# Prosiect Maen Hir

Solar a Storio Ynni



# Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume III

Appendix 15-8: Glint and Glare Study

Prosiect Maen Hir - September 2024

lightsourcebp 🔘

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This assessment considers the potential impacts on ground-based receptors such as roads and 1.1. residential dwellings as well as aviation assets. A 1km study area around the Solar PV Site is considered adequate for the assessment of ground-based (residential and road) receptors, whilst a 30km study area is chosen for aviation receptors. Within the ground-based study areas of the Solar PV Site, there are 461 residential receptors and 328 road receptors that were considered. No rail receptors were located within the 1km study area. As per the methodology section, where there are several residential receptors within close proximity, a representative dwelling or dwellings is/are chosen for full assessment as the impacts will not vary to any significant degree. Where small groups of receptors have been evident, the receptors on either end of the group have been assessed in detail. 42 residential and 37 road receptors were dismissed as they are located within the no reflection zones (see paragraph 5.5). Five aerodromes are located within the 30km study area; however, only RAF Mona required a detailed assessment as the Solar PV Site is located within their respective safeguarding buffer zones. The other four aerodromes did not require a detailed assessment due to their size and/or orientation in relation to the Solar PV Site.
- 1.2. Geometric analysis was conducted at 419 individual residential receptors and 291 road receptors. Also, geometric analysis was conducted at two runway approach paths and one Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) at RAF Mona.
- 1.3. The assessment concludes that:
  - Solar reflections are possible at 346 of the 419 residential receptors assessed within the 1km study area. The initial bald-earth scenario identified potential impacts as High at 170 receptors, Medium at 40 receptors, Low at 136 receptors and None at 73 receptors. Upon reviewing the actual visibility of the receptors, impacts remain High at 11 receptors, reduce to Low at 53 receptors and None at 355 receptors. Once mitigation measures were considered, impacts reduce to Low at 53 receptors are Low.



- Solar reflections are possible at 284 of the 326 road receptors assessed within the 1km study area. The initial bald-earth scenario identified potential impacts as **High** at 250 receptors, **Low** at 34 receptors and **None** at the remaining 42 receptors. Upon reviewing the actual visibility of the receptors, impacts remain **High** at 62 receptors and reduced to **None** at all remaining receptors. Once mitigation measures were considered, impacts reduce to **None** at all remaining receptors. Therefore, overall impacts on residential receptors are **None**.
- Two runway approach paths and one ATCT was assessed in detailed at RAF Mona. Only Green **No impacts were predicted to occur**. Overall aviation impacts are **None**.
- 1.4. Mitigation measures have been included to screen the High impact views from 11 residential receptors and 62 road receptors. These measures include planting/infilling of native hedgerows to a height of at least 3m at the areas clearly outlined on the Mitigation Plan (Figure 5 and 6: Appendix A).
- 1.5. The effects of glint and glare and their impact on local receptors has been analysed in detail and there is predicted to be **No impacts** upon aviation receptors. Impacts upon ground-based receptors are predicted to be **Low** and therefore, **Not Significant**.



## 2. INTRODUCTION

## SCOPE OF REPORT

- 2.1. Although there may be small amounts of glint and glare from the metal structures associated with the solar PV panels, this is not likely to be significant and the main source of glint and glare will be from the solar PV panels themselves and this will be the focus of this assessment. Since the Cable Route Corridor comprises below ground infrastructure and does not comprise of reflective surfaces, there is no potential for glint and glare effects, therefore this is not considered further in this assessment.
- 2.2. Solar PV panels are designed to absorb as much light as possible and not to reflect it. However, glint can be produced as a reflection of the sun from the surface of the solar PV panel. This can also be described as a momentary flash. This may be an issue due to visual impact and viewer distraction on ground-based receptors and on aviation.
- 2.3. Glare is significantly less intense in comparison to glint and can be described as a continuous source of bright light, relative to diffused lighting. This is not a direct reflection of the sun, but a reflection of the sky around the sun.
- 2.4. This report focusses on the effects of glint and glare and its impact on local receptors and will be supported with the following Figures and Appendices.
  - Appendix A: Figures
    - Figure 1: North Residential Receptor Map
    - Figure 2: North Road Receptor Map
    - Figure 3: South Residential Receptor Map
    - Figure 4: South Road Receptor Map
    - Figure 5: North Mitigation Plan Map
    - Figure 6: South Mitigation Plan Map



- Figure 7: PEIR Boundary
- Figure 8: RAF Mona Aerodrome Chart
- Appendix B1 B9: North Residential Receptor Glare Results
- Appendix C1 C9: South Residential Receptor Glare Results
- Appendix D1 D9: North Road Receptor Glare Results
- Appendix E1 E9: South Road Receptor Glare Results
- Appendix F1 F3: Aviation Receptor Glare Results
- Appendix G: Visibility Assessment Evidence
- Appendix H: Solar Module Glare and Reflectance Technical Memo

### STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE

2.5. This Glint and Glare Assessment has been produced by David Thomson, Tom Saddington and Michael McGhee of Neo Environmental. Having completed a civil engineering degree in 2012, Michael has produced Glint and Glare assessments for over 1GW of solar farm developments across the UK and Ireland. Tom has an undergraduate degree in Bioengineering and graduated with an MSc in Environmental and Energy Engineering in January 2020. He has been working on various technical assessments including glint and glare reports for numerous solar farms (including a number of NSIPs) in Ireland and the UK. David has an undergraduate degree in physics, an MSc in sensor design, an MSc in nanoscience and nanotechnology and a Diploma in acoustics and noise control. He has worked on numerous glint and glare reports for solar farms across the UK and Ireland.

### DEFINITIONS

- 2.6. This study examined the potential hazard and nuisance effects of glint and glare in relation to ground-based receptors, which includes the occupants of surrounding dwellings as well as road users. The US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in their *"Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports"*<sup>1</sup> have defined the terms 'Glint' and 'Glare' as meaning;
  - Glint "A momentary flash of bright light"



<sup>1</sup> Harris, Miller, Miller & Hanson Inc. (November 2010). Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports; 3.1.2 Reflectivity. Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports. Available at:

https://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/policy\_guidance/media/airport-solar-guide.pdf

- Glare "A continuous source of bright light"
- 2.7. Glint and glare are essentially the unwanted reflection of sunlight from reflective surfaces. This study used a multi-step process of elimination to determine which receptors have the potential to experience the effects of glint and glare. It then examined, using a computer-generated geometric model, the times of the year and the times of the day such effects could occur. This is based on the relative angles between the sun, the panels, and the receptor throughout the year.
- 2.8. The ocular impact upon a receptor will be assessed and used as the basis of categorising the magnitude of impact at each receptor. For the avoidance of doubt specular impact is a term that refers to the impact produced by the PV panels, whilst ocular impact is the impact observed by the observer.

#### General Nature of Reflectance from Photovoltaic Panels

2.9. In terms of reflectance, solar PV panels are by no means a highly reflective surface. They are designed to absorb sunlight and not to reflect it. Nonetheless, solar PV panels have a flat polished surface that omit 'specular' reflectance rather than a 'diffuse' reflectance, which would occur from a rough surface. Several studies have shown that solar PV panels (as opposed to Concentrated Solar Power) have similar reflectance characteristics to water, which is much lower than the likes of glass, steel, snow and white concrete by comparison (See Appendix H). Similar levels of reflectance can be found in rural environments from the likes of shed roofs and the lines of plastic mulch used in cropping. In terms of the potential for reflectance from solar PV panels to cause hazard and/ or nuisance effects, there have been a number of studies undertaken in respect of schemes in close proximity to airports. The most recent of these was compiled by the Solar Trade Association (STA) in April 2016 and used a number of case studies and expert opinions, including that from Neo. The summary of this report states that "the STA does not believe that there is cause for concern in relation to the impact of glint and glare from solar PV on aviation and airports..."<sup>2</sup>.

#### Time Zones / Datums

- 2.10. Locations in this report are given in Eastings and Northings using the 'British National Grid' grid reference system unless otherwise stated.
- 2.11. Wales uses British Summer Time (BST, UTC + 01:00) in the summer months and Greenwich Mean Time (UTC+0) in the winter period. For the purposes of this report all time references are in GMT.

<sup>2</sup> Solar Trade Association. (April 2016). Summary of evidence compiled by the Solar Trade Association to help inform the debate around permitted development for non - domestic solar PV in Scotland. Impact of solar PV on aviation and airports. Available at: http://www.solar-trade.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/STA-glint-and-glare-briefing-April-2016-v3.pdf



## 3. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1. There is no legislation and limited guidance or policy available in the UK at present in relation to the assessment of glint and glare from Project developments. Available UK guidance is reviewed below, in addition to references to international guidance where deemed suitable.

## FUTURE WALES - THE NATIONAL PLAN 2040<sup>3</sup>

3.2. Policy 17 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure sets out the planning considerations that relate to large scale renewable energy infrastructure. With the policy specifically mentioning the following about visual impacts:

'New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities.'

3.3. Although there is no specific mention of Glint and Glare impacts, there will be a consideration towards the visual impact from a Glint and Glare perspective throughout this assessment.

## PLANNING POLICY WALES (PPW): EDITION 114

3.4. Planning Policy Wales ('PPW') Edition 11 was adopted by the Welsh Government in February 2021. This replaced the previously adopted PPW and sets out the land use planning policy for Wales. Chapter 5 of the PPW outlines the planning policy in relation to 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy'. With regards to Glint and Glare, it states:

'Planning authorities should also identify and require suitable ways to avoid, mitigate or compensate adverse impacts of renewable and low carbon energy development. The construction, operation, decommissioning, remediation and aftercare of proposals should take into account:

- the need to minimise impacts on local communities, such as from noise and air pollution, to safeguard quality of life for existing and future generations'
- 3.5. Although there is no specific mention of Glint and Glare impacts, there will be a consideration towards the impact on local communities from a Glint and Glare perspective throughout this assessment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Wales Government (2021) Planning Policy Wales -Edition 11. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11\_0.pdf



at:

at:

Available

Available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Wales Government (2021) Future Wales: The national Plan 2040. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf

# NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE (NPPG) ON RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY (UK) <sup>5</sup>

- 3.6. Paragraph 013 (Reference ID: 5-013-20150327) sets out planning considerations that relate to large scale ground-mounted solar PV farms. This determines that the deployment of large-scale solar farms can have a negative impact on the rural environment, particularly in undulating landscapes. However, the visual impact of a well-planned and well-screened solar farm can be properly addressed within the landscape if planned sensitively. Considerations to be taken into account by local planning authorities are:
  - "The proposal's visual impact, the effect on landscape of glint and glare and on neighbouring uses and aircraft safety;
  - I extent to which there may be additional impacts if solar arrays follow the daily movement of the sun."

## NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE, NOVEMBER 2023

3.7. Section 2.10 of the EN-3 provides the following commentary in relation to Glint and Glare impacts:

"2.10.102 Solar panels are specifically designed to absorb, not reflect, irradiation. However, solar panels may reflect the sun's rays at certain angles, causing glint and glare. Glint is defined as a momentary flash of light that may be produced as a direct reflection of the sun in the solar panel. Glare is a continuous source of excessive brightness experienced by a stationary observer located in the path of reflected sunlight from the face of the panel. The effect occurs when the solar panel is stationed between or at an angle of the sun and the receptor.

2.10.103 Applicants should map receptors to qualitatively identify potential glint and glare issues and determine if a glint and glare assessment is necessary as part of the application.

2.10.104 When a quantitative glint and glare assessment is necessary, applicants are expected to consider the geometric possibility of glint and glare affecting nearby receptors and provide an assessment of potential impact and impairment based on the angle and duration of incidence and the intensity of the reflection.

http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy/particular-planning-considerations-for-hydropower-active-solar-technology-solar-farms-and-wind-turbines/#paragraph\_012



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> NPPG Renewable and Low Carbon Energy. Available at:

2.10.105 The extent of reflectivity analysis required to assess potential impacts will depend on the specific project site and design. This may need to account for 'tracking' panels if they are proposed as these may cause differential diurnal and/or seasonal impacts.

2.10.106 When a glint and glare assessment is undertaken, the potential for solar PV panels, frames and supports to have a combined reflective quality may need to be assessed, although the glint and glare of the frames and supports is likely to be significantly less than the panels."

"2.10.134 Applicants should consider using, and in some cases the Secretary of State may require, solar panels to comprise of (or be covered with) anti-glare/anti-reflective coating with a specified angle of maximum reflection attenuation for the lifetime of the permission.

2.10.135 Applicants may consider using screening between potentially affected receptors and the reflecting panels to mitigate the effects.

2.10.136 Applicants may consider adjusting the azimuth alignment of or changing the elevation tilt angle of a solar panel, within the economically viable range, to alter the angle of incidence. In practice this is unlikely to remove the potential impact altogether but in marginal cases may contribute to a mitigation strategy."

"2.10.158 Solar PV panels are designed to absorb, not reflect, irradiation. However, the Secretary of State should assess the potential impact of glint and glare on nearby homes, motorists, public rights of way, and aviation infrastructure (including aircraft departure and arrival flight paths).

2.10.159 Whilst there is some evidence that glint and glare from solar farms can be experienced by pilots and air traffic controllers in certain conditions, there is no evidence that glint and glare from solar farms results in significant impairment on aircraft safety. Therefore, unless a significant impairment can be demonstrated, the Secretary of State is unlikely to give any more than limited weight to claims of aviation interference because of glint and glare from solar farms."

3.8. This Glint and Glare Assessment will be taking account of impacts upon nearby homes, motorists, and aviation receptors. Due to assuming complete coverage in the area where solar panels are located within the Solar PV Site, glint and glare impacts from frames and supports are considered within this assessment.

## PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE-SCALE GROUND MOUNTED SOLAR PV SYSTEMS

3.9. As outlined within the BRE document 'Planning Guidance for the Development of Large-Scale Ground Mounted Solar PV Systems'<sup>6</sup>:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> BRE (2013) *Planning Guidance for the Development of Large Scale Ground Mounted Solar PV Systems*. Available at: https://www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/pdf/other\_pdfs/KN5524\_Planning\_Guidance\_reduced.pdf



"Glint may be produced as a direct reflection of the sun in the surface of the solar PV panel. It may be the source of the visual issues regarding viewer distraction. Glare is a continuous source of brightness, relative to diffused lighting. This is not a direct reflection of the sun, but rather a reflection of the bright sky around the sun. Glare is significantly less intense than glint.

Solar PV panels are designed to absorb, not reflect, irradiation. However, the sensitivities associated with glint and glare, and the landscape/visual impact and the potential impact on aircraft safety, should be a consideration. In some instances, it may be necessary to seek a glint and glare assessment as part of a planning application. This may be particularly important if 'tracking' panels are proposed as these may cause differential diurnal and/or seasonal impacts.

The potential for solar PV panels, frames and supports to have a combined reflective quality should be assessed. This assessment needs to consider the likely reflective capacity of all of the materials used in the construction of the solar PV farm."

3.10. This Glint and Glare Assessment will be taking account of impacts upon nearby homes, motorists, and aviation receptors. Due to assuming complete coverage in the area where solar panels are located within the Solar PV Site, glint and glare impacts from frames and supports are considered within this assessment.

## INTERIM CAA GUIDANCE – SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS (2010)

- 3.11. There is little guidance on the assessment of glint and glare from solar farms with regards to aviation safety. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) has published interim guidance on 'Solar Photovoltaic Systems<sup>7</sup>', they also intend to undertake a review of the potential impacts of solar PV developments upon aviation, however this is yet to be published.
- 3.12. The interim guidance identifies the key safety issues with regards to aviation, including *"glare, dazzling pilots leading them to confuse reflections with aeronautical lights."* It is outlined that solar farm developers should be aware of the requirements to comply with the Air Navigation Order (ANO), published in 2016 and amended in 2022. In particular, developers should be cognisant of the following articles of the ANO<sup>8</sup>, including:
  - Article 240 Endangering safety of an aircraft "A person must not recklessly or negligently act in a manner likely to endanger an aircraft, or any person in an aircraft."
  - *Article –24* Lights liable to endanger "A person must not exhibit in the United Kingdom any light which:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> CAA (2016) Air Navigation: The Order and Regulations. Available at: https://www.caa.co.uk/media/1a2cigrq/air-navigationorder-2016-amended-april-2022-version.pdf



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> CAA (2010) Interim CAA Guidance – Solar Photovoltaic Systems. Available at: https://publicapps.caa.co.uk/modalapplication.aspx?catid=1&appid=11&mode=detail&id=4370

- a) by reason of its glare is liable to endanger aircraft taking off or from landing at an aerodrome; or
- b) by reason of its liability to be mistaken for an aeronautical ground light liable to endanger aircraft."
- Article 225 Lights which dazzle or distract "A person must not in the United Kingdom direct or shine any light at any aircraft in flight so as to dazzle or distract the pilot of the aircraft."
- 3.13. Relevant studies generally agree that there is potential for glint and glare from photovoltaic panels to cause a hazard or nuisance for surrounding receptors, but that the intensity of such reflections is similar to that emanating from still water. This is considerably lower than for other manmade materials such as glass, steel or white concrete (SunPower 2009).
- 3.14. These Articles are considered within the assessment of glint and glare for the Project.

## CAA – CAP738: SAFEGUARDING OF AERODROMES 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION<sup>9</sup>

- 3.15. In 2003, the CAA first introduced the CAP738 document to help provide advice and guidance to ensure aerodrome safeguarding. Subsequently, there have been two updates to this document in 2006 and 2020.
- 3.16. Within the latest edition of CAP738, it outlines that the purpose of the document is to protect an aerodrome and to ensure safe operation. Specifically stating:

"Its purpose is to protect:

Aircraft from the risk of glint and glare e.g. solar panels."

