Green Hill Solar Farm
EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 15.4: Green Hill F Ground-Based Receptor Results

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Appendix 15.4: Green Hill Solar Farm - Green Hill F Ground-Based Receptor Results

For: Green Hill Solar Farm

Site: Green Hill F

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Green Hill Solar Farm Ltd (the Applicant) are involved in the development of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) solar scheme on land to the north of Northampton. The development is made up of a disparate number of sites, incorporating ground mounted solar panels.

A Glint and Glare Assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential light-sensitive receptors which may be impacted by glint and glare from Green Hill Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').

This report presents the findings of the Glint and Glare Assessment for Green Hill F for ground-based receptors.

1.2 Glint & Glare

Reflectivity refers to light that is reflected off surfaces (e.g. glazed surfaces or areas of metal cladding). The potential effects of reflectivity are glint and glare. The Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) *'Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports'* provides the following glint and glare definitions:

- *Glint – "a momentary flash of bright light"*
- *Glare – "a continuous source of bright light"*

These present an ocular hazard to light sensitive receptors such as road users, train drivers, occupants of nearby dwellings, pilots, and air-traffic control personnel, as they can cause a brief, temporary or permanent eye damage (ocular impact categories and significance further discussed in Section 4.3).

In general, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems are constructed of dark, light absorbing material designed to maximise light adsorption and minimise reflection. However, the glass surfaces of solar PV systems also reflect sunlight to varying degrees throughout the day and year, based on the incidence angle of the sun relative to ground-based receptors. Lower incidence angles amount to increased reflection.

As such, the amount of light reflected off a solar PV panel surface or an array of solar panels depends on a variety of factors to include:

- The amount of sunlight hitting the surface;
- Its surface reflectivity;
- Its geographic location;
- Time of the year;
- Cloud coverage; and
- Surface orientation.

1.3 Scope of Work

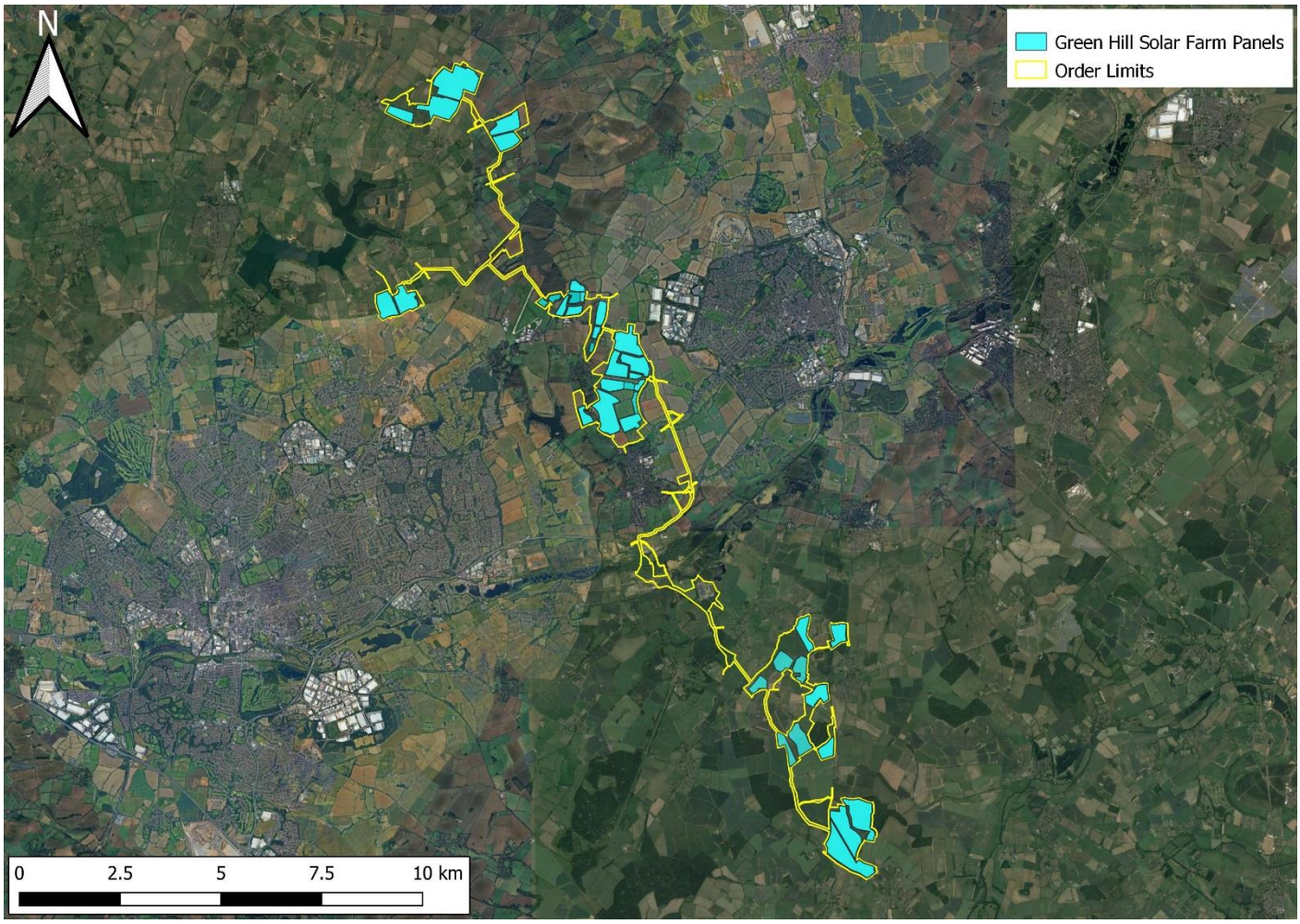
Based on definitions and factors described in Section 1.2 and in combination with available guidance and good practice recommendations, a desk-based evaluation was undertaken to evaluate the potential to experience the effects of glint and glare towards aviation

2. Development Characteristics

2.1 Site Description

The Scheme is situated on land north of Northampton and is made up of a disparate number of sites, as can be seen below in Figure 2.1 below.

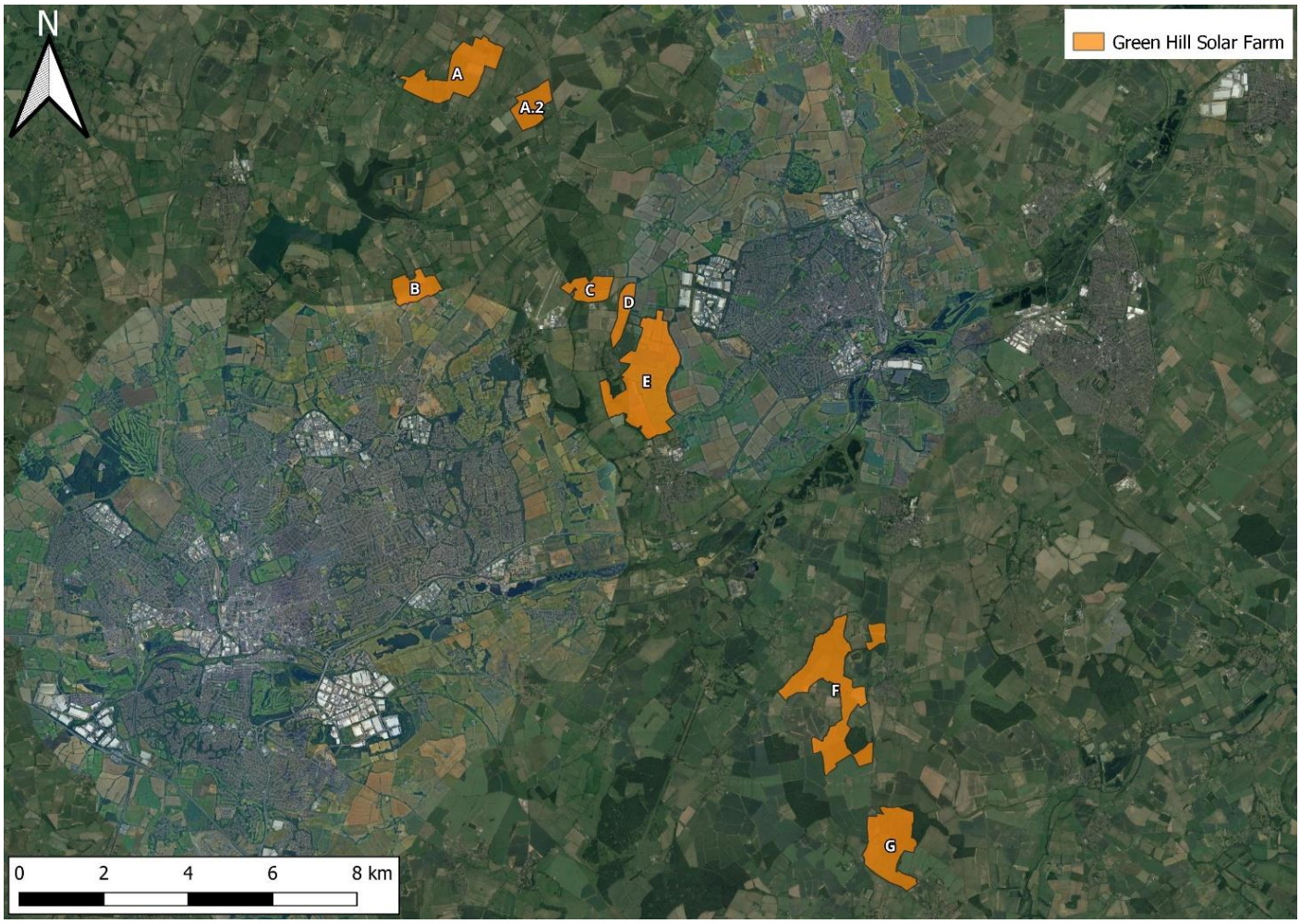
Figure 2.1: Site Location



The Scheme will accommodate panels and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Green Hill BESS is allocated for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and will not include the installation of any solar arrays. Therefore, this area will not be relevant for a glint and glare assessment. Flexibility has been sought to have BESS also on Green Hill C. An aerial view of the remaining areas (that will include solar panels) is shown below in Figure 2.2.

This report focuses on Green Hill F of Green Hill Solar Farm.

Figure 2.2: Green Hill Solar Farm



2.2 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development comprises of the installation of ground mounted solar PV arrays across eight areas of agricultural land. At this stage it is understood that two options are being considered for the Proposed Development: fixed tilt and single axis tracker.

The modelled PV module orientations and inclinations, as well as the modelled panel height, are summarised in the below tables.

For the fixed tilt option, a range of tilts are being considered from 10-35°. As such, a tilt of 22.5° has been modelled to represent the average tilt proposed. The average height[1] of the solar panels will be 1.95m above ground. It is noted that a small variation in average panel height will not change the conclusions of the report because the modelling results are unlikely to be meaningfully affected.

[1] The heights of the panels (minimum = 0.40m and maximum = 3.5m) have been provided. A centre height of 1.95m (0.4+((3.5-0.4)/2) has been used for the assessment.

The proposed PV module orientation and inclination, as well as PV panel height above ground, is summarised in in Table 2.1.[2]

Table 2.1: Proposed Fixed Panel Details

PV Array	Orientation (Azimuth)[3]	Panel Tilt	Height Above Ground (m)[4]
Green Hill F			
Arrays 1-9	180°	22.5°	1.95

For the single axis track option, the tracking range will be between +/- 60°, where 0° refers to the solar panel laying horizontal. The average height[5] of the solar panels will be 2.45m above ground. The proposed PV module orientation and inclination, as well as PV panel height above ground, is summarised in Table 2.2Table 2.1[2]

Table 2.2: Proposed Tracking Panel Details

PV Array	Backtracking Method	Tracking Axis Orientation (Azimuth)[3]	Tracking Axis Tilt	Maximum Tracking Angle	Height Above Ground (m)[4]
Green Hill F					
Arrays 1-9	None	180°	0°	60°	2.45

For the purpose of this assessment, 'Smooth glass with Anti-Reflective Coating (ARC)' modules have been used to model the surface material of the arrays.

For modelling purposes, the array layouts have been simplified, as shown below in Figure 2.3.

[2] Based on information provided by Green Hill Solar Farm Ltd

[3] North referenced at 0°

[4] The middle of the solar panel has been used as the assessed height in metres above ground level, which has been chosen as it represents the smallest possible variation in height from the bottom and top od the solar panels. The small variation in panel height will not change the conclusions of the report because the modelling results are unlikely to be meaningfully affected. When the visibility of the solar panels for ground-based receptors is discussed, the maximum height of the panel is considered since it will be the most visible part of the panel.

[5] The heights of the panels (minimum = 0.40m and maximum = 4.5m) have been provided. A centre height of 2.45m (0.4+((4.5-0.4)/2) has been used for the assessment.

Figure 2.3: Modelled PV Panels

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3. Legislation & Guidance

3.1 National Planning Policy

3.1.1 National Policy Statement for Energy

The National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1)[6] sets out the overarching policy for decisions by the Secretary of State for nationally significant energy infrastructure. It is noted that Glint and Glare is not specifically mentioned within EN-1.

Section 5.5 of EN-1 sets out the primary policy for the relationship between aviation and new energy:

> "5.5.1 All aerodromes, covering civil and military activities, as well as aviation technical sites, meteorological radars and other types of defence interests (both onshore and offshore) can be affected by new energy development.
>
> 5.5.2 Collaboration and co-existence between aviation, defence and energy industry stakeholders should be strived for to ensure scenarios such that neither is unduly compromised.
>
> ...
>
> 5.5.5 UK airspace is important for both civilian and military aviation interests. It is essential that new energy infrastructure is developed collaboratively alongside aerodromes, aircraft, air systems and airspace so that safety, operations and capabilities are not adversely affected by new energy infrastructure. Likewise, it is essential that aerodromes, aircraft, air systems and airspace operators work collaboratively with energy infrastructure developers essential for net zero. Aerodromes can have important economic and social benefits, particularly at the regional and local level, but their needs must be balanced with the urgent need for new energy developments, which bring about a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits.
>
> ...
>
> 5.5.7 The approaches and flight patterns to aerodromes can be irregular owing to a variety of factors including the performance characteristics of the aircraft concerned and the prevailing meteorological conditions. It may be possible to adapt flight patterns to work alongside new energy infrastructure without impacting on aviation safety.
>
> ...
>
> 5.5.55 Lighting must also be designed in such a way as to ensure that there is no glare or dazzle to pilots and/or ATC, aerodrome ground lighting is not obscured and that any lighting does not diminish the effectiveness of aeronautical ground lighting and cannot be confused with aeronautical lighting. Lighting may also need to be compatible with night vision devices for military low flying purposes."

[6] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbdc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

3.1.2 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure

The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)[7] sets out the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure.

The above policy is applicable to significant renewable energy infrastructure (i.e. solar photovoltaic >50 MW in England, where MW is measured as alternating current). However, the principles should be extended to infrastructure <50MW.

