



Interested Party Reference number



When we initially submitted our relevant representation comments via the website we were under the impression that we would be able to submit a more comprehensive and detailed representation once we had registered our interest and obtained an IP reference number.

It soon became apparent this was not the case and further comments would only be accepted after the Preliminary Meeting and notification of hearings.

I do agree this was our mistake but the procedure for the first time lay person to navigate is somewhat confusing and surprisingly time sensitive, especially as the period was leading up to Christmas and the deadline just after the Christmas period. So unfortunately the comments we left were condensed and concise. We feel the full facts of our situation need to be with the Examining Authority.

We reside at [REDACTED] and it is home to ourselves and our six horses, two pot-bellied x kuni kuni pigs, two boar goats, rescued battery hens and our rescued husky x german shepherd.

Our horses consist of two veterans (both well into their thirties and enjoying a peaceful retirement), our daughter's two event ponies (whom she competes affiliated at British Eventing), our grandchildren's pony and my own horse.

Our facilities include a stable block and tack room, feed room, riding arena, individual post and rail paddocks, housing for both goats and pigs and chicken runs for the hens and cockerel.

We have been in situ for thirteen years. The property and location was chosen with the horses welfare in mind, to provide a safe and secure environment for them and ourselves.

We have put in place all equestrian facilities.

The construction and post construction of solar arrays and sub-station neighbouring our equestrian property will make our every day life and daily routine unsafe both for ourselves and our animals.

This includes managing, riding, schooling, leading the horses in-hand to and from the paddocks to their stables and vice versa,

visits by our vet (MRCVS), farrier (DipWCF) and coach (B.H.S.I.)

All in all the safety of our every day life would be seriously compromised.

Construction noise and visual activity near horses can cause significant stress, as horses are instinctually prey animals that fear sudden loud noises and movements. The unpredictability of construction equipment can trigger 'flight' responses, while the long term presence of such activity can lead to chronic stress, affecting their health and behaviour.

Signs of construction related stress in horses

Behavioural changes: increased anxiety, agitation and restlessness, such as pacing, pawing, box walking and in severe cases, dangerous behaviour like bolting or rearing.

Physical signs: high pulse and respiratory rates, excessive sweating, trembling, flared nostrils and in some cases, diarrhoea.

Stereo typical behaviours: increased evidence of vices like wind sucking, crib biting or weaving.

Physical ailments: unexplained weight loss, lethargy or the development of Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome (EGUS) due to prolonged stress.

Performance issues: reluctance to work, poor ridden performance or acting 'shut down' (apathy).

Impact on well being

Chronic stress: long term exposure to noise pollution from machinery can impact their ability to rest, potentially leading to sleep deprivation.

Injury risk: increased anxiety can lead to injuries from panic, such as running into fences.

Reduced immunity: constant stress can compromise the immune system, making them more susceptible to infection.

Stress induced colic: frequently triggered by environmental or routine changes, rather than organic disease.

Prolonged stress can have severe health consequences.

So we were extremely surprised and disappointed when we read the non-statutory report dated March 2025, which I believe would have accompanied the application EN010148 to the Planning Inspectorate.

The said report has no mention of our concerns for our equines, which we gave both verbally and in writing at the meeting we attended, Monday 16th October 2023 at Thornesians RUFC, DN8 5BU. We still do not know why our concerns were omitted from the consultation feedback.

We did however receive a site visit from an RWE employee, namely an architect but had no follow up dialogue or correspondence.

We have requested numerous times, including the very first meeting, an impact assessment regarding the impact on our horses which would trigger an impact upon ourselves that construction and post construction of both solar arrays and sub-station would have.

We were told this would not be possible and each request was refused without explanation.

Yet in October 2025 Morgan and Morecambe Windfarms produced a comprehensive report for their application EN020028.

MORGAN AND MORECAMBE WIND
FARMS: TRANSMISSION ASSETS
Managing Construction Noise at Equestrian
Receptors Technical Note

Deadline 6

22 October 2025

MRCNS-J3303-RPS-19251

MOR001-FLO-CON-ENV-NOT-0105

Document reference: S_D6_9/F01

The document was requested by the Examining Authority lead by David Cliff, supported by Jonathan Gorst, Richard Morgan and Maria Rokicka.

This in depth report, I believe, is of significant importance when deciding the decisions of applications neighbouring equestrian receptors.

As far as I am aware this is the only study published regarding equestrian receptors in the connection with the construction of solar farms/wind farms.

I have spoken with the British Horse Society (BHS) and their guidelines are concerned only with bridlepaths and solar farm construction, no guidelines are in place for solar farm construction neighbouring equestrian properties.

The decision that will be made is a decision that will affect our horses and our lives for the rest of our days

We feel the initial community meetings held by RWE, were basically lip service, if our concerns were ignored and omitted from the consultation feedback, how many more rural residents were ignored?

The meeting with Mr Hunt (see attached email) was a tick box exercise by RWE, where we were told in person that unfortunately we were COLLATERAL DAMAGE. We find this appalling and unacceptable. We feel we have been viewed by RWE as an irritant rather than the experienced, concerned and responsible horse owners that we are.

We are now left with the uncertainty and dread of this situation which is having a

negative effect on our physical and mental well-being.

Rural life is challenging and demanding at the best of times but the welfare of our horses and other animals remains of paramount importance at ALL times.

We respectfully request that the Examining Authority commission an impact assessment such as the Morgan and Morecambe report. Due to the land surrounding [REDACTED] we would request that such a report also includes visual impact.

The land is open, farmed agricultural land with very little screening and the riding arena, the stables and our property are raised giving even further visibility. Any mitigation would prove to be very difficult due to the 'nature of the beast'.

We feel any evidence, documentary or otherwise, concerning equine/equestrian receptors should be published for use in future decision making. These decisions are life changing for equestrians and their horses. Surely the Morgan and Morecambe report has set a precedent for such reports to be considered in ongoing and future applications neighbouring equestrian receptors.

The information provided by RWE is insufficient to ensure the safety of our horses and ourselves.

Surely the solar arrays and sub-station in question could have been incorporated in the initial design in a more considered way and perhaps after studies of such receptors had been undertaken.

