



NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT

Appendix 25.4 Offshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment

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Glossary of Acronyms

AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
DCO	Development Consent Order
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
HES	Historic Environment Service
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
GGOW	Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
HER	Historic Environment Record
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
NFOW	North Falls Offshore Wind Limited
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHRE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terminology

The Project or 'North Falls'	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm, including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
The Applicant	North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited (NFOW).
Array cables	Cables which link the wind turbine generators with each other and the offshore substation platform(s).
Landfall	The location where the offshore cables come ashore.
Offshore cable corridor	The corridor of seabed from array areas to the landfall within which the offshore export cables will be located.
Offshore export cables	The cables which bring electricity from the offshore substation platform(s) to the landfall.
Offshore project area	The overall area of the array areas and the offshore cable corridor.
Offshore substation platform(s)	Fixed structure(s) located within the array areas, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbine generators and convert it into a more suitable voltage for export to shore via offshore export cables.
Wind turbine generator	Power generating device that is driven by the kinetic energy of the wind.

1 Introduction

1. This report presents the results of a screening exercise identifying coastal heritage assets where there might be predicted impacts from the operation of the offshore infrastructure for North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter 'the Project') on their heritage significance as a result of change in their settings.
2. The approach to this screening exercise broadly follows the recommended advice provided by Historic England in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017). The advice sets out a five-step approach to understanding the significance of heritage assets and the contribution that setting makes to that significance. This screening exercise lies within Step 1 of the five-step approach to assessment recommended by Historic England ('Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected').
3. Step 1 inevitably requires some exploration both of the significance of the heritage assets and the potential impacts of development in order to identify assets that would be affected. It therefore overlaps with Steps 2 and 3 but does not fully address these topics, only investigating significance and impacts as far as is necessary to establish whether a particular asset merits further consideration.
4. Where further consideration and assessment of Steps 2 to 4 is required; this will be reported on within an updated technical appendix in support of the later Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ES chapter.

2 Consultation

5. To date, no formal consultation has been undertaken with the Expert Topic Group (ETG) with respect to the setting assessment of coastal heritage assets, including the extent of the study area, assessment methods and cultural heritage viewpoints. It was acknowledged in ETG meeting 2 (22nd March 2022) that a setting assessment of coastal heritage assets which may be affected by the offshore infrastructure through a change in their setting, and associated heritage significance, would be undertaken to inform the ES and final DCO submission.
6. It was also noted at the ETG meeting that Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) tools such as a Zone of theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and photomontages will be utilised, and heritage-specific viewpoints will be defined in consultation with the SLVIA consultants and the ETG.
7. It is also acknowledged that at an ETG meeting for the SLVIA topic (7th December 2021), East Suffolk Council noted that viewpoints from Felixstowe Seafront Gardens, Orford Castle, Orford Ness and Southwold Pier could be important in assessing any potential change to their settings.
8. Following these ETG meetings, an initial screening of coastal heritage assets which fall within the SLVIA ZTV has been undertaken (Table 1), along with an initial setting assessment (focusing on Step 1 of Historic England's setting assessment approach) of the heritage assets which fall in proximity to the landfall search area (Table 2).

3 Relevant guidance

9. A requirement for the assessment of impacts to heritage significance as a result of change in the setting of heritage assets is described in planning policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC, July 2021) and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (DLUHC and MHCLG, July 2019). Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (BEIS, 2021), the primary decision-making policy associated with Energy projects, including offshore windfarms and associated onshore electrical connections, also addresses the subject of the setting of heritage assets. These documents outline the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to significance associated with an asset's setting, to better understand the potential impacts and effects (in EIA terms) and ultimately acceptability of development proposals in this regard.
10. Industry standard guidance recommended by Historic England, in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017), defines setting as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of an asset's setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.
11. Historic England's guidance also states that the settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding the history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the significance of the heritage asset.

