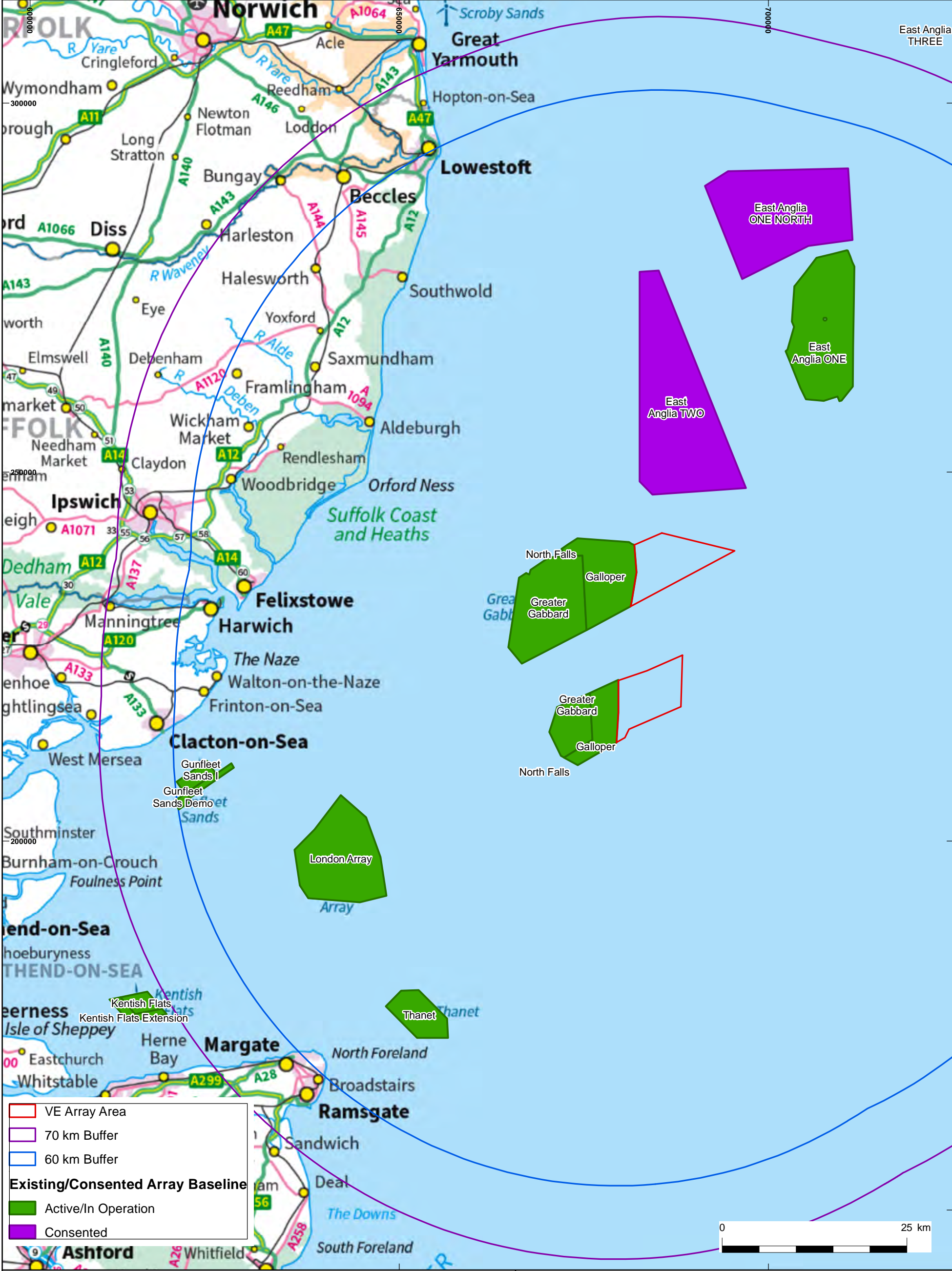
APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.



	VE Array Area
	70 km Buffer
	60 km Buffer
Existing/Consented Array Baseline	
	Active/In Operation
	Consented