3.17. Within the section named as "Appendix B1 and B4 – Solar Photovoltaic Cells", the following is stated:

#### "Policy

1. In 2010 the CAA published interim guidance on Solar Photovoltaic Cells (SPCs). At that time, it was agreed that we would review our policy based on research carried out by the Federal Aviation Authorities (FAA) in the United States, in addition to reviewing guidance issued by other National Aviation Authorities. New information and field experience, particularly with respect to compatibility and glare, has resulted in the FAA reviewing its original document 'Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports', which is likely to be subject to change, see link;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Civil Aviation Authority (2020). CAP738 – Safeguarding of Aerodromes 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Available at: https://publicapps.caa.co.uk/docs/33/CAP738%20Issue%203.pdf



<u>https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/10/23/2013-24729/interimpolicy-faareview-of-solar-energy-system-projects-on-federally-obligated-airports</u>

2. In the United Kingdom there has been a further increase in SPV cells, including some located close to aerodrome boundaries; to date the CAA has not received any detrimental comments or issues of glare at these established sites. Whilst this early indication is encouraging, those responsible for safeguarding should remain vigilant to the possibility."

3.18. In summary, the above is stating that to date, there has not been any complications on airfields due to glare originating from solar farms across the UK.

## **US FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION POLICY**

3.19. The US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in their Solar Guide (Federal Aviation Authority, 2010)<sup>10</sup> incorporates a chapter on the impact and assessment of glint from solar panels. It concludes that (although subject to revision):

"...evidence suggests that either significant glare is not occurring during times of operation or if glare is occurring, it is not a negative effect and is a minor part of the landscape to which pilots and tower personnel are exposed."

- 3.20. The interim policy (Federal Register, 2013)<sup>11</sup> demands that an ocular impact assessment must be assessed at 1-minute intervals from when the sun rises above the horizon until the sun sets below the horizon. Specifically, the developer must use the 'Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool' (SGHAT) tool specifically and reference its results as this was developed by the FAA and Sandia National Laboratories as a standard and approved methodology for assessing potential impacts on aviation interests, although it notes other assessment methods may be considered. The SGHAT tool has since been licensed to a private organisation who were also involved in its development and it is the software model used in this assessment.
- 3.21. Crucially, the policy provides a quantitative threshold that is lacking in the English guidance. This outlines that a solar development will not automatically receive an objection on glint grounds if low intensity glint is visible to pilots on final approach. In other words, low intensity glint with a low potential to form a temporary after-image (Green Glare) would be considered acceptable under US guidance. Due to the lack of legislation and guidance within England, this US document has been utilised as guidance for this report, which is accepted as best practice in the UK with the absence of quantitative guidance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> FAA (2013), Interim Policy, *FAA Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports*. Available at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/10/23/2013-24729/interim-policy-faa-review-of-solar-energy-system-projects-on-federally-obligated-airports



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> FAA (2010), Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports. Available at https://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/policy\_guidance/media/airport-solar-guide-print.pdf

- 3.22. The FAA guidance states that for a solar PV development to obtain FAA approval or to receive no objection, the following two criteria must be met:
  - No potential for glint or glare in the existing or planned Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT); and
  - No potential for glare (glint) or "low potential for after-image" (Green Glare) along the final approach path for any existing or future runway landing thresholds (including planned or interim phases), as shown by the approved layout plan (ALP). The final approach path is defined as 2 miles from 50 feet above the landing threshold using a standard 3-degree glide path.
- 3.23. The geometric analysis included later in this report, which defines the extent and time at which glint may occur, is required by the FAA as the methodology to be used when assessing glint and glare impacts on aviation receptors. This report follows the methodology required by the FAA as it offers the most robust assessment method currently available.

## FAA POLICY: REVIEW OF SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS PROJECTS ON FEDERA-LY - OBLIGATED AIRPORTS<sup>12</sup>

3.24. The FAA updated their Interim Policy from 2013 as part of their commitment to "*update policies and procedures as part of an iterative process as new information and technologies become available.*" The main development regarding Glint and Glare since the Interim Policy is the following:

"Initially, FAA believed that solar energy systems could introduce a novel glint and glare effect to pilots on final approach. FAA has subsequently concluded that in most cases, the glint and glare from solar energy systems to pilots on final approach is similar to glint and glare pilots routinely experience from water bodies, glass-façade buildings, parking lots, and similar features. However, FAA has continued to receive reports of potential glint and glare from onairport solar energy systems on personnel working in ATCT cabs."

- 3.25. This is outlining that solar panels are similar to nuisances that are already caused by other existing infrastructure, such as car parks, glass buildings and water bodies. Furthermore, the ATCT has been outlined as the key receptor to be assessed when determining Glint and Glare impacts from a solar farm.
- 3.26. Again, in respect of an absence of UK guidance, this is used as the best practice when assessing aviation receptors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> FAA (2021). FAA Policy: Review of Solar Energy Systems Projects on Federally – Obligated Airports. Available at: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/11/2021-09862/federal-aviation-administration-policy-review-of-solar-energy-system-projects-on-federally-obligated



## **REVIEW OF LOCAL PLAN**

#### Joint Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Development Plan 2011 - 2025

3.27. The Joint Local Development Plan<sup>13</sup> ('JLDP') was adopted on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and concentrates on sustainable development. The JLDP contains a variety of policies that contribute to the wider society across Anglesey and Gwynedd, one of which is relevant to Glint and Glare:

#### 'POLICY ADN 2: PV SOLAR ENERGY

Proposals for Solar PV Farms of 5MW or more should be directed to the potential search areas shown on the Proposals Map. Proposals of this scale will only be permitted in other locations in exceptional circumstances when the need for a scheme can be justified and there are specific locational circumstances.

Proposals for Solar PV Farms of 5MW or more and other solar schemes of up to 5MW will be permitted provided that the proposal conforms to the following criteria:

••••

2. The proposal will not result in significant harm to the safety or amenity of sensitive receptors including effect from glint and glare and will not have an unacceptable impact on roads, rail or aviation safety;'

3.28. This Glint and Glare Assessment will ensure **Policy ADN 2** is adhered to so that there are not unacceptable Glint and Glare impacts.

# 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. A desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify when and where glint and glare may be visible at receptors within the vicinity of the Project, throughout the day and the year.

## SUN POSITION AND REFLECTION MODEL

#### Sun Data Model

4.2. The calculations in the solar position calculator are based on equations from Astronomical Algorithms<sup>14</sup>. The sunrise and sunset results are theoretically accurate to within a minute for



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Joint Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Development Plan 2011 - 2025, available at: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-andplanning/Planning-policy/Anglesey-and-Gwynedd-Joint-Local-Development-Plan-Written-Statement.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Jean Meeus, Astronomical Algorithms (Second Edition), 1999

locations between +/- 72° latitude, and within 10 minutes outside of those latitudes. However, due to variations in atmospheric composition, temperature, pressure and conditions, observed values may vary from calculations.

#### Solar Reflection Model

- 4.3. The position of the sun is calculated at one-minute intervals of a typical year.
- 4.4. In order to determine if a solar reflection will reach a receptor, the following variables are required:
  - Sun position;
  - Observer location; and
  - Tilt, orientation, and extent of the modules in the solar array.
- 4.5. The model assumes that the azimuth and horizontal angle of the sun is the same across the whole Solar PV Site. This is considered acceptable due to the distance of the sun from the Project and the miniscule differences in location of the sun over the Solar PV Site.
- 4.6. Once the position of the sun is known for each time interval, a vector reflection equation determines the reflected sun vector, based on the normal vector of the solar array panels. This assumes that the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence reflected across a normal plane. In this instance, the plane being the vector which the solar panels are facing.
- 4.7. On knowing the vector of the solar reflection, the azimuth is calculated and the horizontal reflection from multiple points within the Solar PV Site. These are then compared with the azimuth and horizontal angle of the receptor from the Solar PV Site to determine if it is within range to receive solar reflections.
- 4.8. The solar reflection in the model is considered to be specular as a worst-case scenario. In practice, the light from the sun will not be fully reflected as solar panels are designed to absorb light rather than reflect it. The text above and **Appendix H** outlines the reflective properties of solar glass and compares it to other reflective surfaces. Although the exact figures in this report could contain a margin of error, it is included as a visual guide and it agrees with most other reports, in that solar glass has less reflective properties than other types of glass, bodies of water and snow, and that the amount of reflective energy drops as the angle of incidence decreases.
- 4.9. Most modern solar PV panels have a slight surface texture which should have a small effect on diffusing the solar radiation further. Although, this has not been modelled to conform with the worst-case scenario assessment.
- 4.10. The panel reflectivity has been modelled to assume an anti-reflective coating (ARC), which is the industry standard for solar PV panels and further reduces the reflective properties of the solar PV panels.



#### Determination of Ocular Impact

- 4.11. The software used for this assessment is based on the Sandia Laboratories Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool (SGHAT). This tool is specifically mentioned in the FAA guidance as the software that should be used in this type of assessment. Again, this is following the current best practice available due to the lack of UK guidance.
- 4.12. Determination of the ocular impact requires knowledge of the direct normal irradiance, solar PV panel reflectance, size and orientation of the array, optical properties of the PV module, and ocular parameters. These values are used to determine the retinal irradiance and subtended source angle used in the ocular hazard plot.
- 4.13. The ocular impact<sup>15</sup> of viewed glare can be classified into three levels based on the retinal irradiance and subtended source angle: low potential for after-image (green), potential for after-image (yellow), and potential for permanent eye damage (red).
- 4.14. Green glare can be ignored when looking at ground based and some aviation receptors. Green glare does not cause temporary flash blindness and happens at an instant with very slight disturbance. As per FAA guidelines, mitigation is only required for green glare when affecting an Air Traffic Control Tower, but not for when affecting pilots. Therefore, it can be assumed that green glare is acceptable for ground-based receptors.
- 4.15. The subtended source angle represents the size of the glare viewed by an observer, while the retinal irradiance determines the amount of energy impacting the retina of the observer. Larger source angles can result in glare of high intensity, even if the retinal irradiance is low.
- 4.16. The modelling software outputs a hazard plot for each receptor predicted to be impacted by glare from the PV array. An orange dot is plotted for each minute of glare indicating the irradiance (power density) of the reflected solar light. A yellow dot is plotted to show the irradiance of the Sun when it is viewed directly. The hazard plot shows that the irradiance of the Sun is approximately three orders of magnitude greater than the reflected irradiance, i.e., the power density of solar reflections from photovoltaic panels are approximately 0.1% that of viewing the Sun. Due to the disparity in irradiance, whenever the Sun is observed in the same frame as solar reflections from a PV array, the Sun will be main source of glare impacts upon the observer. In such a case, the impact is deemed to be **Low** as a worst-case scenario.

#### **Relevant Parameters of the Project**

4.17. The photovoltaic panels have the potential to be either fixed tilt or tracker panels. The fixed tilt panel is oriented in a southwards direction to maximise solar gain and will remain in a fixed position throughout the day and during the year (i.e. they will not rotate to track the movement of the sun). The panels will face southwards and will be inclined at an angle of between 15 and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Ho, C.K., C.M. Ghanbari, and R.B. Diver, 2011, Methodology to Assess Potential Glint and Glare Hazards From Concentrating Solar Power Plants: Analytical Models and Experimental Validation, Journal of Solar Energy Engineering-Transactions of the Asme, 133(3).



25 degrees. Whilst the tracker panels will be facing in an east-west direction and track the movement of the sun throughout the day through, with the tilt angle altering +/- 60 degrees in each direction.

4.18. The height of the panels above ground level is a maximum of 3.5 m and points at the top of the panels are used to determine the potential for glint and glare generation.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF RECEPTORS**

#### **Ground Based Receptors**

- 4.19. Glint is most likely to impact upon a ground-based receptor close to dusk and dawn, when the sun is at its lowest in the sky. Therefore, any effect would likely occur early in the day or late in the day, reflected to the west at dawn and east at dusk.
- 4.20. A 1km Study Area from the panels was deemed appropriate for the assessment of groundbased receptors as this seemed to contain a good spread of residential and road receptors in most directions from the Solar PV Site. The further distance a receptor is from a solar farm, the less chance it has of being affected by glint and glare due to scattering of the reflected beam and atmospheric attenuation, in addition to obstructions from ground sources, such as any intervening vegetation or buildings. This is based on best practice and our experience of completing Glint and Glare Assessments across the UK and Ireland.
- 4.21. An observer height of 2m was utilised for residential receptors, as this is a typical height for a ground-floor window. With regards to road users, a receptor height of 1.5m was employed as this is typical of eye level. Rail driver's eye level was assumed to be 2.75m above the rail for signal signing purposes and therefore this is the height used for assessment purposes. Horse rider eye level has been assumed to be 2.5m above ground level for bridleway receptors.
- 4.22. An assessment was undertaken to determine zones where solar reflections will never be directed near ground level.
- 4.23. Where there are several residential receptors within close proximity, a representative dwelling or dwellings is/are chosen for full assessment as the impacts will not vary to any significant degree. Where small groups of receptors have been evident, the receptors on either end of the group have been analysed in detail with the worst-case impacts attributed to that receptor.

#### Aviation

4.24. Glint is only considered to be an issue with regards to aviation safety when the solar farm lies within close proximity to a runway, particularly when the aircraft is descending to land. This is outlined within the FAA guidance as being the key aviation receptors to assess ad is considered best practice in the absence of UK guidance.



- 4.25. Should a solar farm be proposed within the safeguarded zone of an aerodrome, then a full geometric study may be required which would determine if there is potential for glint and glare at key locations, most likely on the descent to land.
- 4.26. Buffer zones to identify aviation assets vary depending on the safeguarding criteria of that asset. All aerodromes within 30 km will be identified, however, generally the detailed assessments are only required within: 20 km for large international aerodromes, 10km for military aerodromes and 5 km for small aerodromes.

## **MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT**

#### Static Receptors

- 4.27. Although there is no specific guidance set out to identify the magnitude of impact from solar reflections, the following criteria has been set out for the purposes of this report and has been accepted for assessing numerous solar farms across the UK and Ireland:
  - High Solar reflections impacts of over 30 hours per year or over 30 minutes per day.
  - Medium Solar reflections impacts between 20 and 30 hours per year or between 20 minutes and 30 minutes per day.
  - Low Solar reflections impacts up to 20 hours per year or up to 20 minutes per day.
  - None Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening

#### Moving Receptors (Road and Rail)

- 4.28. Again, no specific guidance is available to identify the magnitude of impact from solar reflections on moving receptors except in aviation, however, it is thought that a similar approach should be applied to moving receptors as aviation, based on the ocular impact and the potential for after-image.
- 4.29. The FAA guidance states that for a solar PV development to obtain FAA approval or to receive no objection, the following criteria must be met:
  - No potential for glare (glint) or *"low potential for after-image"* along the final approach path for any existing or future runway landing thresholds (including planned or interim phases), as shown by the approved layout plan (ALP).
- 4.30. The following criteria has been set out for the purposes of this report:
  - High Solar reflections impacts consisting of any amount of yellow glare.



- Low Solar reflections impacts consisting of any amount of only green glare.
- None Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening.
- 4.31. The FAA produced an evaluation of glare as a hazard and concluded in their report<sup>16</sup> that:

"The more forward the glare is and the longer the glare duration, the greater the impairment to the pilots' ability to see their instruments and to fly the aircraft. These results taken together suggest that any sources of glare at an airport may be potentially mitigated if the angle of the glare is greater than 25 deg from the direction that the pilot is looking in. We therefore recommend that the design of any solar installation at an airport consider the approach of pilots and ensure that any solar installation that is developed is placed such that they will not have to face glare that is straight ahead of them or within 25 deg of straight ahead during final approach."

4.32. It is reasonable to assume that although this report is assessing pilots vision impairment, it can also be applied to drivers of other road and rail vehicles. Therefore, the driver's field of view will also be analysed where required and if the glare is out with 25 degrees either side of their line of sight then any impacts will reduce to **None**.

#### Moving Receptors (Aviation)

#### **Approach Paths**

- 4.33. Each final approach path which has the potential to receive glint is assessed using the SGHAT model. The model assumes an approach bearing on the runway centreline, a 3-degree glide path with the origin 50 ft (15.24 m) above the runway threshold.
- 4.34. The computer model considers the pilots field of view. The azimuthal field of view (AFOV) or horizontal field of view (HFOV) as it is sometimes referred, refers to the extents of the pilot's horizontal field of view measured in degrees left and right from directly in front of the cockpit. The vertical field of view (VFOV) refers to the extents of the pilot's vertical field of view measured in degrees from directly in front of the cockpit. The HFOV is modelled at 50 degrees left and right from the front of the cockpit whilst the VFOV is modelled at 30 degrees.
- 4.35. The FAA guidance states that there should be no potential for glare or '*low potential for after-image*' at any existing or future planned runway landing thresholds for the Project to be acceptable. Given the FAA guidance and commentary on impacts, the following criteria has been set out for the purposes of this report:
  - High Solar reflections impacts consisting of any amount of yellow glare.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Federal Aviation Authority, Evaluation of Glare as a Hazard for General Aviation Pilots on Final Approach (2015), Available at https://libraryonline.erau.edu/online-full-text/faa-aviation-medicine-reports/AM15-12.pdf



- Low Solar reflections impacts consisting of any amount of only green glare.
- None Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening.

#### Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT)

- 4.36. An air traffic controller uses the visual control room to monitor and direct aircraft on the ground, approaching and departing the aerodrome. It is essential that air traffic controllers have a clear unobstructed view of the aviation activity. The key areas on an aerodrome are the views towards the runway thresholds, taxiways and aircraft bays.
- 4.37. The FAA guidance states that no solar reflection towards the ATCT should be produced by a proposed solar development, however, this should be assessed on a site by site case and will depend on the operations at a particular aerodrome.
- 4.38. In order to determine the impact on the ATCT, the location and height of the tower will need to be fed into the SGHAT model and where there is a potential for 'low potential for After-Image' or more, then mitigation measures will be required.

