

# **Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park**

**Environmental Statement** 

Volume 4 – Technical Appendices

Technical Appendix A3.1 – EIA Scoping Report - Part 4 of 6

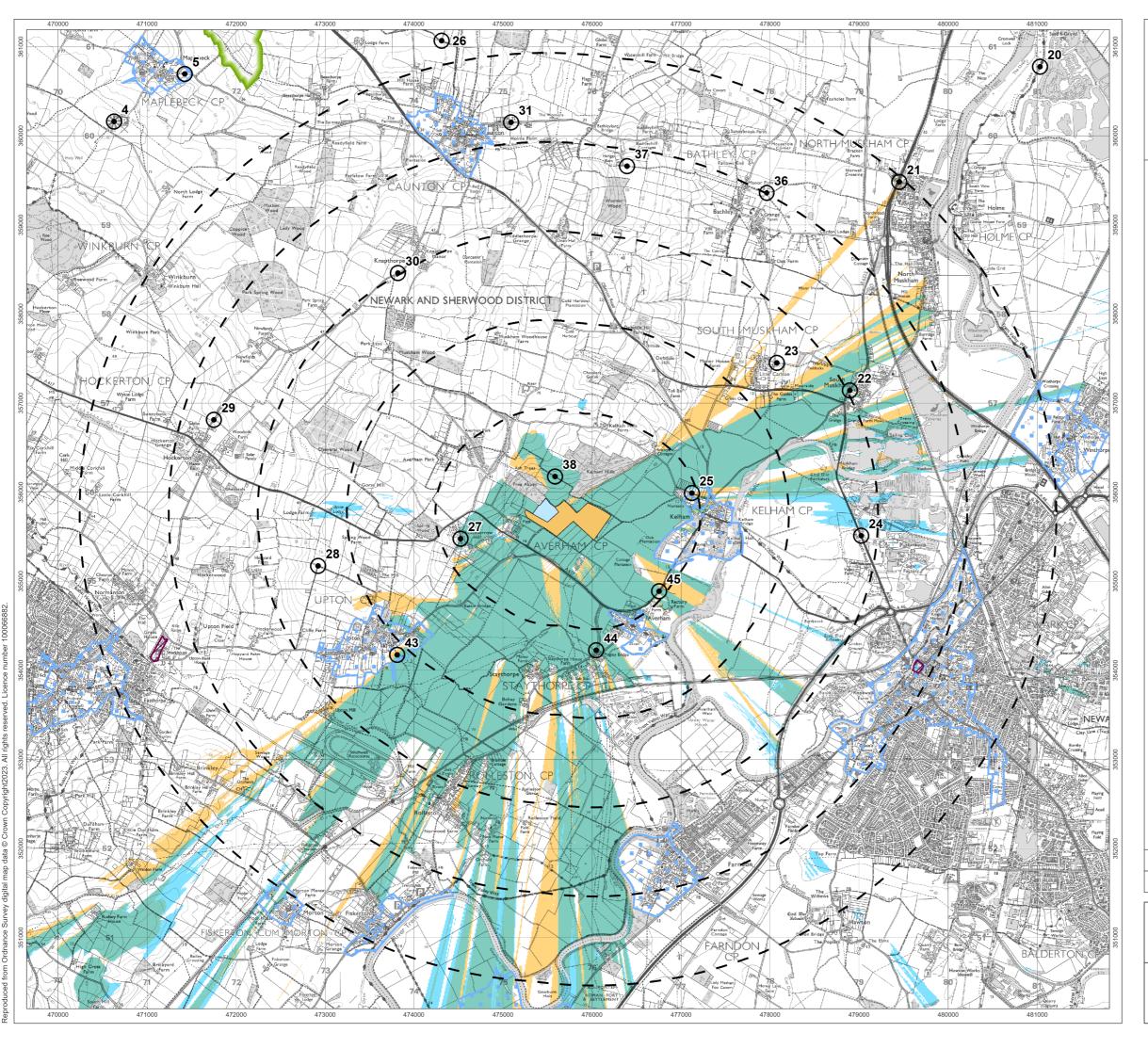
Document reference - EN010162/APP/6.4.3.1

Revision number 1

June 2025

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and

Procedure) Regulations 2009, APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)







400kV substation



 Distance from BESS/400kV **— J** Compund (1,2,3,4,5km)



