

East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 28.5

Suffolk Coastal Path Assessment

Preliminary Environmental Information

Volume 3

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Revision Summary

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Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area Outstanding Natural Beauty
km	Kilometer
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
SCT	Seascape Character Type
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
VP	Viewpoint

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia TWO Limited.
Development area	The area comprising the Indicative Onshore Development Area and the Offshore Development Area
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one offshore construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
Inter-array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.
Monitoring buoys	Buoys to monitor in situ condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions.
Offshore cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cable between offshore electrical platforms and landfall jointing bay.
Offshore development area	The East Anglia TWO windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs).
Offshore electrical infrastructure	The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables.
Construction, operation and maintenance platform	A fixed structure required for construction, operation and maintenance personnel and activities.
Offshore platform	A collective term for the offshore construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms.
Platform link cable	An electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms.
Safety zones	A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.



28.5 Suffolk Coastal Path Assessment

28.1 Introduction

1. The Suffolk Coastal Path is an approximately 86km long distance footpath which follows the Suffolk coast between Felixstowe and Lowestoft. It runs through a wide variety of landscapes many of which typify the character of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) including nationally important examples of: shingle beaches, coastal marshes, low coastal cliffs, heathland, forest and late enclosure farmland.
2. The exact distance of the footpath is, to an extent, defined by the dynamic nature of the coastline. The route varies according to the time of year as well as in accordance with local tides. Between late autumn and spring some coastal sections can become impassable and are diverted inland due to flooding and erosion of the coastal cliffs, whilst some beach sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path are only walkable between mid and low tide. Sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path are rebuilt either naturally as sediment is returned to beaches as part of ongoing coastal geomorphological process or by humans after the impact of storms. Latest updates on diversions and advice for walking the Suffolk Coastal Path can be found online at: <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/things-to-do/walking/footpath-changes-updates/suffolk-coast-path/>.
3. The Sandlings Walk follows a route inland between Ipswich and Southwold but roughly parallel to the Suffolk Coastal Path and covers more of the heath and forest landscapes. However, the two routes meet and cross at several points including in the area between Snape and Southwold. The Suffolk Coastal Path also meets with the Stour and Orwell Walk (between Felixstowe and Cattawade) at Felixstowe which, combined with the presence of other local rights of way affords the opportunity for numerous shorter walks and circular routes which encompass sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path.
4. The assessment is divided into 11 sections, each of which is assessed independently. This is followed by a combined assessment of the entire route. The full method used to establish the 11 path sections is outlined in **Appendix 28.1 SLVIA Methodology**.

28.2 Suffolk Coastal Path Assessment

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 01: Lowestoft

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast and Heaths	From: Lowestoft Grid Reference:	E: 654810	N: 292530
	<u>Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">25.Urban10.Plateau claylands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4.Developed nearshore waters	To: Cliff Farm Cottage, north of Kessingland Grid Reference:	E:653250	N:287420
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None present	Included Viewpoints (VPs):	VP1	
		Length/with actual visibility:	6.8km / 3.7km (54%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path between Lowestoft and Kessingland.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The Lowestoft section of the Suffolk Coastal Path runs for approximately 3 kilometers (km) from the start of the Suffolk Coastal Path in Lowestoft at East Point Pavillion south of Lake Lothing, along a traditional seaside promenade which is characterised as a bustling developed urban sea front. Along the promenade the Suffolk Coastal Path affords wide open views over a sandy recreational beach including Claremont Pier in the foreground with the sea forming a notable backdrop to a busy coastal scene. North of Pakefield Cliffs the Suffolk Coastal Path heads westward inland along Arbor Lane and subsequently runs along the A12 for another 3km. The character shifts from a traditional seaside town to become more residential in nature as the Suffolk Coastal Path runs through housing estates and subsequently along the edge of retail parks as it follows a busy dual carriageway. Here the Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the coast by 0.5km and there are no views of the sea.</p> <p>Along the first 3km of the route, the Suffolk Coastal Path overlooks the Developed Nearshore Waters Seascape Character Type (SCT) and the long shallow coastal bay of South Beach representative of this SCT. There is much activity along the beachfront with the presence of holiday parks and leisure developments influencing the views along the coastline as well as a range of commercial fishing vessels and recreational sailing boats influencing the nature of the views out to sea and contributing to a bustling character both on and offshore.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	Medium for the section along the promenade; low for the section along the A12.			
The value of views from the Suffolk Coastal Path along this section is medium along the promenade and low on the section inland along the A12. Although this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path does not run through any				

national, regional or local scenic designations or recognised scenic views it holds recreational value along the promenade. Views of the sea along the promenade are however strongly influenced by the leisure developments and urban nature of the coast at this point as well as the busy nature of the seafront.

Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*

Susceptibility:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north: medium-high. Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south: medium-high.
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Susceptibility of users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking in either a northerly or southerly direction to changes in the view is considered to be medium-high. Although the attention of walkers is focused on the existing views, these are heavily influenced by onshore development as well as busy nearshore waters with a substantial amount of activity taking place between the viewer and the proposed development. Walkers attention is likely to be drawn to this nearby activity and the proposed development would form part of a much wider busy seascape scene.

Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high .
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Assessment

Description of change:

- The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 33km to the nearest turbine south east of the footpath for a section of the Suffolk Coastal Path 3.7km long running along the seafront promenade at Lowestoft.
- Rotors and turbine blades of the closest turbines (particularly those at northern end of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site) will be fully visible above the skyline, while more distant turbines appear more recessive, with lower towers and rotor blades behind the horizon.
- This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is representative of the description of change as provided in the assessment of VP1.

Duration/reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .
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Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change resulting from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site is assessed as medium-low .
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Factors that increase the magnitude of change:



- The introduction of turbines within the view would constitute a new fixed place development which would be visible on the horizon line disrupting the existing clean division between sea and sky.
- Currently, although the nearshore waters are characterised as busy, any visible developments are typically in the form of transitory moving vessels rather than fixed place features on the horizon line.
- The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would introduce a new influence of wind energy development in the view where currently this form of development is not visible.

Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:

- Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 27.6° of the field of view, which is a relatively limited portion of the wider 180° sea view available.
- The coast at this point already has a highly developed and urban character. There are many recreational developments along the coast including holiday parks, restaurants, hotels and beach leisure facilities which all contribute to a bustling and cluttered character to views.
- Visual receptors at this point along the Suffolk Coastal Path may be distracted by views of adjacent development along the coastline rather than focussed primarily towards more distant sea views towards the East Anglia TWO development area.
- The presence of existing features along the beach front including Claremont Pier and a series of groynes results in a clearly developed coastline and beach front.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The turbines are located at distance from the shore (33km) and the scale of the proposed offshore development would constitute a small change in the view set within the context of the nearer onshore developments. The sea at this point along the coast is busy with the presence of offshore commercial and recreational vessels acting to interrupt views between the receptor and the East Anglia TWO development area. 			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Lowestoft and Kessingland is assessed as Not significant .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
<p>The proposed development would only visible for 3.7km of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path along the beach and promenade at Lowestoft. There would be no visibility for the remaining 3.1km of this section between Lowestoft and Kessingland. Along the section of the Suffolk Coastal Path with visibility, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium-low as the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure would be viewed at a long distance offshore, within the context of a highly developed coastline. Although the introduction of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure within the views from this section would constitute a new form of development, it would not redefine the existing views experienced by people walking either north or south on this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path.</p>			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 02: Kessingland