#### **Assessment Limitations**

- 4.39. Below is a list of assumptions and limitations of the model and methods used within this report:
  - The model does not consider obstacles (either man-made or natural) between the observation points and the prescribed solar installation that may obstruct observed glare, such as trees, vegetation, hills, buildings, etc (that is, it calculates a "bare-earth" scenario);
  - The model does not rigorously represent the detailed geometry of a system; detailed features such as gaps between modules, variable height of the PV array, and support structures may impact actual glare results;
  - Due to variations in atmospheric composition, temperature, pressure and conditions, observed values may vary slightly from calculated positions;
  - The model does not account for the effects of diffraction; however, buffers are applied as a factor of safety; and
  - The model assumes clear skies at all times and does not account for meteorological effects such as cloud cover, fog, or any other weather event which may screen the sun.
- 4.40. Due to these assumptions and limitations the model overestimates the number of minutes of glint and glare which are possible at each receptor and presents the worst-case scenario.



Where glint and glare are predicted a visibility assessment is carried out to determine a more accurate, real-world prediction of the impacts.

# 5. BASELINE CONDITIONS

## **GROUND BASED RECEPTORS REFLECTION ZONES**

- 5.1. For the purposes of this report, the Maen Hir Solar Project has been assessed as two separate sites due to the distance between the solar panel areas in the northern and southern parcels. Cumulative effects between these parcels have been dismissed as the distance between them is greater than 2km, and cumulative effects are only likely to occur where the solar areas are located east or west of each other.
- 5.2. Based on the relatively flat topography in the area, solar reflections between five degrees below the horizontal plane to five degrees above it are described as near horizontal. Reflections from the Project within this arc have the potential to be seen by receptors at or near ground level.
- 5.3. Further analysis showed that this will only occur between the azimuth of 238.92 degrees and 298.18 degrees in the western direction (late day reflections) and 64.36 degrees and 129.27 degrees in the eastern direction (morning reflections) and therefore any ground-based receptor outside these arcs will not have any impact from solar reflections.



5.4. **Figure 1 – 4 of Appendix A** show the respective study areas whilst also subtracting from this the areas where solar reflections will not impact on ground-based receptors due to the reasons set out in **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.2**.

#### North Residential Receptors

- 5.5. Residential receptors located within 1km of the Solar PV Site have been identified (Table 5-1). Glint was assumed to be possible if the receptor is located within the ground-based receptor zones as outlined previously.
- 5.6. There are 19 north residential receptors (Receptors 231 249) which are within the noreflection zones and are clearly identifiable in **Figure 1: Appendix A.** The process of how these are calculated is explained in **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.2** of this report.
- 5.7. As per the methodology section, where there are a number of residential receptors within close proximity, a representative dwelling or dwellings is/are chosen for detailed analysis as the impacts will not vary to any significant degree. Where small groups of receptors are evident, the receptors on either end of the group have been assessed in detail.

Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
1	243223	392651	Yes
2	243388	392531	Yes
3	243374	392492	Yes
4	243203	392416	Yes
5	243250	392355	Yes
6	243384	392273	Yes
7	243374	392250	Yes
8	243402	392234	Yes
9	243088	392229	Yes
10	243128	392226	Yes
11	243182	392231	Yes
12	242896	392131	Yes
13	242955	392103	Yes
14	242889	392083	Yes

#### Table 5-1: North Residential Receptors



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
15	242895	392010	Yes
16	242917	391993	Yes
17	242689	391981	Yes
18	242813	391869	Yes
19	242837	391849	Yes
20	242494	391796	Yes
21	242203	391688	Yes
22	242809	391754	Yes
23	242777	391663	Yes
24	242942	391764	Yes
25	243325	391777	Yes
26	243393	391768	Yes
27	243483	391555	Yes
28	242229	391457	Yes
29	242261	391411	Yes
30	242750	391454	Yes
31	242773	391440	Yes
32	242966	391381	Yes
33	242990	391331	Yes
34	242925	391290	Yes
35	242733	391228	Yes
36	242513	390503	Yes
37	242435	390436	Yes
38	242497	390441	Yes
39	242561	390430	Yes
40	241968	390317	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
41	241770	390116	Yes
42	242565	390135	Yes
43	242475	389916	Yes
44	242452	389898	Yes
45	242558	389794	Yes
46	242455	389635	Yes
47	242503	389634	Yes
48	242499	389541	Yes
49	242412	389513	Yes
50	242462	389369	Yes
51	242466	389310	Yes
52	242436	389232	Yes
53	241199	389916	Yes
54	241697	389853	Yes
55	241386	389568	Yes
56	241317	389531	Yes
57	241306	389482	Yes
58	241154	389454	Yes
59	241050	389356	Yes
60	241030	389229	Yes
61	240931	389245	Yes
62	240842	389178	Yes
63	240967	389112	Yes
64	241580	389165	Yes
65	241609	389084	Yes
66	241819	388923	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
67	241860	388950	Yes
68	242352	388891	Yes
69	242343	388829	Yes
70	242330	388809	Yes
71	242221	388613	Yes
72	242177	388561	Yes
73	242143	388460	Yes
74	242111	388386	Yes
75	241511	388453	Yes
76	241653	388395	Yes
77	241758	388265	Yes
78	241369	388170	Yes
79	241388	388112	Yes
80	242009	388292	Yes
81	242494	388311	Yes
82	242352	388353	Yes
83	242319	388279	Yes
84	242410	388247	Yes
85	242434	388145	Yes
86	242485	388075	Yes
87	242460	387986	Yes
88	242466	387880	Yes
89	242421	387845	Yes
90	242462	387740	Yes
91	242542	387748	Yes
92	242591	387717	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
93	242227	387958	Yes
94	241973	387850	Yes
95	241938	387817	Yes
96	241968	387741	Yes
97	242053	387639	Yes
98	241956	387549	Yes
99	242516	387558	Yes
100	242416	387017	Yes
101	241458	386554	Yes
102	241408	386274	Yes
103	240615	386635	Yes
104	240625	386554	Yes
105	239234	387463	Yes
106	239210	387448	Yes
107	239017	387297	Yes
108	238566	387108	Yes
109	238277	387230	Yes
110	238182	386769	Yes
111	237953	386980	Yes
112	237882	387090	Yes
113	237844	387040	Yes
114	236893	386742	Yes
115	236668	386759	Yes
116	236037	387956	Yes
117	236178	388822	Yes
118	236552	388755	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
119	236481	388643	Yes
120	236301	388515	Yes
121	236635	388490	Yes
122	237135	389157	Yes
123	237217	389051	Yes
124	237242	389075	Yes
125	237563	388451	Yes
126	237505	387987	Yes
127	237629	389069	Yes
128	237900	389104	Yes
129	237921	389084	Yes
130	238216	389078	Yes
131	238316	389063	Yes
132	238326	388969	Yes
133	238276	388872	Yes
134	238178	388868	Yes
135	238327	388760	Yes
136	238285	388686	Yes
137	238337	388662	Yes
138	238600	388979	Yes
139	238592	388936	Yes
140	238738	388509	Yes
141	238741	388444	Yes
142	238644	388356	Yes
143	238389	388188	Yes
144	238885	387892	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
145	239614	387882	Yes
146	239686	388107	Yes
147	239591	388439	Yes
148	240253	388112	Yes
149	239943	388423	Yes
150	239940	388524	Yes
151	240031	388609	Yes
152	240117	388672	Yes
153	240184	388739	Yes
154	240562	388834	Yes
155	240796	389104	Yes
156	240677	388980	Yes
157	240635	389075	Yes
158	240507	389089	Yes
159	240354	389209	Yes
160	240382	389026	Yes
161	240404	388984	Yes
162	240314	388930	Yes
163	240201	388997	Yes
164	240112	389077	Yes
165	240052	389188	Yes
166	239915	389137	Yes
167	239860	389087	Yes
168	240861	389923	Yes
169	240767	389783	Yes
170	240794	389762	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
171	240625	389882	Yes
172	240190	389421	Yes
173	240131	389537	Yes
174	240108	389538	Yes
175	240012	389672	Yes
176	239746	389480	Yes
177	239539	389396	Yes
178	239420	389413	Yes
179	239329	389470	Yes
180	239361	389484	Yes
181	239226	389401	Yes
182	239267	389607	Yes
183	239086	389618	Yes
184	239000	389636	Yes
185	238990	389687	Yes
186	238955	389688	Yes
187	238878	389617	Yes
188	238723	389692	Yes
189	239397	389877	Yes
190	239223	389979	Yes
191	238929	390100	Yes
192	238383	389762	Yes
193	238045	389797	Yes
194	238042	389815	Yes
195	237923	389823	Yes
196	237912	389854	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
197	237808	389915	Yes
198	237744	390069	Yes
199	238199	390342	Yes
200	238033	390584	Yes
201	237817	390601	Yes
202	237773	390877	Yes
203	237662	390898	Yes
204	237862	391138	Yes
205	240019	390585	Yes
206	240012	390811	Yes
207	240014	390838	Yes
208	239815	390815	Yes
209	239830	390847	Yes
210	239785	390858	Yes
211	239730	391011	Yes
212	239588	391096	Yes
213	239590	391435	Yes
214	239420	391320	Yes
215	239439	391319	Yes
216	239229	391378	Yes
217	239143	391351	Yes
218	238140	391691	Yes
219	238285	391671	Yes
220	239839	392296	Yes
221	240453	391853	Yes
222	240777	391822	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
223	240808	391820	Yes
224	241485	392250	Yes
225	241538	392148	Yes
226	241304	391857	Yes
227	241798	391930	Yes
228	241625	391688	Yes
229	241809	391539	Yes
230	241189	391519	Yes
231	241340	392742	No
232	241575	392855	No
233	241584	392819	No
234	241710	393241	No
235	241905	393210	No
236	242123	393237	No
237	242328	393174	No
238	242391	393077	No
239	242460	393034	No
240	242590	392980	No
241	242678	392959	No
242	242768	392957	No
243	242777	392957	No
244	241979	392812	No
245	242243	392865	No
246	242705	392779	No
247	237631	386705	No
248	237439	386259	No



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
249	237454	386223	No

### South Residential Receptors

- 5.8. Residential receptors located within 1km of the Solar PV Site have been identified (Table 5-2). Glint was assumed to be possible if the receptor is located within the ground-based receptor zones as outlined previously.
- 5.9. There are 23 south residential receptors (Receptors 190 212) which are within the noreflection zones and are clearly identifiable in **Figure 3: Appendix A.** The process of how these are calculated is explained in **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.2** of this report.
- 5.10. As per the methodology section, where there are a number of residential receptors within close proximity, a representative dwelling or dwellings is/are chosen for detailed analysis as the impacts will not vary to any significant degree. Where small groups of receptors are evident, the receptors on either end of the group have been assessed in detail.

Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
1	244575	386019	Yes
2	243707	385567	Yes
3	243893	385487	Yes
4	244258	385514	Yes
5	244315	385523	Yes
6	244134	385388	Yes
7	244154	385366	Yes
8	244330	385333	Yes
9	244358	385353	Yes
10	244398	385371	Yes
11	244583	385315	Yes
12	244606	385330	Yes
13	244767	385210	Yes

### Table 5-2: South Residential Receptors



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
14	243404	384388	Yes
15	243477	384308	Yes
16	243551	384407	Yes
17	243636	384396	Yes
18	244716	384725	Yes
19	244733	384135	Yes
20	244883	384241	Yes
21	244906	384305	Yes
22	245508	384139	Yes
23	245512	384174	Yes
24	245556	384178	Yes
25	245580	384091	Yes
26	245794	384128	Yes
27	245920	384053	Yes
28	245993	384071	Yes
29	245948	384123	Yes
30	245875	384181	Yes
31	246067	384492	Yes
32	246099	384578	Yes
33	246336	384359	Yes
34	246777	384123	Yes
35	246319	383948	Yes
36	245226	383785	Yes
37	246019	383636	Yes
38	246004	383599	Yes
39	246900	383515	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
40	245674	383305	Yes
41	246020	383399	Yes
42	246072	383342	Yes
43	246096	383285	Yes
44	246084	383254	Yes
45	246090	383063	Yes
46	246127	382995	Yes
47	246119	382880	Yes
48	246113	382833	Yes
49	246209	382694	Yes
50	246121	382682	Yes
51	246099	382613	Yes
52	246029	382513	Yes
53	246037	382470	Yes
54	246003	382435	Yes
55	245944	382371	Yes
56	245926	382316	Yes
57	245899	382233	Yes
58	245997	382247	Yes
59	246209	382299	Yes
60	246229	382297	Yes
61	245651	382219	Yes
62	245843	382137	Yes
63	245809	382080	Yes
64	245765	382007	Yes
65	245823	381949	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
66	245447	381798	Yes
67	245772	381809	Yes
68	245790	381792	Yes
69	245809	381790	Yes
70	245241	381602	Yes
71	245654	381222	Yes
72	245642	381187	Yes
73	245607	381148	Yes
74	245050	381039	Yes
75	244888	380905	Yes
76	244941	381326	Yes
77	244670	381198	Yes
78	243982	381703	Yes
79	243773	381377	Yes
80	242819	380838	Yes
81	242415	380981	Yes
82	243056	381332	Yes
83	243058	381352	Yes
84	243118	381437	Yes
85	243093	381655	Yes
86	242763	381976	Yes
87	242800	381997	Yes
88	242781	382080	Yes
89	243100	382062	Yes
90	243085	382186	Yes
91	242635	382420	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
92	243109	382382	Yes
93	243114	382461	Yes
94	243078	382552	Yes
95	243058	382646	Yes
96	242736	382633	Yes
97	242851	382653	Yes
98	242880	382718	Yes
99	243064	382877	Yes
100	243072	382976	Yes
101	243034	383056	Yes
102	243027	383071	Yes
103	242776	382963	Yes
104	242827	383042	Yes
105	242902	383229	Yes
106	242770	383282	Yes
107	242653	383404	Yes
108	242665	383539	Yes
109	242688	383567	Yes
110	242672	383562	Yes
111	242816	383674	Yes
112	243093	383646	Yes
113	243305	383835	Yes
114	243257	383833	Yes
115	243086	383764	Yes
116	243129	383863	Yes
117	243044	383875	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
118	242973	383812	Yes
119	242894	383838	Yes
120	242834	383855	Yes
121	243015	383945	Yes
122	242737	383866	Yes
123	242610	384220	Yes
124	242265	383508	Yes
125	242311	383626	Yes
126	242402	383786	Yes
127	242518	383787	Yes
128	242453	383846	Yes
129	242422	383937	Yes
130	242352	383919	Yes
131	242309	383893	Yes
132	242220	383916	Yes
133	241427	384353	Yes
134	241678	384175	Yes
135	241609	384261	Yes
136	241500	384265	Yes
137	241492	384163	Yes
138	241551	384087	Yes
139	241490	384000	Yes
140	241631	384031	Yes
141	241800	384023	Yes
142	241913	383961	Yes
143	242023	383928	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
144	242138	383893	Yes
145	242219	383980	Yes
146	242186	384023	Yes
147	242111	384053	Yes
148	242009	384099	Yes
149	242018	384204	Yes
150	242087	384219	Yes
151	242120	384279	Yes
152	242027	384271	Yes
153	241860	384269	Yes
154	241897	384313	Yes
155	241977	384412	Yes
156	241956	384454	Yes
157	241899	384455	Yes
158	241806	384461	Yes
159	241862	384590	Yes
160	241824	384638	Yes
161	241895	384675	Yes
162	242047	384662	Yes
163	241988	384824	Yes
164	242020	384886	Yes
165	241324	384689	Yes
166	241301	384752	Yes
167	241068	385079	Yes
168	241187	385066	Yes
169	241480	385130	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
170	242073	385225	Yes
171	242132	385223	Yes
172	242504	385017	Yes
173	242471	385151	Yes
174	242293	385599	Yes
175	242329	385747	Yes
176	242550	385554	Yes
177	242598	385568	Yes
178	242614	385598	Yes
179	242378	386219	Yes
180	242494	386120	Yes
181	242903	385952	Yes
182	242925	385945	Yes
183	242949	385753	Yes
184	243138	385550	Yes
185	243227	384646	Yes
186	244280	383401	Yes
187	244311	383407	Yes
188	244470	383038	Yes
189	244300	382225	Yes
190	242931	386413	No
191	242917	386388	No
192	243007	386383	No
193	243109	386293	No
194	243259	386066	No
195	243381	386148	No



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
196	243439	386137	No
197	243858	386632	No
198	244028	386325	No
199	243966	386262	No
200	244001	386263	No
201	244121	386245	No
202	244093	386226	No
203	244031	386182	No
204	243917	386213	No
205	243929	386152	No
206	243890	386078	No
207	243907	386074	No
208	243957	386115	No
209	244076	386146	No
210	243786	386036	No
211	243524	385750	No
212	244198	380118	No

# **Road Receptors**

5.11. There are 27 roads within the 1km study area of both the north and south site area that requires a detailed Glint and Glare Assessment: Burwen Road, Bethesda Street, B5111, Lon Leidr Road, Holyhead Road, Goedwig Street, the NCR 5, and various other unnamed roads. There are some minor roads that serve dwellings; however, these have been dismissed as vehicle users of these roads will likely be travelling at low speeds and therefore, there is a negligible risk of safety impacts resulting from glint and glare of the Project.

# North Road Receptors

5.12. The ground receptor no-reflection zones are clearly identifiable on **Figure 2: Appendix A** and the process of how these are calculated is explained in **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.2** of this report.