Proposed Viewpoints



Sherwood Forest Regional



Conservation Areas

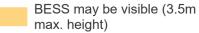


Registered Historic Parks and Gardens





400kV substation may be visible (13m max. height)



400kV substation & BESS may be visible

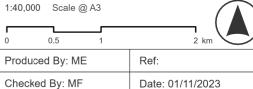


This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

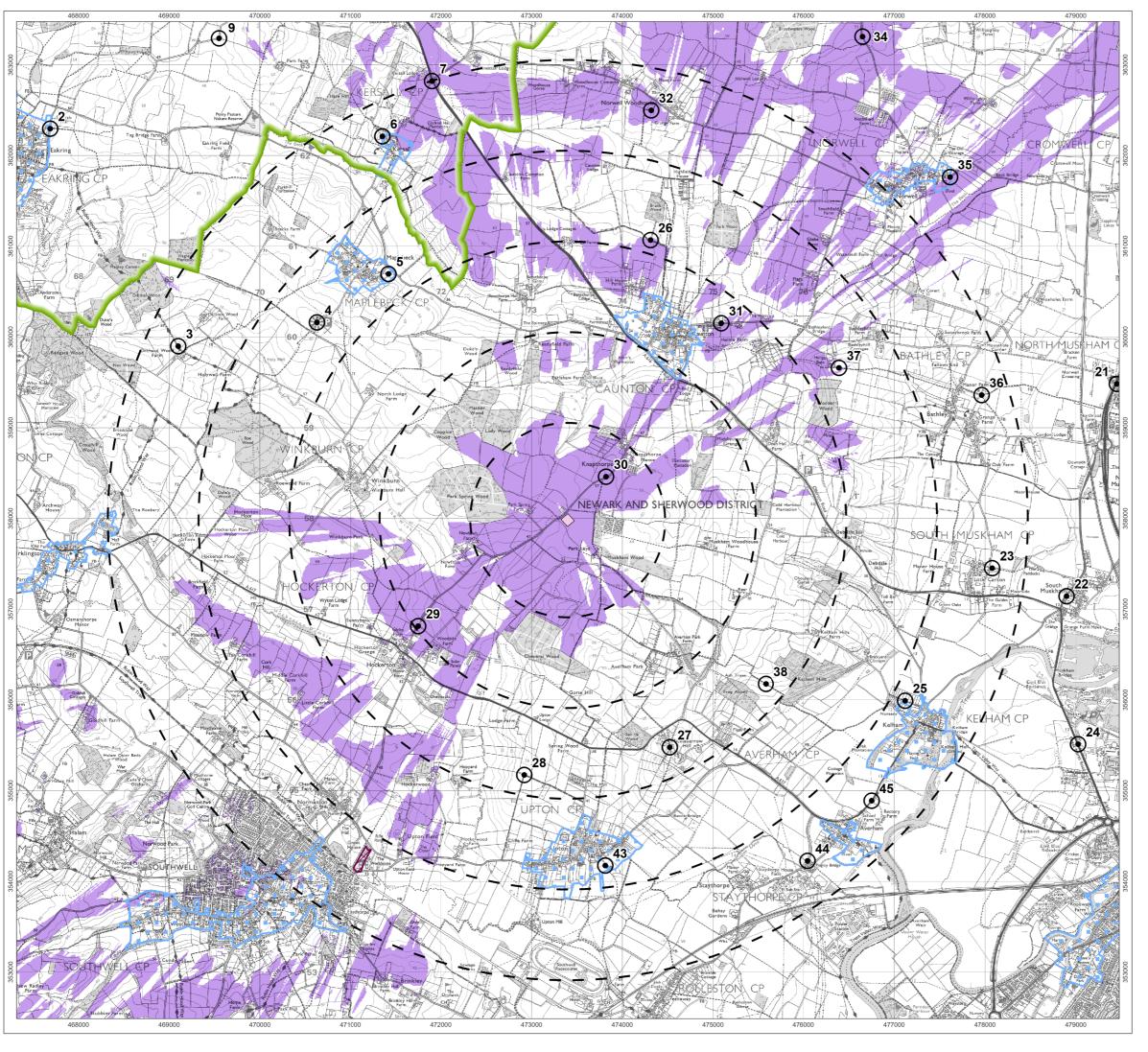
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



BESS/400kV Compound - ZTV Study Figure 5.3





Substation Area A

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)