Sections 2.10.27 and 2.10.102-2.10.106 outlines the potential impact of glint and glare that the applicants may consider:

> *"2.10.27 Utility-scale solar farms are large sites that may have a significant zone of visual influence. The two main impact issues that determine distances to sensitive receptors are therefore likely to be visual amenity and glint and glare. These are considered in Landscape, Visual and Residential Amenity (paragraphs 3.10.84-3.10.92) and Glint and Glare (paragraphs 3.10.93 – 3.10.97) impact sections below."*
>
> ...
>
> *2.10.102 Solar panels are specifically designed to absorb, not reflect, irradiation[8]. 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.*
>
> *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."*

[7] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147382/NPS_EN-3.pdf

[8] Most commercially available solar panels are designed with anti-reflective glass or are produced with anti-reflective coating and have a reflective capacity that is generally equal to or less hazardous than other objects typically found in the outdoor environment, such as bodies of water or glass buildings.

Sections 2.10.134-2.10.136 outlines the potential mitigations for glint and glare impacts that the applicants may consider:

"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."

Sections 2.10.158-2.10.159 outlines further detail on the potential glint and glare impacts that the Secretary of State may consider as part of their decision making:

"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."

3.2 Local Planning Policy

3.2.1 West Northampton Joint Core Strategy Local Plan

15.3.8 The West Northampton Joint Core Strategy Local Plan[9] sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole area covered by the former Daventry District, Northampton Borough, and South Northamptonshire Councils for the plan period up to 2029, including strategic policies for steering and shaping development. The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) states in paragraph 4.44:

> *"Development that aims to secure sustainable communities is designed to minimise its impact on the environment and so combat climate change. A realistic and serious response to meeting climate change objectives must be made through the JCS direction on policies. Larger scale developments, including Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs), provide the opportunity to secure exemplary standards of design, renewable or low carbon energy generation and through the location of development reduce the need to travel. All development proposals will need to fully consider climate change adaption to meet the vision of sustainable development."*

[9] https://www.westnorthants.gov.uk/west-northamptonshire-joint-core-strategy/west-northamptonshire-joint-core-strategy-local-plan-part

In relation to Glint and Glare, Policy S10 – Sustainable Development Principles describes how visual intrusion from renewable energy developments should be limited:

> *"When considering planning applications for low carbon and renewable energy, an assessment will need to take account of impacts on landscape, townscape, natural, historical and cultural features and areas and nature conservation interests. Proposals should also use high quality design to minimise impacts on the amenity of the area, in respect of visual intrusion, noise, dust, and odour and traffic generation."*

3.2.2 North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy[10] provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2016 to 2031.

Policy 26: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy states that renewable and low carbon energy generation will be supported where the proposal meets the following criteria relevant to glint and glare:

> *"The siting of development does not significantly adversely affect the amenity of existing, or proposed, residential dwellings and/or businesses, either in isolation or cumulatively, by reason of noise, odour intrusion, dust, traffic generation, visual impact or shadow flicker;"*

3.2.3 Wind and Solar Energy Supplementary Planning Document

The Wind and Solar Energy Supplementary Planning Document[11] provides guidance on the information to be submitted with a planning application and sets out the key issues that will be taken into consideration by the Council.

Section 16 of the Wind and Solar Energy Supplementary Planning Documents states the following on Glint and Glare:

> *"The effect of glint and glare on landscape, neighbouring uses and aircraft safety is identified in the NPPG as an important factor to consider when assessing proposals for large scale solar PV farms. The guidance further indications that there may be additional impacts if solar arrays track the daily movement of the sun.*
>
> *Solar panels are designed to absorb as much light as possible rather than reflect it. Nevertheless, there is the potential for glint and glare effects. 'Glint' refers to a momentary flash of light produced as direct reflection of the sun whilst 'glare' is a more continuous source of brightness relative to the ambient lighting. These effects can have a visual impact on the landscape and can act as a potential hazard or distraction for motorists, pilots, pedestrians and occupiers' of nearby properties. Specifically in respect to aviation, the Civil Aviation Authority has issued interim guidance on solar photovoltaic systems. There is also potential for glint and glare to have an affect on nearby heritage assets.*
>
> *The potential for glint and glare to occur should therefore be assessed. This should address the additional impacts of 'tracking' panels, which follow the movement of the sun across the sky to maximise solar gain,*

[10] https://www.northnorthants.gov.uk/planning-strategies-and-plans/north-northamptonshire-local-plan
[11] https://www.northnorthants.gov.uk/planning-strategies-and-plans/supplementary-planning-documents-spd

where proposed. Modelling tools are available to evaluate solar farm projects. Undertaking an assessment at an early stage will enable variables such as the orientation and tilt angles of arrays to be changed, where necessary, to minimise any adverse impacts."

3.2.4 MK:Plan (2016-2031)

The MK:Plan (2016-2031)[12] sets out the vision and framework for the future development of the area from 2015 to 2031.

Policy SC3: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation states the following regarding glint and glare:

"A. The Council will encourage proposals for low carbon and renewable energy generation developments that are led by, or meet the needs of local communities.

B. Planning permission will be granted for proposals to develop low carbon and renewable energy sources (including community energy networks) unless there would be:

1. Significant harm to the amenity of residential area, due to noise, traffic, pollution or odour;

2. Significant harm to wildlife species or habitat;

3. Unacceptable landscape and visual impact on the landscape, including cumulative impacts;

4. Unacceptable harm to the significance of heritage assets; and

5. Unacceptable impact on air safety.

C. In addition to the above criteria, wind turbines should avoid unacceptable shadow flicker and electro-magnetic interference and be sited an appropriate distance away from occupied properties, consistent with the size and type of the turbine. Proposals to develop solar PV farms should avoid unacceptable visual impact from the effect of glint and glare on the landscape, on neighbouring uses and aircraft safety. Proposals for large scale renewable energy in the open countryside should be informed by a satisfactory landscape and visual impact assessment."

3.3 Emerging Local Planning Policy

3.3.1 MK City Plan 2050

The MK City Plan 2050[13] sets out the strategy for growth through to 2050 related to the need for homes, creating jobs and supporting businesses, transport around the city, climate change, the natural and built environment, design of streets, and the places which support everyday living (i.e. schools and shops).

Policy CEA6: Low and Zero Carbon Energy Provision states the following regarding low carbon and renewable energy developments:

[12] https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-05/PlanMK%20Adoption%20Version%20%28March%202019%29.pdf
[13] https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/mk-city-plan-2050

"2. Proposals to development low carbon and renewable energy sources (including community energy networks) and infrastructure needed to facilitate the green energy transition (e.g. grid and sub-station upgrades) will be supported, unless there would be

a. Conflict with other policies within the development plan.

b. Unacceptable harm on air safety, in terms of the risk of incidents on approaches/departures from local airfields/airports, as well as radar interference."

3.4 Guidance

3.4.1 National Planning Practice Guidance

In the absence of specific guidance on solar development, the National Planning Practice Guidance for 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy'[14] dictates the following with respect to large-scale solar PV developments and glint and glare:

"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.

Particular factors a local planning authority will need to consider include:

- *...the proposal's visual impact, the effect on landscape of glint and glare (see guidance on landscape assessment) and on neighbouring uses and aircraft safety;*
- *the extent to which there may be additional impacts if solar arrays follow the daily movement of the sun;...*
- *the potential to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges;...*

The approach to assessing cumulative landscape and visual impact of large scale solar farms is likely to be the same as assessing the impact of wind turbines. However, in the case of ground mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and appropriate land topography the area of a zone of visual influence could be zero."

3.4.2 BRE Planning guidance for the development of large-scale ground mounted solar PV panels

The BRE Planning guidance for the development of large-scale ground mounted solar PV panels[15] sets out guidance relating to different planning application considerations. In relation to Glint and Glare, the guidance states:

"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,

[14] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy

[15] [redacted]

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."

3.5 UK Highway Code

The UK Highway Code states that a road user should be aware of particular hazards such as glare from the sun and should adjust their driving style appropriately. Solar PV panels reflect sunlight producing solar glare under specific conditions, which may pose hazard towards road users.

3.6 Network Rail Guidance

Rail Industry Standard (RIS) RIS-0737-CCS on 'Signal Sighting Assessment Requirements' highlights that:

"a planned change external to the railway could affect signal sighting, for example changes that affect the built environment (for example, a new structure causing obscuration, a solar farm causing reflection)."

It should be noted that Network Rail guidance does not provide a specific glare assessment methodology for rail receptors, beyond the above information.

4. Methodology

4.1 Glare Assessment Model

The Glint and Glare evaluation will be undertaken using ForgeSolar software. ForgeSolar succeeds the Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool (SGHAT), whose use was required by the FAA to demonstrate compliance with the standards for measuring ocular impact for any proposed solar energy systems at airports. ForgeSolar is the software specialist for modelling glare impacts and the software is used extensively across the UK for assessing impacts toward airports, transportation and residential dwellings.

4.2 Receptor Identification

In general, light-sensitive receptors with view of a solar PV development have potential to experience solar reflection. While no technical distance limits/thresholds are reported within which solar reflections are possible for such receptors, the potential or significance of a reflection decreases with distance due to an observer's decreasing field of vision capability with increasing distance, as well as possible obstructions such as shielding caused by terrain and vegetation. For the purpose of this assessment, the following good practice considerations will be applied, incorporating relevant guidance as laid out in Section 3.0.

Table 4.1: Receptor Identification Criterium

Dwellings	There is not a defined screening distance for consideration of the potential glare impact of rooftop solar panels on residential dwellings. For residential dwellings very close to a proposed rooftop solar development, there will be instances where the resident does not have geometric line of sight of the proposed roof. In addition, there may be obstructions to the line of sight such as other buildings or vegetation screening. Line of sight for this assessment is reviewed using Google Satellite Images and Google Street View. Where there is potential line of sight, glare modelling is undertaken. Professional judgement is used to determine a representative number of dwelling points to be modelled. Industry guidance recommends glare modelling for ground floor residential receptors because it is typically the most occupied part of the dwelling during daylight hours. A height of 1.8 m above ground level will be considered to account for observer's eye level on ground floor (main habitable rooms are generally on the ground floor), unless otherwise stated.
Road Users	Major national, national and regional roads are predicted to have higher level of traffic compared to local roads and have higher sensitivity. Therefore, these roads that are within 1 km from the solar PV development boundary with a visual line of sight to the panels will be considered for the technical modelling. An additional height of 1.5 m above ground level will be considered to represent the typical road user viewing height. A driver field-of-view (FOV) of 100° will be applied (50° either side of direction of travel). Glare that appears beyond this FOV is mitigated.

Railways	Railways in the immediate surrounding area to around 100 m from the solar PV development boundary with a visual line of sight to the panels will be considered. Length of railway line will be assessed via individual static receptor locations no more than 200 m apart up to 500 m from the Proposed Development boundaries. An additional height of 2.75 m above ground level will be considered to represent typical train driver viewing height. A train driver field-of-view (FOV) of 60° will be applied (30° either side of direction of travel). Glare that appears beyond this FOV is mitigated. Where signals are located immediately adjacent to or above a railway line, their lens is in line of sight of the Proposed Development, and are used to direct trains on the lines, these will also be assessed as individual static receptors.

4.3 Magnitude of Impact

4.3.1 Ocular Impact

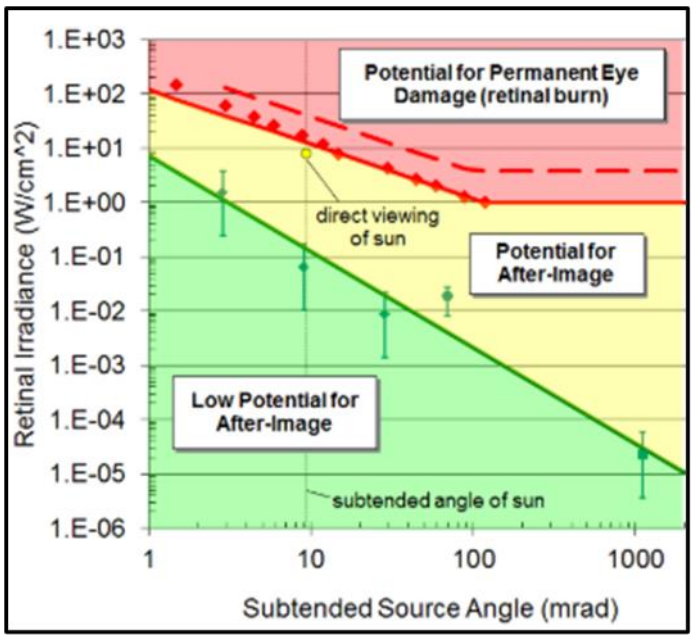
Ocular impact significance depends on the line of sight between the reflector (solar PV panels) and the receptor, the location of the receptor relative to the reflector and thus the solar reflection, the time of the day, they path between the Sun and the reflective surface, and the reflection exposure period (e.g. momentary exposure is less significant that prolonged exposure).

As such, ocular impact 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**). These categories are illustrated in the Ocular Hazard plot[16] shown in Figure 4.1 (NOTE: this is a universal Ocular Hazard plot and does not represent potential glare conditions that may be experienced at the Proposed Development.).

The subtended source angle represents the size of glare observed by receptor, while the retinal irradiance is the quantity of energy impacting the retina of the observer. As it can be seen from Figure 4.1, wide subtended source angles can cause retinal irritation/damage even at low retinal irradiance.

[16] Sliney, D.H. and B.C. Freasier, 1973, Evaluation of Optical Radiation Hazards, Applied Optics, 12(1), p. 1-24.

Figure 4.1: Ocular Hazard Plot



4.3.2 Glint & Glare Impact Significance

4.3.2.1 Dwellings

Table 4.2: Dwellings Impact Significance Guidance

No Impact	Solar reflection is not geometrically possible or will not be visible from the assessed receptor.
Low	Predicted glare of any intensity (green or yellow) occurs for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than three months per year. Predicted glare of any intensity (green or yellow) occurs for longer than 60 minutes and for more than 3 months per year. However, application of professional judgement renders the residual potential glare to be not significant. Mitigation is not required.
Moderate	Predicted glare of any intensity (green or yellow) occurs for longer than 60 minutes or for more than 3 months per year. Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare. Predicted glare of any intensity (green or yellow) occurs for longer than 60 minutes and for more than 3 months per year. Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare. Mitigation may be required at planner's discretion.
High	Predicted glare of any intensity (green or yellow) occurs for longer than 60 minutes per day and for more than 3 months of the year. Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare. Mitigation will be required if the proposed development is to proceed.

4.3.2.2 Road Users

Table 4.3: Road User Impact Significance Guidance

<table>
<tr><td>Road Users</td><td>While there is no specific guidance on glint and glare impact significance evaluation or limits, the following approach will be adapted in line with best available practice guidance/recommendations:

<table>
<tr><td>No or Insignificant Impact</td><td>Solar reflection is not geometrically possible or will not be visible from the assessed receptor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>Potential glare of any intensity (yellow or green) predicted towards a local road.

