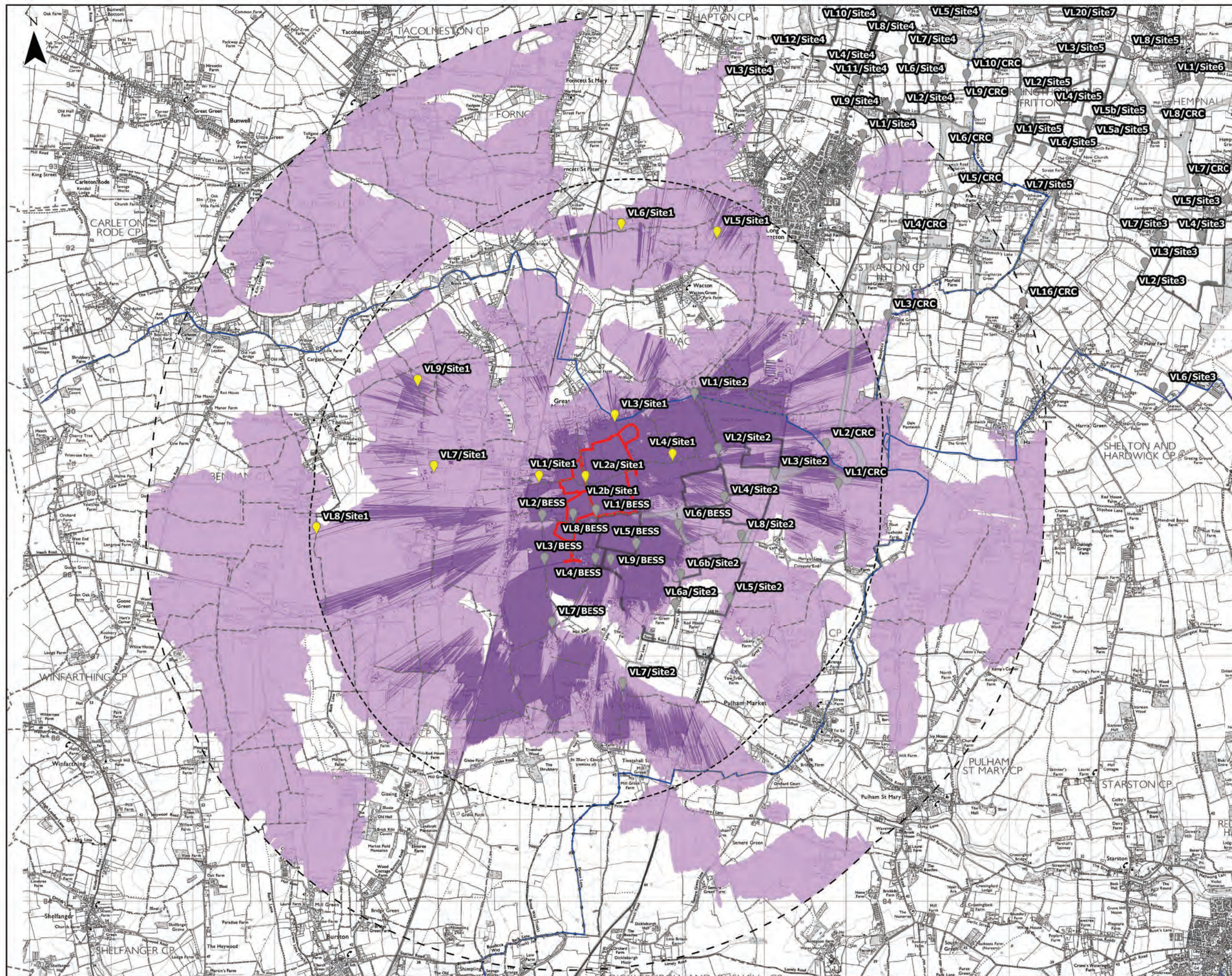


Schedule of Changes

Reference	Page	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
Environmental Statement Volume 2, Figure 7.5.10 – Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Revision 3	All sheets	Updated base map.	Updated base mapping to show the Long Stratton Bypass.