Proposed Viewpoints



**Sherwood Forest Regional** 



**Conservation Areas** Registered Historic Parks and

Gardens

Zone of Theoretical Visibility



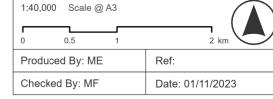
Substation A may be visible (12m max. height)

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

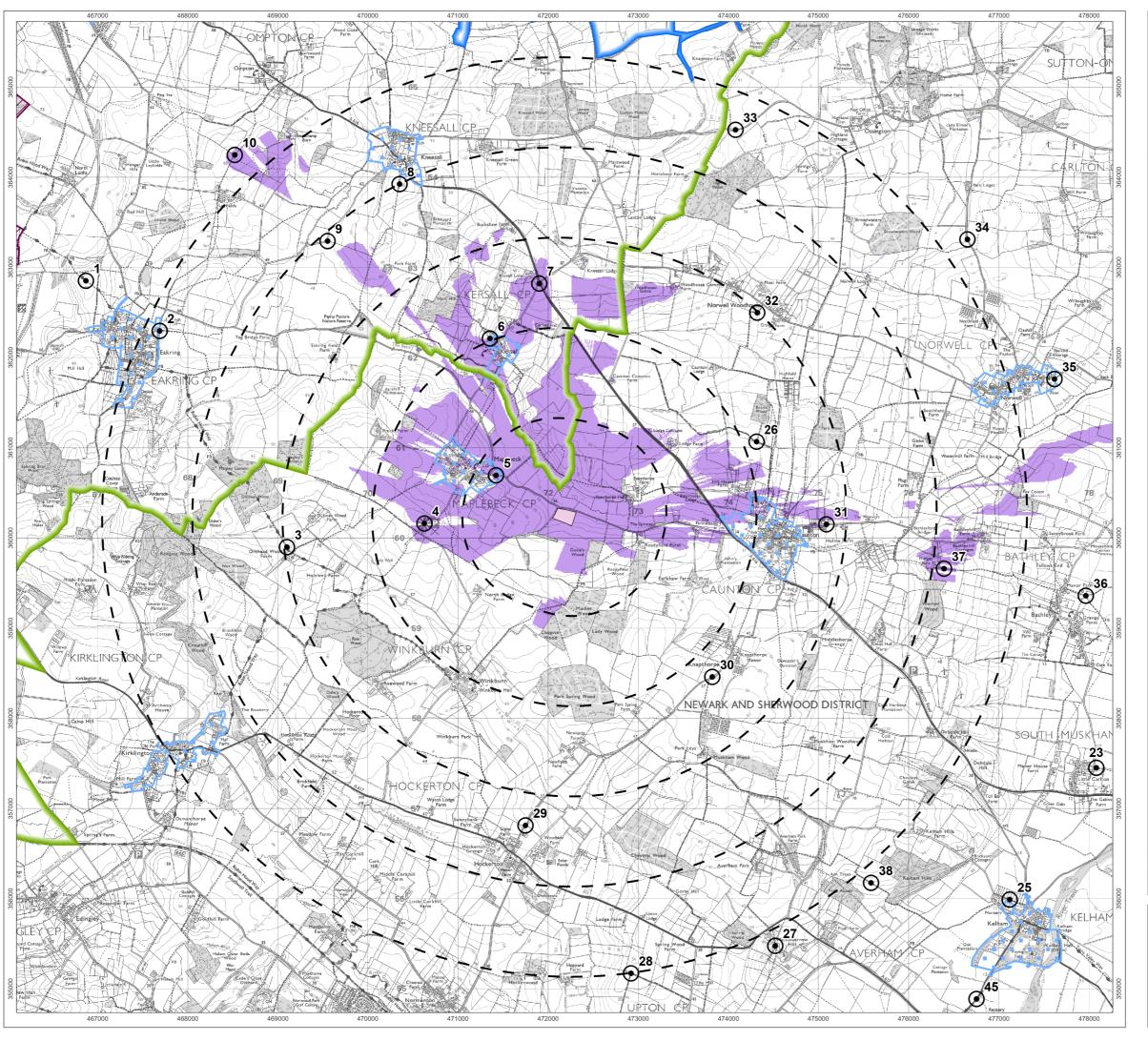
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4a





Substation Area B

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)