Please find attached e-mails and the Morgan and Morecambe 'Managing

construction noise at equestrian receptors
technical note' for your perusal giving
further insight into the situation.

As an additional point:-

Could you please clarify on how this
application is to proceed without the
guarantee of connection to the grid and the
unknown location of the connection. I
notice it is now scheduled to connect to the
national grid transmission network
between 2031 and 2035.

Reading the available correspondence
between the EA, NGET and RWE regarding
the connection there seems to be much
uncertainty which is creating added
confusion and worry for ourselves.

Sharon Roslyn.

Telephone 



MORGAN AND MORECAMBE OFFSHORE WIND FARMS: TRANSMISSION ASSETS

Managing Construction Noise at Equestrian Receptors Technical Note



**Deadline: 6
22 October 2025
Rev: F01**

**Document Numbers:
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MOR001-FLO-CON-ENV-NOT-0105**

Document reference: S_D6_9/F01

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Version	Purpose of document	Approved by	Date	Approved by	Date
F01	Deadline 6	GL	October 2025	IM	October 2025

Prepared by:

RPS

Prepared for:

**Morgan Offshore Wind Limited,
Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Ltd**

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Decibel	A unit used to measure or compare the intensity of a sound by comparing it with a given reference level on a logarithmic scale
Noise	An unwanted or unexpected sound.
Onshore Order Limits	Onshore Order Limits See Transmission Assets Order Limits: Onshore (below).
Sound	Fluctuations of pressure within a medium (gas, solid or fluid) within the audible range of loudness and frequencies with excite the sensation of hearing.
Transmission Assets	The area within which all components of the Transmission Assets will be located, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning.
Transmission Assets Order Limits	The area within which all components of the Transmission Assets landward of Mean High-Water Springs will be located, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning (such as construction compounds). Also referred to in this report as the Onshore Order Limits, for ease of reading.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
BHS	British Horse Society
ES	Environmental Statement
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor

1 Managing Construction Noise at Equestrian Receptors Technical Note

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 The Examining Authority's Second Round of Questions issued on 8th September 2025 (PD-011) requested that the Applicants provide further information of how the impacts of construction noise on wildlife, livestock (cattle and sheep) and horses have been assessed and what specific measures are going to be implemented to mitigate the impact on animals during construction (Q2.14.1.5).
- 1.1.1.2 Livestock were not identified as receptors sensitive to construction noise and vibration at the pre-application or scoping stage and therefore impacts on these were not assessed or reported in the ES. The Applicants refer to their response to REP3-101.8 (REP4-094), which includes reference to available research on noise and livestock, how this relates to construction noise levels limits proposed for the Transmission Assets and the range of mitigation measures which may be considered to reduce noise impacts on both livestock and horses.
- 1.1.1.3 In its response (REP5-130), the Applicants confirmed that construction noise impacts had been assessed at both Wrea Green Equitation Centre and Quaker Wood Stables, and these are reported in APP-117. However, the Applicants also noted that, further to this assessment and issues raised with regard to potential impacts on horses and protected characteristics of users of the equestrian facilities in submissions to the Examination, it had commenced a study to identify the risk of noise impacts on equestrian receptors which will be used to inform specific noise mitigation at these receptors during construction. The Applicants committed to submit the outcome of the study at Deadline 6.
- 1.1.1.4 This technical note provides the findings of this study which includes a review of equestrian receptors at the businesses for which concerns have been raised. The technical note also sets out the scope of specific mitigation measures which should be considered at these receptors to minimise noise impacts on equestrian receptors during the construction phase.
- 1.1.1.5 Although the focus of this technical note is on construction noise, the Applicants have also given consideration to the impact of construction vibration on equestrian receptors, setting out further measures which can be applied to minimise these impacts.

1.2 Review of research, guidance and assessment approaches

- 1.2.1.1 As noted in paragraph 8.11.4.10 of Volume 3, Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (APP-117), the Applicants acknowledge that horses can be startled and flee from noises, with reference to guidance published by the British Horse Society (BHS, 2025). This guidance was used to inform the assessment of impacts on Wrea Green Equitation Centre and Quaker Wood Stables, the latter which were identified as locations where horse riding would be undertaken during the daytime as a recreational activity.

1.2.1.2 However, in response to the issues which have been raised during Examination, the Applicants have undertaken a wider review of available research and guidance relating to noise impacts on horses, with a particular focus on construction noise, as well as reviewing assessment approaches undertaken to support other Development Consent Orders and major infrastructure schemes.

Research review

1.2.1.3 The Applicants have identified no research studies specific to the response of horses to construction noise. However, when reviewing wider research undertaken on horses' reaction to different sounds, the Applicants have found that several research studies concur with the British Horse Society (BHS) guidance, in that noise can lead to behavioural responses in horses (Christense et al., 2005), particularly where the noise is novel and unfamiliar (Janicka et al., 2022). Research also indicates that different horses, like humans, have different sensitivities to noise and therefore, when considering mitigating the impact of construction noise on equestrian receptors, a receptor specific approach is required.

1.2.1.4 When considering the risk of construction noise impact on equestrian receptors from individual construction activities and how this should be mitigated, understanding the hearing range of horses is an important factor. Research has identified that a horse's hearing can range from 55 Hz to 33.3 kHz, with a region of best sensitivity from 1kHz to 16 kHz (Heffner and Heffner, 1983). In comparison, the frequency range audible to humans is typically from 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

Guidance review

1.2.1.5 In addition to the guidance used to inform the assessment of equestrian receptors reported in APP-117, the Applicants have identified further guidance published by British Horse Society relevant to the impact of noise on horses from construction activities. In its specific guidance relating to construction (BHS, 2024), the British Horse Society reiterate that it is a horse's instinct to run from threat, with '*sudden noise and movement*' being likely triggers to a horse's reaction. In construction terms, it relates this to sudden movement or noises from machinery being more of a threat to those which are still.