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast and Heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">25.Urban5.Coastal dunes shingle ridges6.Coastal levels <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Kessingland Grid Reference:	E:653250	N:287050
		To: Kessingland Beach Grid Reference:	E:653440	N:283970
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage CoastKessingland Beach Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Included VPs	VP2	
		Length/with actual visibility:	3.3km / 2.5km (76%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path adjacent to the settlement of Kessingland and along Kessingland beach.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path heads east to re-join the coast at Kessingland where it broadly follows the coastline for approximately 3km, initially running through the northern part of the settlement of Kessingland where the path is routed through a residential area with only occasional glimpses of the sea afforded through trees and over the top of holiday chalets. Subsequently, the Suffolk Coastal Path emerges onto the seafront at Kessingland Beach where views open over the adjacent shingle beach. Although affording expansive panoramic coastal views along this stretch, the Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) line creating a view dominated by a large foreground of shingle beach with sporadic coastal grasses. From this point the sea forms a narrow strip between the foreground and sky occupying approximately 10% of the view.</p> <p>Throughout this section the seascape overlooks the Nearshore Waters SCT which is characterised as relatively undeveloped with a few small coastal settlements including Kessingland and shingle coastal features such as Kessingland Beach. Views from this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path are representative of this SCT with sailing and water-sports activities visible as well and the presence of beached recreational vessels along the foreshore. Larger commercial shipping vessels are also commonly visible on the horizon line reflecting the relative proximity of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path to the larger port at Lowestoft.</p>				
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Value:	High south of Kessingland, medium-low in the residential area of Kessingland			
The value of the views from the Suffolk coastal path along this section is low where the route passes through Kessingland, and medium-high for the area along Kessingland Beach which is a SSSI. The path enters the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and the Heritage Coast designation areas south of Kessingland, both of which				

are noted for their scenic quality and coastal views. The coast at Kessingland beach is less developed and the experience of the view is uninfluenced by large scale commercial seaside recreational activity. The views are promoted by the presence of telescopes along the Suffolk Coastal Path at Kessingland Beach.

Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*

Susceptibility:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north: Medium Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south: Medium-high
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The susceptibility of users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south to changes in the view is medium-high as views are focussed towards the East Anglia TWO windfarm site along a relatively undeveloped coastline. However, views of users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north are influenced by the visibility of the more developed coastline around Kessingland and Lowestoft which reduces walker's susceptibility to change in this direction to medium.

Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high in the area south of Kessingland and medium-low through Kessingland.
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Assessment

Description of change:

- The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at a distance of 33km to the nearest turbine located to the south east of the Suffolk Coastal Path for a section of the Suffolk Coastal Path approximately 2.5km long along Kessingland Beach and is representative of the description of change as provide in the assessment of VP2.
- Rotors and turbine blades of the closest turbines (particularly those at northern end of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site) will be fully visible above the skyline, while more distant turbines appear more recessive, with lower towers and rotor blades behind the horizon.

Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.
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Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change resulting from the East Anglia TWO windfarm site is assessed as Medium.
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Factors that increase the magnitude of change:



- The turbines within the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will add a new large-scale offshore wind farm element to the composition of the view, which is currently a relatively simply composed view of shingle, sea and sky layers.
- The nearshore waters in this location are characterised as undeveloped and the introduction of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would create a new influence of wind energy in the view where there is currently none.
- Although located at distance from the shore (33km) the scale of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would constitute a large change in the view, with turbines being a prominent feature on the horizon.
- The technological appearance of the turbines is likely to contrast with the perceived naturalness of the SSSI in the foreground.

Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:

- Along Kessingland beach, the lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 33.4° of the field of view, a relatively limited portion of the wider 180° sea view.
- The presence of recreational vessels on the beach and in the nearshore waters influences views out to sea adding to the perceived level of development in the area around Kessingland Beach.
- Although the nearshore waters surrounding Kessingland are characterised as undeveloped, their relative proximity to the developed nearshore waters further north along the coast at Lowestoft means that larger commercial vessels are commonly visible on the horizon line.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the waterfront which creates a large foreground to any views of the sea. This has the effect of reducing the influence of the sea in the overall view and drawing the attention of walkers to features along the beach rather than focussing views further out to sea. The developed shoreline around Lowestoft is visible for those walking the path in a northerly direction which reduces the impact of the development within the view. 			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Kessingland and Kessingland Beach is assessed as significant for 2.5km section along Kessingland Beach.		
Significance of effect (construction)	Significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Significant , long-term, reversible
<p>The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible for 2.5km of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path along Kessingland Beach. There would be either no visibility or occasional glimpses for the remaining 0.8km section through the settlement of Kessingland. The effect of the development on people walking either north or south is assessed as significant. The proposed East Anglia TWO project would be a prominent feature on the horizon line in an otherwise relatively undeveloped seascape and shoreline.</p>			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 03: Kessingland to Reydon

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.Estate sandlands16.Rolling estate sandlands1.Ancient estate claylands29.Woodland fens <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Beach Farm Grid Reference:	E:653440	N:283970
		To: Sole Bay Grid Reference:	E:651150	N:277250
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs:	None	
		Length/with actual visibility	15.3km / 0km (0%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path between Beach Farm south of Kessingland Beach and Sole Bay north of Southwold.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>This section of the Suffolk Coastal path covers a longer distance of 15.3km and is routed inland set back from the coastline by between 0.5km at Covehithe and 3.4km in the area between South Cove and Reydon. South of Kessingland Beach the Suffolk Coastal Path runs west inland for approximately 1.5km to Benacre, from there it follows a broadly southerly route to Reydon via Covehithe and South Cove.</p> <p>This section of the Suffolk Coastal path runs through a variety of different landscape character types which are typical of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, however due to its distance from the coastline there are no views of the sea. Viewpoint 3 is located on the coastline south of Covehithe, however the path circumnavigates this, avoiding Covehithe Cliffs and Easton Cliffs.</p> <p>The route follows a combination of minor roads/tracks as well as through late enclosure farmland and valley floor landscapes with wooded fens before heading into Reydon along residential streets and returning to the coast just north of Southwold. This section of the route affords the opportunity to see vernacular architecture including pantiles and flint at Covehithe.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	High			
Along this section, the Suffolk Coastal Path runs through the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and provides an opportunity for walkers to see a variety of typical inland landscapes associated with this character area including late enclosure farmland and wooded fens. These landscapes can be commonly seen throughout the AONB using a variety of local footpaths and so have little scarcity value within the local area.				

The Suffolk Coastal Path re-enters the heritage coast designation as it approaches Southwold, however for the rest of this section the route does not run through this designated landscape.			
Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>			
Susceptibility:		Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north: Low Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south: Low	
Susceptibility of users of the Suffolk Coastal path walking in either a northerly or southerly direction to changes in the view as a result of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site is considered to be low. There are no views of the coast along this section of the route.			
Sensitivity:		The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO development area leads to an overall sensitivity rating of Medium .	
Assessment			
Description of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The proposed development would not be visible along this section of the path for approximately 15km until the path returns to the coast north of Southwold.			
Duration/reversibility:		The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .	
Magnitude of change:		Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the proposed East Anglia TWO project is considered to be Low .	
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">None – there are no views of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path			
<u>Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">None – there are no views of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path			
Significance of effect:		The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Beach Farm south of Kessingland Beach and Sole Bay north of Southwold is assessed as Not significant .	
Significance of effect (construction)		Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation) Not significant , long-term, reversible
This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the coast from between 0.5km and 3.4km and there are no views of the sea. Any offshore development would therefore not be visible along this section of the route.			