Proposed Viewpoints Sherwood Forest Regional

Historic Landscape around

Laxton

Conservation Areas

Zone of Theoretical Visibility



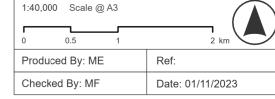
Substation B may be visible (12m max. height)

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

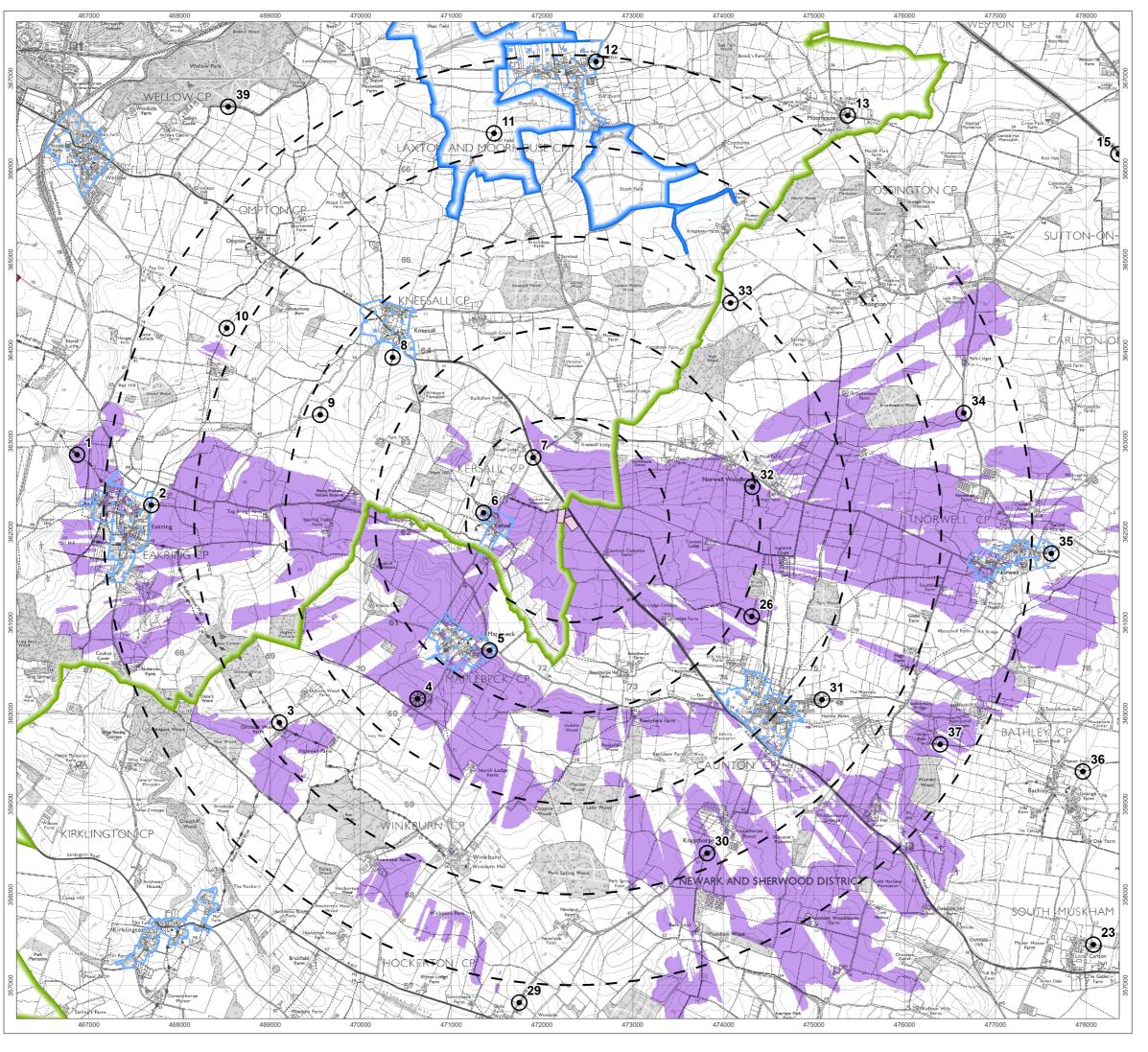
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4b





Substation Area C

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)

Proposed Viewpoints

Sherwood Forest Regional

Historic Landscape around

Laxton

Conservation Areas

Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Substation C may be visible (12m max. height)