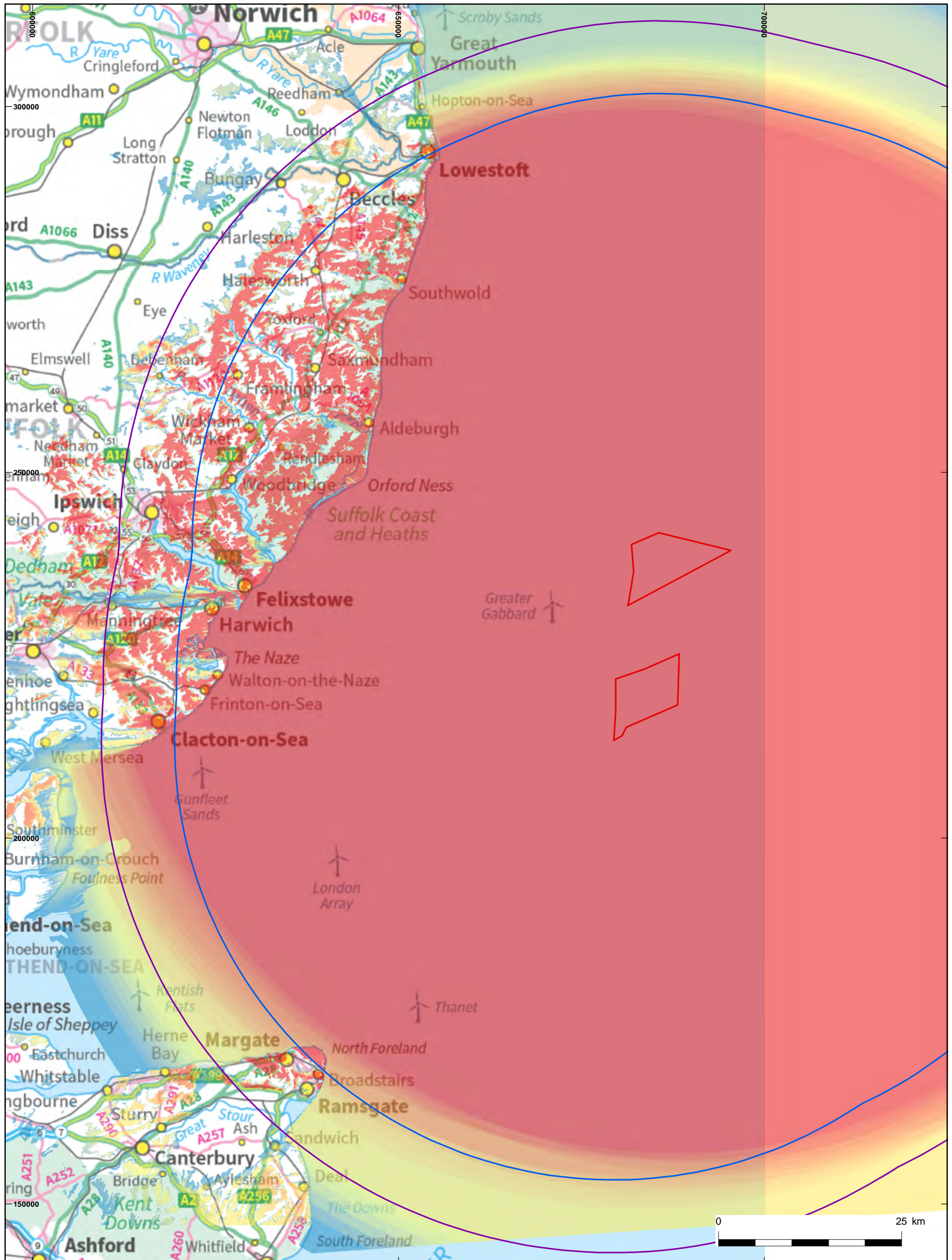


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Array Area, 70 km Buffer, 60 km Buffer and existing and consented Arrays

Figure 1



- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer
- Blade Tip ZTV (398m)**
- Higher Theoretical Visibility
- Lower Theoretical Visibility

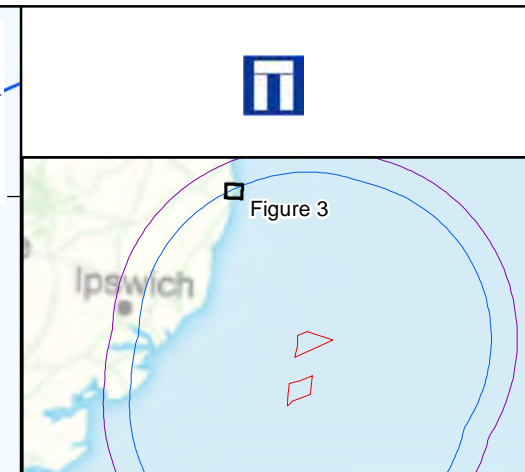
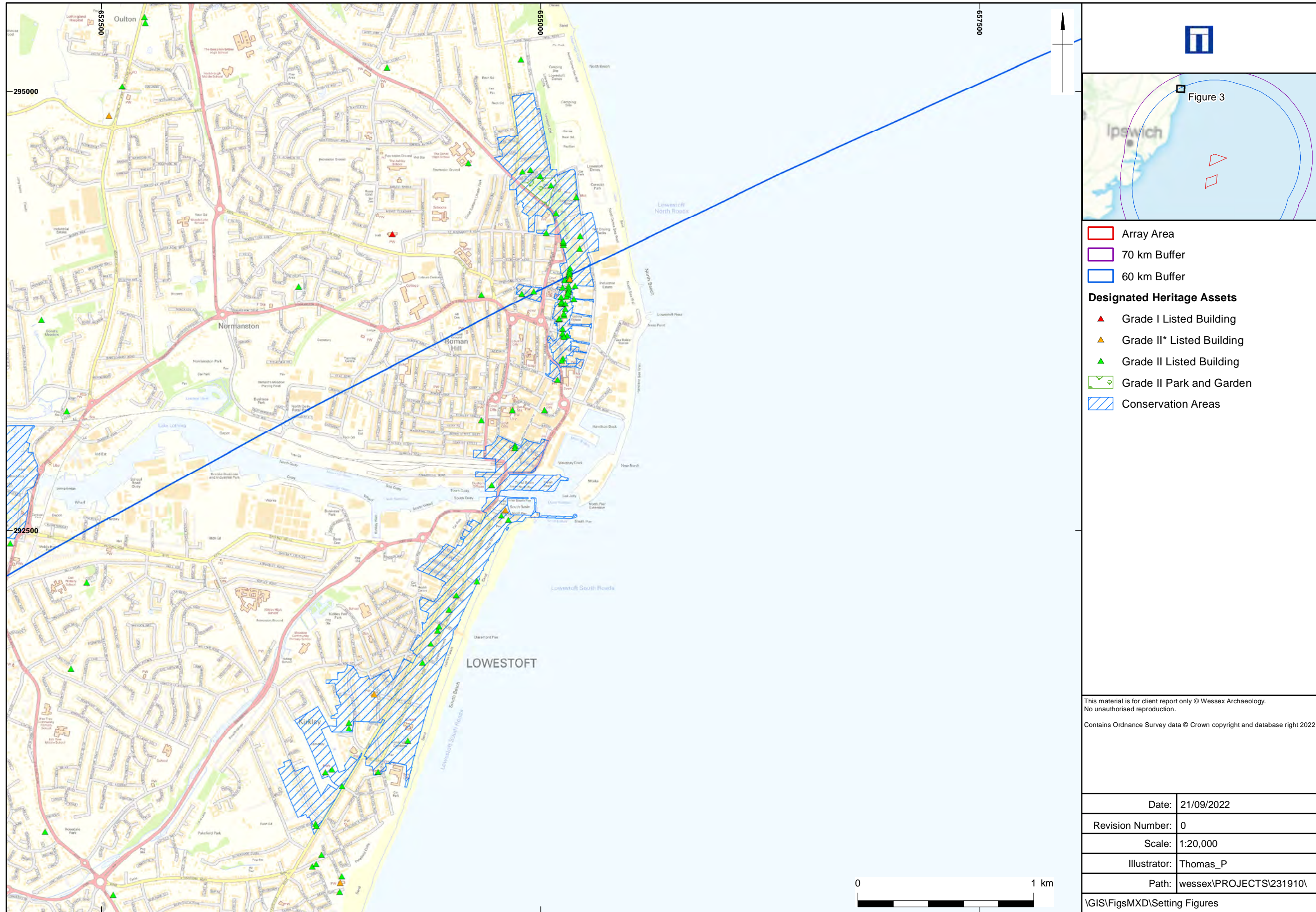