1.2.1.6 The guidance also provides specific advice on how such reactions from horses can be managed by contractors, based on the following distances from construction activities:

- 20 metres:
Machinery or activity should not resume until horses are at least twenty metres past. If it is not possible for activity to be halted, staff should be at the location to warn approaching equestrians as appropriate. Such 'sentries' should be obvious on approach, not hidden behind a tree or equipment as suddenly appearing could be an additional stress factor causing a horse to react.
- 50 metres:

If a horse appears distressed—freezes, jerks sideways, prances about, takes flight, spins round or shies away or acts in any way other than a calm forward motion—or an equestrian appears to be struggling for control, or shouts, all movement and noise should cease immediately to avoid escalating the situation. Activity should not resume unless the equestrian indicates that it is safe to do so or is out of sight or more than fifty metres away.

Approaches taken to assessing impacts in EIA

Approach taken in assessment reported in APP-117

- 1.2.1.7 In its assessment reported in APP-117, the Applicants identified noise sensitive receptors in accordance with the criteria set in Table 8.15, the latter defining their sensitivity according to different settings where human receptors may be present. The assessment methodology and receptor sensitivity are matters which have been agreed with Fylde Borough Council (AS-089, FBC.NV.8) and South Ribble Borough Council (REP4-080, SRBC.NV.8).
- 1.2.1.8 Both Wrea Green Equitation Centre and Quaker Wood Stables were identified as commercial receptors in accordance with guidance in Table 8.15, with a corresponding sensitivity to noise identified as 'low'. However, following further consideration of the particular sensitivity of horses to sound, noting that any noises may be considered as a potential threat from which horses flee, the sensitivity of those using these locations for horse riding as a recreational activity receptor was increased to medium.
- 1.2.1.9 However, the Applicants acknowledge that protected characteristic individuals using the equestrian receptors may, like horses, react differently to sound, including sudden and unfamiliar sounds arising from construction. Therefore, the Applicants' focus during the post-consent phase will be to further understand these specific receptors, including their users, and identify what receptor specific mitigation is appropriate to minimise impacts. This approach is further discussed in **paragraph 1.3.1.13** below.
- 1.2.1.10 The Applicants acknowledge that Midgeland Riding School is also a commercial receptor in accordance with the criteria set in Table 8.15. However, the building associated with the riding school is approximately 650m from the Order Limits and therefore lies outside the construction noise assessment study area of 300m from the Order Limits. Therefore, construction noise impacts at this receptor were not reported in APP-117.

Other DCOs and other major infrastructure projects

- 1.2.1.11 In its review, the Applicants have not identified any other EIA assessments submitted to support DCOs or other major infrastructure projects in which the noise impacts on horses have been considered in the original application documents. The Applicants have identified that the consideration of noise impacts on horses to invariably be in response to matters raised during examination of the developer's applications, the most notable of these being 'High Speed 2 Limited Phase One Noise effects on Livestock' (Arup, 2017) study.

1.2.1.12 This study focussed on the effects resulting from transportation noise effects during the operational phase of High Speed 2 (HS2), noting the following in relation to managing construction noise impacts on livestock, including horses:

‘A number of protective measures are identified in the HS2 Phase One Environment Statement to control construction noise and vibration, including the requirement that best practicable means (BPM) will be applied during construction works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors. Additional site-specific mitigation may be also identified in the local environmental management plans.’

1.2.1.13 Although the HS2 Phase One study referred to the application of BPM to minimise construction noise at properties and other sensitive receptors, it acknowledged that site specific mitigation may also be identified to minimise impacts on livestock receptors and such measures to be included in management plans.

Construction vibration

1.2.1.14 The focus of this study is on construction noise, however, the Applicants acknowledge that there is the potential for horses to react to vibration resulting from the construction of the Transmission Assets. Although the Applicants have not identified any specific research studies on this issue, the Institute for Environmental Research and Education (IERE, 2025) suggest that evidence is emerging which indicates horses can:

- Detect subtle seismic activity, such as small earthquakes.
- Respond to vibrations caused by approaching vehicles or machinery.
- Differentiate between different types of vibrations.

1.2.1.15 Therefore, the Applicants have also considered how vibration from construction sources can be managed so that the reaction of horses to it, and the consequential impact on equestrian receptors, can be minimised.

1.3 Outline approach to mitigating construction noise and vibration impacts at equestrian receptors

1.3.1.1 The study has confirmed that equestrian receptors are at risk of impacts due to sudden noises and vibration generated by the construction of the Transmission Assets.

1.3.1.2 The Applicants recognise the need to consider how horses will react to the construction works in close proximity to these receptors and identify what mitigation measures will need to be applied to minimise the risk of adverse noise and vibration impacts at them.

1.3.1.3 However, the Applicants also recognise that the approach to mitigation will need to be developed on a receptor specific basis, as this will vary depending on the specific construction activities (construction plant, timing, duration), the location and use of each equestrian receptor, and the sensitivities of the particular horses. Therefore, engagement with these receptors throughout the post-consent and construction phases will be key to identifying measures

which will be most effective at reducing the risk of adverse noise and vibration impacts at the time the works are undertaken.

- 1.3.1.4 The scope of mitigation measures and engagement to be considered by the Applicants, including reference to existing project commitments, are set out in further detail below.

Scope of mitigation measures

- 1.3.1.5 In its update to the Outline Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (oCNVMP) at Deadline 5 (REP5-054), the Applicants committed to give specific consideration to the control of noise at the following equestrian receptors, including the need for any receptor specific measures:

- Wrea Green Equitation Centre
- Quaker Wood Stables
- Midgeland Riding School

- 1.3.1.6 The oCNVMP sets out a number of measures which will be considered to minimise construction noise throughout the construction period. These include the use of plant fitted with measures to reduce the noise emitted from them, the shutting down of plant when not in use and the use of site hoardings/temporary noise barriers, including at temporary construction compounds.

- 1.3.1.7 The Applicants note that the measures already included within the oCNVMP will contribute to minimising construction noise and vibration impacts at equestrian receptors. However, the Applicants consider that further specific measures may need to be considered to minimise the impacts at these and other equestrian receptors identified in this study, with a particular focus on minimising the impact of sudden noise events. Such activities which may give rise to such events include but are not limited to:

- setting up and decommissioning of temporary construction compounds (Wrea Green and Quaker Wood Stables);
- deliveries to operational construction compounds (Wrea Green and Quaker Wood Stables);
- installation of sheet piling to support trenchless techniques entry and exit pits (potential for all receptors);
- drilling associated with trenchless techniques (potential for all receptors); and
- reversing alarms on vehicles (all receptors).