Suffolk Coastal Path Section 04: Southwold

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.Coastal levels25.Urban5.Coastal dunes shingle ridges <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Sole Bay Grid Reference:	E:651150	N:277250
		To: Southwold Harbour Grid Reference:	E:650150	N:274690
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	VP4, VP5	
		Length/with actual visibility:	5.6km / 4.4km (78%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path in the area around Southwold between Sole Bay and Southwold Harbour.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The path returns to the coast at Sole Bay just north of Southwold and runs between Southwold Pier car park and Eastern Marshes, past the entrance to Southwold Pier and subsequently along the coastal promenade parallel to North Parade. Southwold is known for its colourful beach huts which line the sea front and to the north of Southwold Pier, they form an edge between Southwold Pier Car Park and the beach itself, whilst to the south of the pier they are located on the beach front. The Suffolk Coastal Path runs behind these beach huts which act to partially obscure views, providing glimpses of the sea in the area north of the pier. However, to the south of the pier although located behind the beach huts, the Suffolk coastal path is elevated above the beach and so views over the sea are unobstructed.</p> <p>From here the character of the Suffolk Coastal Path changes as it is routed inland approximately 400m through Havenbeach Marshes where views to the coast are restricted by a combination of vegetation and residential development between the marshes and the coastline. The path then heads inland along Southwold Harbour to cross the River Blythe. The harbour is set back from the coast by approximately 0.5km to 1.5km and as a result views of the coast are partially obscured by boats and industrial activity relating to the harbour in the eastern area closest to the coast, and fully obscured in the areas of the harbour located furthest inland.</p>				
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Value:	High			
<p>The value of the views from the Suffolk Coastal Path along this section is high. It runs through both the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and includes the Heritage Coast designation. Southwold is a destination resort town which is known for its association with the sea and typically English attractions including the beach huts and traditional Victorian Pier. Views of the sea from Southwold are much celebrated and are associated with contemporary and historical artists including amongst others: Henry Davy, Thomas Smyth and Walter Langley.</p>				

Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>	
Susceptibility:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north and south: high in the 1km in the area directly south of Southwold Pier, low in all other areas around Southwold.
The character of this section of the path changes several times within a short distance and this has an impact on the susceptibility of walkers to changes in the view. In the area around Southwold Harbour and Havenbeach Marshes views are dominated by activity in the foreground and susceptibility is low, whilst along the 1km stretch of path directly south of Southwold Pier views of the sea are open and walker's attention is drawn to the panoramic seascape ahead of them. The East Anglia TWO windfarm site is located roughly in the centre of the field of view and subsequently there is no differential effect for those walking north or south.	
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure leads to an overall sensitivity rating of high from the 2.5 km along the sea front of Southwold, between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes, and Medium in all other areas around Southwold.
Assessment	
Description of change:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 32km to the nearest turbine directly east of the footpath for a section of the Suffolk Coastal Path approximately 2.5 km long which is representative of the description of change as provided in the assessment of VP4 and VP5. Glimpses of the development would also be visible in the eastern end of the harbour for approximately 2 km. The development would be seen in the centre of the view from this section of the path and would occupy approximately 40.7° of the field of view. The full rotors and turbine blades of all of the turbines will be fully visible above the skyline, with those to the north and west of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east. 	
Duration/reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the proposed East Anglia TWO project is considered to be Medium.
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of turbines within the view would constitute a new type of development which would be visible from the path for 4.4 km and would be in the centre of the field of view. The seascape in this area is characterised as comprising relatively undeveloped nearshore waters with fewer commercial shipping vessels visible along the coastline from this point. Much of the existing development along the coast at Southwold is of a traditional seaside resort in nature. The introduction of wind energy into the view would constitute a new type of technological development in an otherwise traditional and typical seaside scene. The presence of turbines would introduce a new element to the horizon line which would interrupt the existing uninterrupted line between sea and sky. 	
<u>Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views to the sea along the sections of the path north of Southwold Pier, around Havenbeach Marshes and Southwold Harbour are largely obstructed by beach huts, vegetation and elements relating to recreational boating respectively. The nearshore waters include recreational boating associated with Southwold Harbour which influences the character of the seascape in this area. The area surrounding the harbour is located further inland and activity in and around the harbour focuses the attention of the viewer away from the coastline. Although the East Anglia TWO development area is located within the centre of the 180° sea view, three-quarters of the open sea skyline would remain unaffected and the attention of users of the Suffolk Coastal 	

Path is spread across a wider coastal scene which also take in elements of the recreational activities present along the seafront.			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path in the area around Southwold between Sole Bay and Southwold Harbour is considered to be Significant 2.5 km along the sea front between Eastern Marshes and Havenbeach Marshes and not significant for all other sections of the path in the Southwold area including Southwold Harbour.		
Significance of effect (construction)	Significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Significant , long-term, reversible
The combination of the high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change along the section of the footpath extending 1km south of Southwold Pier constitute a significant effect. However, for the remaining sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path in the area surrounding Southwold, the impact of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would not be significant . This is due primarily to views of the coast from the path in these sections being wholly or partially screened by intervening developments.			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 05: Walberswick and Corporation Marshes

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">8.Open coastal fens5.Coastal dunes and shingle ridges7.Estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Walberswick Grid Reference:	E 650150	N:274690
		To: Dunwich Forest Grid Reference:	E:648230	N:272790
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	VP6	
		Length/with actual visibility:	3.0km / 1.9km (63%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path through Cooperation Marshes and Dingle Marshes between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>After leaving the south side of Southwold Harbour, the Suffolk Coastal Path continues along the coast south of the village of Walberswick for 3.0km. The path initially runs along the beach south of Walberswick behind a shingle ridge, before crossing Dunwich River and heading through Cooperation Marshes and Oldtown Marshes. This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path ends as it enters Dunwich Forest and subsequently changes in character.</p> <p>The section of the path running through the marshes is typical of the Open Coastal Fens landscape character type in that the marshes are dynamic in nature and have a complex history of shifting and changing in relation to marine erosion and the movement of coastal sediments. The land is typically low-lying, flat and open with wide views over the marshes and beyond to the sea. The low-lying nature of the path renders it prone to flooding in poor weather. Despite the flat open landscape, in several sections views of the sea are in fact restricted by the presence of a shingle ridge which forms a boundary between the beach and the marshes which sit behind them. This shingle ridge is typical of the Coastal Dunes and Shingle Ridges LCT and is formed by wave action and longshore drift of sand and stones.</p>				
<div></div> <div></div>				
Value:	High			
<p>This landscape has a high value. The path runs through the Open Coastal Fens character type, of which there is only one example in the county and it makes a strong contribution to the special character of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Most of the land within the Open Coastal Fens Landscape Character Type (LCT) is also protected for its ecological interest as a European Designated Site and a nationally important SSSI. This section</p>				

of the Suffolk Coastal Path therefor provides a unique opportunity for walkers to experience a highly valued and different type of landscape from that present along the rest of the route.

Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*

Susceptibility:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking north: medium-high Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south: medium-high
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Susceptibility of users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking in either a northerly or southerly direction to changes in the view is considered to be medium-high. There are views over a wide flat landscape including the coast for the two thirds (63%) of this section of the route. However, the coast is located at some distance from the footpath with a strong foreground of a highly valued and unique (along the Suffolk Coastal Path) marsh landscape which includes elements of vernacular architecture such as a historical windmill. The attention of walkers is therefore spread across a variety of landscape elements with the coast and sea forming one part of a wider scene.

Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO development leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high .
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Assessment

Description of change:

- The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 36km to the nearest turbine east of the footpath for two areas of the Suffolk Coastal Path along this section which total 1.9km.
- The distance of the turbines from the coast means that the full length of the blades would not be visible with the blade tips disappearing behind the horizon line. The hub would however still be visible above the horizon line.
- Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 40.8° of the field of view (from VP6), forming a wind turbine developed skyline behind the dunes. The open sea skyline extending south beyond Minsmere Haven would remain unaffected.

Duration/reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .
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Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the East Anglia TWO development is considered to be medium-low .
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Factors that increase the magnitude of change:



- The coast at this point is relatively undeveloped. The marshy nature of the landscape means that the settlement of Walberswick is set back from the coast and the landscape through which the Suffolk Coastal Path runs at this point is open and removed from the influence of development. The introduction of wind turbines on the horizon line would therefore constitute a new influence in the view which is not in keeping with the existing character.
- The seascape in this area is characterised as comprising relatively undeveloped nearshore waters with fewer commercial shipping vessels visible along the coastline from this point.

Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:

- The coast is not always visible from the footpath due to the presence of a long shingle ridge running along at the edge of the beach which obscures views for approximately 1.1km of the 3km stretch of the Suffolk Coastal Path.
- Where the coast is visible, it forms part of a much wider scene which includes a dominant foreground of rare marsh features in the immediate vicinity of the Suffolk Coastal Path.
- The Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the sea between approximately 0.5km and 1.0km. The beach is only visible as a narrow strip below the horizon line and the sea beyond is not always visible.
- From this point along the Suffolk Coastal Path the influence of Sizewell power station begins to become evident. For those walking in a southerly direction glimpses of the power station and associated high voltage overhead lines can be seen. This acts to reduce the magnitude of change to a small degree as views are already influenced by industrial development along the coastline.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 40.8° of the field of view, forming a wind turbine developed skyline behind the dunes. The open sea skyline extending south beyond Minsmere Haven would remain unaffected. 			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest is assessed as Not significant .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
<p>The East Anglia TWO development would be visible for 1.9km of the 3km section of the Suffolk Coastal Path. Along the section with visibility, although the sensitivity is high, primarily as a result of the high value of the landscape, the overall effect is assessed as not significant. This is due to the influence of the medium-low magnitude of change resulting from the fact that the path is set back from the coast, screened by a shingle ridge in places and forms part of a much wider landscape with a focus on the immediate marsh/fen surroundings.</p>			



Suffolk Coastal Path Section 06: Dunwich Forest and Dunwich Heath

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.Estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Sandymount Covert Grid Reference:	E: 648230	N:272790
		To: Coastguard Cottages Grid Reference:	E:647630	N:267750
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB	Included VPs	VP8	
		Length/with actual visibility	6.9km / 0.8km (12%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path from Sandymount Covert through Dunwich Forest and Dunwich Heath to Coastguard Cottages.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path enters Dunwich Forest and runs for almost 2km along a grit track which is fully enclosed on both sides by mixed deciduous woodland. On leaving Dunwich Forest the path then follows minor roads through the village of Dunwich before briefly returning along the coast behind a dense band of deciduous woodland which obscures views of the sea. It subsequently heads back inland through Greyfriars Wood before emerging onto Dunwich Heath. Here the path merges with the Sandlings Walk as far as the visitors centre at Coastguard Cottages and is set back from the coast by approximately 0.5km with no views of the sea until the approach to Coastguard Cottages.</p> <p>This section of the path is typical of the Estate Sandlands LCT which it runs through, initially covering large continuous blocks of commercial forestry as it passes through Dunwich Forest, then entering Dunwich Village which is characterised by typical red brick buildings with black glazed pan-tiled roofs. It then runs through an extensive area of heathland which is also typical of this LCT as well as being an excellent example of the landscape which is included under the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB designation. The only part of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path with visibility of the coast is the 0.8km stretch south of coastguard cottages which routes the path back onto the coastline.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	High			
<p>As this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the coast it does not include the Heritage Coast designation. However, it contains several landscapes which provide excellent examples of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. Lowland heathland is a fundamental part of what defines the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB and the path runs through this sandy landscape with acid soil supporting characteristic heather, acid grassland and lichens as well as rare reptiles, insects and bird species.</p>				
Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>				

Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Low Users of the path walking south: Low, medium on the approach to coastguard cottages		
The susceptibility of walkers in either direction along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is low. Views of the coast are restricted for most of the route and the attention of walkers is focused on the immediate woodland and heath landscapes. Views of the coast open out on the approach to coastguard cottages for walkers heading south, however the attention of walkers is focused on the foreground landscape of heathland and views towards the sea at this point are influenced by the presence of industrial developments in the distance at Sizewell.			
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium .		
Assessment			
Description of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The East Anglia TWO development area is not visible for 6.1km of this 6.9km section of the Suffolk Coastal Path. The development becomes visible for 0.8km in the area surrounding Coastguard Cottages which is broadly represented by VP8. At this point the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 36.5km to the nearest turbine east of the footpath.The full rotors and turbine blades of the majority of turbines will be fully visible above the skyline, with those to the west of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and become partially hidden behind the skyline.Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 41.8° of the field of view.			
Duration/reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .		
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the East Anglia TWO development is considered to be medium for a 1km north stretch of Coastguard Cottages and low for the remainder of this section through Dunwich Forest and Heath.		
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Because views of the sea are restricted for most of this section of the coastal path, for those walking south, there is a greater emphasis on the view at the point where the coast becomes visible once again on the approach to Coastguard Cottages.The technological appearance of the turbines is likely to contrast with the perceived natural qualities associated with the habitats of the AONB landscape and visible geology of the coastline.			
<u>Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although this lateral spread of 41.8° would have the effect of adding wind turbine developed skyline to approximately one-quarter of the 180° sea view, open sea skyline would remain unaffected across the majority of the skyline to the north and south of the sea view.Where the sea views open up towards the East Anglia TWO development area, there is also the industrial influence of Sizewell Power station within the view for those walking in a southerly direction.The distance of the footpath from the coast means that views which include the East Anglia TWO development area are primarily characterised by the heath landscape present in the foreground rather than this distant view of the sea.			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Walberswick and Dunwich Forest is assessed as significant for 1km north of Coastguard Cottages and not significant for the remaining areas through Dunwich Forest and Heath .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Significant , long-term, reversible
Views towards the development area are screened for most of this section of the path. Where the sea is visible in the area surrounding Coastguard Cottages, a significant effect would be felt due to the emphasis placed on			

the view, especially for those walking south where views open up from a previously enclosed wooded or heathland landscape.