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Array Area, 70 km Buffer and 60 km Buffer and Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Figure 2



Legend

- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

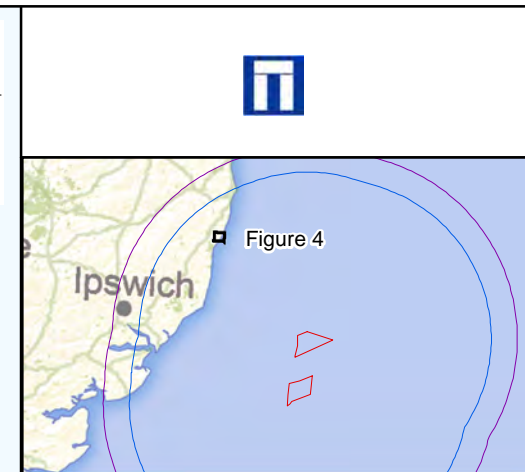
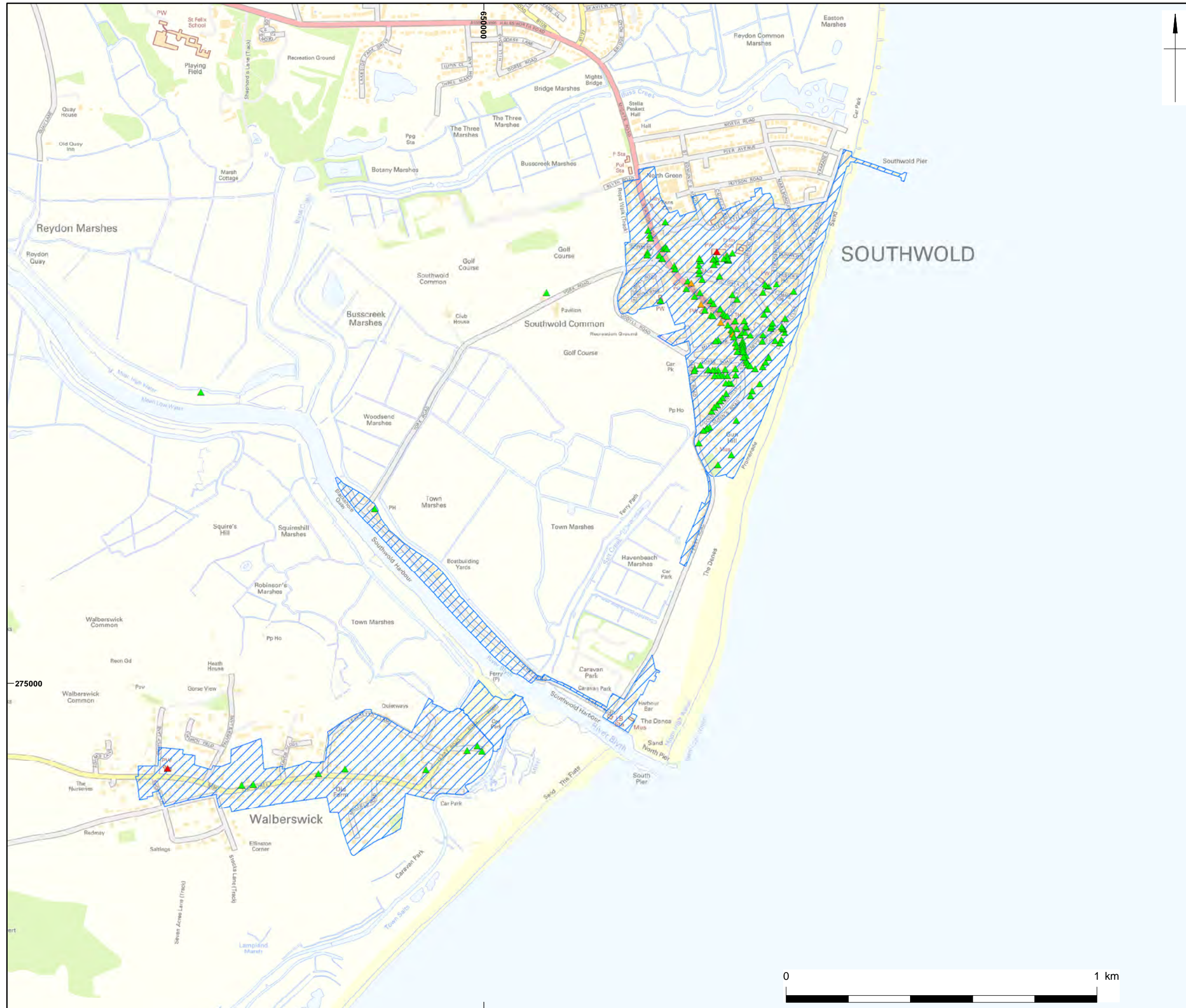
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II Park and Garden
- Conservation Areas

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Designated Heritage Assets (Lowestoft)