- 1.3.1.8 In these circumstances, additional measures are available to control the impact of such events, which include the following:

- timing such activities, as far as reasonably practicable, to days and times when horses not likely to be near them, or arrangements can be made to remove horses from land while activities are being undertaken;
- handling deliveries and materials in a manner which minimises noise and vibration;

-
- selection of low vibration equipment or operate equipment in low vibration modes where practicable;
 - consider if non vibratory methods can be used for compacting haul roads and backfill material;
 - consider enhancing sound insulation measures to any affected internal facilities; and
 - applying BHS guidance to shut down machinery or stop movement and noise, as far as reasonably practicable, where horses are within 20 m / 50 m of construction activities. The application of any measures set out in this guidance will be informed by the bespoke Communications Plan between the equestrian receptor and their appointed Agricultural Liaison Officer (ALO) and Principal Contractor.

Engagement with affected receptors

1.3.1.9 As noted in **paragraph 1.3.1.3**, the Applicants recognise the key role that engagement with affected equestrian receptors will have in identifying measures which will be most effective at reducing the risk of adverse noise impacts at a particular location.

1.3.1.10 The Applicants are already committed to engagement with various receptors across the Projects, which include those equestrian receptors identified in this study as likely to be at risk of construction noise and vibration impacts. The relevant commitments are as follows.

Outline Code of Construction Practice (oCOCP) (REP5-044)

1.3.1.11 The Applicants are committed to appointing an Agricultural Liaison Officer (ALO), who will be the dedicated point of contact for ongoing engagement about practical matters with landowners, occupiers and their agents during the pre-construction and construction phases.

1.3.1.12 The scope of works included in the ALO role include arranging meetings with landowners, occupiers or their agents to minimise disruption where possible to existing farming regimes and timings of activities. Such meetings will provide the opportunity for these equestrian receptors to discuss planned construction activities with the potential to trigger horses and identify appropriate noise and vibration mitigation measures to minimise/avoid such events.

CoT79: Outline Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (oCNVMP) (REP5-054)

1.3.1.13 In the update to the oCNVMP submitted at Deadline 5, the Applicants committed to engage with specific sensitive receptors during the detailed design stage to further understand their use and identify any receptor specific noise and vibration limits and any potential mitigation measures required to minimise construction noise and vibration impacts. These included the following equestrian receptors:

- Quaker Wood Stables,
- Wrea Green Equitation Centre

-
- Midgeland Riding School

CoT35: Outline Communications Plan

- 1.3.1.14 As noted in ISH4, the Applicants have engaged regularly with Wrea Green Equitation Centre in respect of the Transmission Assets. Engagement has focused on the necessary communication and the potential impacts to the sensitivity of the horses. The concerns raised by this receptor include noise and vibration, as well as communication and potential visual and odour disturbance on the horses.
- 1.3.1.15 The Applicants have updated the Outline Communications Plan at Deadline 6 (J1.1/F05) to include a commitment to continuing this engagement through a bespoke communications plan for Wrea Green, which will be prepared in consultation with the Centre. A draft of the bespoke communications plan was shared with Wrea Green on 17th October 2025. The Applicants note the suggested amendments made by Wrea Green and an updated draft will be shared before the close of examination. .
- 1.3.1.16 The aim of the bespoke plan is to outline a dedicated communications plan for all stages of the Transmission Assets, including survey and construction, which will need to be in place throughout the Transmission Asset's presence near Wrea Green. The bespoke plan will be regularly reviewed and updated in consultation with Wrea Green, as appropriate. The objective of the Communications Plan is to provide tailored information to parties which may require more detail due to the nature of their operations. The purpose of the communications plan is to provide more detail to include (but not limited to):

Information provision / gathering

- Provision by the Applicants of a list of potential activities, including schedules of deliveries and activities (via the detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan) to discuss the context of Wrea Green Equitation Centre's current operation and mitigations that can be applied (i.e. timing and location of classes and works).

Engagement.

- Regular check-in calls prior to and during any works in the vicinity (in addition to any general project updates);
- Prior information and details about the works taking place in the vicinity of Wrea Green Equitation Centre (including agreement on what constitutes in the vicinity);
- Proposed start dates and durations of works;
- The agricultural liaison officer's contact details; and
- The contractor's details and landowner liaison contact.

Mitigations

- Bespoke mitigations to be employed, relating to the key areas of concern for Wrea Green Equitation Centre including, but not limited to:
 - Layout of the temporary construction compound to minimise potential odour and visual impacts;

-
- Appropriate fencing and screening; and
 - Measures to minimise noise and vibration impacts associated with the setup, use and decommissioning of the temporary construction compound.
- Regular review (during check-in calls) of the efficacy of mitigation measures, including the protocols contained within the Wrea Green Communications Plan, to ensure measures can be amended as appropriate.
- 1.3.1.17 In addition, the Project has committed to provision of an equine veterinarian or other suitable specialist to support Wrea Green Equitation Centre by advising on potential additional mitigation measures during the construction phase. This will take into account the activities carried out during the pre-construction period and ensure expert input is available to understand the horses' behaviour and advice on measures that, alongside the Applicants' mitigation, can be taken to help them to acclimatise to any changes in their environment.