Suffolk Coastal Path Section 07: Minsmere and Sizewell

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.Coastal levels5.Coastal dunes and shingle ridges7.Estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Coastguard cottages Grid Reference:	E:647630	N:267750
		To: Sizewell Cliff Grid Reference:	E:647590	N:261770
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	VP9, VP10	
		Length/with actual visibility	6.1km / 3.6km (59%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path between Coastguard cottages and Sizewell cliff to the south of Sizewell village.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path returns to the coast just south of Coastguard Cottages/Minsmere Cliffs and runs parallel to the sea for approximately 6km as far as Sizewell Cliff. This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is located within three landscape character areas: it runs immediately to the west of the coastal dunes and single ridges, through the coastal levels along the edge of Minsmere Nature Reserve before entering the estate sandlands character area past Sizewell Power Station and Sizewell village.</p> <p>This section of the Suffolk coastal path is characterised by its proximity to the beach and is clearly influenced by panoramic sea views to the east, however the presence of a shingle ridge along the top of the beach between the Suffolk Coastal Path and the sea acts to obscure views of the sea for approximately 2.5km along the route in the area adjacent to Minsmere. There is a distinctive shift in character along the path between this section which has perceptual qualities of peacefulness, is strongly influenced by the character of the adjacent nature reserve and restricted sea views behind the shingle ridge, and the area adjacent to Sizewell Power Station which is dominated by large scale, imposing, industrial buildings combined with open views towards the sea in the east.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	High in the areas adjacent to Minsmere Nature Reserve Medium-low in the area adjacent to Sizewell Power Station			
The Suffolk Coastal Path runs through the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB as well as the Heritage Coast designation. It passes along the edge of the RSPB Minsmere Nature Reserve which includes landscapes with national conservation priorities: reedbeds, lowland wet grassland, shingle vegetation and lowland heath. Together, this justifies a high value. However, this is reduced to medium-low along the section of the Suffolk				

Coastal Path which is adjacent to Sizewell Power Station where the value of the view is heavily influenced by large scale industrial buildings.	
Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>	
Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Medium-high Users of the path walking south: Low
There is a substantial difference in the susceptibility of users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking south and those walking north in this section of the route. For those walking south, the susceptibility is gradually reduced to low with increasing proximity to/influence of Sizewell Power station. However, for those walking north, once past Sizewell the influence of existing industry in the view is removed and susceptibility is medium-high.	
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high in the area around Minsmere and medium-low in the area of Sizewell Power Station.
Assessment	
Description of change:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Anglia TWO development area would be visible for approximately 3.6km of the total 6.1km length of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path. Sections of the path with visibility of the sea in the area adjacent to Minsmere Nature Reserve are representative of the visibility at VP9. The area adjacent to Sizewell Power Station is representative of the visibility at VP10. At Minsmere the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 35.9km and at Sizewell 37.1km to the nearest turbine east of the footpath. Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 41.3° and 42.3° of the field of view at Minsmere and Sizewell respectively. The full rotors and turbine blades of the majority of turbines would be fully visible above the skyline, with those to the west of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and become partially hidden behind the skyline. 	
Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change resulting from the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure is considered to be low in the area around Minsmere and medium in the area around Sizewell Power Station.
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be located fairly central to the main focus of the view eastwards. The section of the coastal path around Minsmere has perceptual qualities of peacefulness and of being close to nature along an undeveloped coastline. The introduction of new industrial elements in the form of turbines on the horizon line would alter the existing character of the view along this stretch. Where the coast is visible, the view is dominated by a relatively simple scene of beach, sea and sky with the horizon line playing an important role in the view. 	
<u>Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO development area would have the effect of adding wind turbine developed skyline to approximately one-quarter of the 180° sea view, open sea skyline would remain unaffected across the majority of the skyline to the north and south of the sea view. The area around Sizewell is already heavily influenced by industrial buildings on the coast as well as the presence of platforms in the sea adjacent to the beach. The introduction of turbines on the horizon in this area would be in keeping with the existing character. 	

Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Coastguard Cottages and Sizewell is assessed as Not significant .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
The influence of Sizewell Power Station acts to reduce the sensitivity and magnitude of change within this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path as well as for walkers heading towards Sizewell in a southerly direction. In the area around Minsmere, the effect is also considered not significant as views are largely restricted from the path by the presence of a shingle ridge along the beach. The distance from the coast and minimal lateral spread of the development across the view as a whole acts to reduce the magnitude of change where views are present.			



Suffolk Coastal Path Section 08: Thorpeness

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.Coastal levels5.Coastal dunes and shingle ridges7.Estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Sizewell Cliff Grid Reference:	E:647590	N:261770
		To: Thorpeness (The Haven) Grid Reference:	E:646800	N:258240
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	VP12	
		Length/with actual visibility	4.3km / 1.7km (40%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path between Sizewell Cliff, through the village of Thorpeness and along the beach south of Thorpeness.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>Just before reaching Sizewell Cliff the Suffolk Coastal Path diverts inland past Dower House and along a minor dirt track. The track is lined with 2m high hedges which enclose the route and screen views of the wider landscape. It then heads south following field boundaries, through adjacent areas of commercial forestry and open fields for approximately 1.5km before reaching the village of Thorpeness. The Suffolk Coastal Path is routed through Thorpeness along Beacon Hills Lane and The Sanctuary affording views of the Jacobean and Tudor revival style buildings and the Meare lake which are characteristic of the holiday village before returning to the Coast at viewpoint 12 near to a public car park.</p> <p>The Suffolk Coastal Path then follows the coast for approximately 1.2km with the route located at the top of the beach in front of a series of large detached houses which form a ribbon of development extending the village of Thorpeness southwards along Thorpe Road. Through this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path there are wide panoramic views out to sea and along the coastline north and south.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	Medium-high			
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path runs through the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and Heritage Coast. It also passes through the village of Thorpeness which is noted for its scenic value. The scenic quality of the coast at Thorpeness is particularly influenced by the simplicity of the main elements in the view (shingle/sea/sky) and the open seascape and long shingle beach. The informal relationship of the holiday village of Thorpeness with the beach is also distinct from the more formal beach resorts/coastal towns nearby.</p>				

Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>	
Susceptibility:	<p>Users of the path walking north: Medium-high</p> <p>Users of the path walking south: Medium-high</p>
<p>The headland formed by Thorpeness prevents views of Sizewell Power Station to the north. This has the effect of removing the differential susceptibility for those walking north versus south which is present in the area north of Sizewell. The coastline also shifts to follow a south westerly direction south of Thorpeness which has the effect of reducing susceptibility by increasing the distance of the development from the shore.</p> <p>However, the susceptibility remains medium-high in the area where the sea is visible, this is because walker's attention is drawn to the simplicity of the panoramic sea view across the shingle beach.</p>	
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high .
Assessment	
Description of change:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Anglia TWO development area would be visible for approximately 1.7km of the total length of 4.3km of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path. The section of the path with visibility of the sea in the area of Thorpeness is representative of the visibility at VP12. The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at approximately 36.4km north east of the footpath. VP11 is located on the coast and is representative of walkers along the coastal path at that point. However due to erosion the formal Suffolk Coastal Path route has been diverted inland across Thorpeness Common and no longer includes VP11. Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would occupy approximately 42.3° of the field of view. The full rotors and turbine blades of the majority of turbines will be fully visible above the skyline, with those to the west of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and become partially hidden behind the skyline. 	
Duration/reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the proposed East Anglia TWO project is considered to be medium over a 1.2km stretch south of Thorpeness and medium-low over the stretch across Southwold Common.
<u>Factors that increase the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East Anglia TWO windfarm site will be located fairly central to the main focus of the view east. The section of the coastal path around Minsmere has perceptual qualities of peacefulness and of being close to nature along an undeveloped coastline. The introduction of new industrial elements in the form of turbines on the horizon line would alter the existing character of the view along this stretch. Where the coast is visible, the view is dominated by a relatively simple scene of shingle beach, sea and sky with the horizon line playing an important role in the view. The movement of rotor blades on an otherwise relatively still horizon, would introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view. 	
<u>Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the lateral spread would have the effect of adding wind turbine developed skyline to approximately one-quarter of the 180° sea view, open sea skyline would remain unaffected across the majority of the skyline to the north and south of the sea view. The vertical height of the turbines will be relatively moderate in scale, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. There are some scale indicators from which to compare the scale of the turbines. The turbines (300 m high turbines at 35.9km) will appear 	