Potential glare of any intensity (e.g. yellow or green) predicted towards a major national, national or regional road, and does not originate in front of driver (e.g. not in centre of FOV).

Potential glare of any intensity (e.g. yellow or green) predicted towards a major national, national or regional road and originates in front of driver (e.g. in centre of FOV). However, application of professional judgement renders the residual potential glare to be not significant.

Mitigation is not considered necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Potential glare of any intensity (e.g. yellow or green) predicted towards a major national, national or regional road and originates in front of driver (e.g. not in centre of FOV). Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare.

Mitigation may be required at regulator’s discretion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>Potential glare of any intensity (e.g. yellow or green) predicted towards a major national, national or regional road, and originates in front of driver (e.g. in centre of FOV). Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare.

Mitigation recommended if the Proposed Development is to proceed.</td></tr>
</table>

Based on industry guidance, it is recommended that any predicted solar reflection is assessed pragmatically. Therefore, professional judgement will be applied and the following factors will also be considered when determining whether a solar reflection is significant:</td></tr>
</table>

	1. The relative position and visibility of the reflecting panels relative to road vehicle drivers and whether the glare is within the field of view of drivers; 2. Additional screening and obstructions to the line of sight; 3. The separation distance between the reflecting panels and the vehicle driver; 4. The extent to which impacts coincide with effects of direct sunlight; 5. The length of road affected; 6. The intensity of the solar reflection.

4.3.2.3 Railways

Table 4.4: Railway Impact Significance Guidance

<table>
<tr><td>Train Drivers</td><td>While there is no specific guidance on glint and glare impact significance evaluation or limits, the following approach will be adapted in line with best available practice guidance/recommendations:

<table>
<tr><td>No or Insignificant Impact</td><td>Solar reflection is not geometrically possible or will not be visible from the assessed receptor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>Glare predicted which does <u>not</u> originate in front of the train driver (30° field of view either side of the direction of travel).

Glare originates in front of the train driver (30° field of view either side of the direction of travel). However, application of professional judgement renders the residual potential glare to be not significant.

Mitigation is not considered necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Glare originates in front of the train driver (30° field of view either side of the direction of travel). Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare.

Mitigation not required but could be considered necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>Glare originates in front of the train driver (30° field of view either side of the direction of travel). Application of professional judgement does not sufficiently decrease the significance of the potential glare.

Mitigation required if the Proposed Development is to proceed.</td></tr>
</table>

Based on industry guidance, it is recommended that any predicted solar reflection is assessed pragmatically. Therefore, professional judgement will be applied and the following factors will also be considered when determining whether a solar reflection is significant:
1. The relative position and visibility of the reflecting panels relative to train drivers and whether the glare is within the field of view of drivers;
2. The separation distance between the reflecting panels and the train driver;
3. The extent to which impacts coincide with effects of direct sunlight;
4. Presence of other infrastructure (e.g. signals, crossings).
5. The length of railway line affected;
6. The intensity of the solar reflection.</td></tr>
</table>

4.4 Time Zone / Datum

The UK uses British Summer Time (BST, UTC +01:00) in the summer and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT, UTC +0) in the winter. For the purpose of this report all time references are in GMT. All locations are given in Eastings and Northings using the UK National Grid Reference system, unless otherwise specified.

4.5 Assumptions, Limitations & Fixed Model Variables

Provided in Appendix A is a list of assumptions, limitations and fixed variables of the model and assessment methodology.

4.6 Elevation Data

Elevation data for the modelled arrays and road and residential receptors were obtained using Defra Survey[17] LiDAR data database. Digital Terrain Model data was downloaded from the most recent survey. ForgeSolar employs an interactive Google map such that latitude, longitude, and ground elevation of PV geometry and receptors are automatically queried from Google, providing necessary information for sun position and vector calculations.

[17] https://environment.data.gov.uk/survey

5. Receptor Screening & Model Considerations

5.1 Residential Dwellings

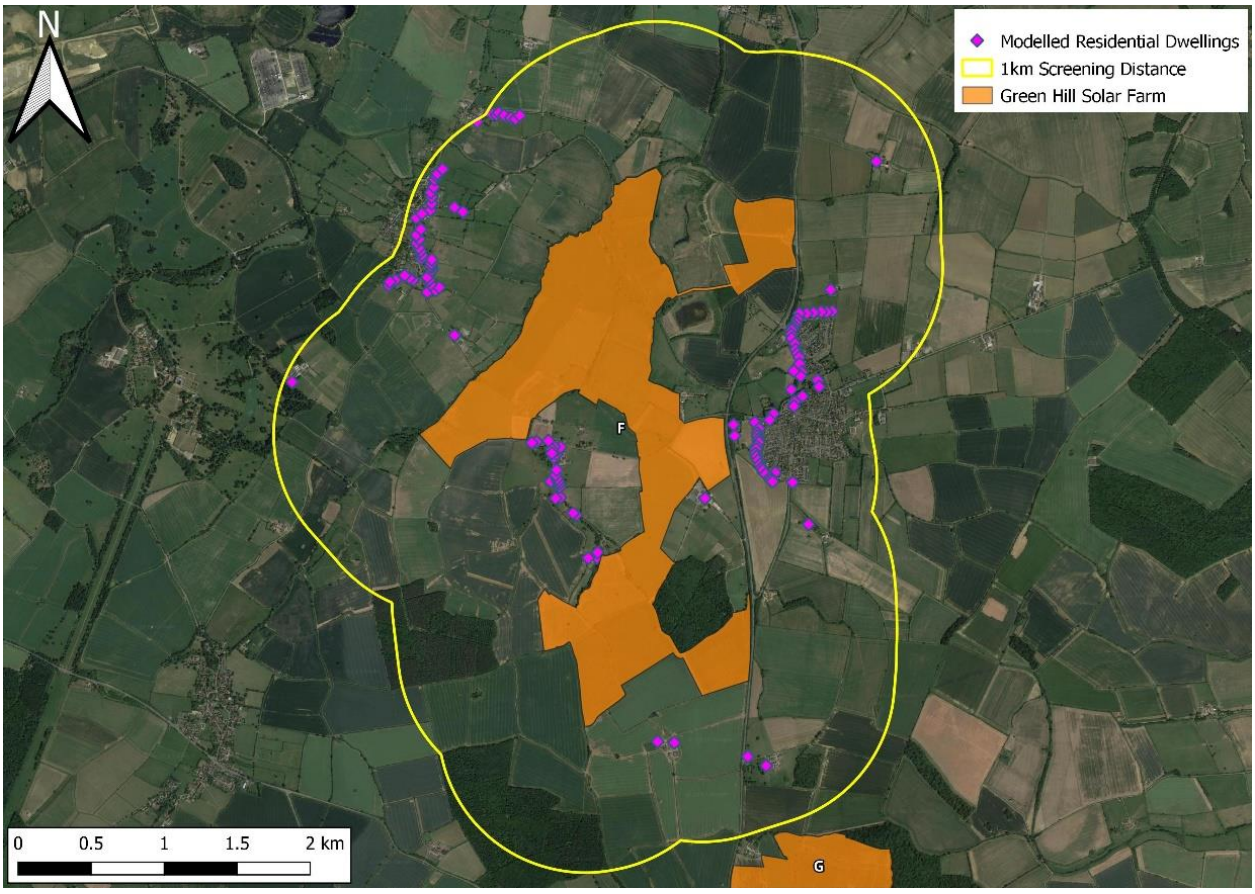
While no technical distance limits/thresholds are reported within which solar reflections are possible for such receptors, the potential for significance of a reflection decreases with distance due to an observer's decreasing field of vision capability with increasing distance, as well as possible obstructions such as shielding caused by terrain and vegetation. Industry guidance advises that dwelling receptors at up to 1 km from solar panels may be considered in terms of potential glare impact.

A number of residential dwellings exist within 1 km of the Scheme boundaries. Only the receptor points closest to the Scheme with a potential line of sight towards the PV panels were considered, as other dwellings are expected to be screened by these receptors, as well as vegetation and/or other infrastructure found in between them. The high-level review was undertaken using mapping and aerial photography.

The residential dwellings will be modelled at an additional height of 1.8m above ground level as this is considered to represent typical viewing height on ground floor, which is typically occupied during daylight hours.

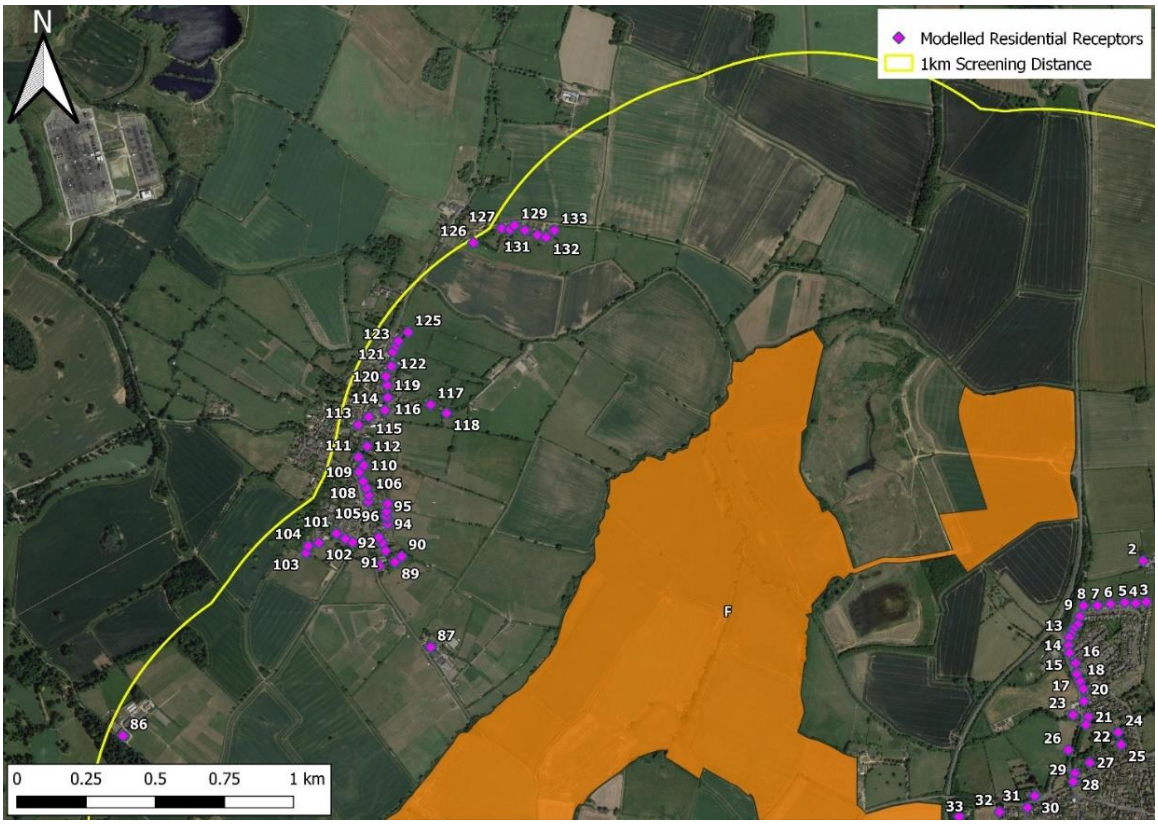
In total, 52 residential dwellings have been identified within this area. These receptors have been modelled as observation points (R1, R2,...). Receptor points closest to the Scheme with a potential line of sight towards the PV panels can be seen below in Figure 5.1 to Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.1: Nearby Residential Dwellings to Green Hill F



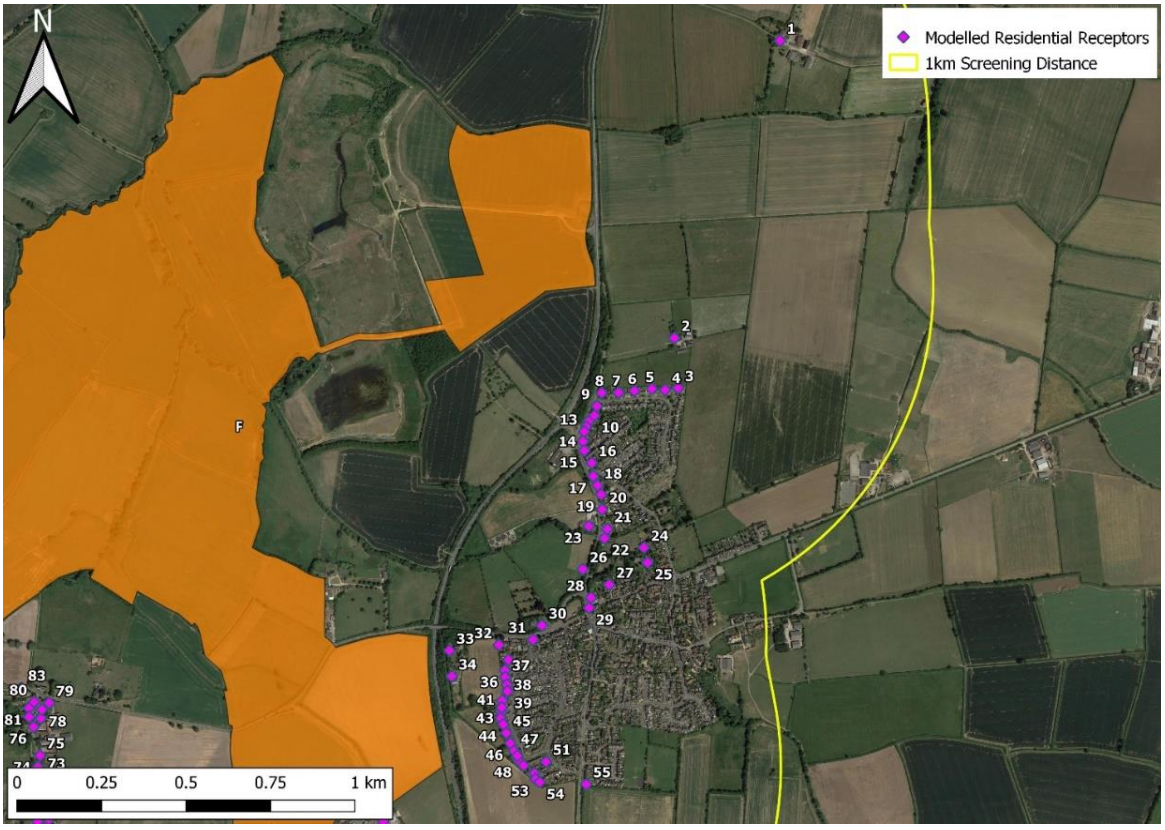
Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