Legend

- The Site Boundaries (Site 1)
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- View Locations
- View Locations Relating to Other Sites

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:

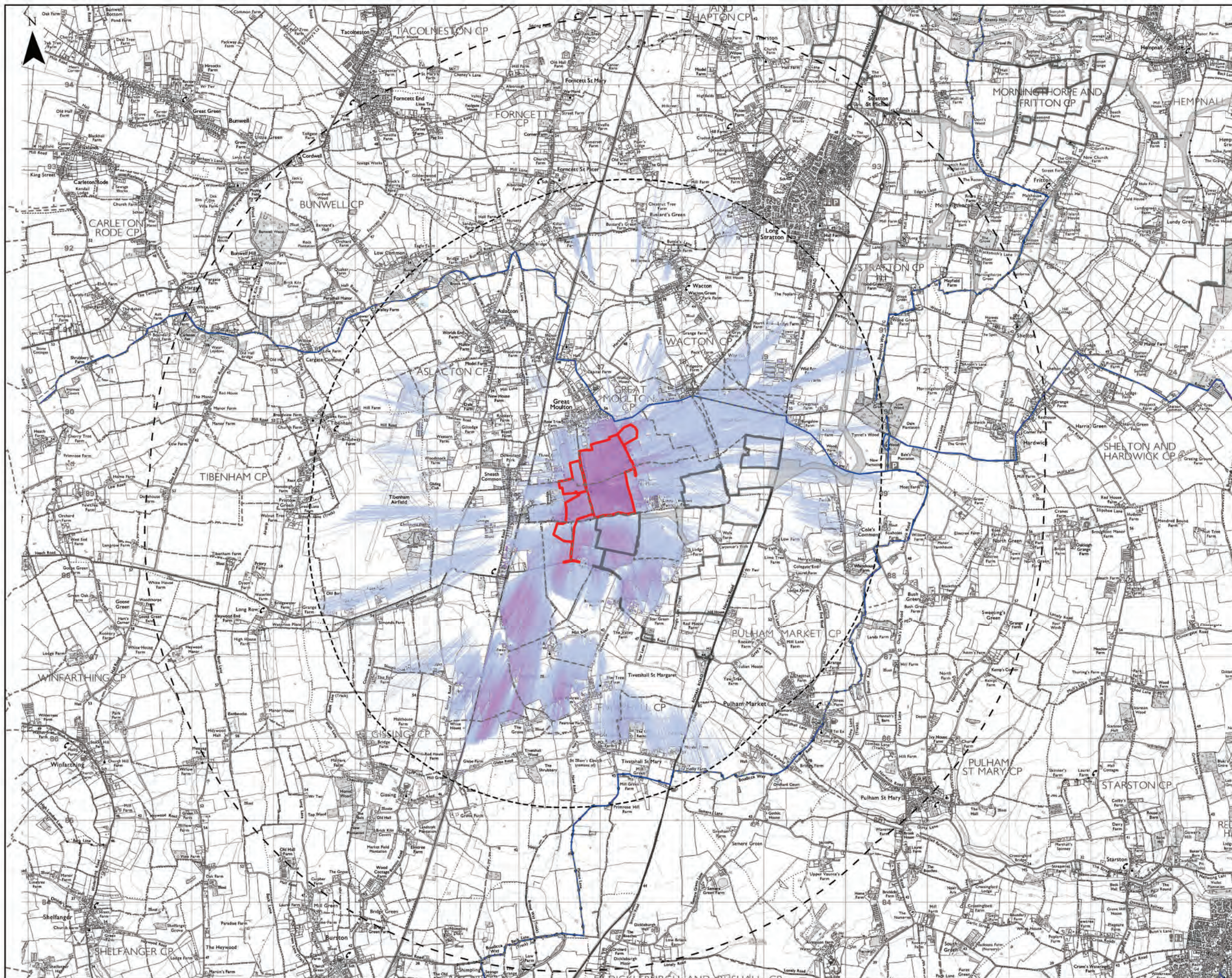
- Visibility using DSM¹
- Visibility using DTM²