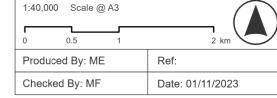
## NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

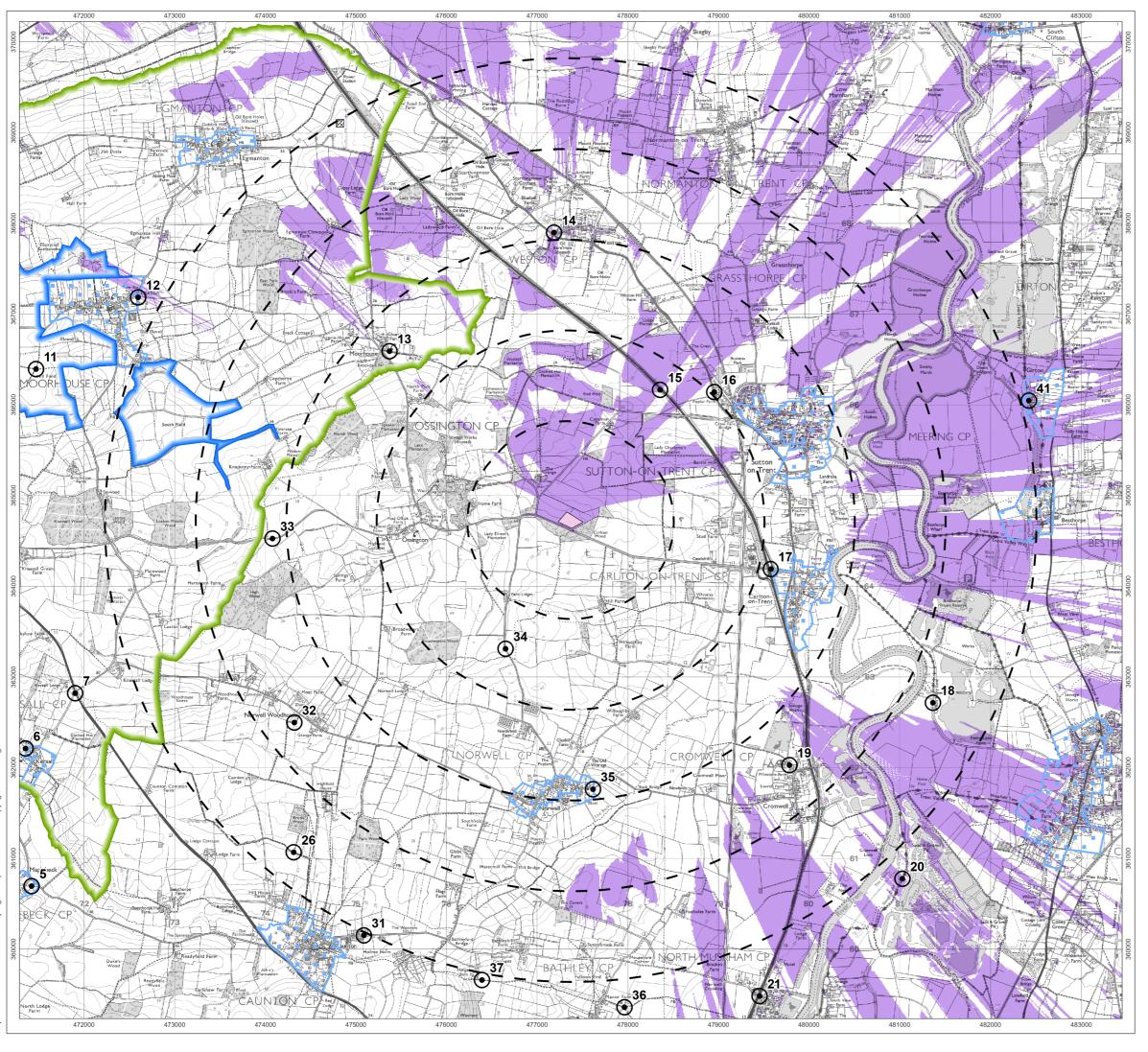
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4c





Substation Area D

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)



Proposed Viewpoints



Sherwood Forest Regional



Historic Landscape around Laxton



Conservation Areas

Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Substation D may be visible (12m max. height)