Figure 5.2: Modelled Residential Dwellings Green Hill F



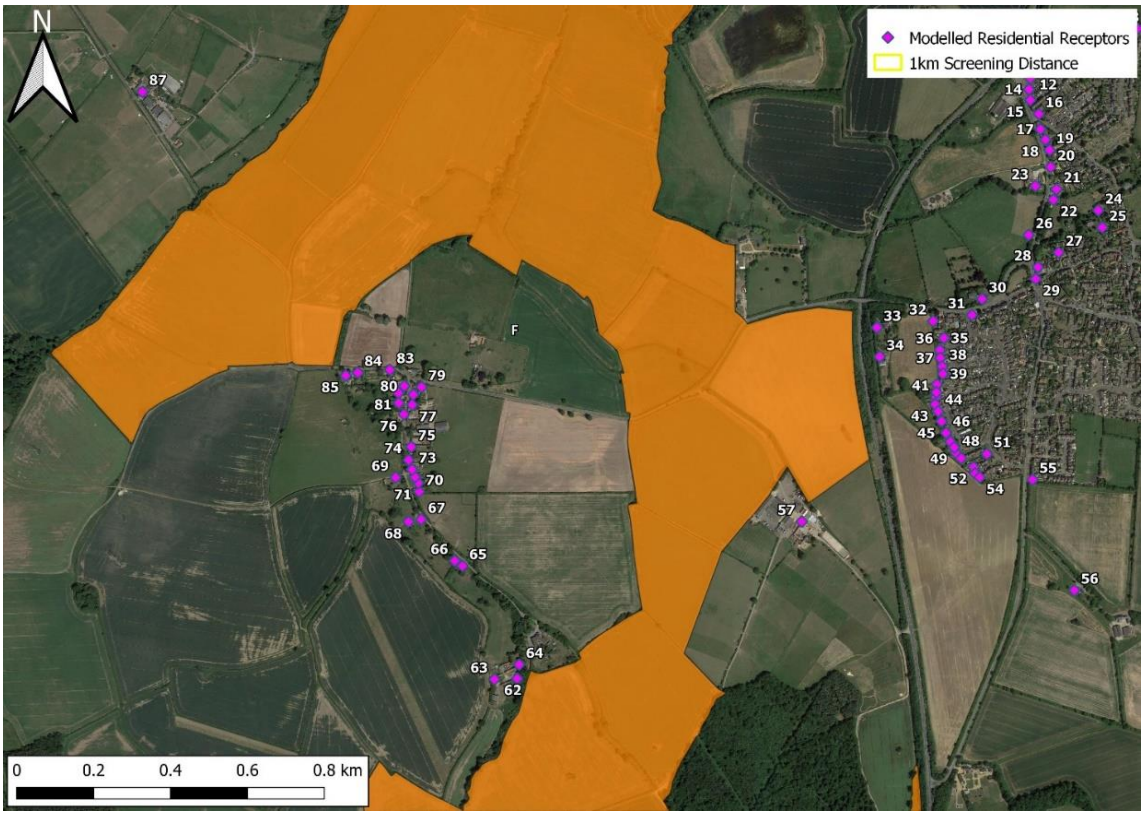
Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

Figure 5.3: Modelled Residential Dwellings Green Hill F



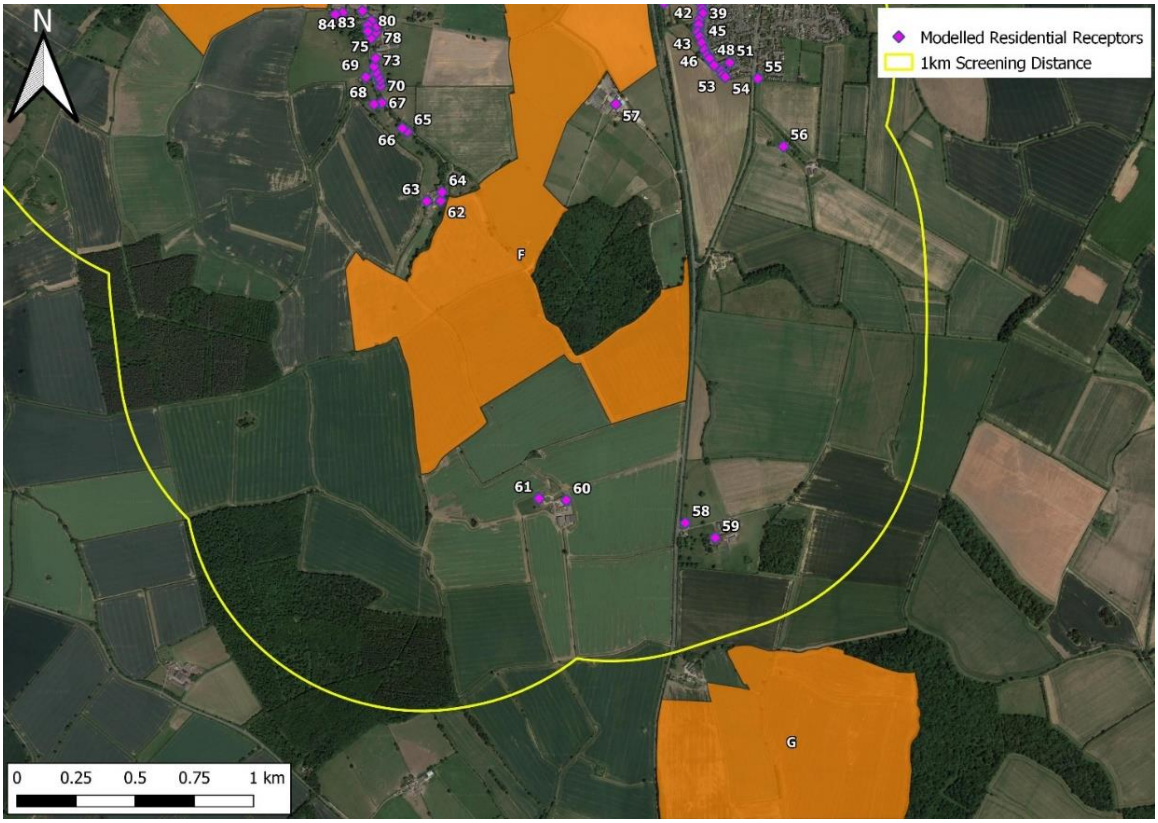
Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

Figure 5.4: Modelled Residential Dwellings Green Hill F



Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

Figure 5.5: Modelled Residential Dwellings Green Hill F



Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

The list of dwelling receptors is presented in Appendix B.

5.2 Road Infrastructure

Based on industry guidance, road receptors within 1km of the site boundary of the Scheme may be considered.

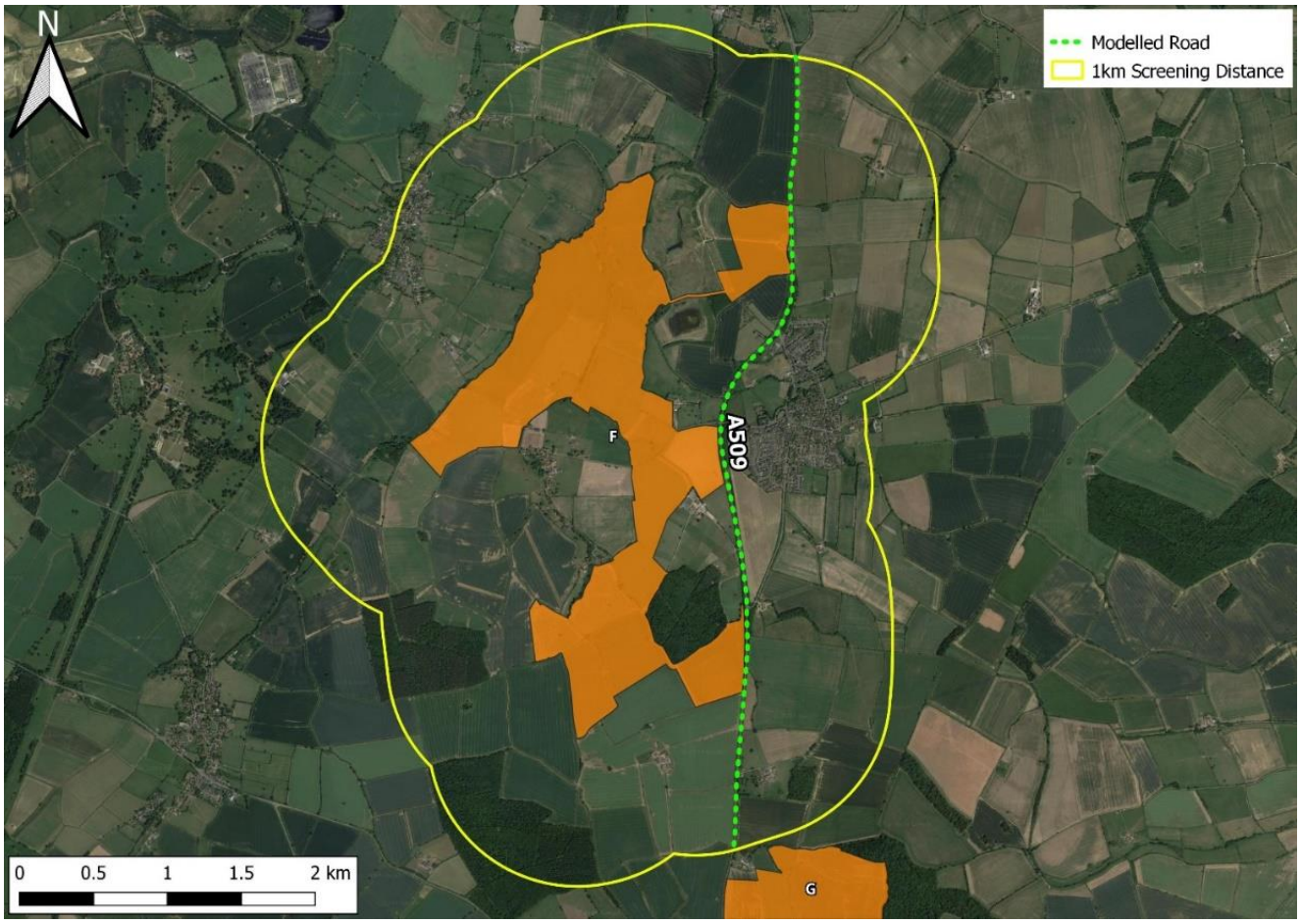
Major National, National and Regional roads are predicted to have higher level of traffic compared to local roads and have higher sensitivity. Therefore, these roads that are within 1 km from the solar PV development boundary with a visual line of sight to the panels will be considered for the technical modelling.

Based on industry guidance, technical modelling is not recommended for local roads, where traffic densities are likely to be relatively low. Any solar reflections from the Scheme that are experienced by a road user along a local road would be considered 'Low / Minor' impact magnitude.

Based on a high-level review, there is a potential line of sight to the panels from A509 road users such that glare modelling should be undertaken, as shown below in Figure 5.7.

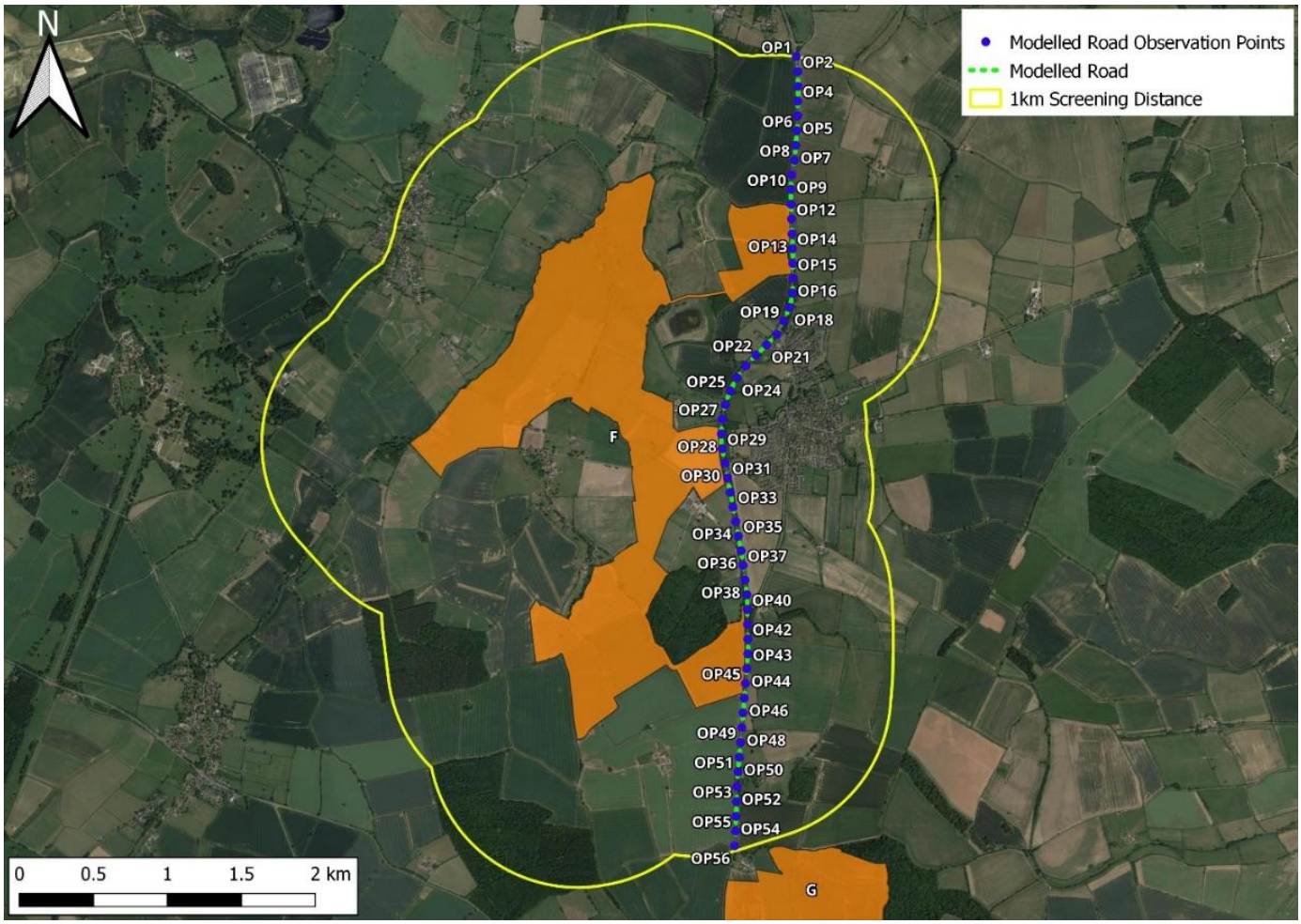
In line with guidance, a field-of-view (FOV) of 100° has been applied (50° view angle to left and right). According to research, glare outside this FOV is mitigated. Furthermore, as a worst-case approach, modelled observation points (which do not include the field of view of the drivers) have been included along the road length at 100m intervals. These receptors have been modelled as Observation Points (OPs). Each modelled observation point has been modelled at an additional 1.5m above ground level to represent the eye level of a standard height road user. The list of road receptors is presented in Appendix C.