<p>approximately twice the height of the Galloper turbines (180.5 m high Galloper turbines visible at approximately 31km).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path the existing wind turbines of Greater Gabbard and Galloper influence the level of development seen along the coastline. The introduction of new turbines would relate rationally to the existing wind energy influenced present in the existing view. 			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Sizewell Cliff and Thorpeness is assessed as significant for a 1.2km stretch south of Thorpeness.		
Significance of effect (construction)	Significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Significant , long-term, reversible
The combination of medium-high sensitivity and medium magnitude of change means that the 1.2km stretch of the Suffolk Coastal Path south of Thorpeness which has visibility of the East Anglia TWO development area is assessed as having a significant impact on walkers walking in either a northerly or a southerly direction.			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 09: Aldeburgh to Boyton Marshes

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.Estate sandlands26.Valley meadowlands16.Rolling estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Thorpeness (The Haven) Grid Reference:	E:646800	N:258240
		To: Boyton Marshes Grid Reference:	E:639670	N:246550
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	none	
		Length/with actual visibility	23.1km / 0.0km (0%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path south of Thorpeness inland to Boyton Marshes near Orford Beach.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>Just south of Thorpeness at The Haven, the Suffolk Coastal Path diverts inland north of the coastal town of Aldeburgh and heads west along the north of the river Alde through Black Heath Woods to Snape. From here the path heads south to cross the Alde at Snape Bridge, but maintains its distance from the coast of between approximately 6km and 7km. It follows the eastern edge of Tunstall Forest before heading into the coniferous forest to emerge at Chillesford. The Suffolk Coastal Path then continues in a southerly direction across Stonebridge Marshes to run along the edge of Butley river before re-joining the coast at Boyton Marshes.</p> <p>Given the extent to which the Suffolk Coastal Path extends inland, it crosses through a variety of landscape character areas, initially through estate sandlands in the area north of Aldeburgh and occasionally crossing into valley meadowlands associated with the Alde-Ore Estuary. It then runs through a combination of estate sandlands and rolling estate sandlands before shifting in character as the Suffolk Coastal Path enters coastal levels which overlook saltmarsh and intertidal flats in the area around Boyton.</p> <p>The path is diverted inland for the entire section and there is no visibility of the sea. It also therefore excludes VPs 13,14 and 18 which are located closer to the coast at Aldeburgh and Orford.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	Medium inland and high in the coastal/estuarine areas.			
At Aldeburgh the Heritage Coast designation extends in land approximately 7km to include the Alde-Ore Estuary which is also a SSSI. The Suffolk Coastal Path runs through these designations. Once leaving the heritage Coast designation south of Snape it remains within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB and re-enters the Heritage coast designation near Boyton. The value of the views is medium in the inland section where the views are typical				



of the inland sections of the AONB and high in the areas around the Alde-Ore estuary and Boyton Marshes where the coastal landscapes are present.			
Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>			
Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Low Users of the path walking south: Low		
There is no visibility of the sea in this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path. Therefore, the susceptibility of walkers, either walking in a northerly or a southerly direction to changes in the view is low.			
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-low inland, and medium in coastal/estuarine areas.		
Assessment			
Description of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The proposed development would not be visible along this section of the path for approximately 23km until the path returns to the coast south of Boyton			
Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.		
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the East Anglia TWO development is considered to be low .		
Factors that increase the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">None – there are no views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path			
Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">None – there are no views of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Thorpeness (The Haven) and Boyton Marshes is assessed as Not significant.		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path is set back from the coast from between 0.5km and 7km and there are no views of the sea. Any offshore development would therefore not be visible along this section of the route.			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 10: Boyton Marshes and Orford Beach

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.Coastal levels5.Coastal dunes and shingle ridges <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore waters	From: Boyton Marshes Grid Reference:	E:639670	N:246550
		To: Orford Haven Grid Reference:	E:637270	N:243790
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs	none	
		Length/with actual visibility	5.0 / 5.0 (100%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path from Boyton Marshes along the coast being Orford Beach to Orford Haven.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path returns to the coast across Boyton Marshes and runs along an embankment on the north side of the River Ore behind the spit of Orford Beach for approximately 5km as far as the end of the spit at Orford Haven. This section of the path is characterised by wide open views across an extensive foreground of flat open salt marshes and outwards to the south east over the shingle spit of Orford Beach. The path is elevated and runs along a ridge adjacent to the river Ore which affords 360⁰ panoramic views over the coastal levels and back inland towards a backdrop provided by Rendlesham Forest and north along the coast to Orford village with the castle and St Bartholemew's church both clearly visible on the horizon to the north.</p> <p>The immediate landscape is unpopulated and has connotations of wildness punctuated by the presence of occasional historical concrete abutments and wooden field boundary fences. The sea is not actually visible however its presence is distinguished by the visibility of moving masts on the horizon line.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	Medium-high			
<p>This section of the footpath is located in and overlooks the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB and the Heritage Coast designated landscapes. It overlooks Orford Ness Nature Reserve, an internationally important site for nature conservation containing important shingle habitat. Together with Havergate Island the site is designated a National Nature Reserve and forms part of the Alde, Ore & Butley Estuary SSSI. It is also listed as having geological importance in the Geological Conservation review with the shingle spit being Europe's largest vegetated shingle spit.</p>				
Sensitivity to change: <i>Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor</i>				

Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Medium-high Users of the path walking south: Medium-high		
The susceptibility of users of the Suffolk coastal path walking in either a northerly or southerly direction to changes in the view is considered to be medium-high. Existing views in the direction of the sea are of open, undeveloped land and the attention of walkers is on a foreground of a rare designated landscape with little visual intrusion of contemporary developments.			
Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium-high .		
Assessment			
Description of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at 45.2km to the nearest turbine located to the north east and would be visible along the full length of this 5km section of the Suffolk Coastal Path.The turbine blades of the majority of turbines would be partially visible above the skyline, the lower and upper towers of all turbines would be hidden behind the horizon line.			
Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .		
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the East Anglia TWO development is considered to be medium-low .		
Factors that increase the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The technological appearance of the turbines may contrast with the perception of a 'natural' and 'wild' landscape along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path and would introduce a new element of development into the field of view which is currently relatively free from industrial developments.The movement of rotor blades on an otherwise relatively still horizon, would introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view.The extent of the turbines which would be visible increases moving in a southerly direction along the coastal path due to the reduced influence of the intervening shingle spit landform in obscuring views.			
Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The lower and upper towers of all turbines would be hidden behind the skyline. Turbines in the south of the development area would appear more prominentThe vertical height of the turbines would be relatively small in scale, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the foreground within the views.The influence of the shingle spit landform in the foreground acts to screen the turbines with only a single blade tip for each turbine visible above the horizon line in the northern part of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path.The sea is not actually visible along this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path, the turbines tips would be visible as elements above a shingle ridge on the horizon line and would demarcate the location of the sea but could be missed by casual observers.Currently, the masts of ships are visible on the horizon line which introduces an element of movement and complexity to the view which would be in keeping with the movement of turbines.			
Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Boyton Marshes and Orford Haven is assessed as Not significant .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
A combination of the distance of the turbines from the Suffolk Coastal Path and the screening nature of the intervening landform combine to provide a low magnitude of change within this medium-high sensitivity landscape. As a result, the effect is considered to be not significant .			