4 Proposed offshore infrastructure

12. The assessment is based on an understanding that the appearance of the setting of the identified heritage assets will change as a result of the construction and operation of the Project.
13. North Falls is a proposed extension project located west of the existing Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm (GGOW) array. The North Falls array area is split into two boundaries to facilitate a shipping route.
14. The northern and southern array boundaries cover areas of approximately 20.9km² (6.1nm²) and 128.6km² (37.5nm²), respectively. At its closest point, the northern array boundary lies approximately 22.5km (12.0nm) from shore, and the southern boundary approximately 37.6km (20.3nm) from shore. The site boundaries are shown on Figure 1.1 (Volume II).
15. Conventional three bladed, horizontal axis Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) will be used. A number of options for the WTGs, including the size, are being considered. The maximum blade tip height would be 397m above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
16. Further details regarding the offshore infrastructure are provided within Chapter 5 Project Description of the PEIR (Volume I).

5 Methodology

5.1 Screening assessment

17. An initial SLVIA ZTV has been produced for the offshore infrastructure based on a 60km study area which includes parts of the outer Thames estuary, Suffolk, Essex and Kent (Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume I).
18. An initial screening of the heritage assets which fall within the SLVIA ZTV and where changes to their setting could occur as a result of the offshore infrastructure has been undertaken. The heritage assets which may experience a change in their setting are presented in Table 1. The table also identifies the SLVIA viewpoint which will inform the setting assessment for these heritage assets and identified where a heritage-specific viewpoint may likely be required (to be agreed in consultation with the Historic Environment ETG). The screening assessment of coastal heritage assets undertaken to date is based on a search area along the coastline between Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea using e.g., Google Earth imagery and Bing maps.
19. A site visit was conducted on 6th October 2022 with the aim to provide initial setting assessment information of the identified heritage assets within the smaller study area between Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea. This initial study area is based on those coastal heritage assets located nearest to the landfall search area (Figure 25.4.1).
20. Records of designated heritage assets were obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online (<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/>) maintained by Historic England.
21. Records of non-designated heritage assets were obtained from Essex Historic Environment Record (HER), including records of previous archaeological surveys and investigations (events).
22. A full setting assessment, including site visits, of the coastal heritage assets within the wider study area will be undertaken as the EIA progresses and will be reported on as an updated technical appendix to the ES chapter.

5.2 Setting Assessment

23. This initial setting assessment focuses on Step 1, the objectives of which are to:
 - Identify relevant heritage assets within a defined study area;
 - Establish which designated and applicable non-designated heritage assets within the study area may have potential setting implications and require further assessment; and
 - Establish a sufficiently early understanding of the designated and applicable non-designated heritage assets, through documentary research and site visits, to enable any potential setting impacts of the proposed offshore infrastructure to be adequately considered in the ES chapter.

24. The main asset types considered as part of this initial setting assessment were:
- Military coastal defences;
 - Maritime trades and activities; and
 - Seaside holiday resorts.

6 Results

6.1 Initial screening assessment

25. Initial screening of the heritage assets which fall within the wider study area as identified by the SLVIA ZTV are presented in Table 1. These heritage assets will be fully assessed as part of the setting assessment undertaken and presented at ES.
26. The table also identifies the SLVIA viewpoints which will be used to inform the setting assessment. This will be further supported by site visits to the individual heritage assets.

6.2 Initial setting assessment results (step 1)

27. The results of the initial setting assessment for those heritage assets identified within the initial study area along the coast between Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea are presented from north to south in Table 2 and shown on Figure 25.4.1.
28. Table 2 includes the following coastal heritage assets:
- Military Coastal defences:
 - Martello Tower K and associated battery south west of Walton Mere – NHLE 1016787, Scheduled Monument, and NHLE 1111504, Grade II Listed Building;
 - Pillbox at Holland Haven Country Park – EHER 10044;
 - Martello tower and brick lined moat, Martello tower F, Marine Parade West, Clacton-on-Sea – NHLE 1111520, Grade II Listed Building; and
 - Martello tower adjacent to sea wall, Butlins Holiday Village, Clacton-on-Sea, Martello tower E – NHLE 1337150, Grade II Listed Building.
 - Maritime trades and activities:
 - Old Lifeboat House, Walton-on-the-Naze – NHLE 1455213, Grade II Listed Building.
 - Seaside holiday resorts:
 - 40-44, The Parade, Walton-on-the-Naze – NHLE 1111508, Grade II Listed Building
 - Walton Conservation Area;
 - Seaspan, No. 4 Audley Way, Frinton-on-Sea – NHLE 1392229, Grade II Listed Building;

- Church of St Mary, Frinton-on-Sea – NHLE 1111530, Grade II* Listed Building;
- Frinton Conservation Area; and
- Clacton Seafront Conservation Area.