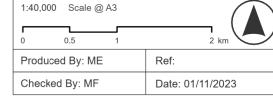
# NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

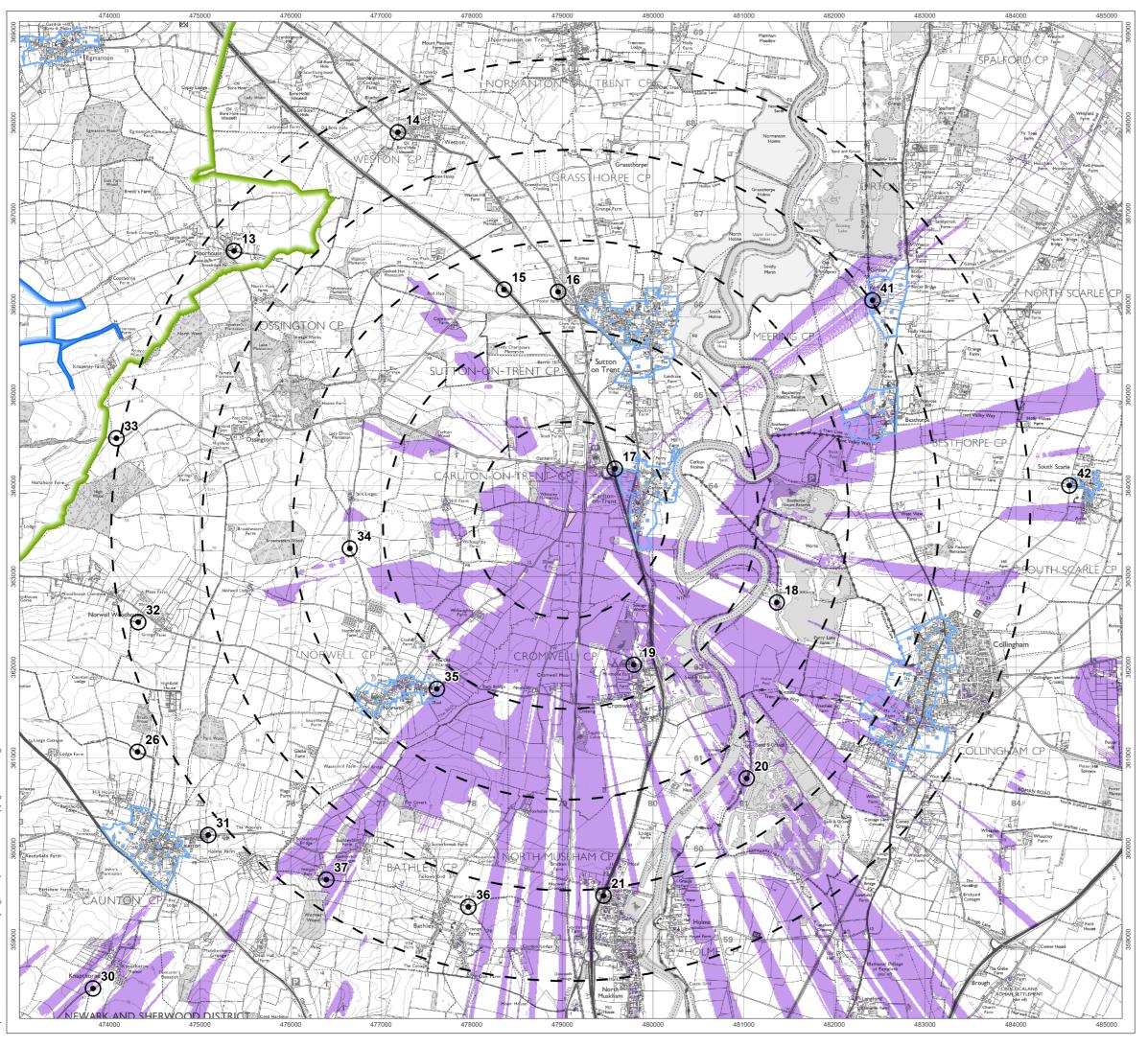
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4d





Substation Area E

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)



Proposed Viewpoints



Sherwood Forest Regional



Historic Landscape around Laxton



Conservation Areas Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Substation E may be visible (12m max. height)

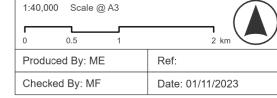
### NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