1.4 Conclusion

- 1.4.1.1 The Examining Authority's Second Round of Questions issued on 8th September 2025 (PD-011) requested that the Applicants provide further information of how the impact of construction noise on wildlife, livestock (cattle and sheep) and horses have been assessed and what specific measures are going to be implemented to mitigate the impact on animals during construction (Q2.14.1.5).
- 1.4.1.2 Livestock were not identified as receptors sensitive to construction noise and vibration at the pre-application or scoping stage and therefore impacts on these were not assessed or reported in the ES. The Applicants refer to their response to REP3-101.8 (REP4-094), which includes reference to available research on noise and livestock, how this relates to construction noise levels limits proposed for the Transmission Assets and the range of mitigation measures which may be considered to reduce noise impacts on both livestock and horses.
- 1.4.1.3 In its response (REP5-130), the Applicants confirmed that construction noise impacts had been assessed at both Wrea Green Equitation Centre and Quaker Wood Stables and these are reported in APP-117. However, the Applicants also noted that, further to this assessment and issues raised on horses in submissions to the Examination, it had commenced a study to identify the risk of noise impacts on equestrian receptors which will be used to inform specific noise mitigation at these receptors during construction. The Applicants have also considered the impact of construction vibration on horses.
- 1.4.1.4 Within this study, reported in this technical note, the Applicants have:
- reviewed available research and guidance which have reaffirmed its understanding that sudden noises can trigger horses to respond and therefore risk adverse impacts at equestrian receptors;
 - identified approaches to mitigating impacts, referring to current commitments to managing construction noise within the oCNVMP and

potential additional measures to be considered on a receptor basis to control the impact of sudden noises and construction vibration; and

- identified the key role engagement with the affected equestrian receptors throughout the pre-construction and construction phases, referring to its current engagement commitments.

2 References

Arup (2017) Phase One 'High Speed 2 Limited Phase One Noise effects on Livestock' 236118-57/ R01- Issue

Christense, J.W, Keeling, LJ, Nielsen BL (2005). Responses of horses to novel visual, olfactory and auditory stimuli. Applied Animal Behaviour Science. Volume 93, Issues 1–2, September 2005, Pages 53-65

Heffner, R. S., & Heffner, H. E. (1983). Hearing in large mammals: Horses (*Equus caballus*) and cattle (*Bos taurus*). *Behavioural Neuroscience*, 97(2), 299–309.

IERE (2025) 'Can horses feel vibrations?'. Available at: https://iere.org/can-horses-feel-vibrations/#Scientific_Evidence_Exploring_the_Research. Accessed 16th October 2025

Janicka W., Wilk I., Ryzak M (2022) Horses' perception of threat posed by sounds of different origin. *Med. Weter.* 2022, 78 (8), 401-413

The British Horse Society (BHS) (2024) Advice on - Construction sites and horses

The British Horse Society (BHS) (2025) Advice on - Noise on routes used with horses

Martin Roslyn

From: Sharon Roslyn
Sent: 06 February 2026 09:57
To: Martin Roslyn
Subject: Fw: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED]

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Sent: Wednesday, February 4, 2026 1:18:25 PM
To: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>
Cc: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED]

Dear Mr and Mrs Roslyn,

Thank you for your time on Wednesday 26 November.

Regarding your request for clarification on points highlighted in your letter:

1. Piling – to clarify the application includes flexibility for different types of piling, and we assess the worst-case scenario of these when carrying out noise assessments with ES. We are however committed to using non-percussive (press in type) piling in the area to the south of your property, where possible and this is the point that we were trying to convey in the meeting. Detailed designs will be confirmed after ground condition surveys, which would happen if the DCO is granted.
2. Construction duration for piling and substation – it is not possible to provide a more detailed construction timeline at this stage, but we estimate that building works would take 6-9 months (excluding commissioning) for substation. We estimate that the erection of solar panels in the field adjacent to your property would take 2- 4 months (excluding commissioning). The figures provided in ES are indicative based on our experience of other projects.

The table below provides a summary of the distances from your property of the solar panels and substation.

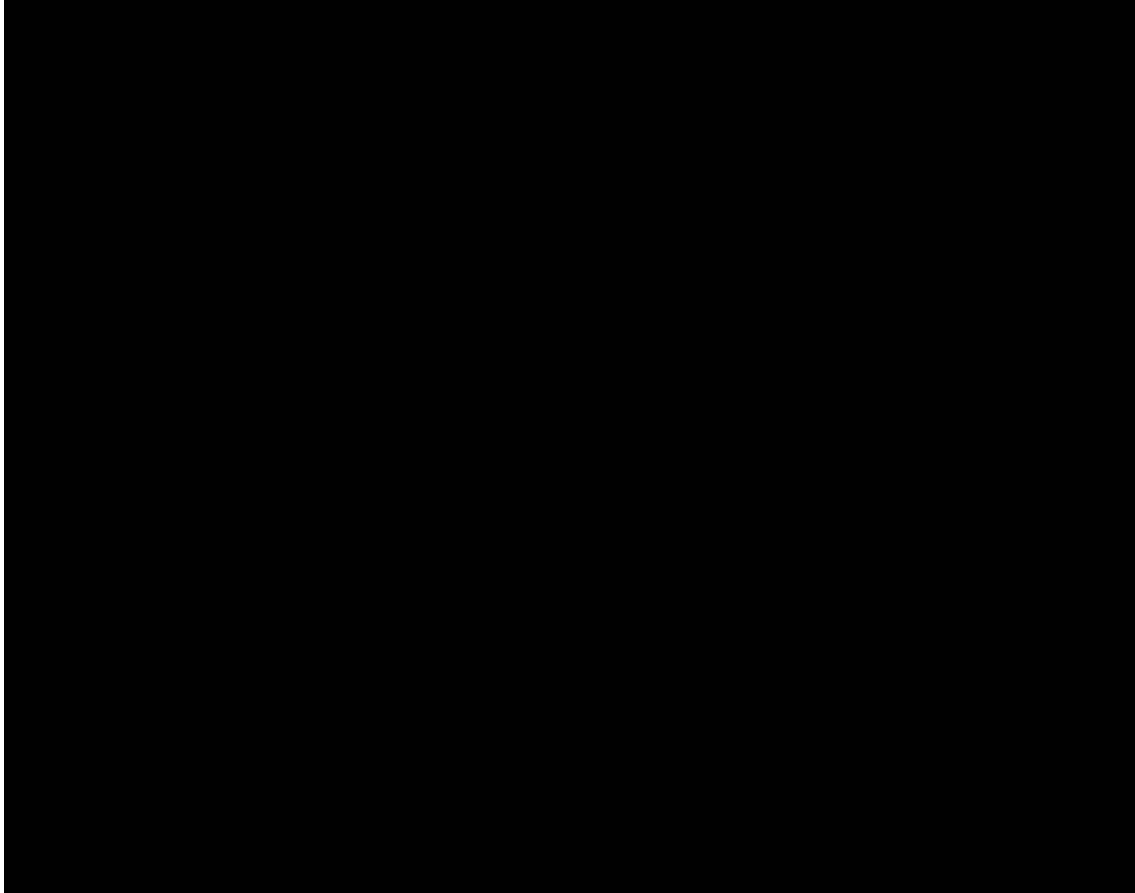
MINIMUM OFFSETS	Solar Fence	Substation
Property Boundary	110m	750m
Dwelling	250m	900m
Animal Pens	130m	750m
Animal Shelters*	230m	800m
Riding Arena	250m	800m
Stables**	300m	850m