5.13. **Table 5-3** shows a list of receptors points within the study area which are 200m apart.

Table 5-3: North Road Based Receptors

Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
1	243165	392777	Yes
2	241407	392444	Yes
3	241466	392254	Yes
4	241495	392062	Yes
5	241408	391882	Yes
6	241511	391747	Yes
7	241694	391670	Yes
8	241839	391532	Yes
9	241943	391362	Yes
10	241939	391164	Yes
11	242083	391048	Yes
12	242357	390767	Yes
13	242502	390634	Yes
14	242545	390441	Yes
15	242511	390259	Yes
16	242505	390061	Yes
17	242463	389866	Yes
18	242494	389670	Yes
19	242534	389475	Yes
20	242549	389277	Yes
21	241212	391842	Yes
22	241013	391855	Yes
23	240813	391852	Yes
24	240615	391836	Yes
25	240428	391765	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
26	240247	391693	Yes
27	240081	391585	Yes
28	239882	391595	Yes
29	239691	391535	Yes
30	239544	391415	Yes
31	238199	391722	Yes
32	238388	391682	Yes
33	238581	391684	Yes
34	238777	391679	Yes
35	238972	391669	Yes
36	239163	391638	Yes
37	239287	391530	Yes
38	239376	391355	Yes
39	239487	391190	Yes
40	239616	391043	Yes
41	239758	390925	Yes
42	239866	390758	Yes
43	240015	390625	Yes
44	240136	390466	Yes
45	240262	390311	Yes
46	240397	390164	Yes
47	240565	390065	Yes
48	240760	390028	Yes
49	240912	389934	Yes
50	241092	389853	Yes
51	241165	389671	Yes
52	243383	392561	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
53	243277	392396	Yes
54	243130	392262	Yes
55	242988	392121	Yes
56	242889	391950	Yes
57	242823	391762	Yes
58	242740	391584	Yes
59	242705	391391	Yes
60	242554	391267	Yes
61	242412	391126	Yes
62	242266	390989	Yes
63	242154	390826	Yes
64	242072	390646	Yes
65	242004	390457	Yes
66	241944	390266	Yes
67	241891	390074	Yes
68	241803	389899	Yes
69	241646	389776	Yes
70	241477	389670	Yes
71	241320	389550	Yes
72	241163	389427	Yes
73	241010	389298	Yes
74	240858	389169	Yes
75	240672	389102	Yes
76	240482	389044	Yes
77	240300	389030	Yes
78	240108	389067	Yes
79	239949	389179	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
80	239819	389330	Yes
81	239639	389397	Yes
82	239442	389418	Yes
83	239277	389528	Yes
84	239101	389623	Yes
85	238939	389733	Yes
86	238793	389868	Yes
87	238614	389945	Yes
88	238467	390079	Yes
89	238339	390223	Yes
90	238142	390259	Yes
91	237949	390268	Yes
92	237828	390387	Yes
93	237656	390483	Yes
94	237761	390138	Yes
95	237770	389947	Yes
96	237921	389839	Yes
97	238120	389828	Yes
98	238306	389789	Yes
99	238496	389740	Yes
100	238691	389722	Yes
101	238083	389638	Yes
102	238476	389578	Yes
103	238324	389087	Yes
104	238294	388890	Yes
105	238304	388695	Yes
106	238340	388499	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
107	238263	388319	Yes
108	238185	388135	Yes
109	238050	388004	Yes
110	237979	387819	Yes
111	237996	387627	Yes
112	237908	387450	Yes
113	237841	387269	Yes
114	237894	387098	Yes
115	237396	386628	Yes
116	237204	386666	Yes
117	237006	386692	Yes
118	236815	386745	Yes
119	236621	386764	Yes
120	240269	388841	Yes
121	240119	388709	Yes
122	239990	388562	Yes
123	239904	388382	Yes
124	239748	388377	Yes
125	239553	388363	Yes
126	239366	388308	Yes
127	239167	388313	Yes
128	238976	388374	Yes
129	238779	388397	Yes
130	238581	388366	Yes
131	238384	388332	Yes
132	238004	388324	Yes
133	237810	388309	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
134	237681	388167	Yes
135	237558	388040	Yes
136	237367	388091	Yes
137	237170	388122	Yes
138	236993	388205	Yes
139	236817	388296	Yes
140	236697	388423	Yes
141	236565	388516	Yes
142	236373	388542	Yes
143	236258	388671	Yes
144	236067	388656	Yes
145	239781	388148	Yes
146	239629	388080	Yes
147	239602	387884	Yes
148	239562	387705	Yes
149	239384	387619	Yes
150	239241	387485	Yes
151	239105	387340	Yes
152	238942	387232	Yes
153	238745	387212	Yes
154	238552	387263	Yes
155	238362	387304	Yes
156	238179	387226	Yes
157	238005	387141	Yes
158	240747	388953	Yes
159	240920	388853	Yes
160	241082	388735	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
161	241254	388636	Yes
162	241398	388499	Yes
163	241551	388374	Yes
164	241718	388299	Yes
165	241800	388117	Yes
166	241885	387936	Yes
167	241987	387767	Yes
168	242056	387580	Yes
169	242147	387402	Yes
170	242242	387228	Yes
171	242319	387044	Yes
172	241464	389404	Yes
173	241586	389256	Yes
174	241593	389056	Yes
175	241627	388860	Yes
176	241629	388660	Yes
177	241627	388464	Yes
178	242005	388147	Yes
179	242103	388320	Yes
180	242195	388498	Yes
181	242289	388674	Yes
182	242370	388857	Yes
183	242334	388342	Yes
184	243021	391673	Yes
185	243209	391693	Yes
186	243372	391791	Yes
187	243550	391797	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
188	241983	393274	No
189	242166	393206	No
190	242344	393131	No
191	242493	393008	No
192	242682	392947	No
193	242877	392913	No
194	241538	393202	No
195	241557	393002	No
196	241558	392805	No
197	241470	392627	No
198	241900	393264	No
199	241855	393071	No
200	241751	392913	No
201	237932	386920	No
202	237785	386788	No
203	237645	386652	No
204	237504	386518	No
205	237394	386353	No

# North Road Receptors

- 5.14. The ground receptor no-reflection zones are clearly identifiable on **Figure 4: Appendix A** and the process of how these are calculated is explained in **paragraphs 5.1 to 5.2** of this report.
- 5.15. **Table 5-4** shows a list of receptors points within the study area which are 200m apart.

### Table 5-4: North Road Based Receptors

Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
1	242416	386091	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
2	242348	385903	Yes
3	242288	385712	Yes
4	242223	385523	Yes
5	242149	385338	Yes
6	242088	385148	Yes
7	242029	384956	Yes
8	241929	384785	Yes
9	241839	384612	Yes
10	241825	384412	Yes
11	241828	384214	Yes
12	241906	384111	Yes
13	242093	384045	Yes
14	242253	383926	Yes
15	242424	383853	Yes
16	242543	383692	Yes
17	242652	383525	Yes
18	242734	383343	Yes
19	242848	383188	Yes
20	243007	383075	Yes
21	243035	382879	Yes
22	243046	382680	Yes
23	243061	382480	Yes
24	243088	382282	Yes
25	243119	382084	Yes
26	243151	381887	Yes
27	243133	381693	Yes
28	243080	381500	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
29	243066	381303	Yes
30	243064	381103	Yes
31	243080	380904	Yes
32	243135	380712	Yes
33	241469	384014	Yes
34	241636	384123	Yes
35	242437	385541	Yes
36	242627	385598	Yes
37	242810	385673	Yes
38	242994	385735	Yes
39	243145	385856	Yes
40	242575	383911	Yes
41	242765	383866	Yes
42	242953	383825	Yes
43	243142	383816	Yes
44	243335	383818	Yes
45	243535	383828	Yes
46	243722	383843	Yes
47	243915	383890	Yes
48	244092	383977	Yes
49	244270	384062	Yes
50	244456	384130	Yes
51	244649	384176	Yes
52	244848	384184	Yes
53	245036	384129	Yes
54	245236	384123	Yes
55	245435	384141	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
56	245633	384150	Yes
57	245824	384094	Yes
58	246014	384047	Yes
59	246207	383996	Yes
60	246397	383934	Yes
61	246585	383871	Yes
62	246772	383809	Yes
63	246941	383704	Yes
64	243618	385631	Yes
65	243788	385528	Yes
66	243935	385411	Yes
67	244031	385237	Yes
68	244126	385067	Yes
69	244305	384978	Yes
70	244427	384825	Yes
71	244504	384641	Yes
72	244589	384462	Yes
73	244649	384280	Yes
74	244636	386145	Yes
75	244531	385975	Yes
76	244433	385802	Yes
77	244357	385617	Yes
78	244366	385425	Yes
79	244332	385257	Yes
80	245943	383861	Yes
81	245961	383662	Yes
82	246014	383470	Yes



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
83	246058	383275	Yes
84	246109	383081	Yes
85	246138	382888	Yes
86	246132	382688	Yes
87	246051	382519	Yes
88	245960	382343	Yes
89	245880	382160	Yes
90	245797	381978	Yes
91	245736	381794	Yes
92	245714	381596	Yes
93	245690	381398	Yes
94	245658	381200	Yes
95	245593	381012	Yes
96	241154	385500	Yes
97	241118	385313	Yes
98	241088	385118	Yes
99	241197	384979	Yes
100	241188	384782	Yes
101	241325	384669	Yes
102	241497	384574	Yes
103	241520	384383	Yes
104	241508	384195	Yes
105	242562	386655	No
106	242553	386455	No
107	242515	386263	No
108	243311	385967	No
109	243381	386143	No



Receptor	Easting	Northing	Glint and Glare Possible
110	243563	386226	No
111	243749	386282	No
112	243922	386360	No
113	244103	386444	No
114	242728	386703	No
115	242856	386550	No
116	242974	386388	No
117	243095	386229	No
118	243222	386075	No
119	243475	385766	No
120	243187	380519	No
121	243256	380334	No
122	243384	380182	No
123	243499	380027	No

# **Rail Receptors**

5.16. There are no railway lines within 1km of the North or South site areas. Therefore, no rail receptors have been assessed.

# **Aviation Receptors**

5.17. Aerodromes within 30km of the Solar PV Site can be found in **Table 5-5**.

Table 5-5: Airfields within close proximity

Airfield	Distance (North) (km)	Distance (South) (km)	Use
RAF Mona	10.43	4.27	Military
Skerries Lighthouse	12.41	18.11	Helipad
RAF Valley	12.83	13.34	Military
Ysbyty Gwynedd Hospital	22.62	16.31	Helipad



Airfield	Distance (North) (km)	Distance (South) (km)	Use
RAF Llandwrog	27.92	21.53	Military

- 5.18. As shown in **Table 5-5**, there are five aerodromes within 30km of the Solar PV Site. However, only RAF Mona will require a detailed assessment as the southern parcel is located within their safeguarding buffer zone, outlined in **paragraph 4.24 4.26**.
- 5.19. The other four aerodromes do not require detailed assessments due to their location in relation to the Solar PV Site falling outside of the buffer zones outlined in **paragraph 4.24 4.26**.

### **RAF Mona**

- 5.20. RAF Mona is a military airfield. It is located approximately 3.7km west of Llangefni. See aerodrome chart (Figure 8: Appendix A)
- 5.21. The elevation of the aerodrome is 202ft (62m). RAF Mona has one asphalt runway, details of which are given in **Table 5 6**.

### Table 5-6: Runways at RAF Mona

Runway Designation	True Bearing (°)	Length (m)	Width (m)
04	031.17	1647.6	45
22	217.18	1647.6	45

5.22. The threshold location and height of the runway at RAF Mona are given in **Table 5 - 7**.

### Table 5-7: Runway Threshold Locations and Heights

Runway Designation	Threshold Latitude	Threshold Longitude	Height AOD (m)
04	53° 15′ 13.75″ N	004° 22′ 51.46″ W	56.88
22	53° 15′ 54.40″ N	004° 21′ 59.82″W	60.24

5.23. The ARP is located at the midpoint of Runway 04/22. The actual location of the ARP and ATCT is given in **Table 5 - 8**. The height of the ATCT is assumed to be 10m based off Google Earth.

#### Table 5-8: RAF Mona Airfield Reference Point

	Latitude	Longitude	Eastings	Northings
ARP	53° 15′ 33″ N	004° 22′ 26′′ W	241727	376206



ATCT	53° 15′ 37′′ N	004° 22′ 41′′ W	241475	376328
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# 6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Following the methodology outlined earlier in this report, geometrical analysis comparing the azimuth and horizontal angle of the receptors from the Project and the solar reflection was conducted. Although this model did not take into account obstructions such as vegetation and buildings, discussion on the potentially impacted receptors is provided where necessary. Such obstructions will be taken into account during the visibility assessment and will be discussed for each relevant receptor.

# **GROUND BASED RECEPTORS**

# North Residential Receptors

- 6.2. **Table 6-1** identifies the receptors that will experience solar reflections based on solar reflection modelling and whether the reflections will be experienced in the morning (AM), evening (PM), or both.
- 6.3. The 19 receptors which were within the no-reflection zones outlined previously have been excluded from the detailed modelling as they will never receive any glint and glare impacts from the Project.



- 6.4. **Appendix B1 and B41 B6** show the analysis with the solar panels modelled as fixed tilt at 15 degrees and 25 degrees. Whilst **Appendix B1 and B47 B9** show the analysis with the solar panels modelled as single axis tracker.
- 6.5. **Table 6-1** shows the worst-case impact at each receptor, based on a theoretical modelled impact without consideration of local vegetation or other obstacles and assuming no cloud at any point in the year.

Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours	of Impact	
1	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
2	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
3	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
4	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
5	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
6	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
7	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
8	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
9	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
10	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
11	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
12	No	No	5	0.08	Low	Tracker
13	No	No	1	0.02	Low	Tracker
14	No	No	5	0.08	Low	Tracker
15	No	Yes	78	1.30	Low	25
16	No	Yes	334	5.57	Low	25
17	No	Yes	1034	17.23	Low	25
18	No	Yes	3073	51.22	High	25
19	No	Yes	3374	56.23	High	15

Table 6-1: Potential for Glint and Glare impact on North Residential Receptors



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours	of Impact	
20	No	Yes	11240	187.33	High	15
21	No	Yes	9554	159.23	High	15
22	No	Yes	3996	66.60	High	15
23	No	Yes	3531	58.85	High	15
24	No	Yes	3707	61.78	High	15
25	No	Yes	791	13.18	Low	25
26	No	Yes	746	12.43	Low	25
27	No	Yes	1573	26.22	Medium	25
28	No	Yes	1067	17.78	Low	15
29	No	Yes	672	11.20	Low	15
30	No	Yes	2016	33.60	High	15
31	No	Yes	1980	33.00	High	15
32	No	Yes	1775	29.58	Medium	15
33	No	Yes	1549	25.82	Medium	15
34	No	Yes	1200	20.00	Medium	15
35	No	Yes	677	11.28	Low	15
36	No	Yes	2819	46.98	High	25
37	No	Yes	3422	57.03	High	25
38	No	Yes	2712	45.20	High	25
39	No	Yes	2542	42.37	High	25
40	No	Yes	5720	95.33	High	15
41	No	Yes	4580	76.33	High	25
42	No	Yes	3069	51.15	High	25
43	No	Yes	2813	46.88	High	15
44	No	Yes	2469	41.15	High	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours	of Impact	
45	No	Yes	1785	29.75	Medium	15
46	No	Yes	1400	23.33	Medium	15
47	No	Yes	1392	23.20	Medium	15
48	No	Yes	1149	19.15	Low	15
49	No	Yes	950	15.83	Low	15
50	No	Yes	226	3.77	Low	15
51	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
52	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
53	Yes	Yes	5303	88.38	High	25
54	Yes	Yes	3872	64.53	High	25
55	No	Yes	1007	16.78	Low	25
56	No	Yes	718	11.97	Low	25
57	No	Yes	853	14.22	Low	15
58	No	Yes	3674	61.23	High	15
59	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
60	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
61	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
62	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
63	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
64	No	Yes	119	1.98	Low	15
65	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
66	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
67	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
68	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
69	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
70	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
71	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
72	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
73	No	Yes	276	4.60	Low	25
74	No	Yes	352	5.87	Low	25
75	No	Yes	4271	71.18	High	15
76	No	Yes	2724	45.40	High	25
77	No	Yes	4307	71.78	High	25
78	Yes	Yes	5774	96.23	High	25
79	Yes	Yes	4691	78.18	High	25
80	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
81	No	Yes	617	10.28	Low	25
82	No	Yes	539	8.98	Low	25
83	No	Yes	758	12.63	Low	25
84	No	Yes	915	15.25	Low	25
85	No	Yes	1299	21.65	Medium	25
86	No	Yes	1459	24.32	Medium	25
87	No	Yes	2035	33.92	High	15
88	No	Yes	2356	39.27	High	15
89	No	Yes	2348	39.13	High	15
90	No	Yes	2493	41.55	High	15
91	No	Yes	2516	41.93	High	15
92	No	Yes	2548	42.47	High	15
93	No	Yes	2297	38.28	High	15
94	No	Yes	2356	39.27	High	25