Suffolk Coastal Path Section 11: Shingle Street to Bawdsey Marshes

Baseline Conditions				
Character Areas:	<u>National Character Area, 2014</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk coast and heaths <u>Suffolk LCA, 2011</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.Coastal levels5.Coastal dunes and shingle ridges16.Rolling estate sandlands <u>Seascape Character, 2018</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.Nearshore watersAdjacent to 2.International Ports and Approaches	From: Orford Haven Grid Reference:	E:637270	N:243790
		To: Bawdsey Marshes Grid Reference:	E:633850	N:238460
Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONBHeritage Coast	Included VPs:	VP15, VP16	
		Length/with actual visibility:	7.1 / 1.7 (24%)	
Receptors:	This section is representative of walkers on the Suffolk Coastal Path between Orford Haven just north of Shingle Street and Bawdsey Marshes where the path continues beyond the study area to Felixstowe.			
Baseline Description:				
<p>This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path initially runs along the coast from Orford Haven at the end of Orford Beach where it diverts inland 0.5km to cross a small meandering river channel and then returns to run along the top of the shingle beach at Shingle Street. This area is characterised by a combination of open flat salt marshes and a wide, open shingle beach (VP16) with extensive panoramic views to the east over the North Sea. From here views north extend along the coast to Orfordness whilst they are curtailed to the south by Bawdsey point. There is visibility of the sea throughout this 1.7km section of the path.</p> <p>The Suffolk Coastal Path then continues along the coast past a series of Martello towers and along Bawdsey Beach where it diverts inland at VP16 next to East Lane car park and the WWII defences at Bawdsey Point. Visibility of the coast is mostly restricted along this section due to the presence of a shingle ridge which the path runs behind. The path then heads along East Lane and Ferry Road and is set back from the coast with no visibility. The route extends beyond the study area to cross the River Deben to Felixstowe.</p>				
<div></div>				
Value:	Medium-high in the areas with sea views, medium-low for inland sections of the path with no sea views.			
This section of the Suffolk Coastal Path runs through the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB and the heritage coast designation. Sections of the path with views of the sea have a medium-high value. Although there are no				

specific viewpoints along the route and no facilities to aid enjoyment of the sea view, the outlook over the sea is fundamental to the sense of place and history. Sections of the path inland are typical of the coastal levels and rolling estate sandland character types commonly found in the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB.

Sensitivity to change: *Combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of each visual receptor*

Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Medium-high Users of the path walking south: Medium
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Where views of the sea are present in the area around Shingle Street the attention of walkers is focussed towards the sea which is fundamental to the scenic quality of the landscape and sense of place. The influence of Felixstowe, visible as a major development along the coast to the south acts to reduce the susceptibility of walkers heading in a southerly direction.

Sensitivity:	The combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the East Anglia TWO windfarm site leads to an overall sensitivity rating of medium .
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Assessment

Description of change:

- The East Anglia TWO windfarm site would be visible at 46.5km to the nearest turbine located to the north east and would be visible along the full length of this section of the Suffolk Coastal Path for approximately 1.7km of the 7.1km section of the path.
- The lower towers of all turbines will be hidden behind the skyline, with just the upper towers visible and the rotor blades visible sweeping from beyond the skyline (rather than being entirely above it). Turbines to the west (closest to the coast) will appear more prominent, while those to the east/north recede with distance.
- Lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site will occupy approximately 31.1° of the field of view.

Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction .
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Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the proposed East Anglia TWO project is considered to be low .
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Factors that increase the magnitude of change:

- The lateral spread of the proposed East Anglia TWO development area would have the effect of adding wind turbine developed skyline to approximately one-sixth of the 180° sea view; with the majority of the open sea skyline remaining unaffected to the north and south of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site.
- The movement of rotor blades on an otherwise relatively still horizon, will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view.

Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:

- The offshore turbines of Greater Gabbard, Galloper, London Array and Gunfleet Sands I, II and III all influence the existing view.
- The proposed turbines appear considerably smaller in vertical scale than the transmitting station masts on Orford Ness.
- For users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking in a southerly direction the international port at Felixstowe is visible as a major development along the coastline, as is the associated shipping in the nearshore waters surrounding Felixstowe.
- There is an increased influence of large scale commercial vessels in the nearshore waters around Felixstowe and offshore rigs are visible in the sea as well as sailing and fishing boats which form local features on the skyline and are integral to the view.
- There are numerous remnant/intact coastal defences including several Martello towers and later WWII coastal defence batteries and observation towers.

Significance of effect:	The effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path between Orford Haven and Bawdsey Marshes is assessed as Not significant .		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
The East Anglia TWO development would be visible for 1.7km of the 7.1km stretch of the Suffolk Coastal Path. Within the area with visibility the effect is considered as not significant , despite the medium sensitivity the magnitude of change would be low due to the distance of the development from the shore and the influence of existing wind turbines within the view.			

Summary						
Section:		From:	To:	Section Length: (km)	Length with actual visibility: (km/%)	Significance of Effect:
01	Lowestoft	E: 654810 N: 292530	E: 653520 N: 287050	6.8 km	3.7 km (54%)	Not significant
02	Kessingland	E: 653520 N: 287050	E: 653440 N: 283970	3.3 km	2.5 km (76%)	Significant <i>For 2.5km along Kessingland Beach</i>
03	Kessingland to Reydon	E: 653440 N: 283970	E: 651150 N: 277250	15.3 km	0.5 km (3%)	Not significant
04	Southwold	E: 651150 N: 277250	E: 650150 N: 274690	5.6 km	4.4 km (78%)	Significant <i>For 2.5 km along the sea front</i>
05	Walberswick and Corporation Marshes	E: 650150 N: 274690	E: 648230 N: 272790	3.0 km	1.9 km (63%)	Not significant
06	Dunwich Forest and Heath	E: 648230 N: 272790	E: 647630 N: 267750	6.9 km	0.8 km (12%)	Significant <i>For 1 km stretch north of Coastguard Cottages</i>
07	Minsmere and Sizewell	E: 647630 N: 267750	E: 647590 N: 261770	6.1 km	3.6 km (59%)	Not significant
08	Thorpeness	E: 647590 N: 261770	E: 646800 N: 258240	4.3 km	1.7 km (40%)	Significant <i>For a 1.5km section south of Thorpeness</i>
09	Aldeburgh to Boyton Marshes	E: 646800 N: 258240	E: 639670 N: 246550	23.1 km	0.0 km (0%)	Not significant
10	Boyton Marshes and Orford Beach	E: 639670 N: 246550	E: 637270 N: 243790	5.0 km	5.0 km (100%)	Not significant
11	Shingle Street to Bawdsey	E: 637270 N: 243790	E: 633850 N: 238460	7.1 km	1.7 km (24%)	Not significant
Total Length:				86.5 km	25.8 km (30%)	Length with significant effect: 7.2km (8%)

28.3 Suffolk Coastal Path Sequential Route Assessment

5. The findings of the above assessment conclude that there would be a significant effect on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path along four stretches of the path totalling 7.2km in length. This effect would be spread across a 1.3km section south of Southwold Pier and a 1.5km section south of Thorpeness.
6. The proximity of the Suffolk Coastal Path to the Sandlings Walk, the Stour and Orwell Walk and a comprehensive network of local rights of way affords the opportunity to create circular routes incorporating shorter sections of the Suffolk Coastal Path. Walkers using the path in this manner would only be significantly affected by views of the proposed development for a section of their walk if passing through any of the 7.2km significant area of the route near Southwold or Thorpeness.
7. However, the path is promoted and way-marked as a long-distance footpath and is undergoing development to incorporate it within the England Coastal Path, a high-profile national trail around all of England's coast. A significant number of walkers are therefore likely to be walking longer sections of the route and would be repeatedly exposed to views of the proposed East Anglia TWO project. This repeated exposure to views which have been assessed as not significant in isolation, could amount to a significant effect when combined over a longer distance or viewed in succession over several days.
8. The effect of walking the full route sequentially, in either a northerly direction or a southerly direction is assessed in the following table. It follows the same methodology as set out above but incorporates the findings of the assessment of each path section and considers the cumulative effect of repeated exposure over a longer period.