*Assumed to be the small buildings to the South of the riding arena

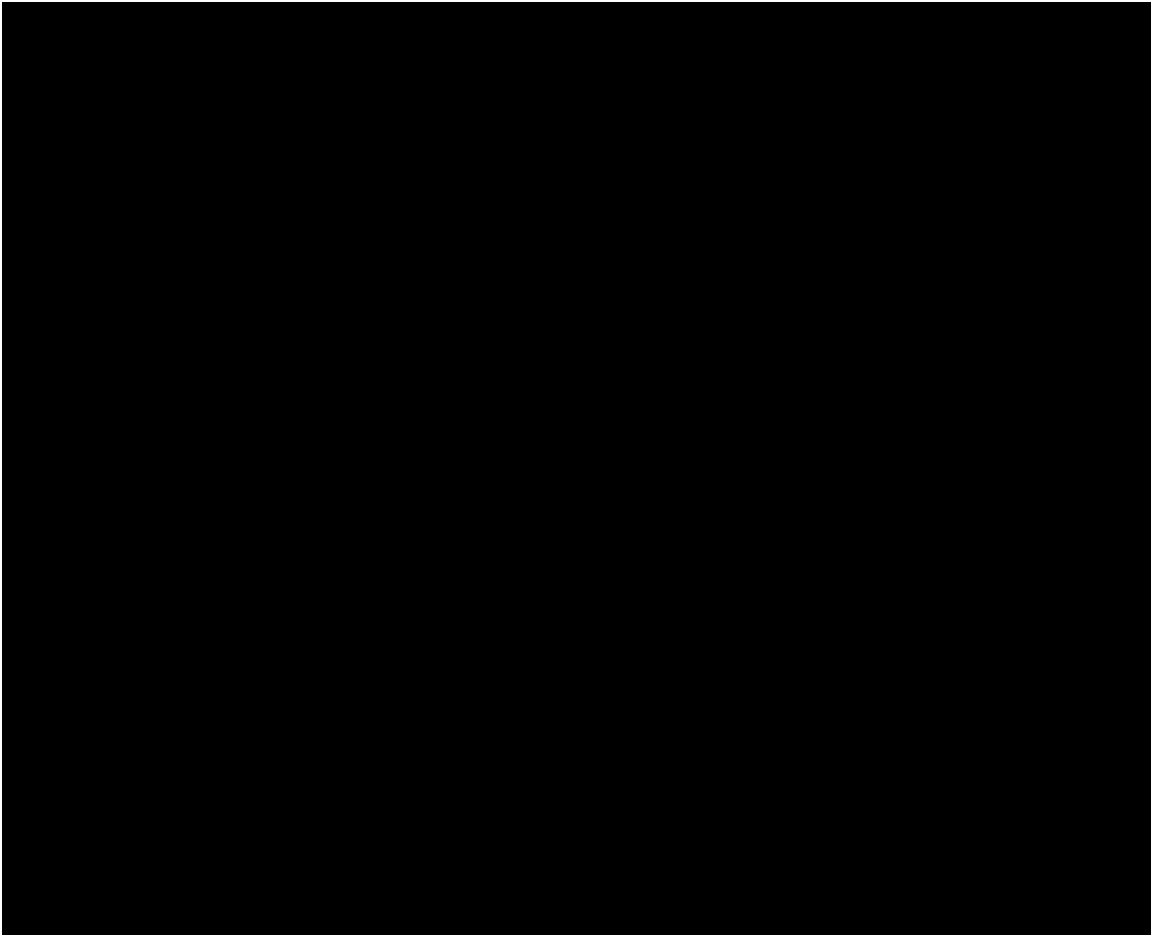
**Assumed to be the building to the North of the riding arena

The panels were moved further from your property following statutory consultation as a result of assessments and consultation. We do not propose to further change the location of the solar panels or substation at this time.

Statutory consultation design:



Current design as set out in the DCO Application:



We have offered the following forms of mitigation for the potential effects on your property to take account of equine welfare during construction:

- Start piling on the opposite side of the fields to slowly introduce the construction noise to the horses so they're used to it by the time its near their stables. This is how we have approached the issue on our other solar farms.
- Use press-in piling techniques to reduce construction noise where possible. Ground condition surveys will confirm the design, and this is normally done if consent is granted before the construction phase.
- Erect a temporary acoustic barrier for the during of piling works.
- Limit construction activity to certain times.
- Though not usual, we have offered to pay for the stabling of horses at alternative accommodation for the duration of the construction works when they are in close proximity to your property.

We would secure any offer of alternative stabling through a private agreement between RWE and yourselves, which we would need to begin working on with you. The Planning Inspectorate is issuing the Rule 6 letter which sets out the Examination timetable; within this is a deadline for Written Representations, which is when you can submit more detail about your concerns to the Examining Inspector and they will be taken into account in his recommendation and the Secretary of State's final decision.

We would like to continue to work with you to find any solutions based on the current design which would help to maintain equine welfare during the construction of the solar farm.

Kind regards,
Paul Hunt, on behalf of the Tween Bridge Solar Farm Project

From: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>
Sent: Friday, January 2, 2026 11:04 AM
To: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Could you please inform me of Paul Hunt's email address.

My husband sent an email in December requesting further information and as yet no reply has been received.

Regards
Sharon Roslyn

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Sent: Friday, October 24, 2025 2:05:11 PM
To: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>
Cc: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Dear Sharon,

Thank you very much for your email and for clarifying the nature of [REDACTED]. I appreciate you taking the time to explain your setup and the purpose of the facilities. I'll make sure this information is communicated to the wider project team so that it's correctly reflected in our records.