NOTES:

- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 2) This ZTV was run on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 3) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
- 4) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
- 5) The following heights were used:
 - Solar array: 4.5m
- 6) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
- 7) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM and 5km search area for DTM.
- 8) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
- 9) The ZTV analysis only considers the Solar arrays within Site 1.

Long Stratton

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



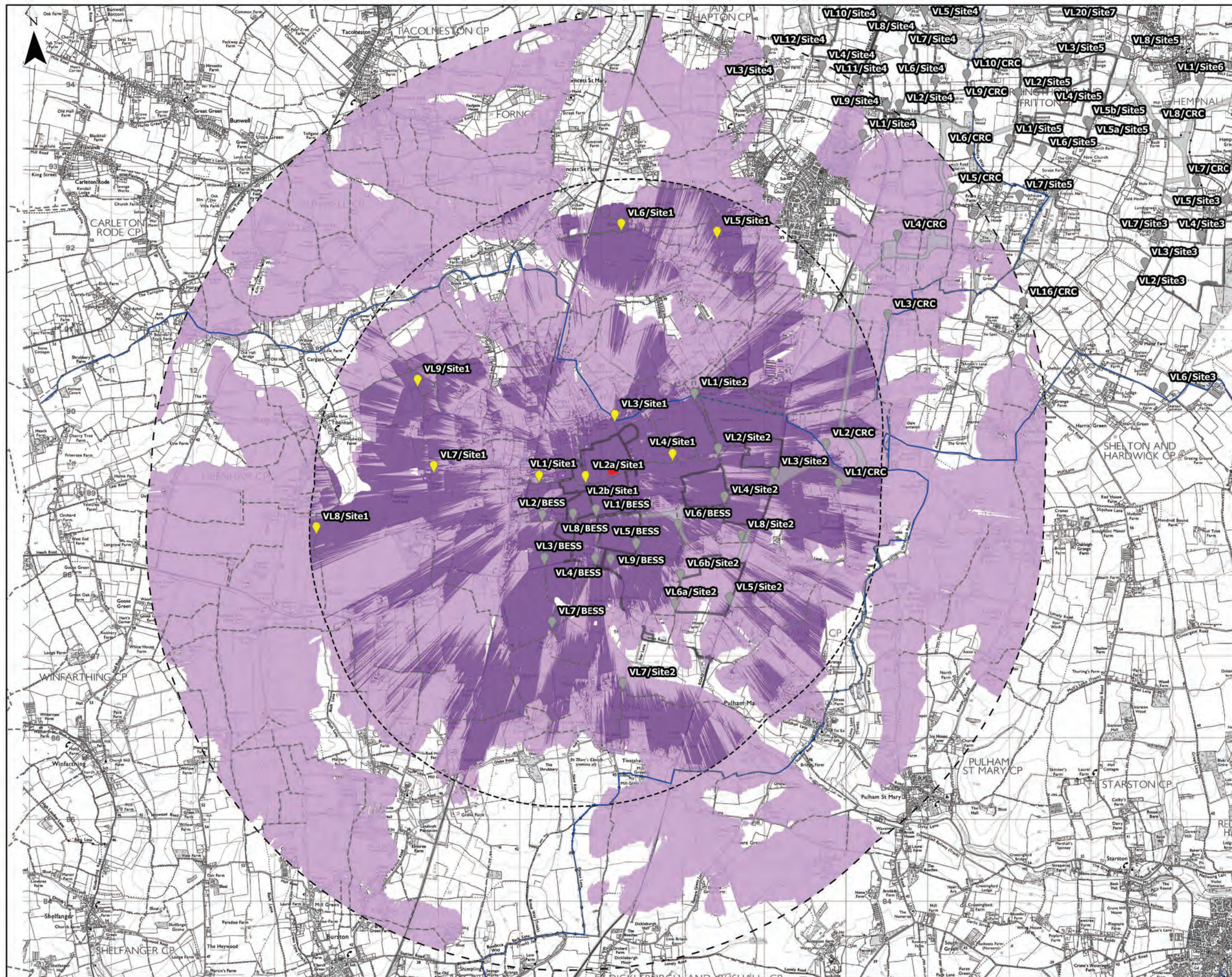
Legend

- The Site Boundaries (Site 1)
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- Graded Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:
- More Visibility
- Less Visibility

- NOTES:**
- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
 - 2) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
 - 3) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
 - 4) The following heights were used:
 - Solar array: 4.5m
 - 5) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
 - 6) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM.
 - 7) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
 - 8) The ZTV analysis only considers the Solar arrays within Site 1.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Legend

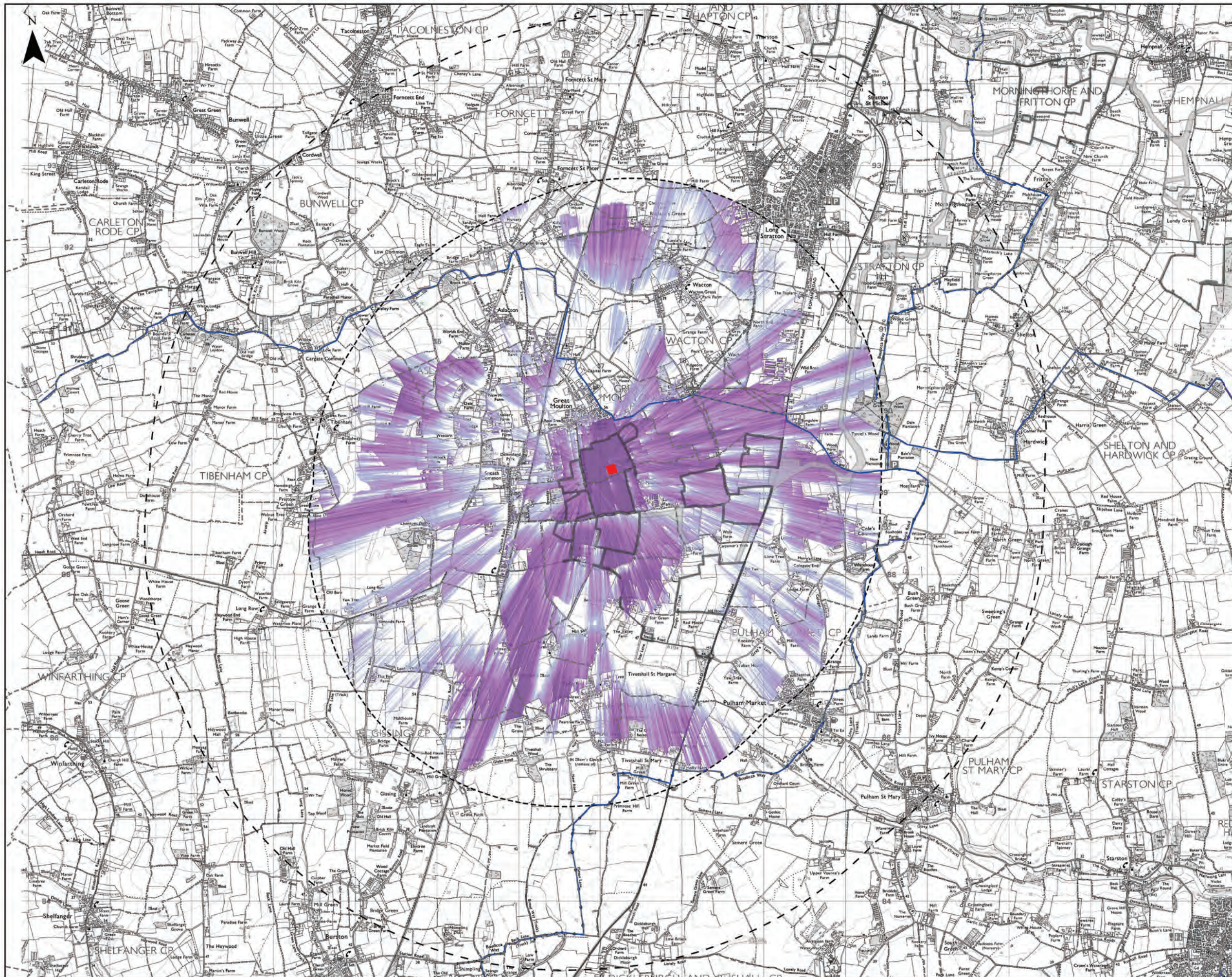
- 400kV Substation
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- View Locations
- View Locations Relating to Other Sites
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:
 - Visibility using DSM¹
 - Visibility using DTM²