Figure 5.6: Modelled Road Infrastructure Green Hill F



Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

Figure 5.7: Modelled Road Observation Points



Imagery © 2025 Google Satellite

5.3 Rail Infrastructure

Based on industry guidance, rail operators may raise an objection to solar developments that are within 500m of their infrastructure due to safety implications caused by glare on train drivers, level crossings and railway light signals. A high-level receptor review indicates no railway infrastructure within this screening distance. Therefore, no rail receptors will be considered within the modelling assessment.

6. Modelled Results and Interpretation

6.1 Residential Results

6.1.1 Fixed Panel Results

Receptor	Results
R1	***No glare is predicted towards R1.***
R2	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F. R2 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R3	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F. R3 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R4	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F. R4 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R5	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R5 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R6	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R6 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R7	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R7 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R8	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R8 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from early May to late July between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R9	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R9 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R10	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R10 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to mid-September between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April and during September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R11	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R11 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April and during September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R12	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R12 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April and late August to late September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R13	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R13 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to late September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R14	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R14 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to late August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to late September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.

Receptor	Results
R15	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R15 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R16	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R15 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R17	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R17 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R18	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R18 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R19	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R19 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R20	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R20 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-May to late July between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R21	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R21 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F.
R22	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R22 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F.
R23	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early June to early July between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to late September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R24	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R24 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F.
R25	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R25 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F.
R26	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R26 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R27 – R29	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R27 – R29 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F.
R30	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R30 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R31	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R31 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and early September to early October between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R32	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R32 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early April and early September to early October between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R33	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R33 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to mid-May and mid-July to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.

Receptor	Results
R34	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R34 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R35	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R35 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early May and mid-August to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R36	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R36 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early June and early July to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R37	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R37 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to mid-September between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R38	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R38 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early October between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R39	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R39 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early October between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R40	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R40 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to late August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early October between 18:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R41	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R41 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R42	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R42 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R43	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R44	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R44 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R45	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R45 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early May to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R46	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R46 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R47	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R47 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R48	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R48 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to late July between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R49	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R49 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to early August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R50	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R50 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to late July between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R51	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R51 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R52	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R52 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R53	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R53 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R54	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R54 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R55	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R55 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early October between 17:00-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R56	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. R56 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R57	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R57 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R58	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from mid-April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R59	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. R59 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F.
R60	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R61	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R62 – R64	***No glare predicted towards R62 – R64.***
R65	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R66	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R67	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-May to late July between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to mid-September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R68	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late May to mid-July between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as ‘low impact’, and no further mitigation is recommended.
R69	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to mid-July and late July to mid-September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R70	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R71	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R72	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to mid-August between 17:30-18:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R73	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-April to late August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as ‘low impact’, and no further mitigation is recommended.
R74	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-April to late August between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as ‘low impact’, and no further mitigation is recommended.
R75	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early April to early September between 18:00-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-May and mid-July to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R76	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early May and early August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R77	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early May and early August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R78	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R79	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R80	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R81	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R82	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to late July between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R83	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to late August between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R84	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to late August between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R85	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to late August between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late September between 17:30-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R86	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R86 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV3 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R87	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R87 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to mid-September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April and late August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R88 – R113	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. R88 – R113 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F.
R114 – R117	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. R114 – R117 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 Green Hill F.
R118	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to late September between 05:30-06:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R119 – R122	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. R119 – R122 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 Green Hill F.
R123 - R133	***No glare predicted towards R123 – R133.***

Detailed results can be provided upon request.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'no impact' significance may be classified where glare will not be visible from the assessed receptor. As such, no impacts are predicted to occur at R1, R62 – R64, and R123 – R133.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'low impact' may be classified where glare of any intensity occurs for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months per year. As such, low impacts are predicted to occur at R19 – R22, R24, R25, R27 – R29, R59, R68, R86, and R88 – R122.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'moderate impact' may be classified where unmitigated glare of any intensity occurs for longer than 60 minutes per day, or for more than 3 months of the year. Residential dwellings R2 – R18, R23, R26, R30 – R58, R60, R61, R65 – R67, R69 – R85, and R87 are predicted to receive glare for less than 60 minutes daily, however the incidence of glare is predicted to exceed 3 months. Based on industry guidance, professional judgement is applied and further review of factors not included within the model are considered in Section 6.1.3.

6.1.2 Tracking Panel Results

Receptor	Results
R1	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R1 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from mid-October to early March between 15:30-18:00 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R2	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R2 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5 and PV6 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April, mid-May to early June, early July to early August and during September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R3	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R3 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from mid-May to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R4	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R4 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from mid-May to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R5	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R5 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from mid-May to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R6	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R6 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from mid-May to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-March to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-November to mid-January between 15:00-16:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R7	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R7 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from mid-May to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late March to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-November to mid-January between 15:00-16:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R8	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R8 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F during April, from late May to early June and mid-July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late March to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R9	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R9 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from late July to mid-August between 19:00-20:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late March to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R10	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R10 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from late July to mid-August between 19:30-20:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late March to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late January to early April and early September to mid-November between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R11	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R11 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late January to early April and early September to mid-November between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R12	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R12 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from during July between 19:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late January to early April and early September to mid-November between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R13	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R13 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV1 Green Hill F from during July between 19:30-20:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early May, late May to early June, early July to late August and during September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late January to early April and early September to mid-November between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R14	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R14 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late January to early April and early September to mid-November between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R15	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R15 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early February to mid-April and early September to early November between 16:00-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R16	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R16 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early February to mid-April and early September to early November between 16:00-19:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-November to early February between 15:00-16:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R17	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R17 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-November to early February between 15:00-17:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R18	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R18 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early November to early February between 15:00-17:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R19	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R19 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from mid-April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late October to mid-February between 15:00-17:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R20	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R20 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late October to mid-February between 15:00-17:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R21	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R21 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F during October, November, and December, and from late January to late February between 15:30-17:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R22	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R22 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F during October, November, and from late January to late February between 15:30-17:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R23	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late April to early May, late May to early June, and early July to mid-August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late February to late April and mid-August to mid-October between 16:30-19:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late January to mid-February and during November between 15:30-17:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R24	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R24 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-October to early March between 15:00-17:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R25	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R25 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-October to early March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R26	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R26 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early March to mid-May and late July to early October between 17:00-20:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-October to early March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R27	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R27 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early October to mid-March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R28	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R28 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late September to mid-March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R29	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R29 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late September to mid-March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R30	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R30 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-September to late March between 15:00-18:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R31	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R31 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early September to early April between 15:00-18:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R32	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R32 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to mid-September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early September to early April between 15:00-18:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R33	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R33 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to mid-September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-August to early May between 15:00-19:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R34	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R34 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to early September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early July to early June between 15:00-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.

Receptor	Results
R35	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R35 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to mid-September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-August to mid-April between 15:00-19:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R36	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R36 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to mid-September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early August to early May between 15:00-19:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R37	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R37 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to mid-September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late July to mid-May between 15:00-19:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R38	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R38 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to early September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-July to late May between 15:00-20:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R39	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R39 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early June and early July to early September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early July to early between 15:00-19:00 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R40	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R40 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early June and early July to late August between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early July to early June between 15:00-19:00 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R41	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R41 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early July to early June betwen 15:00-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R42	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R42 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early July to early June between 15:00-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R43	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early January to early June and early July to late November between 15:00-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R44	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R44 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late January to early June and early July to late November between 15:30-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R45	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R45 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late January to early June and early July to mid-November between 15:30-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R46	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R46 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early February to early June and early July to early November between 16:00-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R47	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R47 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early February to early June and early July to early November between 16:00-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R48	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R48 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-February to early June and early July to late October between 16:00-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R49	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R49 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-February to early June and early July to late October between 16:00-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R50	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R50 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-February to early June and early July to late October between 16:30-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R51	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R51 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late February to early June and early July to mid- October between 16:30-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R52	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R52 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late February to early June and early July to mid- October between 16:30-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R53	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R53 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late February to early June and early July to mid- October between 16:30-20:30 for a maximum of 45 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R54	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R54 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late February to early June and early July to early October between 16:30-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R55	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R55 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late February to early June and early July to early October between 17:00-20:30 for a maximum of 40 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R56	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R56 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to early September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R57	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R57 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 of Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F.
R58	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV8 Green Hill F during May and from late June to early August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R59	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R59 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV8 Green Hill F during May and from early July to early August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R60	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV9 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from late April to early June and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV9 Green Hill F from early June to early July between 03:30-04:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R61	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV9 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from mid-April to early June and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV9 Green Hill F from mid-May to early July between 03:30-04:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R62	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. R62 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F from mid to late January, during mid-November and during early December between 15:30-16:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R63	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV6 and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R63 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early May to early August between 03:30-05:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F during mid-January, and during early and mid-December between 15:30-16:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R64	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. R64 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F during mid-January, and during early December between 15:30-16:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R65	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to late May and early July to early August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R66	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to late May and early July to early August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R67	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to late May and early July to mid-August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R68	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to late May and early July to mid-August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R69	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R69 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late May to early July between 03:30-04:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late April to late May and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R70	Glare is predicted from PV4 and PV5 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early June to early July between 03:30-04:00 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-April to late May and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R71	Glare is predicted from PV4, PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early June to early July between 03:30-04:00 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-April to late May and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-May and early August to late September between 04:30-07:00 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R72	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R72 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late May to early July between 03:30-04:00 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-April to late May and early July to mid-August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R73	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R73 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late May to early July between 03:30-04:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early April to late May and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R74	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. R74 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to early July between 03:30-04:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early April to late May and early July to late August between 18:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R75	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R75 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-May to early July and late July to early August between 03:30-05:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early April to late May and early July to early September between 18:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to late April and mid-August to early October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R76	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R76 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to mid-May, late May to early July and late July to early August between 03:30-05:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early April to late May and early July to mid-September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April, late August to early September and during early October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R77	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R77 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from late April to mid-May, late May to early July and late July to early August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to late May and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to mid-October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R78	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R78 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early July and during August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to mid-April and late August to mid-October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R79	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. R79 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early July and during August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid-March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to mid-April and late August to early November between 05:00-07:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R80	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R80 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 and PV7 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early July and late July to late August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to mid-April and late August to early November between 05:00-07:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R81	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R81 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early July and late July to late August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to mid-October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R82	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R82 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from mid-April to early July and late July to mid-August between 03:30-05:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from late March to early June and early July to late September between 17:30-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to mid-April and late August to early September, during late September and from late October to early November between 05:00-07:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R83	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R83 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early July and late July to early September between 03:30-06:00 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early March to early June and early July to late October between 17:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from early March to early April and late August to early November between 05:30-07:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R84	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R84 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early July and late July to early September between 03:30-06:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early March to early June and early July to early October between 17:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April, early September to early October, and during early November between 05:30-07:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R85	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R85 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early April to early July and late July to early September between 03:30-06:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early March to early June and early July to early October between 17:00-20:30 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV6 Green Hill F from mid-March to early April, early September to early October, and during early November between 05:30-07:30 for a maximum of 20 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R86	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R86 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV3, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early March to early April and late August to early October between 05:00-07:00 for a maximum of 15 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R87	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R87 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early March to mid-April and mid-August to early October between 04:30-07:00 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV4 Green Hill F from early March to early April and early September to early November between 05:30-07:30 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R88	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R88 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early January to early February, during March, and from mid-September to early December between 06:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R89	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R89 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R90	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R90 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R91	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R91 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.

Receptor	Results
R92	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R92 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R93	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R93 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R94	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R94 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R95	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R95 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.

Receptor	Results
R96	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R96 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R97	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R97 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R98	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R98 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R99	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R99 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early December, early January to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R100	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R100 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early December, early January to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R101	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R101 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late September to early December, early January to early February and during March between 06:00-09:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R102	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R102 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-September to mid-November, mid-January to early February and during March between 06:00-08:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R103	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. R103 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from early December to early January between 08:30-09:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R104	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. R104 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F from mid to late December between 08:30-09:00 for a maximum of 10 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R105	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R105 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to late January between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R106	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R106 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R107	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R107 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from early October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R108	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R108 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R109	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R109 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R110	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R110 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-October to early February between 06:30-09:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day. As such, glare is predicted for less than 60 minutes per day but for more than three months of the year. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.1.3.
R111	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	R111 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.
R112 – R116	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R112 – R116 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.
R117	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R117 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from mid-November to mid-January between 08:00-09:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R118	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R118 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from early March to mid-April and late August to late October between 05:00-07:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Glare is predicted from PV3 Green Hill F from late November to mid-January between 08:00-09:00 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R119	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. O119 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.
R120 – R121	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R120 – R121 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
R122 – R124	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. R122 – R124 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, PV4, and PV6 from Green Hill F.
R125	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV4 from Green Hill F. R125 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1, PV2, and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV4 from Green Hill F.
R126 – R127	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. R126 – R127 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F.
R128	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 Green Hill F. R128 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV1 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV1 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R129	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R130	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R131	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R132	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.
R133	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F from late January to early February and during early December between 08:00-08:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day. Based on industry guidance, glare predicted for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months of the year may be classified as 'low impact', and no further mitigation is recommended.

Detailed results can be provided upon request.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'low impact' may be classified where glare of any intensity occurs for less than 60 minutes per day and for less than 3 months per year. As such, low impacts are predicted to occur at R3 – R5, R21, R22, R57 – R59, R62 – R68, R86, R98 – R104, R111 – R117, and R119 – R133.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'moderate impact' may be classified where unmitigated glare of any intensity occurs for longer than 60 minutes per day, or for more than 3 months of the year. Residential dwellings R1, R2, R6 – R20, R23 – R56, R60, R61, R69 – R85, R87 – R97, R105 – R110, and R118 are predicted to receive glare for less than 60 minutes daily, however the incidence of glare is predicted to exceed 3 months. Based on industry guidance, professional judgement is applied and further review of factors not included within the model are considered in Section 6.1.3.

6.1.3 Results Discussion

Additional factors have been considered to determine the residual impact significance at receptors R1 – R20, R23 – R58, R60, R61, R65 – R67, R69 – R86, R87 – R97, R105 – R110, and R118. These include:

- Additional screening/obstructions; and
- The extent to which cloud cover and glare impacts coincide.

6.1.3.1 Additional Screening/Obstructions

R2

Line of sight is obstructed between R2 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation aligning Woolaston Road and A509. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R2.

Figure 6.1: Dense Vegetation between R2 and Green Hill F

© Google Street View

R6 – R13

Line of sight is obstructed between R6 – R13 and Green Hill F by intervening topography and vegetation. As such, a maximum impact of 'low impact' may be classified towards R12 from Green Hill F.