Paul Hunt, the Development Manager for the project, will be in touch with you next week and will be able to discuss a site visit.

Thank you again for your time.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED] on behalf of the Tween Bridge Solar Farm Project

From: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>
Sent: Friday, October 24, 2025 10:53 AM
To: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your recent email.

Let me just explain, we are not a livery yard. A livery yard is a business which charges clients with equines for the use of facilities such as stabling, grazing, arena use and care of the horse either on a D.I.Y. basis or full livery.

The facilities we have are for our own private use with our own private horses. We do not make any profit, quite the opposite.

We also provide employment for a local girl who helps us out with the care of the horses.

██████████ is a home for ourselves and our animals and has been for many years.

The location was selected purely with the horses in mind to provide a safe and secure environment for them.

I look forward to speaking to a member of your project team, my contact number is ██████████.

I do believe that a visit would be more beneficial so that the true picture is visible.

Kind Regards,
Sharon Roslyn.

T

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2025 1:12:36 PM
To: Sharon Roslyn ██████████@roslyns.co.uk>
Cc: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring ██████████ ██████████

You don't often get email from info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Sharon,

I hope you are well.

Following your recent email, we'd welcome the opportunity to speak with you directly about how we might support you and your livery yard going forward - hoping to answer your concerns.

Could you kindly share the best phone number for a member of the project team to reach you and discuss your concerns in more detail?

Kind regards,
██████████ on behalf of Tween Bridge Solar Farm

From: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Sent: Friday, July 4, 2025 9:45 AM

To: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>

Subject: Re: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Dear Sharon,

Thank you for taking the time to provide your feedback as part of the consultation process. We appreciate your input and the thoughtful points you've raised.

We would like to confirm that your response has been received and will be passed on to the project team for their consideration as part of the ongoing planning and review process.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch if you have any further comments or questions.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED] on behalf of the Tween Bridge Solar Farm Project

From: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk>

Sent: Thursday, July 3, 2025 4:05 PM

To: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>

Subject: Proposed Solar Farm neighbouring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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We initially attended the consultation held at Thornesians RUFC, Thorne DN8 5BU, October 2023 and passed our written objections forward.

Unfortunately due to two family bereavements we were unable to attend the statutory pre-application consultations held in March and April of this year.

Our thoughts and objections are as follows and we sincerely believe that this proposal will be severely detrimental to ourselves, our equines and our livestock.

While research specific to the impact of solar farms on equines is limited, there is growing concern with potential effects like glint and glare, noise and construction disruption.

The British Horse Society notes that while research is scarce, Environmental Impact Assessments should consider potential impacts on sensitive receptors like horses.

Noise and disruption

Construction and ongoing maintenance of solar farms can cause noise and disruption that may frighten or stress horses.

This can lead to behavioural changes, social disruption and potential injuries or even death.

Horses are sensitive to environmental changes and construction traffic, machinery and on going activity may cause them to spook and bolt.

The impact of a solar farm proposal has on a neighbour's use of their own land by virtue of matters such as Noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality and traffic should be taken into consideration by the developer.

It is reasonable to consider equine facilities as a 'sensitive' neighbour as they are highly likely to be affected by these matters both during the construction phase and afterwards.

We could not continue living our life as we have done for many years here at [REDACTED] alongside our six equines, two of which are veterans, 30 and 36 and two event ponies ridden and competed by our daughter.

Our grandchildren would no longer be able to ride their pony as it would be far too dangerous. Even when out in the paddocks grazing the stress of construction and all that is involved would be far too great for the horses.

The revised proposal plans have been reduced somewhat. However we feel reflecting the above that no solar farm proposal should EVER be considered so close to an equestrian facility including any battery storage that close to any animals due to fire risk as recently highlighted in the National Press.

I have a meeting with my local MP at the end of the month regarding the above.

Regards
Sharon Roslyn

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

Martin Roslyn

From: Martin Roslyn
Sent: 28 November 2025 09:35
To: [REDACTED]@rwe.com
Subject: Follow-up regarding proposed solar farm development and concerns raised during our meeting on Wednesday

Dear Mr Hunt

Mr & Mrs Roslyn
[REDACTED]

Telephone [REDACTED]

Subject: Follow-up regarding proposed solar farm development and concerns raised during our meeting on Wednesday, 26th November 2025.

Thank you for visiting us on Wednesday, 26th November, to discuss the proposed solar farm development.

Following our discussion and a subsequent review of the project documentation provided, we have identified several discrepancies and require further clarification on key aspects of the installation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide formal clarification on the following points:

1. **Piling of Posts:** During our meeting, you explicitly stated that the solar panel posts would not require piling. However, the documentation on the planning inspectorate website for the planned panels clearly indicates that piling is specified as the installation method. Please confirm the correct methodology and address this contradiction.
2. **Installation Duration (Panels):** You advised that the installation of the panels would take approximately 2 to 3 weeks. Our review of similar project timelines and documentation suggests this estimate may be inaccurate. Please provide a detailed and accurate timeline for the panel installation phase.
3. **Installation Duration (Sub-station):** You indicated that the installation of the sub-station would require six months. We request a detailed project schedule to clarify the accuracy of this timeframe.

During our meeting, we felt that the overall tone suggested the solar farm project was a *fait accompli* and that our property's specific circumstances were being treated as unfortunate but acceptable "collateral damage." We wish to emphasise that while we are exploring all available avenues to formally object to the current plans, our primary concerns remain centered on the significant and specific impact of the development on our equines.

Our main concerns include the following:

- **Impact on Equines and Daily Life:** We maintain that adequate investigation into the effects of increased traffic, noise, and general disturbance on the equines has not been conducted.

Regardless of proposed mitigation strategies, we anticipate a substantial negative impact on our animals and our daily operations.