Figure 3



Array Area
 70 km Buffer
 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

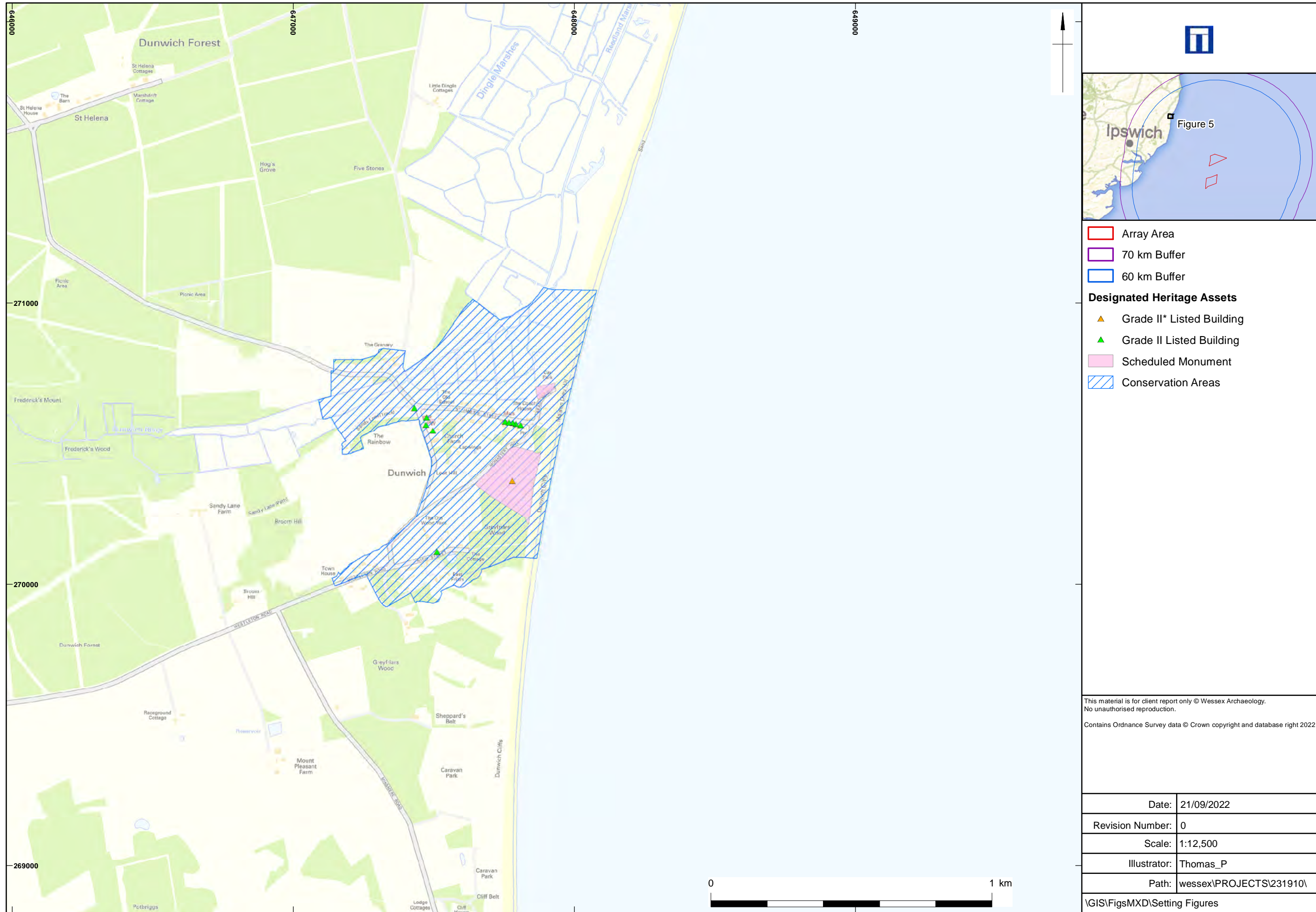
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Areas

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Designated Heritage Assets (Southwold)

Figure 4

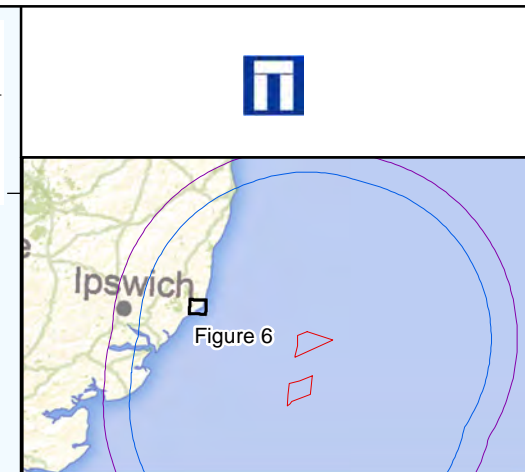
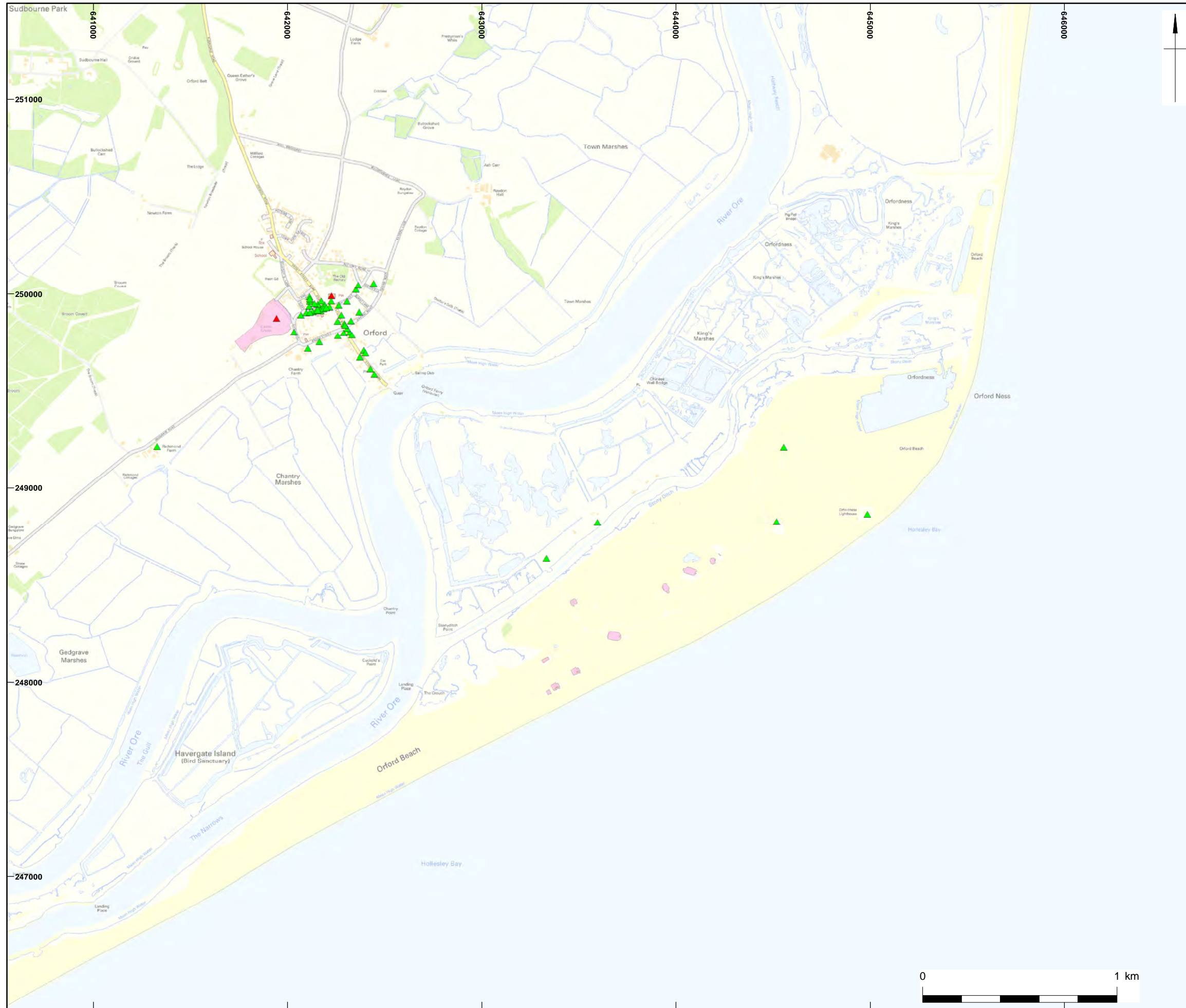