Figure 6.2: Vegetation and topography obstructing line of sight from R6 – R13 towards Green Hill F (Scheme to the left of screenshot, dwellings to the right)

© Google Street View

R14 - R16

Line of sight from R14 - R16 towards Green Hill F is obstructed by intervening vegetation and infrastructure aligning London Road. As such, a maximum impact of 'low impact' may be classified towards R14-R16 from Green Hill F.

Figure 6.3: Vegetation and infrastructure obstructing line of sight from R14 – R16 towards Green Hill F

© Google Street View

R17 – R19

Line of sight from R17 – R19 towards Green Hill F is obstructed by intervening vegetation. As such, a maximum impact of 'low impact' may be classified towards R17 - R19 from Green Hill F.

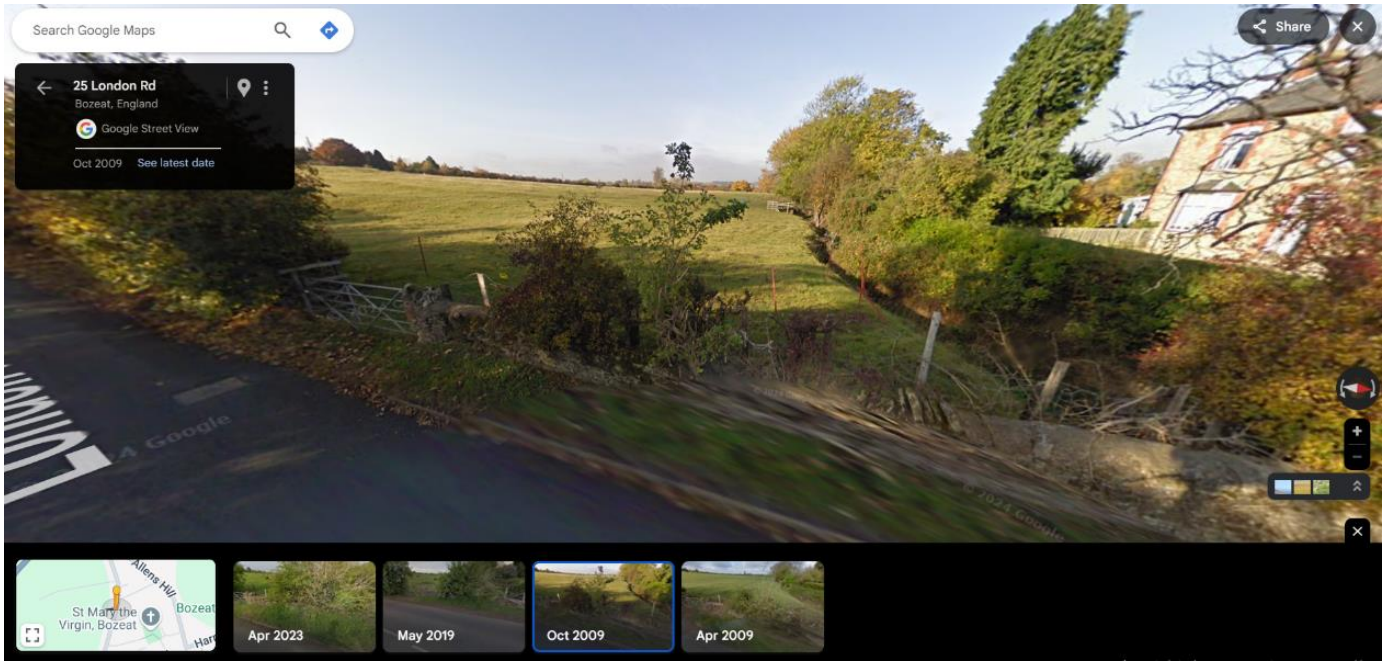
Figure 6.4: Vegetation and infrastructure obstructing line of sight from R17 – R19 towards Green Hill F

© Google Street View

R22

Line of sight is obstructed between R22 and Green Hill F by intervening topography and vegetation. As such, a maximum impact of 'low impact' may be classified towards R22 from Green Hill F.

Figure 6.5: Line of sight from R22 towards Green Hill F



© Google Street View

R23

Line of sight is obstructed between R23 and Green Hill F by intervening topography and vegetation. As such, a maximum impact of ‘low impact’ may be classified towards R23 from Green Hill F.

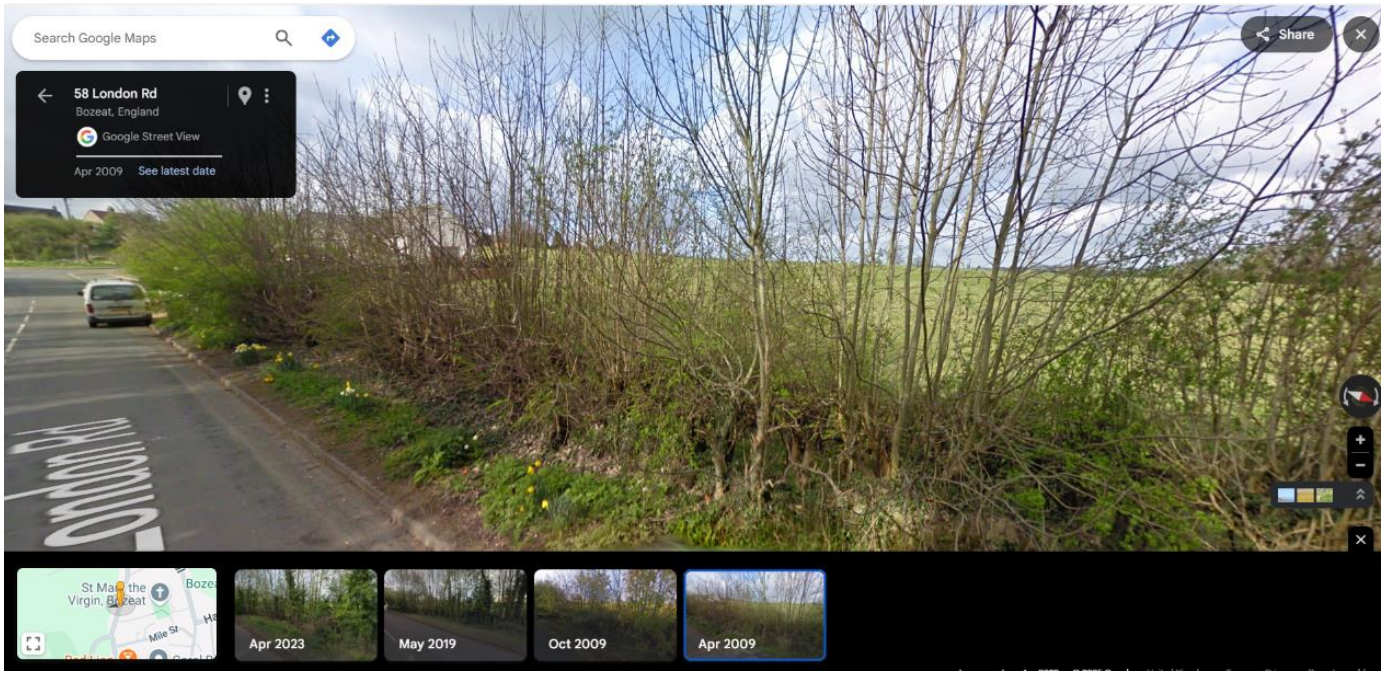
Figure 6.6: Line of sight from R23 towards Green Hill F

© Google Street View

R26

Line of sight is obstructed between R26 and Green Hill F by intervening topography. As such, a maximum impact of ‘low impact’ may be classified towards R26 from Green Hill F.

Figure 6.7: Line of sight from R26 towards Green Hill F



© Google Street View

R27

Line of sight is obstructed between R27 and Green Hill F by intervening topography. As such, a maximum impact of 'low impact' may be classified towards R27 from Green Hill F.

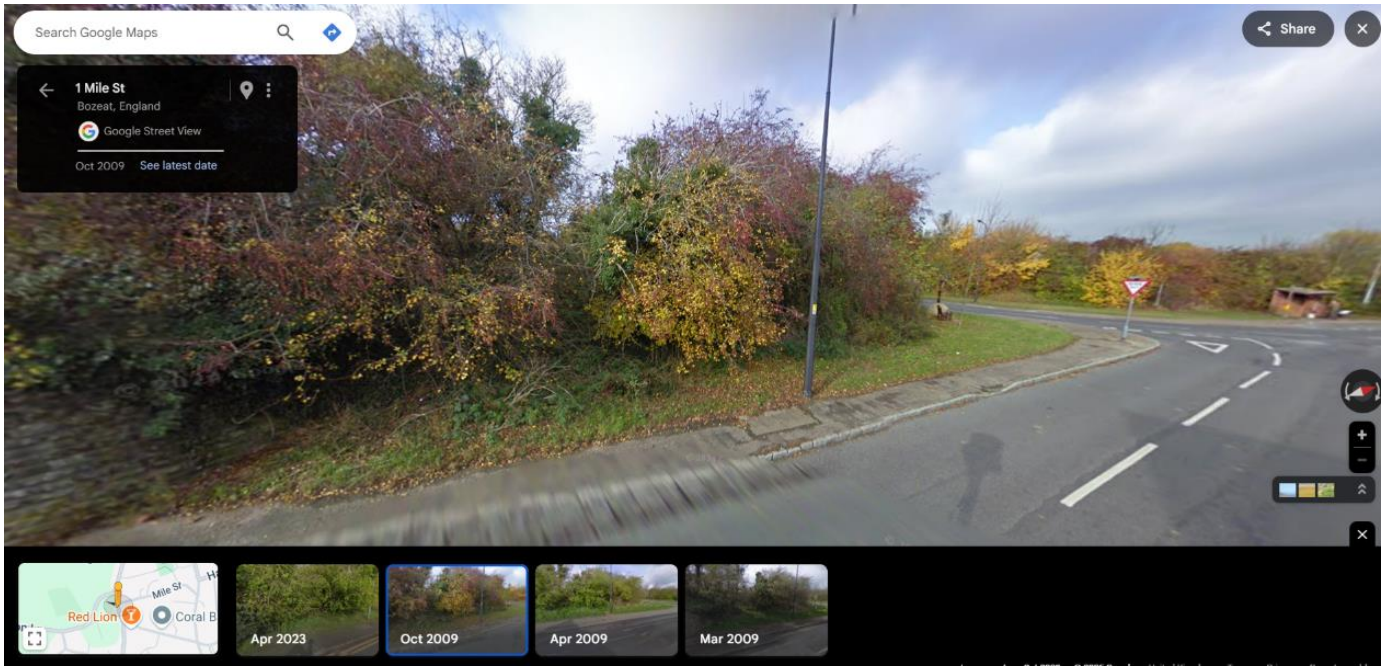
Figure 6.8: Dense vegetation between R27 and Green Hill F (screenshot facing R27)

© Google Street View

R29

Line of sight is obstructed between R29 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation and topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R29.

Figure 6.9: Dense vegetation between R29 and Green Hill F (R29 located behind screenshot)



© Google Street View

R30 – R31

Line of sight is obstructed between R30 – R31 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation and existing infrastructure. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R30 – R31.

Figure 6.10: Line of sight from R30 and R31 (R30 to the right, R31 to the left)

© Google Street View

R32 – R43

Line of sight is obstructed between R32 – R43 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation aligning the A509. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R32 – R43.

Figure 6.11: Dense Vegetation obstructing line of sight between R32 – R43 to Green Hill F (Vegetation highlighted green)

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R44 – R54

Glare is predicted from PV4 and PV6 towards R44 – R54. It is expected that PV6 will obstruct line of sight towards PV4. Line of sight is partially obstructed between R44 – R54 by intervening topography. As such, it is reasonable to assume that the amount of glare predicted towards R44 – R54 will be reduced.

Figure 6.12: Line of sight from PV4 towards R44 – R54

© Lanpro

R51

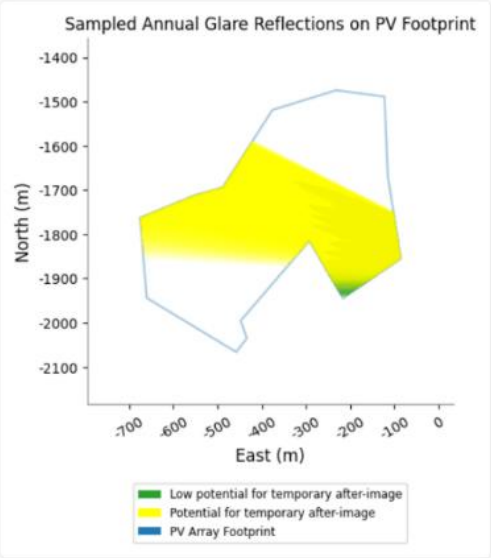
Line of sight is obstructed between R51 and Green Hill F due to existing infrastructure associated with its neighbours. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R51.

R55

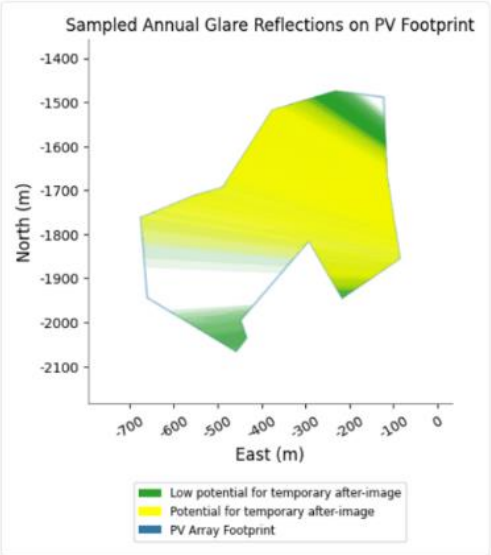
Glare is predicted from PV6 towards R55. Line of sight between R55 and the majority of the reflecting area of PV6 is obstructed by existing infrastructure between the dwelling and the reflecting arrays. As such, it is reasonable to assume that the amount of glare R55 will receive is substantially reduced.

Figure 6.13: Vegetation obstructing line of sight between R55 to Green Hill F

Reflecting Area of PV6 (Fixed Panels)



Reflecting area of PV6 (Tracking Panels)



Obstructions between R55 and PV6 (highlighted green)

© Google Satellite Imagery

R57

Line of sight is obstructed between R57 and Green Hill F is obstructed by existing infrastructure. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R57.

Figure 6.14: Existing infrastructure obstructing line of sight between R57 to Green Hill F

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R65 – R66

Line of sight is obstructed between R65 – R66 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation and topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R65 and R66.