- **Equine Welfare Considerations:** It became clear during our discussion that neither you personally nor your company fully appreciates the critical effect construction works can have on horse welfare. Horses are sensitive receptors; stress in equines frequently leads to severe medical conditions, such as colic, which often results in a negative outcome. Ensuring the horses are not subjected to undue stress or harm is of vital importance.
- **Meeting Efficacy:** The meeting felt procedural in nature—a "tick-box exercise." Beyond a generalised offer of alternative accommodation for the horses, little substantive mitigation was offered to address the root causes of our concerns.
- **Irrelevant Commentary:** We found the anecdote regarding Mr. Dent potentially complaining about a lack of profit should panel locations be moved to be irrelevant to our discussion and concerns. We are focused purely on the operational impact on our property.

Overall, the meeting did not meet our expectations for a serious consultation commensurate with the magnitude of the effect this development will have on our lives and the well-being of our animals. We reiterate that we are not fundamentally opposed to the concept of a solar farm. Furthermore, were we not managing an equine based facility, we would not be seeking these specific concessions. However, the presence of these sensitive receptors means they would be adversely affected—potentially terminally so in a worst-case scenario.

We strongly feel that more needs to be done to ensure the panel arrays surrounding our property are relocated to a more suitable site to mitigate these unavoidable risks.

We look forward to your written response and clarification regarding the installation procedures and timelines outlined above.

Martin Roslyn FILSA FBII
Chief Executive Officer



p: [REDACTED]
e: [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk
w: www.roslyns.co.uk



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Martin Roslyn

From: Sharon Roslyn
Sent: 29 April 2026 10:22
To: Martin Roslyn
Subject: Fw: Tween Bridge Solar Farm/ [REDACTED]

Sent from [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Sent: Wednesday, February 11, 2026 3:19:40 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk; Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Tween Bridge Solar Farm/ [REDACTED]

Dear Mr and Mrs Roslyn,

We appreciate the time you have taken to set out your concerns, and we understand how seriously you take the welfare of your horses and other animals.

We also recognise the reasons you have given for not wishing to move the horses. Your explanation regarding the age, health and stability of the horses is clear, and our offer of alternative stabling remains optional.

Assessment and design position

You have again requested a bespoke equine impact assessment. As outlined previously, the Environmental Statement follows the standard methodology used for NSIPs, assessing impacts on sensitive receptors using worst-case scenarios, including noise from different piling types. While this does not take the form of a standalone equine-specific report, the impacts stated in the ES can be used to understand potential impacts from the solar farm more generally.

Following consultation, the layout was amended to increase the distance between your property and the arrays. We are not proposing further design changes at this stage, and we do not want to prolong a circular discussion on this point.

Your role in the examination

It is important that you know you can put all your concerns - including those relating to equine welfare, construction impacts, and requests for additional assessment - directly to the Examining Authority.

The Planning Inspectorate's Rule 6 letter has now published, which includes the full Preliminary Meeting arrangements and the draft Examination timetable. [EN010148-000449-Tween Bridge - Rule 6 Final.pdf](#).

This sets out clearly:

- the dates for Written Representations (Tuesday 31 March 2026)
- the deadlines for responses to the Examining Authority's questions, and
- how to request participation in Hearings.

These are the forums in which the Examining Authority will consider evidence independently of us as the applicant. We want to ensure you are aware of this process so that your views are fully taken into account.

We appreciate that our positions differ, but we remain committed to engaging constructively and transparently. Should you have questions about the Examination process, please let us know.

Kind regards,
Paul Hunt, on behalf of the Tween Bridge Solar Farm Project

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 9, 2026 2:32 PM
To: Info Tweenbridgesolar <info@tweenbridgesolar.co.uk>
Cc: Sharon Roslyn [REDACTED]@roslyns.co.uk
Subject: Tween Bridge Solar Farm/[REDACTED]

This is the first time you received an email from this sender [REDACTED]. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

You don't often get email from [REDACTED] [Learn why this is important](#)

FAO Paul Hunt

Thank you for your email dated 4th February 2026.

Your comments were noted but in reality we feel we are justified in asking for a far more in-depth report.

We were surprised and disappointed when we initially read the non-statutory report dated March 2025. There was no mention of our concerns (that we gave both verbally and written) in the consultation feedback, in fact no mention of equine receptors whatsoever.

Why was this?

The planning inspectorate would not have been in receipt of the full facts when receiving the report and certainly not aware of our comments and concerns.

We have requested on numerous occasions an impact statement based on the effect on the horses during construction and post-construction of the proposed solar farm

We were told this was not an option.

In October 2025, Morgan and Morecambe windfarms produced a comprehensive report, I believe requested by the examining authority, titled : manging construction noise at equestrian receptors technical note.

So once again we are requesting an impact statement, the planning inspectorate should be fully aware of ALL the facts when deciding a fair and just decision on this application, they should also be aware that a staff member of RWE told us in person that we were collateral damage.

It is our belief that no solar arrays or sub-stations should even be considered near equine sensitive receptors in the early stages of planning design. Mitigation proves extremely difficult due to the ' nature of the beast' Also any evidence documentary or otherwise concerning equine receptors with up and running projects should be published for future use in decision making. The decisions made are lifechanging for equestrians and their animals.

We feel the information provided by RWE is insufficient to ensure the safety of ourselves and the horses.

Any evidence of how you approached the issue on your other solar farms (as stated in your email) would be gratefully received.

Moving the horses to a livery yard is not as black and white as has been intimated and we are not willing to accept this offer for the following reasons:

We have a herd of six horses who are settled in their routine and social group.

Horses are animals that thrive on routine and a settled environment.

Finding a suitable livery in the area that could take on six horses and provide the care that we provide is not possible.

Two of our horses are veterans and well into their thirties, both due to their age and ailments are not fit for transportation (which can be verified by our vet and farrier), both have been retired for many years, enjoying the peaceful retirement they fully deserve.

The welfare of our horses and other farm animals is paramount.

At the moment we are left with more questions than answers

Our firm view, as before is the current design will put at risk the health and welfare of the horses and other livestock.

We have heard complaints from other residents that their concerns have not been taken into account, RWE make it really difficult for any progressive dialogue to be entered into, which could be construed as stalling for time. I have had to get my local MP involved to get replies to correspondence that I have sent to RWE.

We have also completed further research regarding the Pigs and Goats, Pigs in particular are susceptible to changes in environment and the effects of construction noise, all of the above leads to justification for our previous request for a full impact assessment.

Regards

Martin and Sharon Roslyn