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
95	No	Yes	3069	51.15	High	25
96	No	Yes	4664	77.73	High	15
97	No	Yes	4994	83.23	High	15
98	No	Yes	5936	98.93	High	15
99	No	Yes	2325	38.75	High	15
100	No	Yes	2153	35.88	High	15
101	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
102	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
103	No	Yes	40	0.67	Low	25
104	No	Yes	39	0.65	Low	25
105	Yes	Yes	9378	156.30	High	15
106	Yes	Yes	7543	125.72	High	15
107	Yes	Yes	8056	134.27	High	15
108	Yes	Yes	7068	117.80	High	25
109	Yes	Yes	7551	125.85	High	25
110	Yes	No	307	5.12	Low	15
111	Yes	No	1164	19.40	Low	15
112	Yes	No	3713	61.88	High	25
113	Yes	No	1357	22.62	Medium	15
114	Yes	No	1481	24.68	Medium	15
115	Yes	No	1320	22.00	Medium	25
116	Yes	No	520	8.67	Low	25
117	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
118	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
119	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
120	Yes	No	5	0.08	Low	15
121	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
122	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
123	Yes	No	68	1.13	Low	25
124	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
125	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
126	Yes	Yes	10326	172.10	High	15
127	Yes	No	172	2.87	Low	15
128	Yes	No	95	1.58	Low	15
129	Yes	No	50	0.83	Low	15
130	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
131	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
132	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
133	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
134	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
135	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
136	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
137	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
138	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
139	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
140	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
141	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
142	Yes	No	45	0.75	Low	25
143	Yes	Yes	413	6.88	Low	25
144	Yes	Yes	2263	37.72	High	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
145	Yes	Yes	4673	77.88	High	25
146	Yes	Yes	1546	25.77	Medium	25
147	Yes	No	98	1.63	Low	25
148	Yes	Yes	4059	67.65	High	15
149	Yes	No	110	1.83	Low	25
150	Yes	No	69	1.15	Low	25
151	Yes	No	17	0.28	Low	25
152	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
153	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
154	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
155	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
156	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
157	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
158	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
159	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
160	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
161	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
162	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
163	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
164	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
165	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
166	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
167	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
168	Yes	Yes	3507	58.45	High	25
169	Yes	Yes	2823	47.05	High	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
170	Yes	Yes	2348	39.13	High	15
171	Yes	Yes	5476	91.27	High	25
172	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
173	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
174	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
175	Yes	No	1113	18.55	Low	15
176	Yes	No	400	6.67	Low	15
177	Yes	No	492	8.20	Low	15
178	Yes	No	440	7.33	Low	15
179	Yes	No	301	5.02	Low	15
180	Yes	No	346	5.77	Low	25
181	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
182	Yes	No	485	8.08	Low	15
183	Yes	No	459	7.65	Low	15
184	Yes	No	406	6.77	Low	15
185	Yes	No	347	5.78	Low	15
186	Yes	No	544	9.07	Low	15
187	Yes	No	396	6.60	Low	15
188	Yes	No	401	6.68	Low	15
189	Yes	No	1447	24.12	Medium	25
190	Yes	No	2452	40.87	High	15
191	Yes	No	3812	63.53	High	25
192	Yes	No	551	9.18	Low	15
193	Yes	No	1181	19.68	Low	15
194	Yes	No	1276	21.27	Medium	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	РМ	Minutes	Hours		
195	Yes	No	1297	21.62	Medium	15
196	Yes	No	1385	23.08	Medium	15
197	Yes	No	1458	24.30	Medium	15
198	Yes	No	857	14.28	Low	25
199	Yes	No	2675	44.58	High	25
200	Yes	No	1270	21.17	Medium	25
201	Yes	No	46	0.77	Low	25
202	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
203	No	No	0	0.00	None	N/A
204	No	No	3	0.05	Low	Tracker
205	Yes	No	3030	50.50	High	25
206	Yes	No	3778	62.97	High	25
207	Yes	No	2355	39.25	High	25
208	Yes	No	1189	19.82	Low	25
209	Yes	No	933	15.55	Low	25
210	Yes	No	413	6.88	Low	15
211	Yes	No	1732	28.87	Medium	25
212	Yes	No	998	16.63	Low	25
213	Yes	No	1561	26.02	Medium	25
214	Yes	No	1783	29.72	Medium	25
215	Yes	No	1866	31.10	High	25
216	Yes	No	679	11.32	Low	15
217	Yes	No	540	9.00	Low	15
218	No	No	26	0.43	Low	Tracker
219	No	No	148	2.47	Low	Tracker



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
220	No	No	3782	63.03	High	Tracker
221	Yes	Yes	9660	161.00	High	15
222	Yes	Yes	2833	47.22	High	15
223	Yes	Yes	1783	29.72	Medium	15
224	No	No	125	2.08	Low	Tracker
225	No	No	128	2.13	Low	Tracker
226	Yes	Yes	4733	78.88	High	25
227	Yes	Yes	12731	212.18	High	15
228	Yes	Yes	4296	71.60	High	25
229	Yes	Yes	1065	17.75	Low	15
230	Yes	Yes	2490	41.50	High	Tracker

6.6. As can be seen in **Table 6 - 1**, there is a **High** impact at 68 receptors, **Medium** impact at 23 receptors, **Low** impact at 69 receptors and a **None** impact at 70 receptors.

6.7. **Appendix G** shows Google Earth images that give an insight into how each receptor will be impacted by the glint and glare from the Solar PV Site. There is a mixture of images used, which include aerial, ground level and street level. The aerial images show the location of the receptor with the solar farm drawn as a white polygon and can be seen on the images when the solar farm is theoretically visible. The area of the solar farm from where reflections may be possible has been drawn as a yellow polygon. The ground level terrain is based on the height data of the surrounding land showing no intervening vegetation or buildings. The white and yellow polygons can be seen in this view also. The street view gives a good indication as to whether the area of the solar farm where reflections are theoretically possible will be visible from the receptor point. Also, where appropriate images that have been taken from within the Solar PV Site have been used to show up to date imagery.

### Receptors 12 - 14

6.8. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B7** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.9. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

### Receptor 15 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 15)

- 6.10. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.11. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **Low**.

### Receptor 16 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 16)

- 6.12. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.13. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows intervening buildings between the Solar PV Site and the receptor. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening buildings are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to None.

### Receptor 17 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 17)

- 6.14. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.15. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **Low**.

### Receptors 18 and 19 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 18 and 19)

6.16. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from the northern half of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.17. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows vegetation between the Solar PV Site and the receptor. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

### Receptor 20 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 20)

- 6.18. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.19. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

### Receptor 21 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 21)

- 6.20. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.21. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

### Receptor 22 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 22)

- 6.22. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.23. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation and topography are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

### Receptor 23 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 23)

6.24. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.



6.25. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation and topography are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 24 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 24)

- 6.26. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.27. The first image in **Appendix B2 and B5** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on March 25<sup>th</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 25 and 26 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 25 and 26)

- 6.28. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.29. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation and topography are insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 27 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 27)

- 6.30. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from most, except a southeast section, of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.31. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows dense vegetation surrounding the receptor. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



# Receptors 28 and 29 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 28 and 29)

- 6.32. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from most, except a southeast section, of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.33. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows vegetation between Solar PV Site and the receptors. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the vegetation and topography are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 30 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 30)

- 6.34. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southwest section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.35. The first image in **Appendix B2 and B5** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:15 UTC on April 25<sup>th</sup> and at 18:45 UTC July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 31 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 31)

- 6.36. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southwest section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.37. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows dense vegetation and an intervening building between the Solar PV Site and the receptor. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation and intervening building are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 32 - 34 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 32 - 34)

6.38. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.39. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). This image shows dense vegetation between the Solar PV Site and the receptor. The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 35 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 35)

- 6.40. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southwest section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.41. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 36 - 38 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 36 - 38)

- 6.42. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 and a northern section of Array 7 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.43. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor s(yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 40 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 40)

- 6.44. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 and a central section of Array 7 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.45. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.



# Receptor 41 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 41)

- 6.46. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 5 and a southern section of Array 7 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.47. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second image is a ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 19:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>, respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 42 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 42)

- 6.48. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 and a central section of Array 7 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.49. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:15 UTC on April 1<sup>st</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 43 and 44 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 43 and 44)

- 6.50. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 and a southern section of Array 7 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.51. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



## Receptor 45 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 45)

- 6.52. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.53. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 46 - 49 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 46 - 49)

- 6.54. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.55. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 50 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 50)

- 6.56. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.57. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 53 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 53)

- 6.58. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.59. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptor 54 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 54)

- 6.60. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4, a southern section of Array 5 and a southern section of Array 8 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.61. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:15 UTC on April 15<sup>th</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptors 55 - 57 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 55 - 57)

- 6.62. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.63. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of Receptor 56 with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:15 UTC on May 15<sup>th</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 58 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 58)

- 6.64. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 and a southern section of Array 9 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.65. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on April 1<sup>st</sup> and June 10<sup>th</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.



#### Receptor 64 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 64)

- 6.66. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.67. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 73 and 74 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 73 and 74)

- 6.68. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.69. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 75 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 75)

- 6.70. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 and a northern section of Array 16 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.71. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

# Receptor 76 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 76)

- 6.72. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 and a northern section of Array 16 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.73. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



## Receptor 77 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptor 77)

- 6.74. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 and a northern section of Array 16 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.75. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

#### Receptors 78 and 79 (Appendix B1 and B4 Receptors 78 and 79)

- 6.76. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B4** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 and a northern section of Array 16 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.77. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptors with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 and 19:00 UTC on 15<sup>th</sup> June respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 81 - 85 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptors 1 - 5)

- 6.78. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.79. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of Receptor 86 with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on March 25<sup>th</sup> and June 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact upon Receptors 81 84 remains **Low** and the impact upon Receptor 85 reduces to **Low**.



#### Receptors 86 - 93 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptors 6 - 13)

- 6.80. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.81. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of Receptor 93 with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on March 25<sup>th</sup> and at 18:15 UTC on July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptors 94 - 98 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptors 14 - 18)

- 6.82. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.83. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptors (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of Receptor 93 with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on March 25<sup>th</sup> and at 18:15 UTC on July 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 99 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 19)

- 6.84. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.85. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation, buildings and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 100 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 19)

6.86. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.



6.87. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation, buildings and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 103 and 104 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 23 and 24)

- 6.88. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 11 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.89. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the vegetation that is to the west of the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 105 and 106 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 25 and 26)

- 6.90. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 11, northern section of Array 14 and central section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.91. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards Receptor 105. The third image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. These images confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible for Receptor 106 but not Receptor 105. Therefore, the impact remains High for Receptor 105 but reduces to None for Receptor 106.

# Receptor 107 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 27)

- 6.92. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.93. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the vegetation to the east of the receptor. The third image is a street view image with a view towards Array 11. These images confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen



all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible f. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 108 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 28)

- 6.94. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.95. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation, buildings and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 109 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 29)

- 6.96. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central and southern sections of Array 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.97. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view of the vegetation to the west and east of the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 110 - 111 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 30 and 31)

- 6.98. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 14 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.99. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors and of the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 112 - 113 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 32 and 33)

- 6.100. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 12 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.101. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors and of the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 114 - 115 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 34 and 35)

- 6.102. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 12 and a central section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.103. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site and of the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 116 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 36)

- 6.104. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 11 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.105. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 120 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 40)

- 6.106. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.107. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site and of



the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 123 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 43)

- 6.108. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.109. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the intervening topography and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 126 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 46)

- 6.110. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 11 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.111. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the intervening buildings and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and buildings are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 127 - 129 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 47 - 49)

- 6.112. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.113. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors and of the intervening buildings and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and buildings are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 142 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 62)

6.114. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.



6.115. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the intervening buildings and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and buildings are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 143 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 63)

- 6.116. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.117. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the intervening buildings and vegetation. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and buildings are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 144 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 64)

- 6.118. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 13 and a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.119. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and of the vegetation that is located to the east of the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation are sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 145 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 65)

- 6.120. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 13 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.121. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view of the vegetation to the east and west of the receptor. These images confirm that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen western views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.



#### Receptor 146 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 66)

- 6.122. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 13 and 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.123. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view of the vegetation to the east and west of the receptor. These images confirm that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 147 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 67)

- 6.124. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.125. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 148 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 68)

- 6.126. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.127. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east and west of the receptor is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 149 - 151 (Appendix B2 and B5 Receptor 69 - 71)

- 6.128. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B2 and B5** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 15 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.129. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This



image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact remains to **Low**.

# Receptor 168 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 9)

- 6.130. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4 and a southern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.131. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the vegetation that surrounds the receptor. This image confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 169 - 171 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 10 - 12)

- 6.132. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4 and a southern section of Array 5, 7, 9 and 10 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.133. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view towards the receptors. These images confirm that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 175 - 180 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 16 - 21)

- 6.134. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from southern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.135. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 182 - 189 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 23 - 30)

6.136. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from the southern half of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.137. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 190 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 31)

- 6.138. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 and a southeast section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.139. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirm that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 191 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 32)

- 6.140. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 and a southeast section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.141. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirm that the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 192 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 33)

- 6.142. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.143. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirm that the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 193 - 198 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 34 - 39)

- 6.144. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.145. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirm that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 199 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 40)

- 6.146. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 3, 4 and 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.147. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirm that the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 200 - 201 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 41 - 42)

- 6.148. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 3 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.149. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 204

- 6.150. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.151. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a ground level image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptor 205 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 46)

- 6.152. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.153. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the vegetation that is located to the east of the receptor. This image confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 206 - 207 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 47 - 48)

- 6.154. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.155. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 208 - 210 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 49 - 51)

- 6.156. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.157. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 211 - 212 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 52 - 53)

- 6.158. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 and 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.159. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east of the receptors is sufficient to



screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 213 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 54)

- 6.160. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.161. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography to the east of the receptor is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 214 - 215 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 55 - 56)

- 6.162. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.163. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography to the east of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 216 - 217 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 57 - 58)

- 6.164. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.165. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography to the east of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 218 - 219 (Appendix B1 and B49 Receptor 59 and 60)

6.166. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B49** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.167. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography to the southeast of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 220 (Appendix B1 and B49 Receptor 61)

- 6.168. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 and a western section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.169. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that farm buildings are sufficient to screen the views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 221 (Appendix B1 and B49 Receptor 62)

- 6.170. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 1, a northern section of Array 2 and a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.171. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view towards the receptor and Array 2. These images confirm that the ground floor views will be screened due to the intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 222 - 223 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 63 - 64)

- 6.172. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a central section of Array 1 and a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.173. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red and blue dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view towards Array 1 and Array 2. These images confirm that intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 224 - 225 (Appendix B1 and B49 Receptor 63 - 64)

- 6.174. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northeast section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.175. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography to the southeast of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible only. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 226 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 67)

- 6.176. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a norther section of Array 1 and 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.177. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east and west of the receptors is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 227 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptor 68)

- 6.178. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 and a central section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.179. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the ground floor views will be screened due to the intervening and buildings. Therefore, the impact reduces to Low.

#### Receptor 228 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 69)

- 6.180. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 and 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.181. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east and west of the receptor is sufficient to



screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 229 (Appendix B3 and B6 Receptors 70)

- 6.182. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B3 and B6** shows that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 and 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.183. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east and west of the receptor is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 230 (Appendix B1 and B49 Receptor 71)

- 6.184. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix B1 and B49** shows that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 and 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.185. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation to the east and west of the receptor is sufficient to screen views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# South Residential Receptors

- 6.186. **Table 6-2** identifies the receptors that will experience solar reflections based on solar reflection modelling and whether the reflections will be experienced in the morning (AM), evening (PM), or both.
- 6.187. The 19 receptors which were within the no-reflection zones outlined previously have been excluded from the detailed modelling as they will never receive any glint and glare impacts from the Project.
- 6.188. Appendix C1 C6 show the analysis with the solar panels modelled as fixed tilt at 15 degrees and 25 degrees. Whilst Appendix C7 – C9 show the analysis with the solar panels modelled as single axis tracker.



6.189. **Table 6-2** shows the worst-case impact at each receptor, based on a theoretical modelled impact without consideration of local vegetation or other obstacles and assuming no cloud at any point in the year.