Designated Heritage Assets (Dunwich)

Figure 5

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Legend

- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

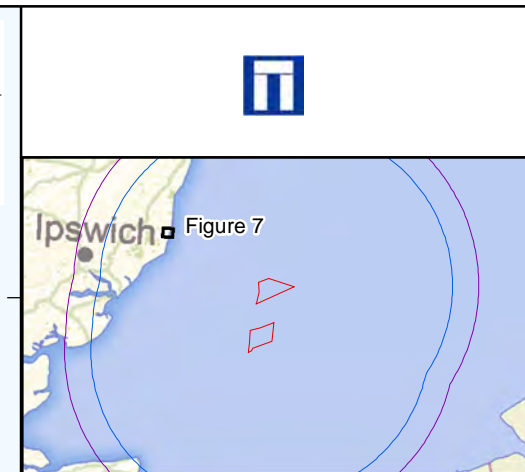
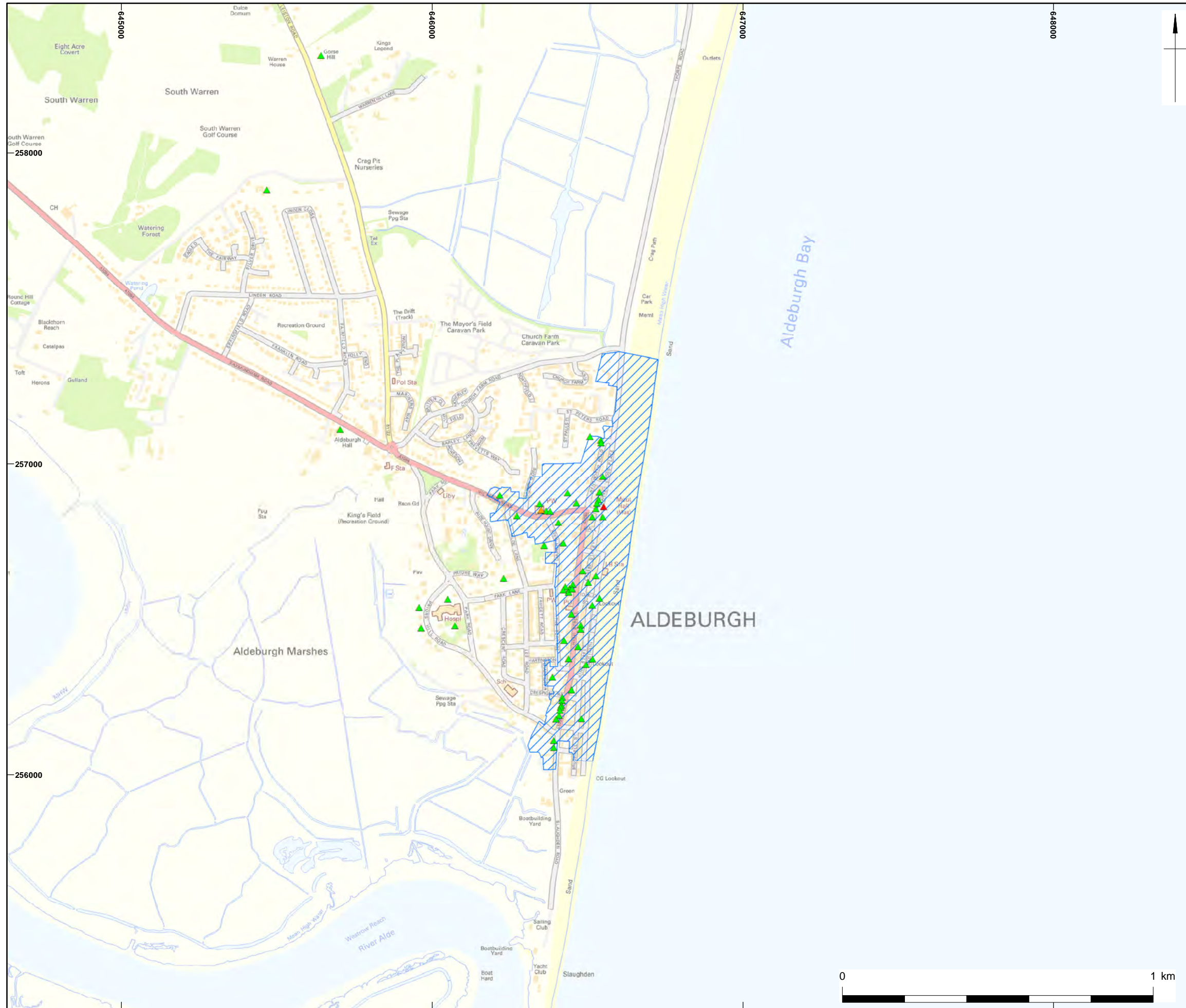
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Designated Heritage Assets (Orford)

Figure 6



Legend

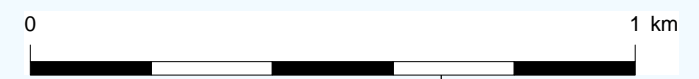
- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Areas