Figure 6.15: Vegetation and topography obstructing line of sight towards Green Hill F (R65 and R66 to right, Green Hill F to left)

© Google Street View

R67 – R68

Line of sight is obstructed between R67 – R68 and Green Hill F is obstructed by dense vegetation and topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R67 and R68

Figure 6.16: Line of sight from R67 and R68 towards Green Hill F (R67 and R68 to behind screenshot)

© Google Street View

R69 – R72

Line of sight between R69 – R72 from PV4 is obstructed by existing infrastructure at Easton Maudit. Additionally, line of sight is obstructed between R69 – R72 and PV6 Green Hill F is obstructed by topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R69 and R72.

Figure 6.17: Line of sight from PV6 Green Hill F towards R69 – R72 (screenshot facing R69 and R72)

© Google Street View

R75

Line of sight between R75 from PV4 is obstructed by existing infrastructure at Easton Maudit. Additionally, line of sight is obstructed between R75 and PV5 Green Hill F is obstructed by topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R75.

Figure 6.18: Line of sight from Green Hill F towards R75

© Google Street View

R76 – R77

Line of sight between R76 – R77 and Green Hill F is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit and surrounding vegetation. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R76 and R77.

Figure 6.19: Existing infrastructure and vegetation obstructing line of sight between R76 – R77 (PV4 northeast, PV5 northwest, and PV6 west of screenshot)

© Google Satellite Imagery

R78

Line of sight between R78 and PV4 and PV5 is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R78.

R79

Line of sight between R79 and PV5 is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R78. Additionally, line of sight is obstructed between R79 and PV6 Green Hill F is obstructed by topography. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R79.

Figure 6.20: Line of sight from PV6 Green Hill F towards R79 (screenshot facing R79)

© Google Street View

R80 – R82

Line of sight between R80 – R82 and Green Hill F is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit and surrounding vegetation. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R80 – R82.

Figure 6.21: Existing infrastructure and vegetation obstructing line of sight between R80 – R82 (PV4 northeast, PV5 northwest, and PV6 west of screenshot)

© Google Satellite Imagery

R83 – R84

Line of sight between R83 - R84 and PV6 Green Hill F is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit and surrounding vegetation. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R83 – R84.

Figure 6.22: Existing infrastructure obstructing line of sight from R83 and R84 towards PV5 Green Hill F

© Google Street View

Figure 6.23: Existing infrastructure obstructing line of sight from R83 towards PV6 Green Hill F

© Google Street View

R85

Line of sight between R5 and PV4 and PV6 Green Hill F is obstructed by existing infrastructure and vegetation at Easton Maudit and surrounding vegetation. Additionally, line of sight towards PV5 is partially obstructed by existing vegetation. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified towards R85.

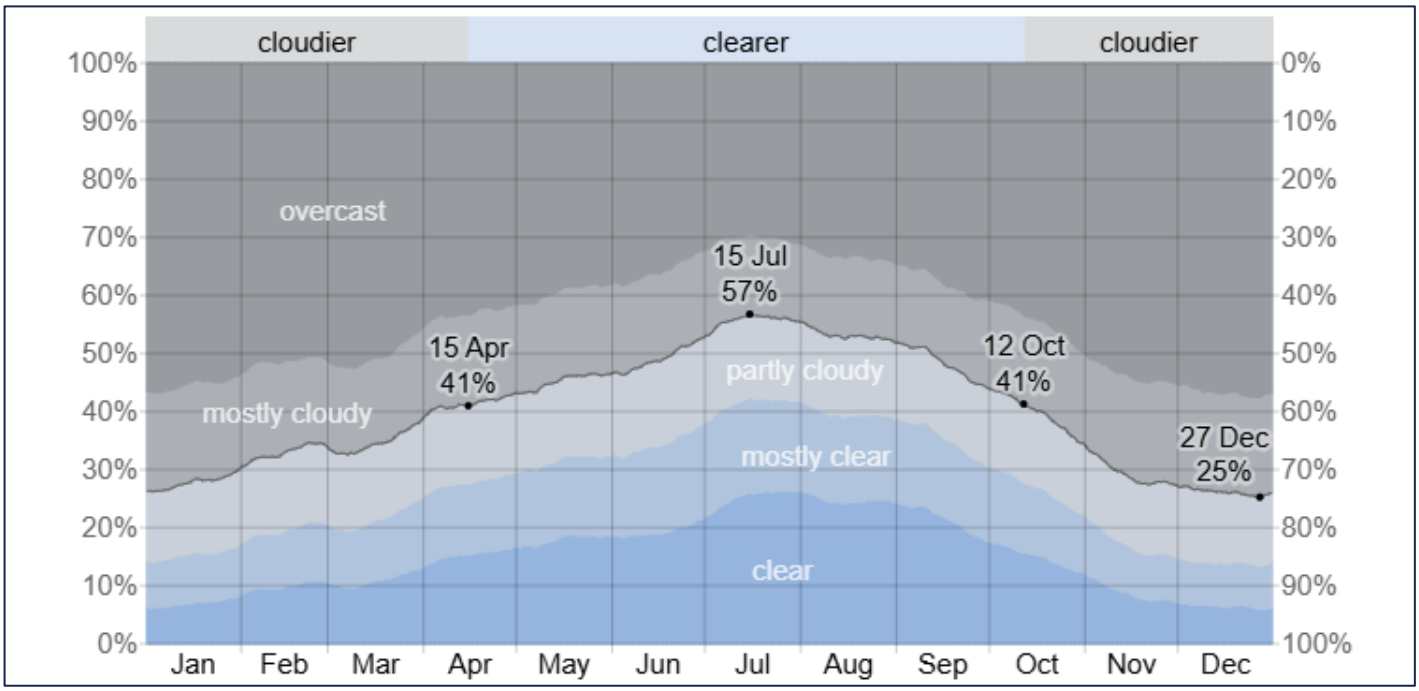
Figure 6.24: Line of sight from R85 towards PV5

© Google Street View

6.1.3.2 Cloud Cover

As the worst-case approach, the model assumes clear sky conditions all year round. Cloudier conditions (overcast and mostly cloudy) exist in Bozeat (closest weather data available) for 43-75% of the time, as shown below in Figure 6.25.

Figure 6.25: Cloud Cover at Bozeat



© weatherspark.com

Considering the cloud cover that is likely to occur in the area, the modelled glare from the Scheme is likely to occur 43% less of often than predicted as a minimum.

6.1.4 Residual Impact

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R1	**No Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R2	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R3	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R4	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R5	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R6	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R7	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R8	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R9	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R10	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R11	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R12	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R13	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R14	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R15	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R16	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R17	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R18	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R19	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R20	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R21	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R22	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R23	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R24	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R25	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R26	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R27	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R28	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R29	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R30	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R31	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R32	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R33	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R34	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R35	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R36	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R37	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R38	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R39	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R40	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R41	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R42	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R43	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R44	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R45	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R46	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R47	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R48	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R49	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R50	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R51	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R52	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R53	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R54	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R55	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R56	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R57	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R58	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R59	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R60	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R61	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R62	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R63	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R64	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R65	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R66	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R67	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**
R68	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact**

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R69	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement
R70	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R71	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R72	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R73	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R74	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R75	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R76	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R77	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R78	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R79	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R80	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R81	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R82	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R83	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R84	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R85	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R86	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R87	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R88	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R89	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R90	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R91	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R92	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R93	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R94	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R95	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R96	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R97	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R98	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R99	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R100	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R101	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R102	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R103	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R104	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R105	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R106	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R107	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R108	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R109	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R110	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

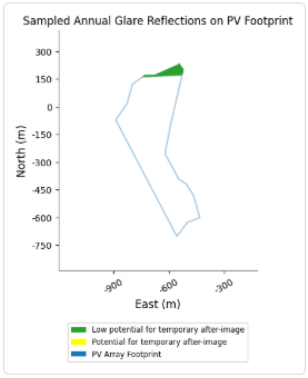
Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
R111	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R112	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R113	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R114	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R115	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R116	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R117	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R118	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
R119	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R120	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R121	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R122	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
R123	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R124	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R125	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R126	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R127	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R128	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R129	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R130	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R131	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R132	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
R133	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**

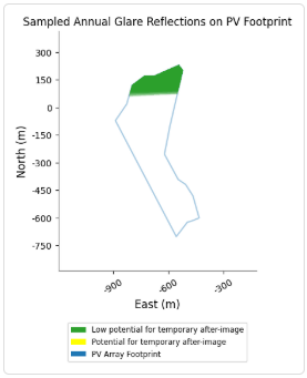
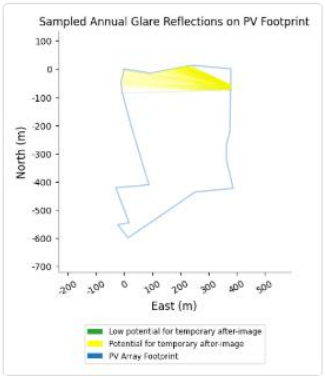
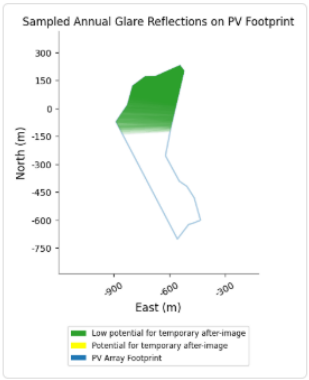
6.2 Road Infrastructure

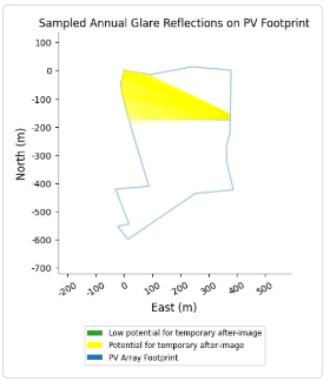
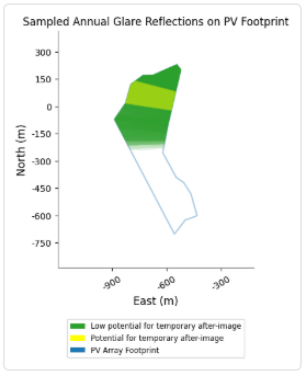
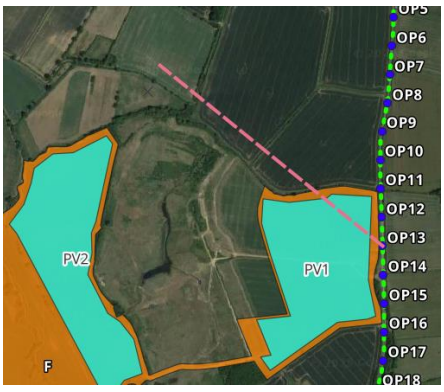
6.2.1 Fixed Panel Results

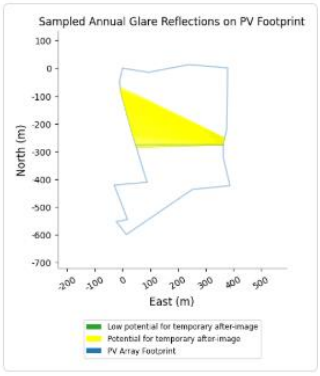
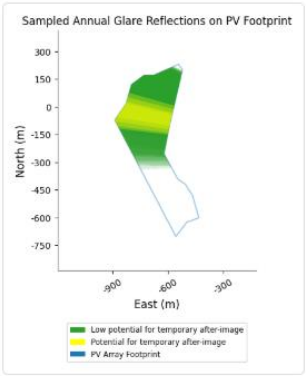
Due to the orientation of the panels, it is geometrically not possible for road users to receive glare within the central field of view whilst travelling southbound along the A509. As such, a 'low impact' is predicted towards road users travelling southbound and no further mitigation is required.

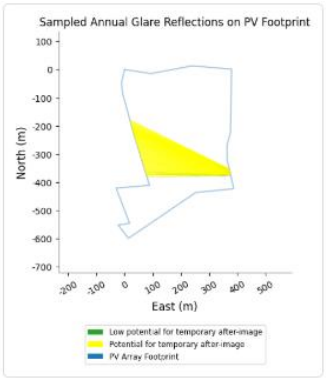
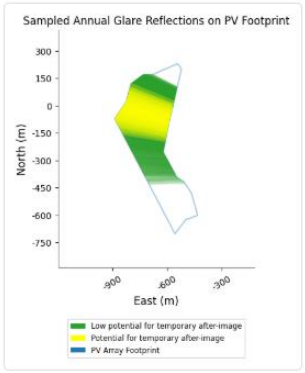
The below results show the area of the modelled PV arrays that is predicted glare compared to the 50° field of view of road users travelling northbound at the corresponding observation points.

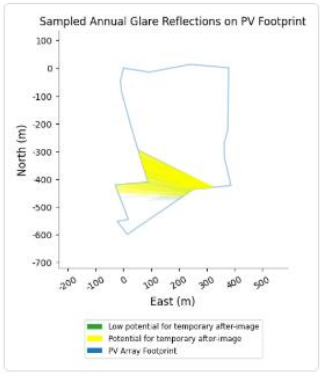
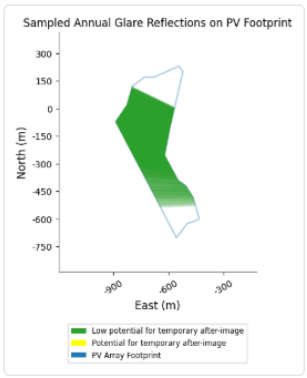
Receptor	Results
OP1 – OP8	***No glare predicted towards OP1 – OP8***
OP9	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP10	Glare is predicted from PV2 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

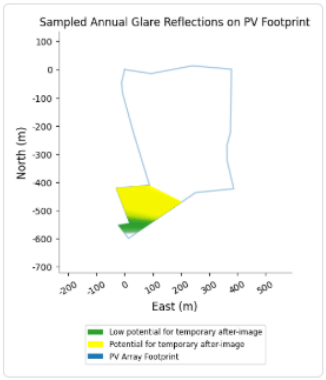
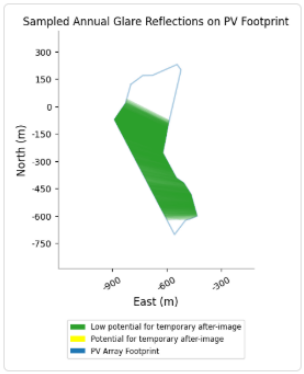
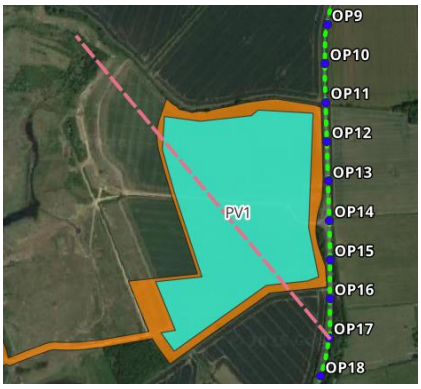
Receptor	Results
	PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP11	***No glare predicted towards OP11.***
OP12	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV: 

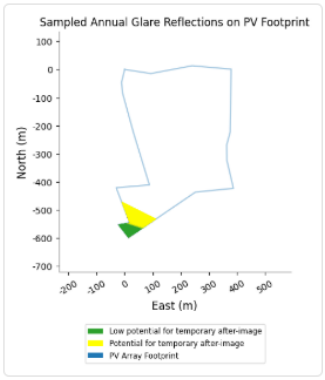
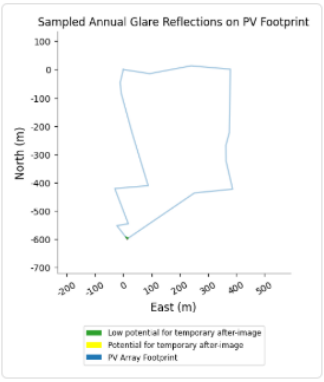
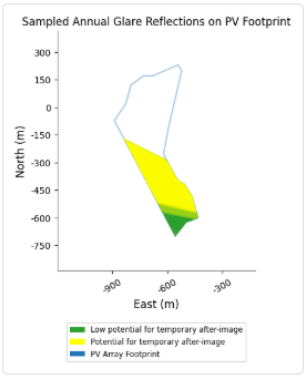
Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP13	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP14	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F.