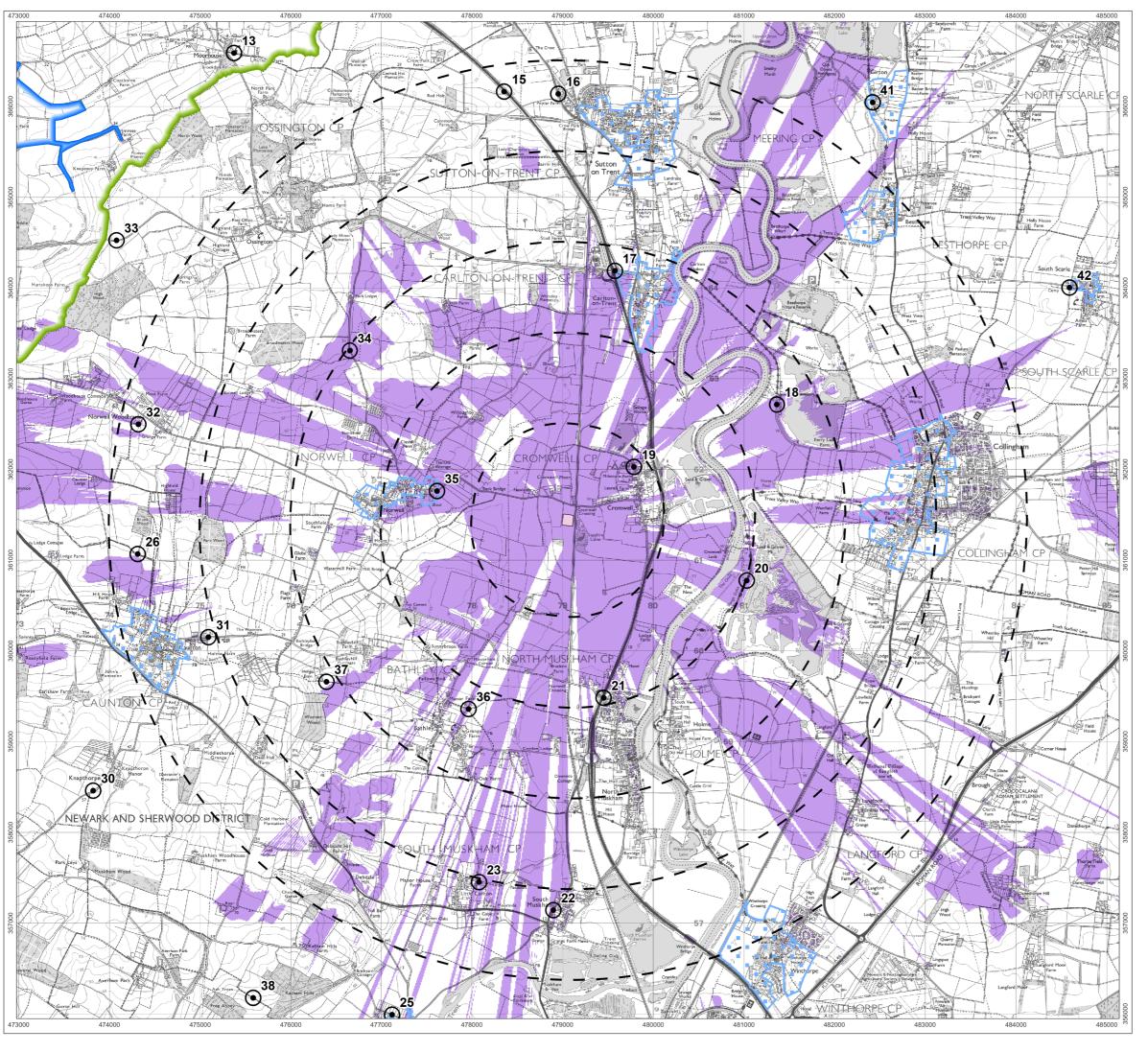
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4e





Substation Area F

 Distance from Substation Area **→** (1,2,3,4,5km)

Proposed Viewpoints



Sherwood Forest Regional



Historic Landscape around Laxton



Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Substation F may be visible (12m max. height)

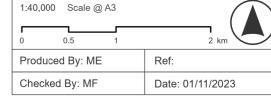
### NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