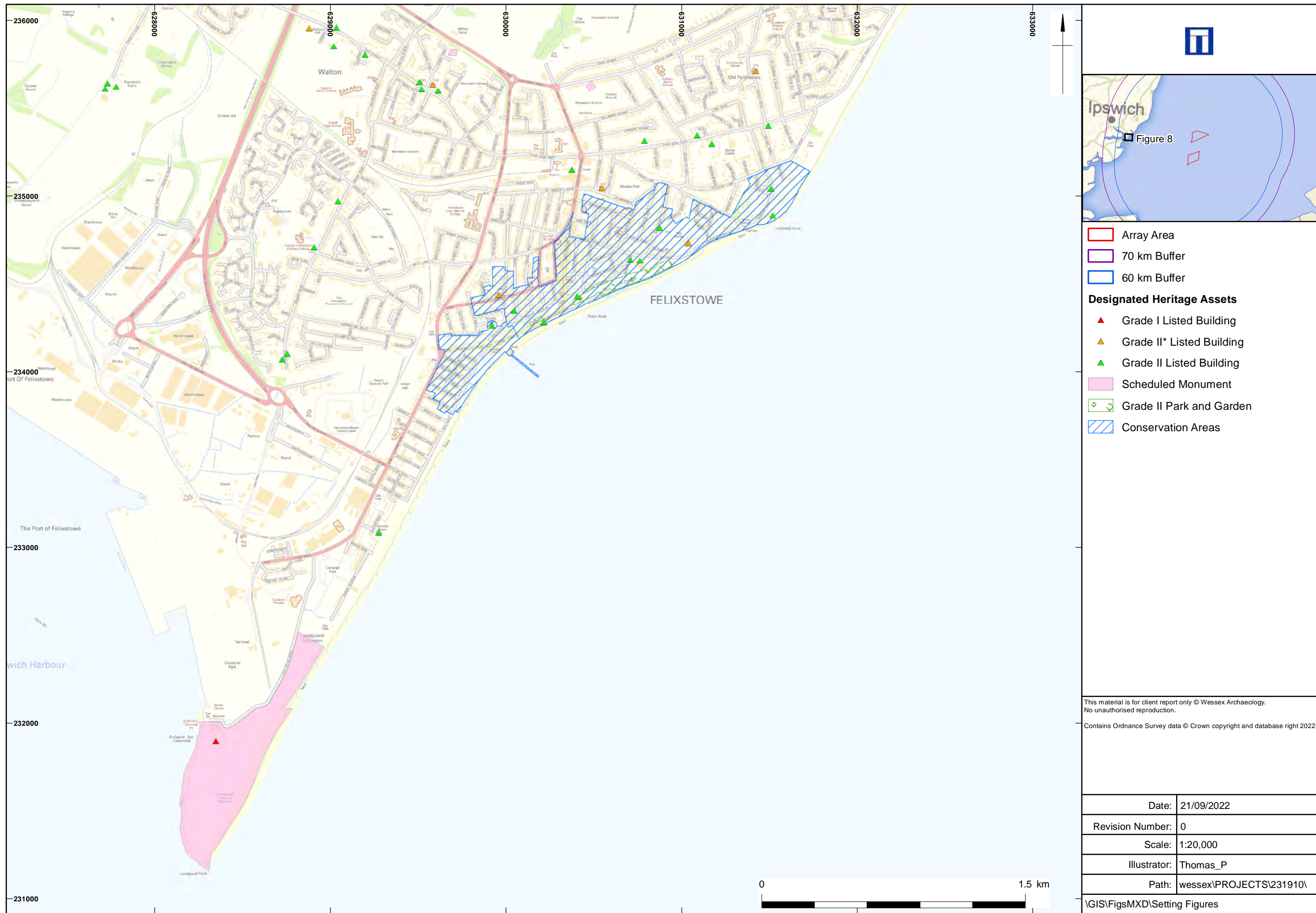
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Designated Heritage Assets (Aldeburgh)

Figure 7

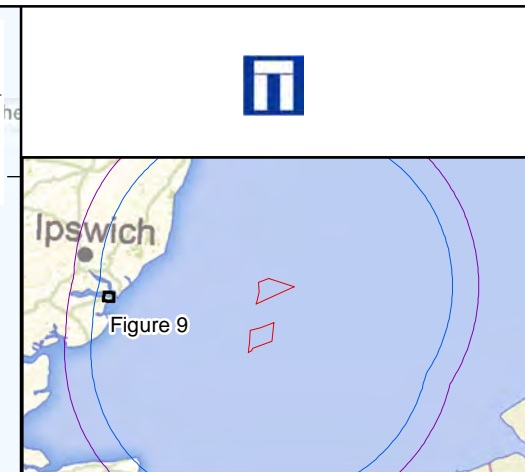
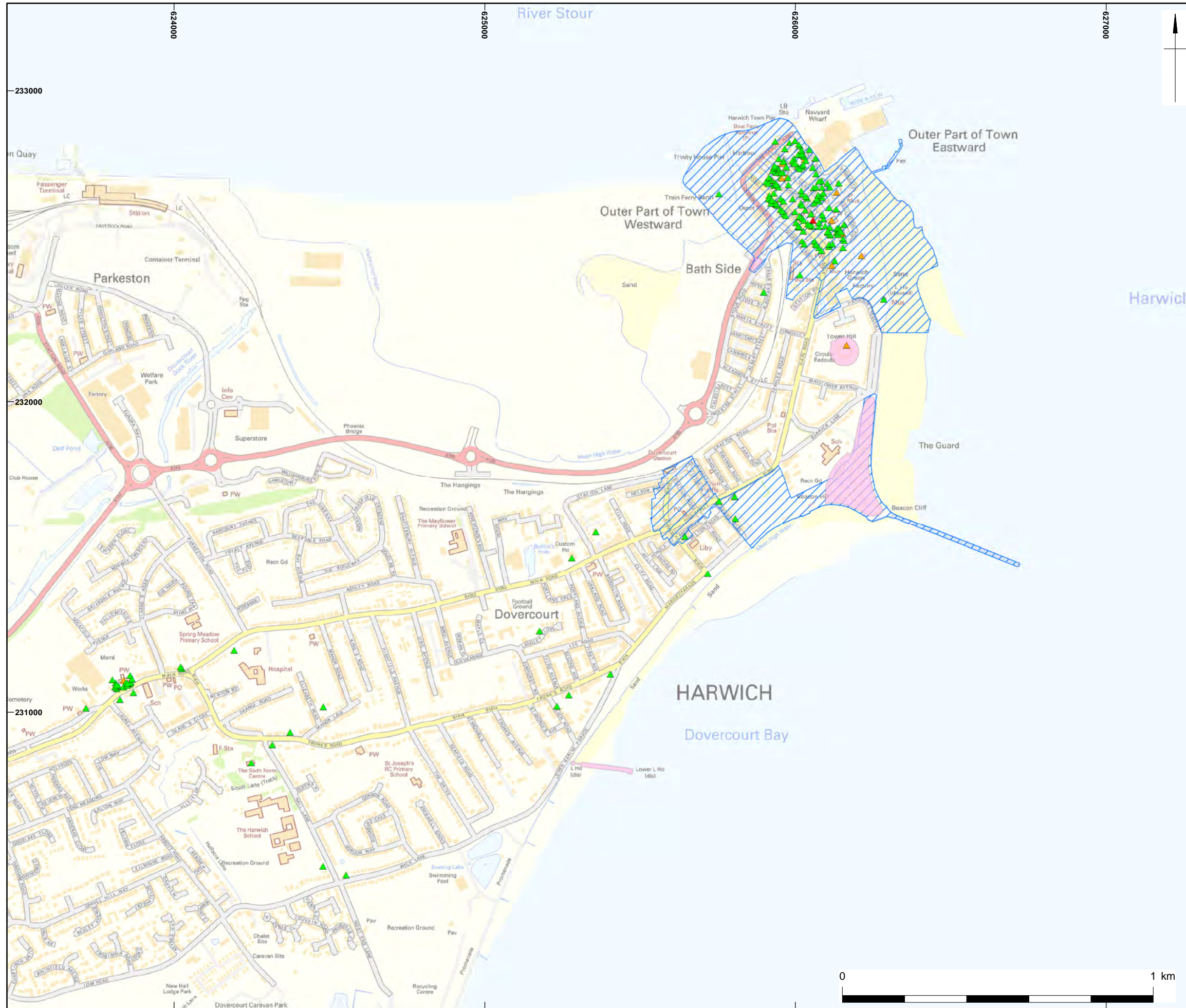