NOTES:

- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 2) This ZTV was run on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 3) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
- 4) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
- 5) The following heights were used:
 - 400kV substations: 13m
- 6) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
- 7) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM and 5km search area for DTM.
- 8) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
- 9) The ZTV analysis only considers the 400kV substation within Site 1.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Legend

- 400kV Substation
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- Graded Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:
- More Visibility
- Less Visibility

NOTES:

- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 2) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
- 3) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
- 4) The following heights were used:
 - 400kV substations: 13m
- 5) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
- 6) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM.
- 7) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
- 8) The ZTV analysis only considers the 400kV substation within Site 1.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Legend

- Proposed Pylons
- Existing Retained Pylons
- Existing Replaced Pylons
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths

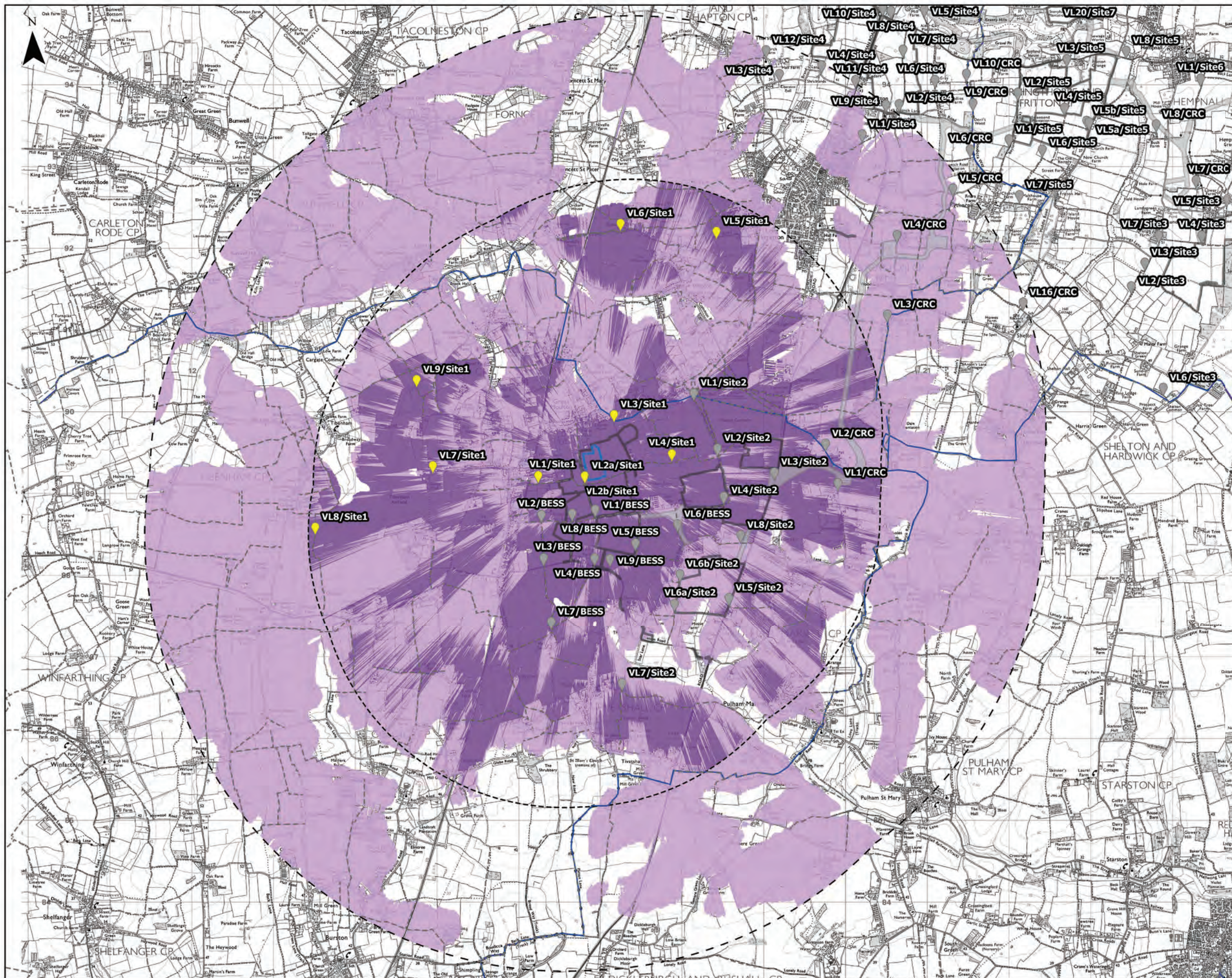
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Pylons:

- Visibility of Existing
- Increased Visibility due to Proposed

NOTES:

- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 3) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
- 4) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
- 5) The following heights were used:
 - 4YM148R: 53m
 - 4YM149R: 53m
 - 4YM150A: 49m
 - 4YM150B: 61m
 - 4YM151: 53m
 - 4YM148: 53m
 - 4YM149: 53m
 - 4YM150: 53m
 - 4YM147: 53m
- 6) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
- 7) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM.
- 8) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
- 9) The ZTV analysis only considers the Pylons and Overhead Lines within Site 1.

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Legend

- National Grid Substation
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- View Locations
- View Locations Relating to Other Sites

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:

- Visibility using DSM¹
- Visibility using DTM²

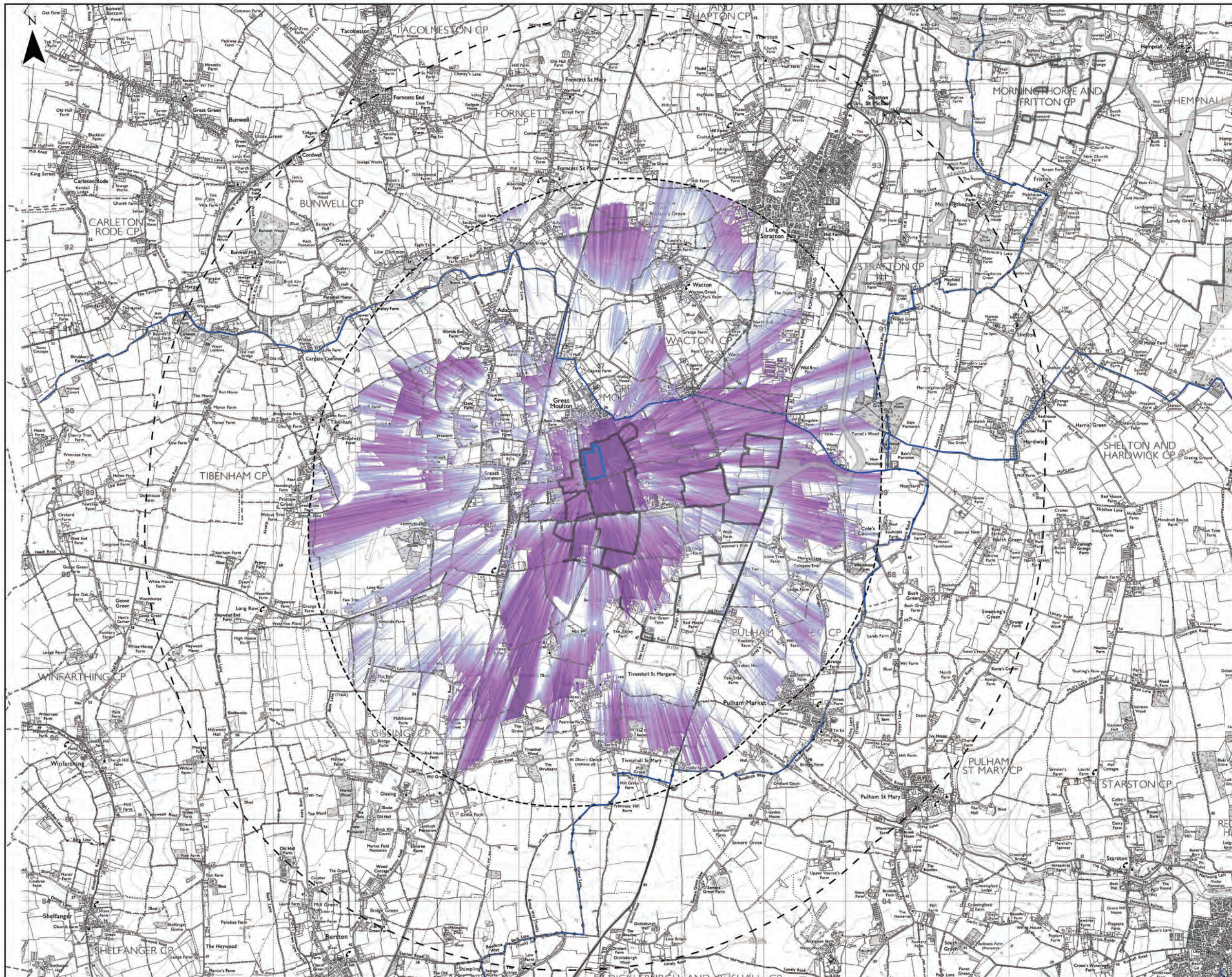
NOTES:

- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 2) This ZTV was run on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
- 3) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
- 4) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
- 5) The following heights were used:
 - National Grid Substation: 15m
- 6) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
- 7) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM and 5km search area for DTM.
- 8) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
- 9) The ZTV analysis only considers the National Grid 400kV substation within Site 1.

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Long Stratton

1:45,000 @ A3	Date: 16.09.2026
Drawn: IM	Checked: AC
Figure: 6.2.7.5.10	Rev: V3



Legend

- National Grid Substation
- 5km Search Area
- 3km Search Area
- PRoW
- Long Distance Paths
- Graded Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of proposed Sites:
- More Visibility
- Less Visibility

- NOTES:
- 1) This ZTV was run on a Digital Surface Model (DSM) using National LIDAR Programme data, 1m resolution grid (2021 and 2022).
 - 2) The ZTV was created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro version 3.5.2 Spatial Analyst tool.
 - 3) The ZTV illustrates the area of theoretical visibility of the defined area.
 - 4) The following heights were used:
 - National Grid Substation: 15m
 - 5) Observer height was set to 1.6m.
 - 6) Viewsheds have been clipped to a 3km search area for DSM.
 - 7) The ZTV analysis remains only as a tool in the visual appraisal of the project. It's accuracy is limited to the digital information that it has been based upon and the algorithm used in it's calculation.
 - 8) The ZTV analysis only considers the National Grid 400kV substation within Site 1.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community