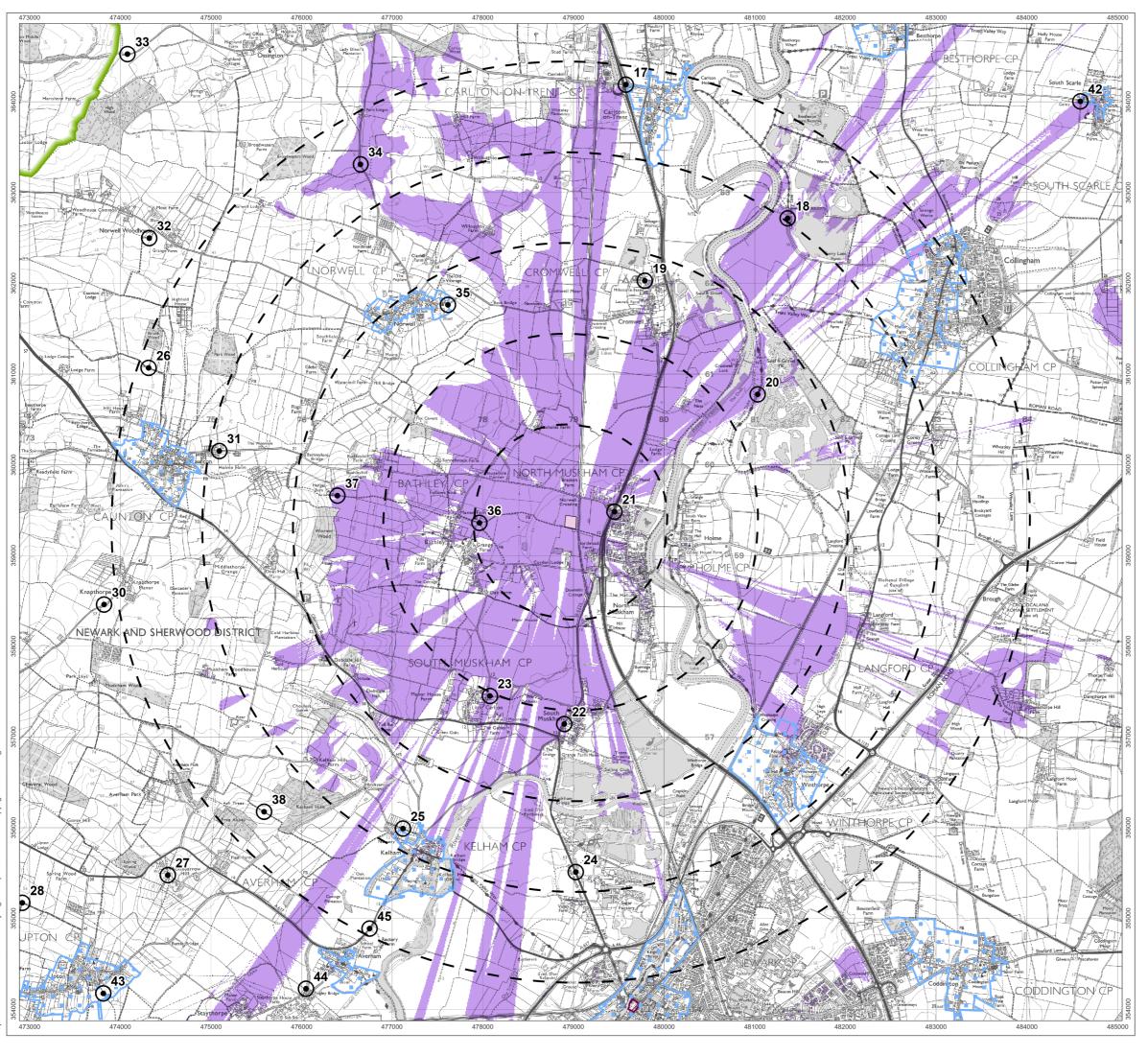
A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4f





Substation Area G

 Distance from Substation Area **─ J** (1,2,3,4,5km)

Proposed Viewpoints

**Sherwood Forest Regional** 

Conservation Areas

Zone of Theoretical Visibility



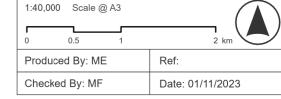
Substation G may be visible (12m max. height)

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from 10m LIDAR height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7.5m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 10m resolution.



**Substations - ZTV Study** Figure 5.4g