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Designated Heritage Assets (Felixstowe)

Figure 8



Legend

- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

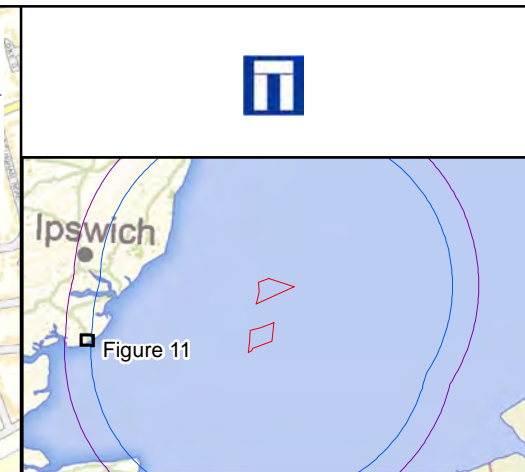
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Areas

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Designated Heritage Assets (Harwich)

Figure 9



Legend

- Array Area
- 70 km Buffer
- 60 km Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets

- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II Park and Garden
- Conservation Areas

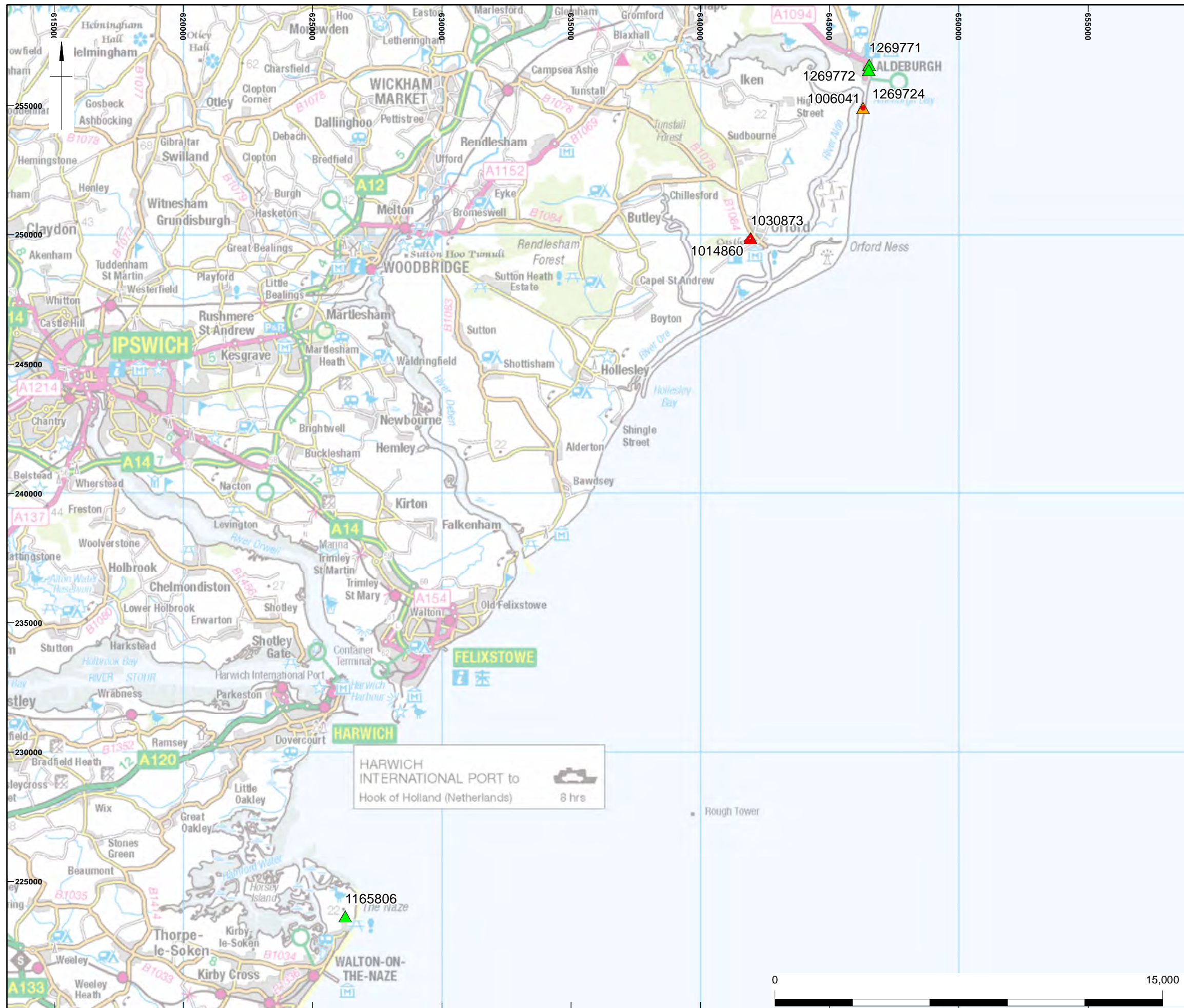
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Designated Heritage Assets (Clacton)