Table 1 Screening of heritage assets within SLVIA ZTV to be considered further as part of the setting assessment of offshore infrastructure



Name	Designation	Grade	List Entry	Local Authority	SLVIA Viewpoint
Greyfriars, Dunwich	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1006039	East Suffolk	3 or potential heritage viewpoint
Maison Dieu (or Hospital of the Holy Trinity), Dunwich	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1005995	East Suffolk	3 or potential heritage viewpoint
Leiston Abbey (first site) with later chapel and pill box	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1015687	East Suffolk	3
Orford Castle with adjoining quarry and remains of 20th century look-out post	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1014860	East Suffolk	7
Orford Ness: the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment test buildings and associated structures	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1416933	East Suffolk	8
Landguard Fort and associated field works	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1018969	East Suffolk	12
Beacon Hill Fort: a late 19th and 20th century coastal artillery fortification	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1018958	Tendering	12
Shotley Battery and subterranean air raid shelters	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1021290	Tendering	12
The Dovercourt lighthouses and causeway	Scheduled Monument	N/A	1017200	Tendering	12 & 13
Landguard Fort	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	I	1018969 / 1030415	East Suffolk	12 & 13
Slaughden Martello tower	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*	1006041 / 1269724	East Suffolk	6
The Harwich Redoubt	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*	1017205 / 1187916	Tendering	12
Harwich High Lighthouse	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II*	1017201 / 1280598	Tendering	12 & 13
Martello tower at Shingle Street	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1006034 / 1183230	East Suffolk	9
Martello tower SE of Buckanay Farm	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1006014 / 1030773	East Suffolk	9
Martello tower at Felixstowe ferry	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1002968 / 1377365	East Suffolk	10
Martello tower on golf course adjoining Woodbridge Haven	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1006036 / 1030405	East Suffolk	10
Martello tower at Rose Cottage	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1002969 / 1377188	East Suffolk	9 & 10
Martello tower by Bawdsey Beach	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1006015 / 1006015	East Suffolk	9 & 10
Martello tower at western end of sea front	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1006013 / 1284281	East Suffolk	11 & 12
Martello tower (L)	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1005993 / 1351654	Tendering	12
Martello tower (M)	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1005994 / 1351654	Tendering	12
Harwich Low Lighthouse	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1019326 / 1298464	Tendering	12 & 13
Martello tower K and associated battery south west of Walton Mere	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1016787 / 1111504	Tendering	13 & 14
Martello tower F, Marine Parade West, Clacton-on-Sea	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1016555 / 1111520	Tendering	15
Martello tower E, 300m south west of junction of Marine Parade West and Wash Lane, Clacton-on-Sea	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1016554 / 1337150	Tendering	15
Martello tower D, 450m SSW of the Club House, Clacton Golf Course	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	1016553 / 1111524	Tendering	15
Moot Hall	Listed Building	I	1269716	East Suffolk	6
Orford Castle	Listed Building	I	1030873	East Suffolk	7
Bawdsey Manor	Listed Building	II*	1284199	East Suffolk	10
Transmitter Block at TM 3412 3828, Bawdsey Manor	Listed Building	II*	1245307	East Suffolk	10
Bartlet Hospital / Martello Tower R	Listed Building	II*	1391640	East Suffolk	11
Naze Tower	Listed Building	II*	1165846	Tendering	13