Receptor	Pos	lint ssible n Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
1	No	No	19	0.32	Low	Tracker
2	No	Yes	44180	736.33	High	Tracker
3	No	Yes	9910	165.17	High	Tracker
4	No	No	0	0.0	None	N/A
5	No	No	0	0.0	None	N/A
6	No	Yes	619	10.3	Low	15
7	No	Yes	891	14.9	Low	15
8	No	Yes	333	5.6	Low	15
9	No	Yes	156	2.6	Low	15
10	No	Yes	26	0.4	Low	15
11	No	Yes	13	0.2	Low	15
12	No	No	0	0.0	None	N/A
13	No	Yes	35	0.6	Low	15
14	No	Yes	2404	40.1	High	15
15	No	Yes	1590	26.5	Medium	15
16	No	Yes	2281	38.0	High	15
17	No	Yes	2256	37.6	High	15
18	No	Yes	2072	34.5	High	15
19	No	Yes	804	13.4	Low	15
20	No	Yes	1072	17.9	Low	15
21	No	Yes	1276	21.3	Medium	15

#### Table 6-2: Potential for Glint and Glare impact on South Residential Receptors



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours	of Impact	
22	No	Yes	975	16.3	Low	15
23	No	Yes	968	16.1	Low	15
24	No	Yes	1348	22.5	Medium	15
25	No	Yes	1296	21.6	Medium	15
26	No	Yes	1527	25.5	Medium	15
27	No	Yes	2746	45.77	High	Tracker
28	No	Yes	2665	44.42	High	Tracker
29	No	Yes	2224	37.07	High	Tracker
30	No	Yes	1393	23.2	Medium	15
31	No	Yes	923	15.4	Low	15
32	No	Yes	789	13.2	Low	15
33	No	Yes	856	14.27	Low	Tracker
34	No	Yes	301	5.0	Low	15
35	No	Yes	1601	26.68	Medium	Tracker
36	Yes	Yes	2243	37.4	High	15
37	No	Yes	15571	259.52	High	Tracker
38	No	Yes	24436	407.27	High	Tracker
39	No	Yes	20	0.3	Low	15
40	Yes	Yes	29354	489.23	High	Tracker
41	No	Yes	25405	423.42	High	Tracker
42	No	Yes	10766	179.43	High	Tracker
43	No	Yes	5812	96.9	High	15
44	No	Yes	4410	73.50	High	Tracker
45	No	Yes	2683	44.7	High	15
46	No	Yes	2241	37.4	High	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
47	No	Yes	2141	35.7	High	15
48	No	Yes	1833	30.6	High	15
49	No	Yes	1116	18.6	Low	15
50	No	Yes	892	14.9	Low	15
51	No	Yes	978	16.30	Low	Tracker
52	No	Yes	1271	21.18	Medium	Tracker
53	No	Yes	1538	25.63	Medium	Tracker
54	No	Yes	2696	44.9	High	15
55	No	Yes	4007	66.8	High	15
56	No	Yes	5495	91.6	High	15
57	No	Yes	5283	88.05	High	Tracker
58	No	Yes	3738	62.3	High	15
59	No	Yes	1002	16.7	Low	15
60	No	Yes	742	12.4	Low	15
61	No	Yes	2654	44.23	High	Tracker
62	No	Yes	3482	58.03	High	Tracker
63	No	Yes	3454	57.6	High	15
64	No	Yes	3300	55.0	High	15
65	No	Yes	2284	38.1	High	15
66	No	Yes	2220	37.0	High	15
67	No	Yes	2437	40.6	High	15
68	No	Yes	2361	39.4	High	15
69	No	Yes	2218	37.0	High	15
70	No	Yes	2181	36.4	High	15
71	No	Yes	1092	18.2	Low	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
72	No	Yes	902	15.0	Low	15
73	No	Yes	478	8.0	Low	15
74	No	Yes	588	9.8	Low	15
75	No	Yes	366	6.1	Low	15
76	No	Yes	1145	19.1	Low	15
77	No	Yes	932	15.5	Low	15
78	Yes	Yes	5242	87.4	High	15
79	Yes	Yes	3509	58.5	High	15
80	Yes	No	613	10.2	Low	15
81	Yes	No	849	14.2	Low	15
82	Yes	No	1176	19.6	Low	15
83	Yes	No	1439	24.0	Medium	15
84	Yes	No	1043	17.4	Low	15
86	Yes	No	1818	30.3	High	15
87	Yes	No	394	6.6	Low	15
88	Yes	No	337	5.6	Low	15
89	Yes	No	64	1.1	Low	15
90	Yes	No	770	12.8	Low	15
91	Yes	No	23	0.4	Low	15
92	Yes	No	1258	21.0	Medium	15
93	Yes	No	2981	49.7	High	15
94	Yes	No	3488	58.1	High	15
95	Yes	No	3147	52.5	High	15
96	Yes	No	2847	47.5	High	15
97	Yes	No	1900	31.7	High	15



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours	of Impact	
98	Yes	No	2212	36.9	High	15
99	Yes	No	1815	30.3	High	15
100	Yes	No	2721	45.4	High	15
101	Yes	No	2805	46.8	High	15
102	Yes	No	2366	39.4	High	15
103	Yes	No	2390	39.8	High	15
104	Yes	No	2504	41.7	High	15
105	Yes	No	2516	41.9	High	15
106	Yes	No	2586	43.1	High	15
107	Yes	No	2415	40.3	High	15
108	Yes	No	1156	19.3	Low	15
109	Yes	No	892	14.87	Low	Tracker
110	Yes	No	1119	18.65	Low	Tracker
111	Yes	No	1025	17.08	Low	Tracker
112	Yes	No	1950	32.50	High	Tracker
113	Yes	No	3876	64.60	High	Tracker
114	Yes	No	3200	53.33	High	Tracker
115	Yes	No	3697	61.62	High	Tracker
116	Yes	No	4194	69.90	High	Tracker
117	Yes	No	4088	68.13	High	Tracker
118	No	No	3726	62.10	High	Tracker
119	Yes	No	3288	54.80	High	Tracker
120	Yes	No	2786	46.43	High	Tracker
121	No	No	2455	40.92	High	Tracker
122	No	No	3378	56.30	High	Tracker



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site		Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
123	No	No	2067	34.45	High	Tracker
124	No	No	1941	32.35	High	Tracker
125	Yes	No	157	2.62	Low	Tracker
126	Yes	No	312	5.20	Low	Tracker
127	No	No	721	12.02	Low	Tracker
128	No	No	1179	19.65	Low	Tracker
129	No	No	1016	16.93	Low	Tracker
130	No	No	896	14.93	Low	Tracker
131	No	No	655	10.92	Low	Tracker
132	No	No	552	9.20	Low	Tracker
133	No	No	377	6.28	Low	Tracker
134	Yes	No	2296	38.3	High	15
135	Yes	No	1607	26.8	Medium	15
136	Yes	No	2176	36.3	High	15
137	Yes	No	2162	36.0	High	15
138	Yes	No	1751	29.2	Medium	15
139	Yes	No	1256	20.9	Medium	15
140	Yes	No	864	14.4	Low	15
141	Yes	No	854	14.2	Low	15
142	Yes	No	543	9.1	Low	15
143	No	No	26	0.43	Low	Tracker
144	No	No	138	2.30	Low	Tracker
145	No	No	229	3.82	Low	Tracker
146	No	No	399	6.65	Low	Tracker
147	No	No	347	5.78	Low	Tracker



Receptor	Glint Possible from Site			Potential Glare Impact (per year)		Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
148	No	No	166	2.77	Low	Tracker
149	Yes	No	626	10.4	Low	15
150	Yes	No	1234	20.6	Medium	15
151	Yes	No	1160	19.3	Low	15
152	Yes	No	1402	23.4	Medium	15
153	Yes	No	1539	25.7	Medium	15
154	Yes	No	1921	32.0	High	15
155	Yes	No	2107	35.1	High	15
156	Yes	No	2455	40.9	High	15
157	Yes	No	2673	44.6	High	15
158	Yes	No	2726	45.4	High	15
159	Yes	No	2866	47.8	High	15
160	Yes	No	3040	50.7	High	15
161	Yes	No	2985	49.8	High	15
162	Yes	No	3109	51.8	High	15
163	Yes	No	3258	54.3	High	15
164	Yes	No	3264	54.4	High	15
165	Yes	No	3229	53.8	High	15
166	Yes	No	2482	41.4	High	15
167	Yes	No	241	4.0	Low	15
168	Yes	No	359	6.0	Low	15
169	Yes	No	523	8.7	Low	15
170	Yes	No	719	12.0	Low	15
171	Yes	No	2294	38.2	High	15
172	Yes	No	2419	40.3	High	15



Receptor	Pos	lint sible n Site			Worst Case Tilt Angle (Degrees)	
	AM	PM	Minutes	Hours		
173	Yes	Yes	15992	266.53	High	Tracker
174	Yes	Yes	16231	270.52	High	Tracker
175	No	No	14	0.23	Low	Tracker
176	No	No	2349	39.15	High	Tracker
177	Yes	No	1941	32.35	High	Tracker
178	Yes	No	1860	31.00	High	Tracker
179	Yes	No	1830	30.50	High	Tracker
180	No	No	4298	71.63	High	Tracker
181	No	No	2108	35.13	High	Tracker
182	No	No	10399	173.32	High	Tracker
183	No	No	10646	177.43	High	Tracker
184	No	No	17215	286.92	High	Tracker
185	Yes	Yes	10351	172.52	High	Tracker
186	Yes	Yes	5881	98.0	High	15
187	Yes	Yes	3313	55.2	High	15
188	Yes	Yes	3051	50.9	High	15
189	Yes	Yes	4028	67.1	High	15

6.190. As can be seen in **Table 6 - 2**, there is a **High** impact at 102 receptors, **Medium** impact at 17 receptors, **Low** impact at 67 receptors and a **None** impact at three receptors.

6.191. Appendix G shows Google Earth images that give an insight into how each receptor will be impacted by the glint and glare from the Solar PV Site. There is a mixture of images used, which include aerial, ground level and street level. The aerial images show the location of the receptor with the solar farm drawn as a white polygon and can be seen on the images when the solar farm is theoretically visible. The area of the solar farm from where reflections may be possible has been drawn as a yellow polygon. The ground level terrain is based on the height data of the surrounding land showing no intervening vegetation or buildings. The white and yellow polygons can be seen in this view also. The street view gives a good indication as to whether the area of the solar farm where reflections are theoretically possible will be visible from the



receptor point. Also, where appropriate images that have been taken from within the Solar PV Site have been used to show up to date imagery.

# Receptor 1 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 1)

- 6.192. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.193. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 2 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 2)

- 6.194. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.195. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

# Receptor 3 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 3)

- 6.196. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.197. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 6 – 11 and 13 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 6 – 11 and 13)

- 6.198. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.199. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This



image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 14 - 17 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 14 - 17)

- 6.200. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.201. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the buildings and vegetation located to the west of the receptors. This image confirms that the buildings and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 18 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 18)

- 6.202. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.203. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view the receptor. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 19 - 21 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 19 - 21)

- 6.204. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.205. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 22 - 30 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 22 - 30)

- 6.206. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from all, except a northern section, of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.207. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken



(red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 27 - 30 (Appendix B1 and B47 Receptor 27 - 30)

- 6.208. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from all, except a northern section, of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.209. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 31 - 33 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 31 - 33)

- 6.210. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from the northern half of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.211. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the vegetation of the west of the receptors. This image confirms that the vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 33 (Appendix B1 and B47 Receptor 33)

- 6.212. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.213. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 34 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 34)

- 6.214. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from the northern half of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.215. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken



(red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the topography and vegetation to the west of the receptor. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 35 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 35)

- 6.216. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from the northern half of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.217. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images were taken (red dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view of the topography and vegetation to the west and south of the receptor. These images confirm that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 36 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 36)

- 6.218. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.219. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is only sufficient enough to screen ground level views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 37 - 38 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 37 - 38)

- 6.220. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.221. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.



#### Receptor 39 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 39)

- 6.222. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.223. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 40 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 40)

- 6.224. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.225. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor. The aerial image indicates that there is vegetation that will screen views to the west of the receptor, whilst the second image confirms that vegetation will screen eastern views, therefore the image vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 41 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 42)

- 6.226. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.227. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the areas within Array 4 where glint and glare is possible will still be visible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

# Receptor 42 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 42)

- 6.228. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.229. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This



image confirms that the areas within Array 4 where glint and glare is possible will still be visible. Therefore, the impact remains **High**.

## Receptors 43 and 44 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 43 and 44)

- 6.230. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.231. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms shows that only filtered views of the Solar PV Site will be possible where glint and glare impacts are possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptors 45 and 46 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 45 and 46)

- 6.232. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.233. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 47 and 48 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 47 and 48)

- 6.234. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.235. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 49 - 51 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 49 - 51)

- 6.236. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.237. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This



image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 52 - 54 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 52 - 54)

- 6.238. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.239. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 55 - 60 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 55 - 60)

- 6.240. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2, southern section of Array 4 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.241. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 61 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 61)

- 6.242. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.243. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site and of the vegetation that surrounds the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 62 and 63 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 62 and 63)

6.244. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2, southern section of Array 4 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.



6.245. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

## Receptors 64 and 65 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 64 and 65)

- 6.246. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.247. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 66 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 66)

- 6.248. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.249. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site and of the vegetation that surrounds the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 67 - 69 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 67 - 69)

- 6.250. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 and a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.251. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view of the vegetation that is located to the west of the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptor 70 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 70)

- 6.252. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2, northern section of Array 3 and a central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.253. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site and of the vegetation that surrounds the receptor. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 71 - 73 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 71 - 73)

- 6.254. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 3 and a southern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.255. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 74 - 77 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 74 - 77)

- 6.256. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 3 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.257. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors and of the vegetation that is located on the eastern boundary of the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 78 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 78)

- 6.258. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 3 and central section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.259. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken



from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 19:00 UTC on June 1<sup>st</sup> and 05:00 UTC on June 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 79 (Appendix C1 and C4 Receptor 79)

- 6.260. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C1 and C4** show that reflections from a central section of Array 3 and a southeast section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.261. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptor and Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 80 - 81 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 1 - 2)

- 6.262. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 3 and a southeast section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.263. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 82 - 84 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 3 - 5)

- 6.264. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a central section of Array 3 and all Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.265. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptor 85 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptor 6)

- 6.266. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2, a northern section of Array 3 and a northern section of Array 5 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.267. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 86 - 89 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 7 - 10)

- 6.268. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 3 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.269. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 90 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 11)

- 6.270. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.271. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 91 - 94 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 12 - 15)

- 6.272. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.273. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This



image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 95 - 98 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 16 - 19)

- 6.274. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.275. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 99 - 104 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 20 - 25)

- 6.276. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2 and a northern section of Array 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.277. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible as there will still be intermittent views. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptors 105 - 106 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 26 - 27)

- 6.278. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.279. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 107 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 28)

6.280. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.



6.281. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

## Receptors 108 - 110 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 29 - 31)

- 6.282. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from all of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.283. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 111 – 123 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 32 – 44)

- 6.284. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from all of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.285. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 124 - 132 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 45 - 53)

- 6.286. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from all of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.287. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 133 (Appendix C2 and C5 Receptors 54)

6.288. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C2 and C5** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.



6.289. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptor (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

## Receptors 134 - 141 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 1 - 8)

- 6.290. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southeast section of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.291. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images were taken (red and blue dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view towards the Solar PV Site. These images confirm that the intervening buildings, vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptors 142 - 147 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 9 - 14)

- 6.292. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from the southern half of Array 2 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.293. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images were taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to None.

#### Receptors 148 - 152 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 15 - 19)

- 6.294. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southeast section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.295. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening buildings, vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 153 - 154 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 20 - 21)

- 6.296. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southeast section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.297. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening buildings, vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 155 - 158 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 22 - 25)

- 6.298. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southeast section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.299. The first image in Appendix G is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a ground level view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to None.

#### Receptors 159 - 162 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 26 - 29)

- 6.300. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.301. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation and topography is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 163 - 164 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 30 - 31)

- 6.302. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.303. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening buildings and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 165 - 166 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 32 - 33)

- 6.304. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.305. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is insufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible, with intermittent views possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptors 167 - 169 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 34 - 36)

- 6.306. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.307. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 170 - 171 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 37 - 38)

- 6.308. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.309. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 172 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 39)

- 6.310. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern and southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.311. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The aerial image shows southern and western views will be screened by a dense tree belt to the south and west of the receptor. The second image is a ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>. However, the impacts occur



when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 173 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 40)

- 6.312. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern and southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.313. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The aerial image shows eastern and southern views will be screened by a dense tree belt to the west of the receptor. The second image is a ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 18:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 174 - 175 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 40 - 41)

- 6.314. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.315. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the Solar PV Site. This image confirms that the intervening topography and vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 176 - 178 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 42 - 44)

- 6.316. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern, central and southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.317. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second and third images were taken (red dot). The second and third images are street view images with a view east and south towards the Solar PV Site. These images confirm that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.



#### Receptors 179 - 180 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 45 - 46)

- 6.318. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central and southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.319. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptors 181 - 183 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 47 - 49)

- 6.320. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central and southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.321. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening vegetation is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

#### Receptor 184 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 50)

- 6.322. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.323. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 and 19:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>, respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

#### Receptor 185 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 51)

- 6.324. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.325. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken



from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 and 19:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>, respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptors 186 - 187 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptors 53 - 54)

- 6.326. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a northern section of Array 2 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptors.
- 6.327. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial view which shows the location of the receptors (yellow pin) in relation to the Solar PV Site, and the location from which the second image was taken (red dot). The second image is a street view image with a view towards the receptors. This image confirms that the intervening buildings and vegetation that are located to the east and west of the receptors is sufficient to screen all views of the Solar PV Site where glint and glare is possible. Therefore, the impact reduces to **None**.

# Receptor 188 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 55)

- 6.328. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a central section of Array 2 and 4 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.329. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 and 19:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>, respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in **paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# Receptor 189 (Appendix C3 and C6 Receptor 56)

- 6.330. The 'Glare Reflections on PV Footprint' chart in **Appendix C3 and C6** show that reflections from a southern section of Array 1 of the Solar PV Site can potentially impact on the receptor.
- 6.331. The first image in **Appendix G** is an aerial image showing the position of the receptor (yellow pins) in relation to the Solar PV Site. The second and third images are ground level images taken from the position of the receptor with a view towards the Solar PV Site showing the position of the sun at 06:00 and 19:00 UTC on June 15<sup>th</sup>, respectively. However, the impacts occur when the Sun is low in the sky and behind the solar array at the time of glare impacts. Hence, the Sun's reflections will be far greater than those reflections from the solar array, as outlined in



**paragraph 4.16**. These images confirm that the sun will be the main source of solar reflection at the receptor. Therefore, the impact reduces to **Low**.

# North Road Receptors

- 6.332. **Table 6-3** shows a summary of the modelling results for each of the North Road Receptor Points whilst the detailed results and ocular impact charts can be viewed in **Appendix D1 D9**.
- 6.333. Appendix D1 D9 show the analysis for the road receptors.
- 6.334. The 18 receptors (188 205) within the no-reflection zones outlined previously have been excluded from the detailed modelling as they will never receive glint and glare impacts from the Solar PV Site.

Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
1	286	0	0	Low	Tracker
2	4831	6	0	High	Tracker
3	4222	161	0	High	Tracker
4	3471	3018	0	High	15
5	2643	4317	0	High	25
6	2929	4897	0	High	25
7	4313	4968	0	High	15
8	4783	899	0	High	15
9	4645	1349	0	High	15
10	5869	6933	0	High	25
11	4549	3994	0	High	25
12	3056	2919	0	High	25
13	5374	2904	0	High	25
14	6404	2639	0	High	25
15	4597	3164	0	High	25
16	4674	4114	0	High	25

Table 6-3: Potential for Glint and Glare impact on North Road Based Receptors



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
17	9546	1908	0	High	25
18	13048	1401	0	High	25
19	10605	571	0	High	25
20	11258	0	0	Low	25
21	3085	3774	0	High	15
22	3063	2058	0	High	25
23	4196	1206	0	High	25
24	5213	4453	0	High	15
25	15282	8015	0	High	15
26	6950	5887	0	High	25
27	4558	3669	0	High	25
28	4567	2790	0	High	25
29	4630	1703	0	High	25
30	4883	1548	0	High	25
31	2123	0	0	Low	25
32	2596	0	0	Low	25
33	2911	49	0	High	25
34	3229	291	0	High	25
35	3641	519	0	High	25
36	3862	651	0	High	25
37	3360	1098	0	High	15
38	5136	881	0	High	25
39	3545	1512	0	High	25
40	4972	705	0	High	15
41	3788	1529	0	High	25
42	4366	3246	0	High	25



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
43	5789	3045	0	High	25
44	7674	4228	0	High	25
45	7245	4723	0	High	25
46	9068	4944	0	High	25
47	8781	5495	0	High	25
48	8041	4958	0	High	25
49	10504	2740	0	High	25
50	9783	7432	0	High	25
51	5829	5558	0	High	15
52	487	0	0	Low	Tracker
53	237	0	0	Low	Tracker
54	262	0	0	Low	Tracker
55	382	0	0	Low	25
56	1935	991	0	High	25
57	2462	3920	0	High	15
58	2891	2678	0	High	15
59	4334	1508	0	High	15
60	6154	210	0	High	15
61	5426	2593	0	High	25
62	5355	3047	0	High	25
63	3636	4073	0	High	25
64	4264	9405	0	High	25
65	3537	5994	0	High	25
66	4310	5890	0	High	15
67	4763	4702	0	High	15
68	8006	6883	0	High	25



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
69	11125	1727	0	High	25
70	15095	1526	0	High	15
71	9691	796	0	High	25
72	8389	3133	0	High	15
73	3442	0	0	Low	15
74	761	0	0	Low	15
75	0	0	0	None	N/A
76	0	0	0	None	N/A
77	0	0	0	None	N/A
78	872	0	0	Low	15
79	3528	0	0	Low	15
80	9080	0	0	Low	15
81	9884	243	0	High	15
82	8651	464	0	High	15
83	8043	319	0	High	15
84	8072	245	0	High	15
85	8382	469	0	High	15
86	7528	1453	0	High	15
87	6890	1932	0	High	25
88	6620	2675	0	High	25
89	6427	3642	0	High	15
90	8842	1986	0	High	15
91	10719	1302	0	High	15
92	10751	173	0	High	25
93	9653	17	0	High	25
94	8953	787	0	High	25



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
95	7912	1165	0	High	25
96	6500	1242	0	High	15
97	6291	1330	0	High	15
98	7146	922	0	High	15
99	9096	433	0	High	15
100	9029	779	0	High	15
101	7590	398	0	High	25
102	8866	424	0	High	15
103	6120	0	0	Low	25
104	7329	0	0	Low	15
105	7116	0	0	Low	15
106	5017	0	0	Low	15
107	4382	0	0	Low	15
108	5420	288	0	High	25
109	76162	7820	0	High	15
110	87930	14085	0	High	15
111	64231	12050	0	High	15
112	58619	15673	0	High	15
113	54760	11710	0	High	15
114	12535	3264	0	High	25
115	7511	751	0	High	15
116	7615	903	0	High	15
117	7854	987	0	High	15
118	9704	1636	0	High	15
119	10266	1381	0	High	25
120	0	0	0	None	N/A



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
121	635	0	0	Low	15
122	1701	68	0	High	25
123	2811	148	0	High	25
124	2963	232	0	High	25
125	2527	72	0	High	25
126	2468	22	0	High	25
127	2350	90	0	High	25
128	1942	44	0	High	25
129	1967	20	0	High	25
130	2243	1	0	High	25
131	4493	0	0	Low	15
132	6179	0	0	Low	15
133	5486	0	0	Low	15
134	8231	2473	0	High	15
135	16296	3438	0	High	15
136	38104	3646	0	High	15
137	9731	2668	0	High	25
138	8731	1583	0	High	25
139	8566	0	0	Low	15
140	7953	0	0	Low	25
141	7071	0	0	Low	15
142	6839	10	0	High	15
143	5881	0	0	Low	15
144	5987	0	0	Low	25
145	5639	3263	0	High	25
146	5835	2176	0	High	25



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
147	6244	4458	0	High	25
148	7927	6650	0	High	25
149	14757	9173	0	High	15
150	19914	11552	0	High	15
151	37598	13297	0	High	15
152	10806	5505	0	High	25
153	9421	8028	0	High	25
154	9882	5013	0	High	25
155	11446	8441	0	High	25
156	12157	7877	0	High	25
157	11569	5927	0	High	25
158	0	0	0	None	N/A
159	0	0	0	None	N/A
160	1236	1058	0	High	25
161	1250	2672	0	High	25
162	1509	4075	0	High	25
163	1024	2728	0	High	15
164	1718	4793	0	High	25
165	3221	835	0	High	25
166	6810	788	0	High	15
167	7458	3386	0	High	15
168	6910	5226	0	High	15
169	7194	4430	0	High	15
170	7605	3589	0	High	15
171	7813	2129	0	High	15
172	8759	919	0	High	15



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
173	6537	686	0	High	15
174	4258	0	0	Low	15
175	2342	0	0	Low	15
176	517	0	0	Low	15
177	3222	1407	0	High	25
178	3667	246	0	High	25
179	2195	0	0	Low	25
180	1545	177	0	High	25
181	4178	0	0	Low	15
182	6032	0	0	Low	15
183	1995	630	0	High	25
184	2156	3026	0	High	15
185	2238	1918	0	High	25
186	2031	690	0	High	25
187	1827	496	0	High	25

- 6.335. As can be seen in Table 6-3, there are 148 receptors with potential glare impacts with "potential for after-image" (Yellow Glare), which is a High impact. There are 33 receptor points have potential glare impacts with the "low potential for after-image" (Green Glare), which is a Low impact. Appendix D1 D9 show detailed analysis of when the glint and glare impacts are possible, whilst also showing from which parts of the Solar PV Site the solar glint is reflected from.
- 6.336. **Appendix G** shows Google Earth images taken towards the Solar PV Site location at each of the receptor points where an impact is anticipated. The first image is a ground level terrain view and is based on the height data of the surrounding land showing no intervening vegetation or buildings. The Solar PV Site has been drawn as a white polygon and can be seen on the images when the Solar PV Site is theoretically visible. The area of the Solar PV Site from where reflections may be possible has been drawn as a yellow or green polygon. The second image is a street view image pointing in the same direction as the terrain image. This gives a good indication as to whether the area of the Solar PV Site where reflections are theoretically possible will be visible from the receptor point. For some receptors, a field of view (FOV) has



been drawn between two red lines, where the glare is situated outside this FOV, and therefore the impact is reduced to **None**.

6.337. As can be seen in **Appendix G**, views of the Solar PV Site from those with a potential glare impact, except for 43 receptors, are screened by a mixture of intervening vegetation, topography and buildings or are outside the field of view of the driver. Therefore, impacts upon these receptors reduce to **None**.

# South Road Receptors

- 6.338. **Table 6-4** shows a summary of the modelling results for each of the South Road Receptor Points whilst the detailed results and ocular impact charts can be viewed in **Appendix E1 E9**.
- 6.339. Appendix E1 E9 show the analysis for south road receptors.
- 6.340. The 15 receptors (109 123) within the no-reflection zones outlined previously have been excluded from the detailed modelling as they will never receive glint and glare impacts from the Solar PV Site.

Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
1	5992	3442	0	High	Tracker
2	6776	2389	0	High	Tracker
3	2842	0	0	Low	Tracker
4	1285	351	0	High	25
5	1645	3417	0	High	25
6	1058	2971	0	High	25
7	1087	4528	0	High	25
8	1316	4239	0	High	25
9	1083	3447	0	High	25
10	1448	2713	0	High	25
11	2067	1619	0	High	15
12	2049	915	0	High	15
13	3022	257	0	High	Tracker

Table 6-4: Potential for Glint and Glare impact on South Road Based Receptors



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
14	3611	402	0	High	Tracker
15	4440	853	0	High	Tracker
16	4653	990	0	High	Tracker
17	3559	963	0	High	25
18	3474	2175	0	High	15
19	3446	2550	0	High	15
20	3787	2680	0	High	25
21	4292	2626	0	High	15
22	4292	2419	0	High	15
23	4163	3355	0	High	15
24	5732	1741	0	High	15
25	6442	895	0	High	25
26	6347	1763	0	High	25
27	6300	642	0	High	15
28	4414	414	0	High	25
29	3582	926	0	High	15
30	1844	184	0	High	15
31	1665	1521	0	High	25
32	922	0	0	Low	15
33	2199	1013	0	High	15
34	1991	1340	0	High	15
35	3994	1554	0	High	Tracker
36	1151	1856	0	High	25
37	7502	11020	0	High	Tracker
38	8024	16302	0	High	Tracker
39	5248	11771	0	High	Tracker



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
40	5124	1416	0	High	Tracker
41	5779	2265	0	High	Tracker
42	5601	2990	0	High	Tracker
43	5186	4267	0	High	Tracker
44	4763	2616	0	High	Tracker
45	1377	388	0	High	25
46	2498	1086	0	High	25
47	2660	2613	0	High	25
48	2531	3530	0	High	25
49	1986	1373	0	High	15
50	939	1508	0	High	25
51	973	1431	0	High	25
52	953	1463	0	High	25
53	1136	1209	0	High	25
54	1408	376	0	High	25
55	1491	1016	0	High	15
56	1869	1168	0	High	15
57	1975	1478	0	High	15
58	2385	1229	0	High	15
59	2348	1095	0	High	15
60	2553	853	0	High	15
61	2650	369	0	High	15
62	2392	97	0	High	15
63	2306	36	0	High	15
64	134049	40820	0	High	Tracker
65	66840	38491	0	High	Tracker



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
66	1032	2748	0	High	25
67	722	4075	0	High	25
68	1020	3307	0	High	25
69	595	2224	0	High	25
70	1056	218	0	High	25
71	1454	1132	0	High	15
72	1407	1126	0	High	15
73	1779	476	0	High	25
74	758	1543	0	High	Tracker
75	811	1637	0	High	Tracker
76	775	1502	0	High	Tracker
77	0	0	0	None	N/A
78	209	207	0	High	Tracker
79	527	2122	0	High	25
80	3142	969	0	High	15
81	72698	5217	0	High	15
82	10373	8496	0	High	15
83	6516	5437	0	High	15
84	4841	2685	0	High	15
85	4467	1858	0	High	15
86	5745	864	0	High	15
87	4981	725	0	High	25
88	4684	4081	0	High	15
89	5213	2782	0	High	15
90	3724	1523	0	High	15
91	2780	2375	0	High	15



Receptor	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	Magnitude of Impact	Worst Case Tilt
92	1627	2100	0	High	25
93	3618	1883	0	High	25
94	4255	932	0	High	15
95	3253	62	0	High	15
96	578	0	0	Low	25
97	1121	135	0	High	25
98	1793	663	0	High	25
99	1944	1502	0	High	25
100	1167	2537	0	High	25
101	1162	2679	0	High	25
102	1103	2966	0	High	25
103	1259	2511	0	High	25
104	1670	1890	0	High	15

- 6.341. As can be seen in **Table 6-4**, there are 100 receptors with potential glare impacts with "potential for after-image" (Yellow Glare), which is a **High** impact. There are three receptor points have potential glare impacts with the "low potential for after-image" (Green Glare), which is a **Low** impact.
- 6.342. **Appendix G** shows Google Earth images taken towards the Solar PV Site location at each of the receptor points where an impact is anticipated. The first image is a ground level terrain view and is based on the height data of the surrounding land showing no intervening vegetation or buildings. The Solar PV Site has been drawn as a white polygon and can be seen on the images when the Solar PV Site is theoretically visible. The area of the Solar PV Site from where reflections may be possible has been drawn as a yellow or green polygon. The second image is a street view image pointing in the same direction as the terrain image. This gives a good indication.
- 6.343. As can be seen in **Appendix G**, views of the Solar PV Site from those with a potential glare impact, except for 43 receptors, are screened by a mixture of intervening vegetation, topography and buildings or are outside the field of view of the driver. Therefore, impacts upon these receptors reduce to **None**.



# **Aviation Receptors**

6.344. Table 6-5 shows a summary of the modelling results for each of the runway approach paths and the ATCT's, whilst the detailed results and ocular impact charts can be viewed in Appendix F1 -F3.

Component	Green Glare (mins)	Yellow Glare (mins)	Red Glare (mins)	
RAF Mona				
Runway 04	0	0	0	
Runway 22	0	0	0	
АТСТ	0	0	0	

Table 6-5: Summar	y of Aviation	<b>Glare Results</b>
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6.345. As can be seen in **Table 6-4**, there are no Glare impacts predicted at Raf Mona.

6.346. Overall impacts on Aviation receptors is None.

# 7. GROUND BASED RECEPTOR MITIGATION

- 7.1. Mitigation measures have been included to screen the **High** impact views from 11 residential receptors and 62 road receptors. These measures include planting/infilling of native hedgerows to a height of at least 3m at the areas clearly outlined on the **Mitigation Plan** (**Figure 5 and 6: Appendix A**).
- 7.2. **Tables 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 and 7-4** show the impacts at each stage of the glint and glare analysis, with the final residual impacts considered once the mitigation is in place.

Table 7-1: Residual Glint and Glare Impacts on North Residential Receptors



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
1	None	None	None
2	None	None	None
3	None	None	None
4	None	None	None
5	None	None	None
6	None	None	None
7	None	None	None
8	None	None	None
9	None	None	None
10	None	None	None
11	None	None	None
12	Low	None	None
13	Low	None	None
14	Low	None	None
15	Low	Low	Low
16	Low	None	None
17	Low	Low	Low
18	High	None	None
19	High	None	None
20	High	High	None
21	High	None	None
22	High	None	None
23	High	None	None
24	High	Low	Low
25	Low	None	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
26	Low	None	None
27	Medium	None	None
28	Low	None	None
29	Low	None	None
30	High	Low	Low
31	High	None	None
32	Medium	None	None
33	Medium	None	None
34	Medium	None	None
35	Low	None	None
36	High	None	None
37	High	None	None
38	High	None	None
39	High	None	None
40	High	High	None
41	High	Low	Low
42	High	Low	Low
43	High	None	None
44	High	None	None
45	Medium	None	None
46	Medium	None	None
47	Medium	None	None
48	Low	None	None
49	Low	None	None
50	Low	None	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
51	None	None	None
52	None	None	None
53	High	None	None
54	High	Low	Low
55	Low	Low	Low
56	Low	Low	Low
57	Low	Low	Low
58	High	Low	Low
59	None	None	None
60	None	None	None
61	None	None	None
62	None	None	None
63	None	None	None
64	Low	None	None
65	None	None	None
66	None	None	None
67	None	None	None
68	None	None	None
69	None	None	None
70	None	None	None
71	None	None	None
72	None	None	None
73	Low	None	None
74	Low	None	None
75	High	High	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
76	High	None	None
77	High	High	None
78	High	Low	Low
79	High	Low	Low
80	None	Low	Low
81	Low	Low	Low
82	Low	Low	Low
83	Low	Low	Low
84	Low	Low	Low
85	Medium	Low	Low
86	Medium	Low	Low
87	High	Low	Low
88	High	Low	Low
89	High	Low	Low
90	High	Low	Low
91	High	Low	Low
92	High	Low	Low
93	High	Low	Low
94	High	Low	Low
95	High	Low	Low
96	High	Low	Low
97	High	Low	Low
98	High	Low	Low
99	High	None	None
100	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
101	None	None	None
102	None	None	None
103	Low	None	None
104	Low	None	None
105	High	High	Low
106	High	None	None
107	High	None	None
108	High	None	None
109	High	None	None
110	Low	None	None
111	Low	None	None
112	High	None	None
113	Medium	None	None
114	Medium	None	None
115	Medium	None	None
116	Low	None	None
117	None	None	None
118	None	None	None
119	None	None	None
120	Low	None	None
121	None	None	None
122	None	None	None
123	Low	None	None
124	None	None	None
125	None	None	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
126	High	None	None
127	Low	None	None
128	Low	None	None
129	Low	None	None
130	None	None	None
131	None	None	None
132	None	None	None
133	None	None	None
134	None	None	None
135	None	None	None
136	None	None	None
137	None	None	None
138	None	None	None
139	None	None	None
140	None	None	None
141	None	None	None
142	Low	None	None
143	Low	None	None
144	High	None	None
145	High	High	None
146	Medium	None	None
147	Low	None	None
148	High	None	None
149	Low	Low	Low
150	Low	Low	Low



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
151	Low	Low	Low
152	None	None	None
153	None	None	None
154	None	None	None
155	None	None	None
156	None	None	None
157	None	None	None
158	None	None	None
159	None	None	None
160	None	None	None
161	None	None	None
162	None	None	None
163	None	None	None
164	None	None	None
165	None	None	None
166	None	None	None
167	None	None	None
168	High	None	None
169	High	None	None
170	High	None	None
171	High	None	None
172	None	None	None
173	None	None	None
174	None	None	None
175	Low	None	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
176	Low	None	None
177	Low	None	None
178	Low	None	None
179	Low	None	None
180	Low	None	None
181	None	None	None
182	Low	None	None
183	Low	None	None
184	Low	None	None
185	Low	None	None
186	Low	None	None
187	Low	None	None
188	Low	None	None
189	Medium	None	None
190	High	None	None
191	High	None	None
192	Low	None	None
193	Low	None	None
194	Medium	None	None
195	Medium	None	None
196	Medium	None	None
197	Medium	None	None
198	Low	None	None
199	High	None	None
200	Medium	None	None