Suffolk Coastal Path: Sequential Route Assessment

Baseline Conditions					
From:	Lowestoft		Grid Ref:	E:654810	N:292530
To:	Bawdsey Marshes		Grid Ref:	E:653520	N:287050
Total length of Suffolk Coastal Path:	86.5km	Length with actual visibility:	25.8km	Length with actual visibility and a significant effect on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path:	7.2km
Receptors:	Users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking longer distances and covering multiple sections or the entire route and walking in either a northerly or a southerly direction. They may also be walking the path over the course of multiple consecutive days.				
Baseline Description:					
<p>The Suffolk Coastal Path is a long-distance footpath which broadly follows the Suffolk Coast in a north-south direction for 86.5km between Lowestoft and Felixstowe. The path diverts substantially inland from the coastline for two major sections between Kessingland and Reydon (15.3km) and between Aldburgh and Boyton Marshes (23.1km). The extent to which the coast is visible along the route varies, some sections have wide open panoramic views of the sea, whilst others run adjacent to the sea with views being obstructed by the presence of shingle ridges or are routed inland through heathland and forest. The experience of walkers covering the full distance of the route is therefore varied and not limited purely to coastal scenes.</p> <p>The experience of walkers is also influenced by the level of development, the Suffolk Coastal path runs through several major coastal tourist towns including Lowestoft, Southwold and Thorpeness and views are influenced by the industrial developments of Sizewell Power Station as well as commercial vessels associated with the international port at Felixstowe and commercial port at Lowestoft.</p> <p>The shape of the coastline also influences the experience of walkers. South of Orford Ness the coastline shifts to follow a north east to south west direction and Orford Ness forms a screening headline which obscure views of the coastline beyond it in either direction.</p>					
Value:	Medium in residential areas Medium in inland areas with no landscape designations or scarcity value High in inland areas with landscape designations or scarcity value (e.g. heathland) High in undeveloped coastal areas with open views of the sea				
The value of the view varies along the route and has been assessed in detail in the preceding tables. However, in general, where the path runs through residential areas or inland areas with no landscape designations/inland areas with landscape designations but no scarcity value, the value is assessed as low. The value is assessed as high in coastal areas with open views of the sea which are uninfluenced by other development in the area, and high in inland areas running through designated landscapes with scarcity value.					
Susceptibility:	Users of the path walking north: Medium-high Users of the path walking south: Medium				
Overall there is a slightly decreased susceptibility for users of the Suffolk Coastal Path walking the entire route in a southerly direction compared with those walking in a northerly direction. This is due to the combined influence of Sizewell in the view in the northern areas of the route (obscured by the headland at Thorpeness for those walking north) as well as the influence of Felixstowe in the view in the southern area of the route.					
Sensitivity:	The sensitivity varies according to the section of the coastal path and the direction in which walkers are traveling. This information is provided in more detail in the preceding tables. However, in general, where views of the coast are present the sensitivity is medium or medium-high and this is reduced to low in inland sections of the path and areas with no visibility.				

Assessment			
Description of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">For those walking in a southerly direction, with increasing distance from Lowestoft, the EA TWO offshore development would be visible at an increasing distance from the shoreline (32.1km at Lowestoft and 47.7km at Bawdsey).However, walking south between Lowestoft and Thorpeness the lateral spread of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site would occupy an increasing proportion of the field of view from 27.6⁰ to 47.7⁰ (just over one quarter) of the 180⁰ field of view.For those walking south, the cumulative influence of wind energy in the seascape gradually increases with the addition of London Array at Thorpeness and Gunfleet Sands I, II and III south of Orford Ness into the view. The opposite effect is present for those walking in a northerly direction, whereby the cumulative influence of wind energy in the seascape gradually decreases.			
Duration/ reversibility:	The duration and reversibility of the seascape effects are considered to be long-term and reversible during operation, and short-term and temporary during construction.		
Magnitude of change:	Taking into account the size, scale and geographical extent of change, the magnitude of change for the proposed East Anglia TWO project across the full length of the Suffolk Coastal Path is considered to be medium-low.		
Factors that increase the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Repeated views of the development from different angles over a long stretch of the coastline cumulatively influence the views for approximately 26 km (30%) of the Suffolk Coastal Path.For those walking in a northerly direction the development would appear increasingly close and occupy an increasingly greater proportion of the view as progress is made along the Suffolk Coastal Path.			
Factors that decrease the magnitude of change:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The total length of the route with actual visibility of the East Anglia Two proposed development area is less than a third (30%, 25.8 km) of the entire route and that assessed as having a significant impact is only 8% (7.2 km) of the full route.Although actual visibility of the East Anglia TWO development exists for 26km of the route of the Suffolk Coastal Path, this is split up into stretches which are alternated with stretches of the path assessed as having no actual visibility of the coast. The East Anglia TWO development area would therefore not be continuously in view for more than approximately 7km (in the area around Boyton Marshes/Orford Beach) at any point along the route.The sections of the route at Kessingland Southwold, Coastguard Cottages and Thorpeness which have been assessed as having a significant effect on users of the Suffolk Coastal Path are separated from each other by 14 km (between Kessingland and Southwold), 13 km (between Southwold and Coastguard Cottages) 9km (between Coastguard Cottages and Thorpeness) of path which has been assessed as not having a significant effect on walkers. Walkers would therefore likely encounter the significant sections on different walking days or after walking for a long time through non-significant path sections.			
Significance of effect:	The overall effect of the construction and operation of the offshore infrastructure on long distance walkers of the Suffolk Coastal Path is assessed as Not significant.		
Significance of effect (construction)	Not significant , short-term, temporary	Significance of effect (operation)	Not significant , long-term, reversible
Overall the sequential effect on long distance walkers is assed as not significant . This is primarily to due factors relating to the nature of the route as comprising a series of shorter sections with visibility of the sea, interspersed with sections with no visibility. The route is therefore characterised by a wide variety of landscapes with different types of view of which coastal views and seascape panoramas comprise only a part. Any views of the proposed East Anglia TWO project would be intermittent and of short duration in relation to the overall walking duration.			
The influence of the East Anglia TWO windfarm site is assessed as being slightly less for those walking in a southerly direction – this is due to a combination of the following factors:			

- the reduced susceptibility as a result of the greater influence in the view of developments at Sizewell and Felixstowe;
- the distance of the development from the coastline increasing with increasing distance south;
- the increasing influence of existing wind turbines of London Array and Gunfleet Sands within the view with increasing distance south.