Name	Designation	Grade	List Entry	Local Authority	SLVIA Viewpoint
The Lighthouse (Southwold)	Listed Building	II	1384444	East Suffolk	2
The Watch-House	Listed Building	II	1391360	East Suffolk	4
Stafford House	Listed Building	II	1269770	East Suffolk	6
The North Lookout	Listed Building	II	1269771	East Suffolk	6
The South Lookout	Listed Building	II	1269772	East Suffolk	6
Ocean Strand	Listed Building	II	1269769	East Suffolk	6
White Lion Hotel	Listed Building	II	1269713	East Suffolk	6
Orford Ness: Bomb Ballistics building	Listed Building	II	1416869	East Suffolk	8
Orford Ness: former RFC Officers' Mess and AWRE canteen building	Listed Building	II	1416867	East Suffolk	8
Orford Ness: former Royal Flying Corps barrack block	Listed Building	II	1416866	East Suffolk	8
Orford Ness: the Black Beacon and associated power house	Listed Building	II	1416868	East Suffolk	8
Battery Observation Post	Listed Building	II	1389463	East Suffolk	9 & 10
Tower House	Listed Building	II	1392096	East Suffolk	9 & 10
Cranmer House	Listed Building	II	1253620	East Suffolk	11
Harvest House	Listed Building	II	1030403	East Suffolk	11
Old Lifeboat House	Listed Building	II	1455213	Tendering	13
Colchester Institute Main Building	Listed Building	II	1380565	Tendering	15
Remains of Neptune's Temple or Arx Ruohim	Listed Building	II	1239838	Thanet	16
3-11 (CONS), Sea View Terrace	Listed Building	II	1393124	Thanet	16
Admiralty Cottage	Listed Building	II	1273646	Thanet	16
Captain Digby Inn	Listed Building	II	1239637	Thanet	16
Coastguard Cottages	Listed Building	II	1203551	Thanet	16
Coastguard Cottages	Listed Building	II	1336317	Thanet	16
Coastguard Cottages	Listed Building	II	1203557	Thanet	16
Droit House	Listed Building	II	1204115	Thanet	16
Kingsgate Castle	Listed Building	II	1239636	Thanet	16
Nayland Rock Hotel	Listed Building	II	1351084	Thanet	16
Remains of Lookout in Grounds of Castle Keep Hotel	Listed Building	II	1273558	Thanet	16
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Listed Building	II	1088987	Thanet	16
Sea Tower Sea Tower Cottage Tower Bungalows	Listed Building	II	1241784	Thanet	16
Stone Pier	Listed Building	II	1260334	Thanet	16
The Look Out House and Stores, The Pier	Listed Building	II	1239626	Thanet	16
The North Foreland Lighthouse including attached Lighthouse Keepers Houses	Listed Building	II	1222802	Thanet	16
Bawdsey Manor	Registered Park and Garden	II	1001465	East Suffolk	10
Cliff Gardens and Town Hall Garden	Registered Park and Garden	II	1001220	East Suffolk	11



Name	Designation	Grade	List Entry	Local Authority	SLVIA Viewpoint
Clacton Seafront Gardens	Registered Park and Garden	II	1001626	Tendering	15
Southwold Harbour and Walberswick Quay	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	East Suffolk	2
Walberswick	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	East Suffolk	2
Dunwich	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	East Suffolk	3 or potential heritage viewpoint
Thorpeness	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	East Suffolk	5
Felixstowe South	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	East Suffolk	11
Dovercourt	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Tendering	12
Frinton and Walton	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Tendering	14
Clacton Seafront	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Tendering	15
Westgate-on-Sea	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Thanet	16
Cliftonville	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Thanet	16
Kingsgate	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Thanet	16
Broadstairs	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Thanet	16



Table 2 Heritage assets subject to review as part of the initial heritage settings assessment specifically in relation to the offshore infrastructure


Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
<p>Old Lifeboat House, Walton-on-the-Naze – NHLE 1455213, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>The Old Lifeboat House was built in 1884 to the designs of C. H. Cooke FSA, the architect of the RNLI.</p> <p>The principal reasons for its designation are for its architectural and historic interest. The building has been given a notably ornamental treatment creating a finely detailed and strikingly composed building retaining nearly all its historic external detailing. The architectural quality of the lifeboat house reflects the pride in the local community in raising the funds for such an important provision in a coastal town.</p> <p>The main purpose of the lifeboat house is to store and launch the lifeboat when boats or people are in trouble out at sea. Uninterrupted views of the sea are therefore important to its function and form part of the asset's setting.</p>	<p>The front elevation is south-east facing with the gable end dominated by a three-sided, corbelled oriel with multi-lane windows providing a 'lookout' across to the sea.</p> <p>The building is set back from the sea wall and road, with a row of houses to the south set nearer to the sea wall restricting views to the south. Uninterrupted views from the 'lookout' towards the north-east, east and south-east are likely achievable.</p> <p>Visibility of the offshore infrastructure may be possible in long-distance views (c. 40km) on the horizon on clear days.</p> <p>The sea forms part of the asset's setting, however, the operation of the offshore infrastructure is unlikely to significantly change the asset's setting or the appreciation of this asset as a lifeboat house, and therefore unlikely to impact its heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from the Old Lifeboat House</p>
<p>40-44, The Parade, Walton-on-the-Naze – NHLE 1111508, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>A terrace of five dwellings built in c. 1830 by John Penrice of Colchester. The terrace follows the line of the road and curves to the left return at No. 40. The terrace is brick built and stuccoed with three-storeys. Vertically sliding sash windows with balconies on the first floor.</p> <p>Represents a terrace of seaside town houses positioned to appreciate the sea view. The sea is therefore considered to form part of the asset's setting.</p>	<p>Front elevation is south-east facing with uninterrupted views towards the sea.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located c. 40km to the east and north-east of The Parade. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days.</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the asset's setting or associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from The Parade</p>

Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
Walton Conservation Area	<p>The Walton Conservation Area Appraisal describes Walton as the essence of a resort developed from the mid-19th century. It retains an interesting street plan and a wealth of buildings whose understated qualities are only now being recognised. The Area is focussed on the seafront and the main surviving sections of the original resort (Tendring District Council, 2006a).</p> <p>The beginnings of a middle-class resort can be traced to the 1820s with the building of "The Hotel" (later the Marine Hotel). A regatta was started in 1830, and in the same year a small pier was built in front of the hotel. At this time Walton's 'centre of gravity' began to shift towards the coast south of the High Street.</p> <p>Walton's development as a resort gained pace with the construction of a railway line to Colchester in 1843 and the completion of its own station in 1867. A new pier was constructed in 1869 and lengthened to accommodate the steamer trade but was eventually turned over to amusements in the 1930s.</p> <p>Tourism remains an important element to the town's trade.</p> <p>The Conservation Area includes the beach and sea front, as well as the Town Pier.</p> <p>The seafront is one of the principal defining areas for Walton. The view from the pier shows several factors of importance for the development and current character of the town.</p> <p>Views from the seafront towards the sea allow an appreciation of the town as a seaside resort and are important to its setting and associated heritage significance.</p>	<p>Uninterrupted views of the sea are achievable along the seafront.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located c. 40km to the east of the Conservation Area. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days (as assessed in Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the Conservation Area or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Walton Conservation Area (Seafront)</p>
<p>Martello Tower K and associated battery south west of Walton Mere – NHLE 1016787, Scheduled Monument</p> <p>Martello Tower K – NHLE 1111504, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>A line of towers, identified by the letters A to K, ran from Stone Point on the north bank of the Colne Estuary northwards to Walton-on-the-Naze.</p> <p>The monument, which is in two areas of protection, includes a Martello tower and the standing and buried remains of an associated forward battery, situated on the landward side of Walton-on-the-Naze overlooking Mill Lane, Walton Town Hard and the Walton Backwaters to the north east of the town. The tower was originally identified by the letter 'K' within the series of towers built along the Essex coastline between 1809 and 1812.</p> <p>Tower K (also Grade II Listed) stands completed to its original height of c. 10m. It was built to command the landing places and safe harbours to the rear of Walton-on-the-Naze.</p>	<p>The tower is located within a private garden with a new residential development being constructed (at the time of the site visit) to the immediate east.</p> <p>The sea likely falls within wider views to the east from the top of the tower and likely include views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon on clear days. However, as the key views from the tower were those to the north and north-east of Walton, it is considered that the offshore infrastructure will not significantly alter the setting of the tower or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Martello Tower K</p>

Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
<p>Seaspan, No. 4 Audley Way, Frinton-on-Sea – NHLE 1392229, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>A house built in 1934/1935 to the designs of Oliver Hill, an eminent architect and one of the reasons for its designation. It is an early example of modernist architecture in England, using experimental materials, and is unusual as a smaller, more modest design which aimed to reach a wider audience and clientele. It is of historical significance as part of the speculative, ambitious, but never completed Frinton Park Estate.</p> <p>It is a two-storey L-shaped building, with a sweeping curve with strip windows to the front elevation. To the south-east of the curve is a garage with balcony above.</p> <p>The immediate setting includes the property boundaries and the neighbouring residential buildings of similar architectural design, which formed part of the uncompleted Frinton Park Estate. The front elevation faces the sea to appreciate the long-distance views, however, these are partly interrupted by properties to the east and south.</p>	<p>The house is set back from the coastal road which is lined with further buildings interrupting views of the sea. However, direct views of the sea are achievable from the first floor windows and balcony to the south and south-east.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located approximately 40km to the east of the house. Views of the offshore infrastructure are unlikely to be achievable due to the intervening buildings adjacent to the property.</p> <p>The heritage significance of the house derives mainly from its historical and architectural interests rather than its setting, particularly long-distance views of the sea. Therefore the addition of the offshore infrastructure is not considered to change the asset's setting or associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Seaspan</p>
<p>Church of St Mary, Frinton-on-Sea – NHLE 1111530, Grade II* Listed Building</p>	<p>The smallest complete church in Essex with 14th century nave and 16th century southern porch. The chancel became ruinous in the 17th or 18th century, and was rebuilt along with other restorations in c. 1879.</p> <p>The immediate setting of the church is provided by the churchyard which creates a historically appropriate space around the church from which the architecture of the building, as well as its functionality as a church, can be appreciated at close range.</p> <p>The church is dwarfed by a modern block of flats immediately to the south, and the road pattern detracts from its setting. The church is screened from the north by trees and residential buildings reducing its appreciation on the approach from the north. However, once within the church boundary there is a sense of stillness and separation from the busy road.</p>	<p>The church is set back from the coastal road with views of the sea restricted by the adjacent block of flats to the south and limited by the intermittent trees within the church boundary and beyond to the east on The Greensward.</p> <p>Given the existing restricted views of the sea and distance from the offshore infrastructure (approximately 40km), there is unlikely to be any change to the setting of the church or impact to associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Church of St Mary</p>

Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
<p>Frinton Conservation Area</p>	<p>Frinton Conservation Area Appraisal describes Frinton as a planned resort which dates from the end of the 19th century. It contains many fine examples of English domestic architecture of the period, set in a spacious residential suburb, and linked to a famous main street and an important open space on the sea front (Tendring District Council, 2006b).</p> <p>The Greensward was laid out in 1903 as part of much-needed coastal defences.</p> <p>Frinton's heyday came between the wars when the town, its golf club and tennis club were very much on the international high society circuit. Connaught Avenue was known as "the Bond Street of East Anglia". The Army took over the town during the Second World War: its popularity never recovered, and the larger hotels were demolished or converted to retirement homes. Development since the war has consisted of infill within the older sections of the town.</p> <p>The Conservation Area includes the whole of the coast between Albion Breakwater at the end of Walton High Street and the Greensward by Frinton Golf Clubhouse.</p> <p>The Greensward and the Esplanade form Frinton's seafront, being laid out in its earliest days as a resort and dominated by the wide grassy expanse at the top of the low cliff which gradually reduce in height towards the south. The Greensward stretches away as a wide promenade with beach pavilions at intervals. Nothing interrupts the seaward views apart from some mature trees further south beyond the tower blocks.</p> <p>At the high point on The Greensward (at the junction with Connaught Avenue) a landscaped path with decorative shrubs and trees lead down to a focal point providing uninterrupted views of the sea.</p>	<p>Uninterrupted views of the sea are achievable along the Esplanade and The Greensward.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located c. 40km to the east of the Conservation Area. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days (as assessed in Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the Conservation Area or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from path down from The Greensward</p>
<p>Pillbox at Holland Haven Country Park – EHER 10044</p>	<p>This is an FW3/22 type pillbox forming part of a line pillboxes located between Holland and Frinton. The pillboxes were sited to face attack both from the sea and the land.</p> <p>It is hexagonal with a protective belt of concrete up to the bottom of the loopholes.</p> <p>Unlike the other FW3/22 type pillboxes along the sea wall, the entrance to this pillbox is on the seaward side suggesting that this was considered to be the rear of the pillbox.</p> <p>The surrounding grassland and sea which form the 'field of fire' are considered to represent the pillboxes setting.</p>	<p>The pillbox is sited on high ground, approximately 60m landward from the sea wall, and dominates the open countryside with a 360 degree view of the field of fire over the sea and flat grasslands.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located over 40km from the pillbox. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days.</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the pillbox or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from the Pillbox</p>

Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
<p>Clacton Seafront Conservation Area</p>	<p>The special character of Clacton Seafront Conservation Area is derived from its seaside architecture and formal planned street pattern (Tendring District Council, 2006c). The Conservation Area is the heart of the coastal resort and includes Victorian and Edwardian seaside buildings that were part of the early planned development of the resort, as well as formal gardens and pavilions, and important landmarks like the Martello Tower F and the Pier. Clacton faces south-east over the sea.</p> <p>The seafront area is included in the Conservation Area for its relevance to the original pattern of development, to the subsequent aspirations of the town, and to the relative strength of seaside “character”.</p> <p>The sea and views of the sea add to the character and appreciation of the seaside resort with the mixture of architecture providing a sense of history to its development.</p>	<p>Uninterrupted views of the sea are achievable along Marine Parade and the Pier.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located over 45km to the east of the Conservation Area. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days (as assessed in Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the Conservation Area or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Clacton Conservation Area (to the north-east of Clacton Pier)</p>
<p>Martello tower and brick lined moat, Martello tower F, Marine Parade West, Clacton-on-Sea – NHLE 1111520, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>The Martello tower was built as part of a line of defences along the coast from Brightlingsea to Aldeburgh between 1809 and 1812.</p> <p>Tower F is unlike the other Clacton Defence Towers in that it has a dry moat, glacis and outer battery. The brick-lined moat still survives with the wall being c. 7m tall and the moat base 8m wide.</p> <p>The tower has had a number of uses including as being a coastguard station (the lookout post still survives on top of the tower), a museum run by the local Royal Navy Auxiliary Service, and as a restaurant. The tower is currently a children’s petting zoo in the moat with a café inside the tower.</p> <p>The sea is considered to form part of the Tower’s setting as views of the sea were an important aspect of its function, and contributes to the understanding of the asset and its history.</p>	<p>Uninterrupted views of the sea are achievable from the Tower.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located over 45km to the east of the Conservation Area. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days.</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the Conservation Area or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Martello Tower F</p>

Asset Name – NHLE ID / EHER ID	Description of the Heritage Asset and their Setting	Observations of Views and visibility / Identification of any further assessment need	Supporting Plates
<p>Martello tower adjacent to sea wall, Butlins Holiday Village, Clacton-on-Sea, Martello tower E – NHLE 1337150, Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>As with Tower F, forms a line of defence along the east coast in response to the threat of invasion from France during the early 19th century.</p> <p>After the Napoleonic War the tower became a family house then, in 1938, it formed a water tower within the new Butlin's Holiday Camp. The tower is the last remnant of the holiday camp which closed in 1983.</p> <p>The sea is considered to form part of the Tower's setting as views of the sea were an important aspect of its function and contributes to the understanding of the asset and its history.</p>	<p>Uninterrupted views of the sea are achievable from the Tower.</p> <p>The offshore infrastructure will be located over 45km to the east of the Conservation Area. Long-distance views of the offshore infrastructure on the horizon may be achievable on clear days.</p> <p>This change to long-distance views towards the sea are not considered to significantly alter the setting of the Conservation Area or its associated heritage significance.</p> <p>No further assessment considered required.</p>	 <p>View from Martello Tower E</p>

7 Initial Conclusions

29. The completion of Step 1 of the initial setting assessment of coastal heritage assets located within the initial study area between Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea has highlighted that whilst the sea forms part of the setting of the identified assets, the offshore infrastructure is only likely to appear on the horizon in long-distance views on clear days (as assessed in Chapter 29 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Volume I) with respect to the three Conservation Areas assessed in Table 1 and Table 2.
30. It is considered that this change to long-distance views from the coastal heritage assets is unlikely to impact their heritage significance and therefore no further assessment is considered necessary for these assets.
31. Further assessment will, however, be undertaken utilising the SLVIA ZTV and viewpoints for the offshore infrastructure, as well as site visits, to fully assess the heritage assets identified within Table 1 which require consideration of any change to their setting and associated heritage significance. This incorporates a larger study area extending northwards towards Aldeburgh in East Suffolk and further south towards Margate in Kent.
32. The full setting assessment will be reported on at the ES stage within an updated version of this technical appendix.

8 References

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Annex 25.4.1 Figures