		Magnitude of Impa	ct
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
201	Low	None	None
202	None	None	None
203	None	None	None
204	Low	None	None
205	High	None	None
206	High	None	None
207	High	None	None
208	Low	None	None
209	Low	None	None
210	Low	None	None
211	Medium	None	None
212	Low	None	None
213	Medium	None	None
214	Medium	None	None
215	High	None	None
216	Low	None	None
217	Low	None	None
218	Low	None	None
219	Low	None	None
220	High	None	None
221	High	None	None
222	High	None	None
223	Medium	None	None
224	Low	None	None
225	Low	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
226	High	None	None
227	High	Low	Low
228	High	None	None
229	Low	None	None
230	High	None	None

## Table 7-2: Residual Glint and Glare Impacts on South Residential Receptors

	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
1	Low	None	None
2	High	High	None
3	High	None	None
4	None	None	None
5	None	None	None
6	Low	None	None
7	Low	None	None
8	Low	None	None
9	Low	None	None
10	Low	None	None
11	Low	None	None
12	None	None	None
13	Low	None	None
14	High	None	None
15	Medium	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
16	High	None	None
17	High	None	None
18	High	None	None
19	Low	None	None
20	Low	None	None
21	Medium	None	None
22	Low	None	None
23	Low	None	None
24	Medium	None	None
25	Medium	None	None
26	Medium	None	None
27	High	None	None
28	High	None	None
29	High	None	None
30	Medium	None	None
31	Low	None	None
32	Low	None	None
33	Low	None	None
34	Low	None	None
35	Medium	None	None
36	High	Low	Low
37	High	High	None
38	High	High	None
39	Low	None	None
40	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
41	High	High	None
42	High	High	None
43	High	Low	Low
44	High	Low	Low
45	High	None	None
46	High	None	None
47	High	None	None
48	High	None	None
49	Low	None	None
50	Low	None	None
51	Low	None	None
52	Medium	None	None
53	Medium	None	None
54	High	None	None
55	High	None	None
56	High	None	None
57	High	None	None
58	High	None	None
59	Low	None	None
60	Low	None	None
61	High	None	None
62	High	None	None
63	High	None	None
64	High	None	None
65	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
66	High	None	None	
67	High	None	None	
68	High	None	None	
69	High	None	None	
70	High	None	None	
71	Low	None	None	
72	Low	None	None	
73	Low	None	None	
74	Low	None	None	
75	Low	None	None	
76	Low	None	None	
77	Low	None	None	
78	High	Low	Low	
79	High	None	None	
80	Low	None	None	
81	Low	None	None	
82	Low	None	None	
83	Medium	None	None	
84	Low	None	None	
85	High	None	None	
86	Low	None	None	
87	Low	None	None	
88	Low	None	None	
89	Low	None	None	
90	Low	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
91	Medium	None	None
92	High	None	None
93	High	None	None
94	High	None	None
95	High	None	None
96	High	None	None
97	High	None	None
98	High	None	None
99	High	Low	Low
100	High	Low	Low
101	High	Low	Low
102	High	Low	Low
103	High	Low	Low
104	High	Low	Low
105	High	None	None
106	High	None	None
107	Low	None	None
108	Low	None	None
109	Low	None	None
110	Low	None	None
111	High	None	None
112	High	None	None
113	High	None	None
114	High	None	None
115	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
116	High	None	None	
117	High	None	None	
118	High	None	None	
119	High	None	None	
120	High	None	None	
121	High	None	None	
122	High	None	None	
123	High	None	None	
124	Low	None	None	
125	Low	None	None	
126	Low	None	None	
127	Low	None	None	
128	Low	None	None	
129	Low	None	None	
130	Low	None	None	
131	Low	None	None	
132	Low	None	None	
133	High	None	None	
134	Medium	None	None	
135	High	None	None	
136	High	None	None	
137	Medium	None	None	
138	Medium	None	None	
139	Low	None	None	
140	Low	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
141	Low	None	None
142	Low	None	None
143	Low	None	None
144	Low	None	None
145	Low	None	None
146	Low	None	None
147	Low	None	None
148	Low	None	None
149	Medium	None	None
150	Low	None	None
151	Medium	None	None
152	Medium	None	None
153	High	None	None
154	High	None	None
155	High	None	None
156	High	None	None
157	High	None	None
158	High	None	None
159	High	None	None
160	High	None	None
161	High	None	None
162	High	None	None
163	High	None	None
164	High	None	None
165	High	Low	Low



		Magnitude of Impact	
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
166	Low	Low	Low
167	Low	None	None
168	Low	None	None
169	Low	None	None
170	High	None	None
171	High	None	None
172	High	Low	Low
173	High	Low	Low
174	Low	None	None
175	High	None	None
176	High	None	None
177	High	None	None
178	High	None	None
179	High	None	None
180	High	None	None
181	High	None	None
182	High	None	None
183	High	None	None
184	High	Low	Low
185	High	Low	Low
186	High	None	None
187	High	None	None
188	High	Low	Low
189	High	Low	Low



#### Table 7-3: Residual Glint and Glare Impacts on North Road Receptors

	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
1	Low	None	None
2	High	None	None
3	High	None	None
4	High	High	None
5	High	None	None
6	High	None	None
7	High	None	None
8	High	None	None
9	High	None	None
10	High	None	None
11	High	None	None
12	High	High	None
13	High	High	None
14	High	None	None
15	High	None	None
16	High	None	None
17	High	None	None
18	High	None	None
19	High	None	None
20	Low	None	None
21	High	High	None
22	High	None	None
23	High	High	None
24	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
25	High	High	None	
26	High	High	None	
27	High	High	None	
28	High	High	None	
29	High	None	None	
30	High	None	None	
31	Low	None	None	
32	Low	None	None	
33	High	None	None	
34	High	None	None	
35	High	None	None	
36	High	High	None	
37	High	None	None	
38	High	High	None	
39	High	High	None	
40	High	None	None	
41	High	None	None	
42	High	None	None	
43	High	High	None	
44	High	High	None	
45	High	High	None	
46	High	None	None	
47	High	None	None	
48	High	None	None	
49	High	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
50	High	High	None	
51	High	High	None	
52	Low	None	None	
53	Low	None	None	
54	Low	None	None	
55	Low	None	None	
56	High	None	None	
57	High	None	None	
58	High	None	None	
59	High	None	None	
60	High	None	None	
61	High	None	None	
62	High	None	None	
63	High	High	None	
64	High	High	None	
65	High	High	None	
66	High	High	None	
67	High	None	None	
68	High	High	None	
69	High	None	None	
70	High	None	None	
71	High	None	None	
72	High	None	None	
73	Low	None	None	
74	Low	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
75	None	None	None
76	None	None	None
77	None	None	None
78	Low	None	None
79	Low	None	None
80	Low	None	None
81	High	None	None
82	High	None	None
83	High	None	None
84	High	None	None
85	High	None	None
86	High	None	None
87	High	High	None
88	High	High	None
89	High	None	None
90	High	None	None
91	High	None	None
92	High	None	None
93	High	None	None
94	High	None	None
95	High	None	None
96	High	None	None
97	High	None	None
98	High	None	None
99	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
100	High	None	None	
101	High	None	None	
102	High	None	None	
103	Low	None	None	
104	Low	None	None	
105	Low	None	None	
106	Low	None	None	
107	Low	None	None	
108	High	None	None	
109	High	High	None	
110	High	High	None	
111	High	High	None	
112	High	High	None	
113	High	High	None	
114	High	None	None	
115	High	None	None	
116	High	None	None	
117	High	None	None	
118	High	None	None	
119	High	None	None	
120	None	None	None	
121	Low	None	None	
122	High	None	None	
123	High	None	None	
124	High	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
125	High	None	None
126	High	None	None
127	High	None	None
128	High	None	None
129	High	None	None
130	High	None	None
131	Low	None	None
132	Low	None	None
133	Low	None	None
134	High	None	None
135	High	High	None
136	High	High	None
137	High	High	None
138	High	High	None
139	Low	None	None
140	Low	None	None
141	Low	None	None
142	High	None	None
143	Low	None	None
144	Low	None	None
145	High	High	None
146	High	None	None
147	High	None	None
148	High	None	None
149	High	High	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
150	High	High	None
151	High	None	None
152	High	High	None
153	High	High	None
154	High	None	None
155	High	High	None
156	High	High	None
157	High	High	None
158	None	None	None
159	None	None	None
160	High	None	None
161	High	High	None
162	High	High	None
163	High	None	None
164	High	None	None
165	High	None	None
166	High	None	None
167	High	None	None
168	High	None	None
169	High	None	None
170	High	None	None
171	High	None	None
172	High	None	None
173	High	None	None
174	Low	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
175	Low	None	None	
176	Low	None	None	
177	High	None	None	
178	High	None	None	
179	Low	None	None	
180	High	None	None	
181	Low	None	None	
182	Low	None	None	
183	High	None	None	
184	High	None	None	
185	High	None	None	
186	High	None	None	
187	High	None	None	

Table 7-4: Residual Glint and Glare Impacts on South Road Receptors

	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
1	High	None	None	
2	High	None	None	
3	Low	None	None	
4	High	None	None	
5	High	High	None	
6	High	High	None	
7	High	High	None	
8	High	None	None	



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
9	High	None	None
10	High	None	None
11	High	None	None
12	High	None	None
13	High	None	None
14	High	None	None
15	High	None	None
16	High	None	None
17	High	None	None
18	High	None	None
19	High	None	None
20	High	High	None
21	High	None	None
22	High	None	None
23	High	None	None
24	High	High	None
25	High	None	None
26	High	None	None
27	High	None	None
28	High	None	None
29	High	None	None
30	High	None	None
31	High	None	None
32	Low	None	None
33	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact		
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
34	High	None	None
35	High	None	None
36	High	High	None
37	High	None	None
38	None	None	None
39	None	None	None
40	High	High	None
41	High	High	None
42	High	None	None
43	High	High	None
44	High	None	None
45	High	None	None
46	High	None	None
47	High	High	None
48	High	High	None
49	High	None	None
50	High	None	None
51	High	None	None
52	High	None	None
53	High	None	None
54	High	None	None
55	High	None	None
56	High	None	None
57	High	None	None
58	High	None	None



	Magnitude of Impact			
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts	
59	High	None	None	
60	High	None	None	
61	High	None	None	
62	High	None	None	
63	High	None	None	
64	High	None	None	
65	High	None	None	
66	High	High	None	
67	High	High	None	
68	High	None	None	
69	High	High	None	
70	High	High	None	
71	High	High	None	
72	High	None	None	
73	High	None	None	
74	High	None	None	
75	High	High	None	
76	High	None	None	
77	None	None	None	
78	High	None	None	
79	High	None	None	
80	High	None	None	
81	High	High	None	
82	High	None	None	
83	High	None	None	



		Magnitude of Impact	
Receptor	After Geometric Analysis	After Visibility Analysis	Residual Impacts
84	High	None	None
85	High	None	None
86	High	None	None
87	High	None	None
88	High	None	None
89	High	None	None
90	High	None	None
91	High	None	None
92	High	None	None
93	High	None	None
94	High	None	None
95	High	None	None
96	Low	None	None
97	High	None	None
98	High	None	None
99	High	None	None
100	High	None	None
101	High	High	None
102	High	None	None
103	High	None	None
104	High	None	None



7.3. Table 7 – 5, 7 – 6, 7 – 7 and 7 – 8 show the overall impacts for all residential and road receptors.

Table 7-5: Solar Reflection: North Residential Receptors

Magnitude	Theoretical Visibility	Actual Visibility (No Mitigation)	Actual Visibility with Mitigation
High	68	6	0
Medium	23	0	0
Low	69	35	36
None	70	189	194

- High Solar reflections impacts of over 30 hours per year or over 30 minutes per day
  - Medium Solar reflections impacts between 20 and 30 hours per year or between 20 minutes and 30 minutes per day
  - Low Solar reflections impacts between 0 and 20 hours per year or between 0 minutes and 20 minutes per day
  - None Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening

#### Table 7-6: Solar Reflection: South Residential Receptors

Magnitude	Theoretical Visibility	Actual Visibility (No Mitigation)	Actual Visibility with Mitigation
High	102	5	0
Medium	17	0	0
Low	67	18	18
None	3	166	171

- High Solar reflections impacts of over 30 hours per year or over 30 minutes per day
- Medium Solar reflections impacts between 20 and 30 hours per year or between 20 minutes and 30 minutes per day
- Low Solar reflections impacts between 0 and 20 hours per year or between 0 minutes and 20 minutes per day
- None Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening



### Table 7-7: Solar Reflections: North Road Receptors

Magnitude	Theoretical Visibility	Actual Visibility (No Mitigation)	Actual Visibility with Mitigation	
High	148	43	0	
Low	33	0	0	
None	6	144	187	

• **High -** Solar reflections impacts with yellow glare (potential for after-image).

• Low - Solar reflections impacts with only green glare (low potential for after-image)

• None - Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening or being outside the drivers field of view

## Table 7-8: Solar Reflection: South Road Receptors

Magnitude	Theoretical Visibility	Actual Visibility (No Mitigation)	Actual Visibility with Mitigation
High	98	19	0
Low	3	0	0
None	3	85	104

• High - Solar reflections impacts with yellow glare (potential for after-image).

• Low - Solar reflections impacts with only green glare (low potential for after-image)

• None - Effects not geometrically possible or no visibility of reflective surfaces likely due to high levels of intervening screening or being outside the drivers field of view

# 8. SUMMARY

8.1. This assessment considers the potential impacts on ground-based receptors such as roads and residential dwellings as well as aviation assets. A 1km study area around the Solar PV Site is considered adequate for the assessment of ground-based (residential and road) receptors, whilst a 30km study area is chosen for aviation receptors. Within the ground-based study areas of the Solar PV Site, there are 461 residential receptors and 328 road receptors that were considered. No rail receptors were located within the 1km study area. As per the methodology section, where there are several residential receptors within close proximity, a representative dwelling or dwellings is/are chosen for full assessment as the impacts will not vary to any significant degree. Where small groups of receptors have been evident, the receptors on either end of the group have been assessed in detail. 42 residential and 37 road receptors were dismissed as they are located within the no reflection zones (see paragraph 5.5). Five aerodromes are located within the 30km study area; however, only RAF Mona required a



detailed assessment as the Solar PV Site is located within their respective safeguarding buffer zones. The other four aerodromes did not require a detailed assessment due to their size and/or orientation in relation to the Solar PV Site.

- 8.2. Geometric analysis was conducted at 419 individual residential receptors and 291 road receptors. Also, geometric analysis was conducted at two runway approach paths and one Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) at RAF Mona.
- 8.3. The assessment concludes that:
  - Solar reflections are possible at 346 of the 419 residential receptors assessed within the 1km study area. The initial bald-earth scenario identified potential impacts as High at 170 receptors, Medium at 40 receptors, Low at 136 receptors and None at 73 receptors. Upon reviewing the actual visibility of the receptors, impacts remain High at 11 receptors, reduce to Low at 53 receptors and None at 355 receptors. Once mitigation measures were considered, impacts reduce to Low at 53 receptors are Low.
  - Solar reflections are possible at 284 of the 326 road receptors assessed within the 1km study area. The initial bald-earth scenario identified potential impacts as **High** at 250 receptors, **Low** at 34 receptors and **None** at the remaining 42 receptors. Upon reviewing the actual visibility of the receptors, impacts remain **High** at 62 receptors and reduced to **None** at all remaining receptors. Once mitigation measures were considered, impacts reduce to **None** at all remaining receptors. Therefore, overall impacts on residential receptors are **None**.
  - Two runway approach paths and one ATCT was assessed in detailed at RAF Mona. Only Green **No impacts were predicted to occur**. Overall aviation impacts are **None**.
- 8.4. Mitigation measures have been included to screen the High impact views from 11 residential receptors and 62 road receptors. These measures include planting/infilling of native hedgerows to a height of at least 3m at the areas clearly outlined on the Mitigation Plan (Figure 5 and 6: Appendix A).
- 8.5. The effects of glint and glare and their impact on local receptors has been analysed in detail and there is predicted to be **No impacts** upon aviation receptors. Impacts upon ground-based receptors are predicted to be **Low** and therefore, **Not Significant**.



# 9. APPENDICES

# **APPENDIX A: FIGURES**

- Figure 1: North Residential Receptor Map
- Figure 2: North Road Receptor Map
- Figure 3: South Residential Receptor Map
- Figure 4: South Road Receptor Map
- Figure 5: North Mitigation Plan Map
- Figure 6: South Mitigation Plan Map
- Figure 7: PEIR Boundary



• Figure 8: RAF Mona Aerodrome Chart

APPENDIX **B1** AND **B41 – B9: NORTH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTOR GLARE** RESULTS

APPENDIX C1 – C9: SOUTH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTOR GLARE RESULTS

APPENDIX D1 – D9: NORTH ROAD RECEPTOR GLARE RESULTS

APPENDIX E1 – E9: SOUTH ROAD RECEPTOR GLARE RESULTS

APPENDIX F1 – F3: AVIATION RECEPTOR GLARE RESULTS

APPENDIX G: VISIBILITY ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE

APPENDIX H: SOLAR MODULE GLARE AND REFLECTANCE TECHNICAL MEMO