Figure 11



 Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

-  Grade I Listed Building
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building

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Plate 1) View looking ESE from Church of St Peter and St John, Lowestoft (1207046) along Rectory Road



Plate 2) View looking south west towards Wellington Esplanade and Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft



Plate 3) View looking south east towards the proposed array area from Wellington Esplanade



Plate 4) View looking south east from Southwold, with The Watch House (138455) on the right side of the image



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Plate 5) View of the Lighthouse, Southwold(1384444)



Plate 6) View of Whitehall and Guardship, Southwold (1384422)(right) looking north east



Plate 7) View looking south east from the beach at Walberswick towards the array area



Plate 8) View of upstanding remains of Greyfriars, Dunwich (1006039)



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Plate 9) View of upstanding remains of Greyfriars, Dunwich (1006039)



Plate 10) View looking south east from the beach at Dunwich towards the array area



Plate 11) View of The North Lookout (1269771) looking north east



Plate 12) View looking from The North Lookout south, towards The South Lookout (1269772)



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Plate 13) View from Aldeburgh beach looking south east towards the array area, with Greater Gabbard and Galloper wind turbines faintly visible in the distance



Plate 14) View of Grade I listed Moot Hall (1269716) at Aldeburgh beach



Plate 15) View looking south east from Martello Tower, south of Aldeburgh (1006041)

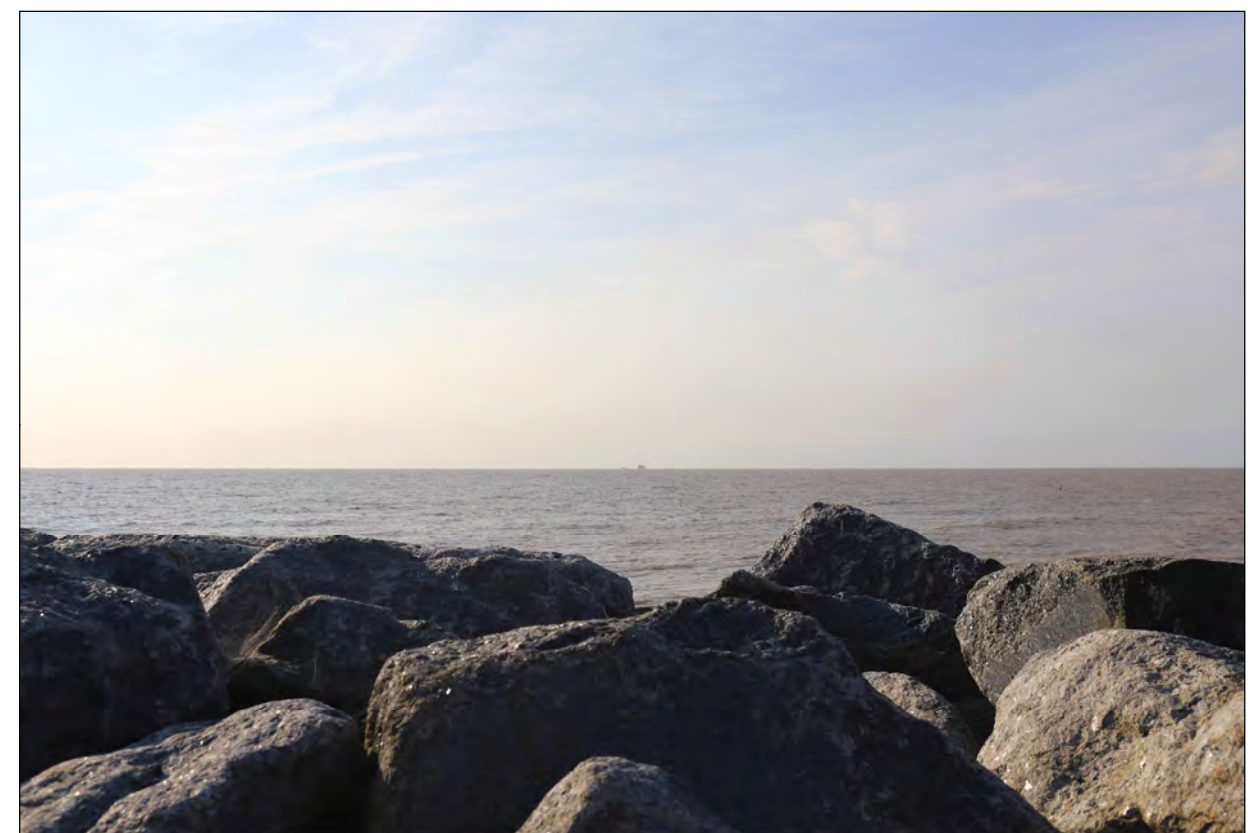


Plate 16) View looking east towards the array area from in front of Cranmer House (1253620)



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Plate 17) View looking east towards the array area, over Cliff Gardens (1001220)



Plate 18) View looking north east towards the northern array area from the southern point of the Landguard Fort peninsula (1018969)



Plate 19) View looking south east towards the array area from Harwich redoubt



Plate 20) View of the High Lighthouse, Harwich (1017201)



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Plate 21) View looking east from the entrance to the High Lighthouse towards the Felixstowe peninsula and Low Lighthouse (1019326)



Plate 22) View of Low Lighthouse and High Lighthouse looking north west



Plate 23) View looking east towards the Dovercourt Lighthouses and Causeway (1017200)



Plate 24) View looking east towards the array area from Naze Tower (1165846)



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Plate 25) View looking north towards Naze Tower



Plate 26) View of Martello Tower F, Clacton on Sea (1016555)



Plate 27) View looking north east towards Clacton Pier



Plate 28) View looking north from within Clacton Seafront Gardens (1001626)



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Plate 29) View from Clacton Pier looking south towards Martello Towers E and D (1016554 & 1016553)



Plate 30) View looking north east from Chapel of St Peter on the Wall (1110942) and Saxon Shore Fort and Anglo-Saxon Monastery from Bradwell-on-Sea (1013834)

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Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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