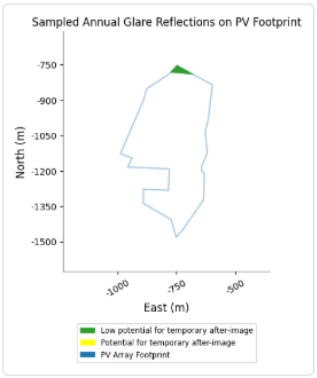
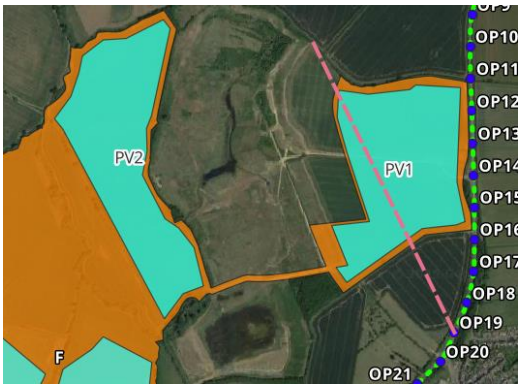
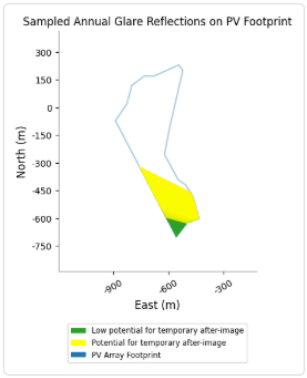
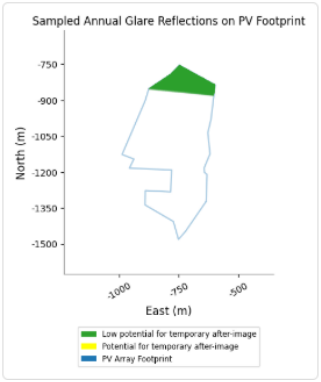
Receptor	Results
	The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of ‘low impact’. As such, a ‘low impact’ may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP15	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

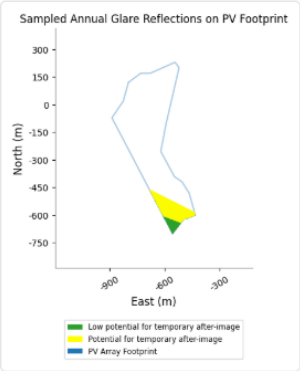
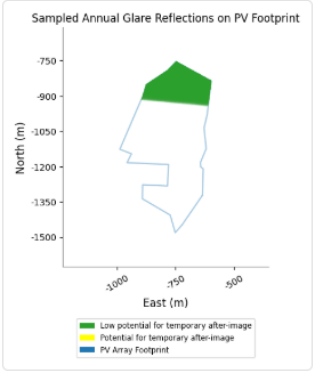
Receptor	Results
	PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP16	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

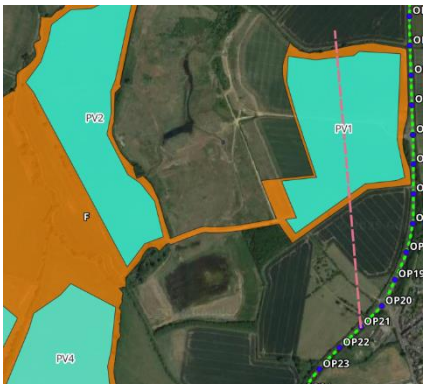
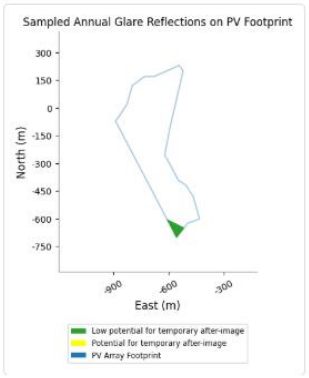
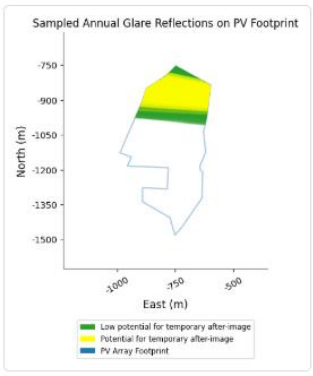
Receptor	Results
	PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP17	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV2 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

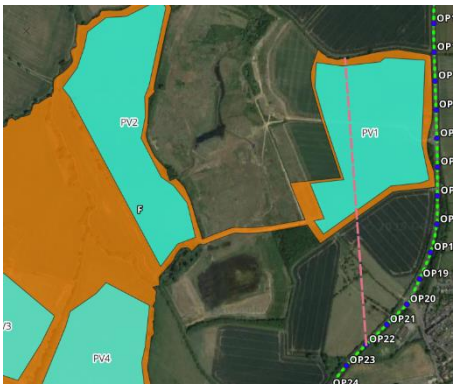
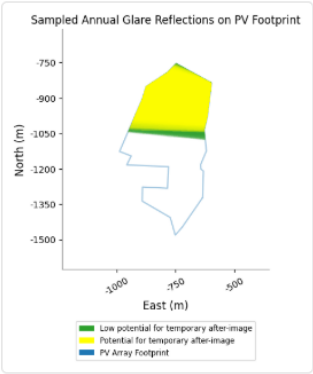
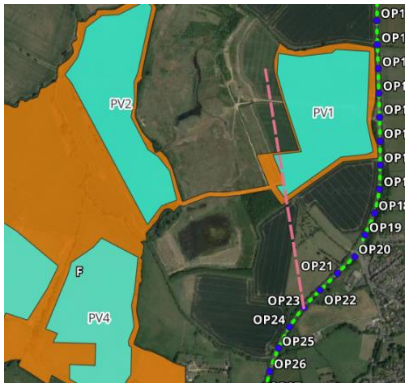
Receptor	Results
	PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP18	Glare is predicted from PV1 and PV3 from Green Hill F. OP18 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

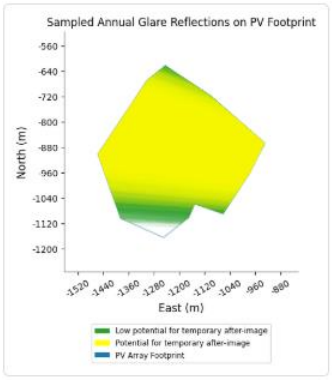
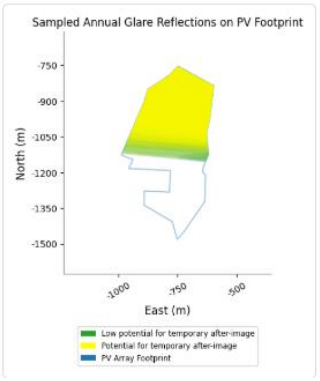
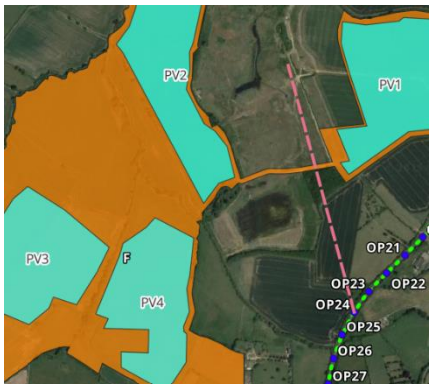
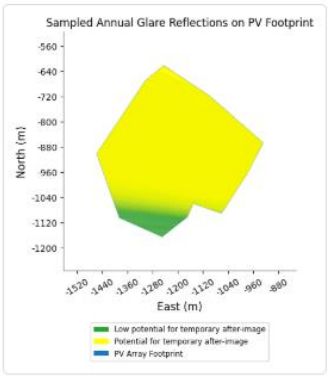
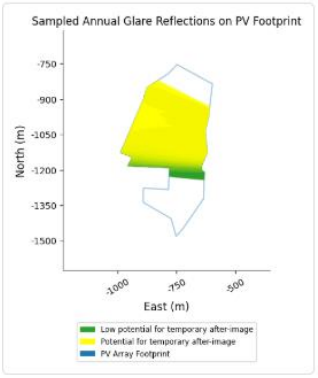
Receptor	Results
	PV1:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP19	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, and PV4 PV3 from Green Hill F. OP19 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2: 

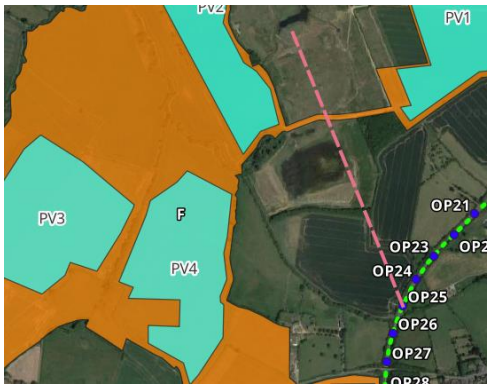
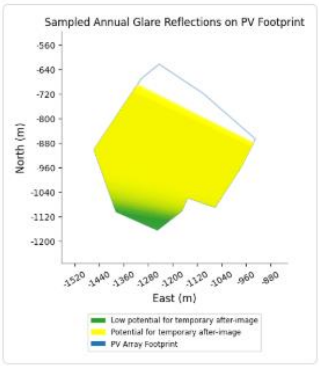
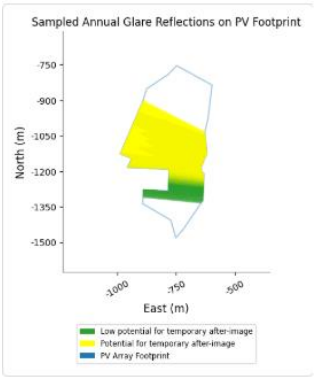
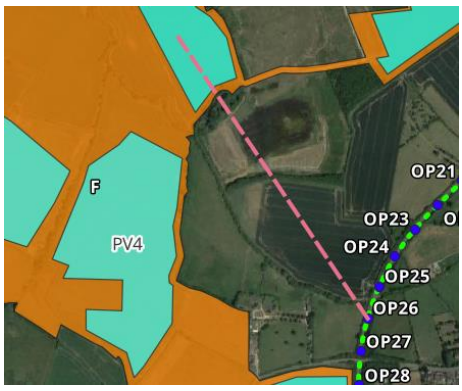
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP20	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. OP20 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV4: 

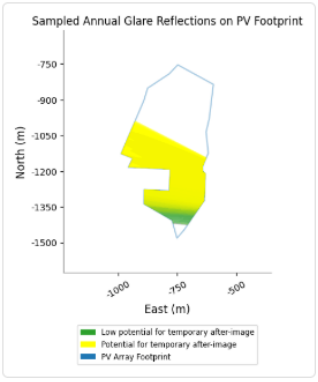
Receptor	Results
	50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP21	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. OP21 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV4: 

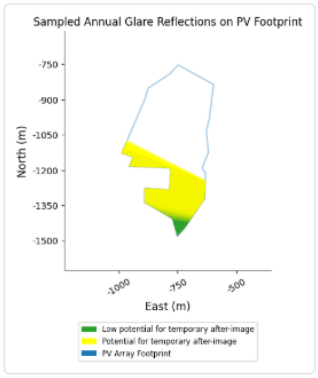
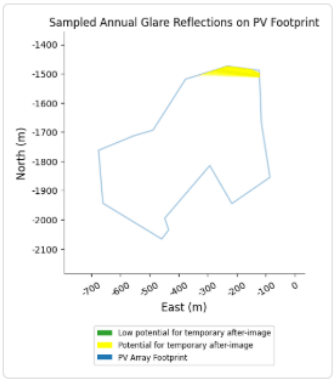
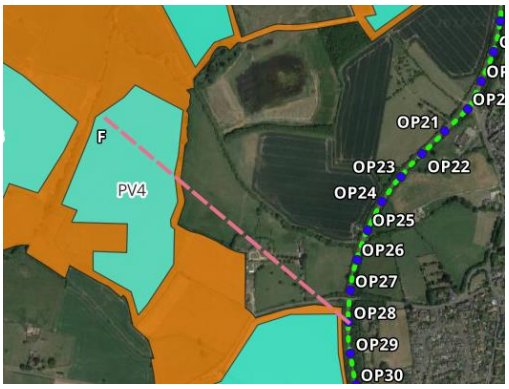
Receptor	Results
	50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP22	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. OP22 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV4: 

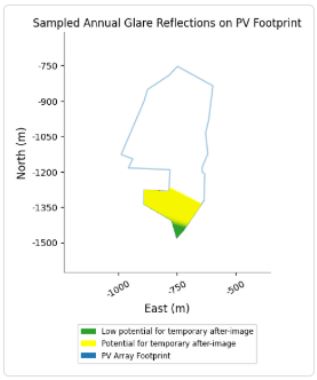
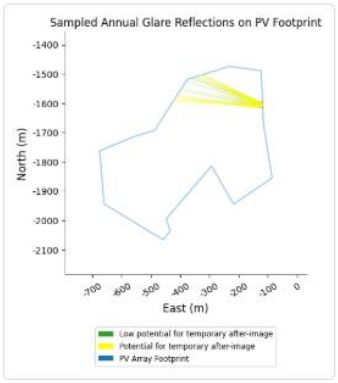
Receptor	Results
	50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP23	Glare is predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. OP23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP24	Glare is predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

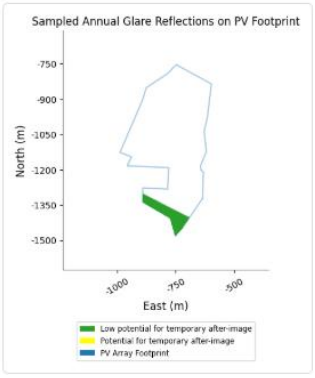
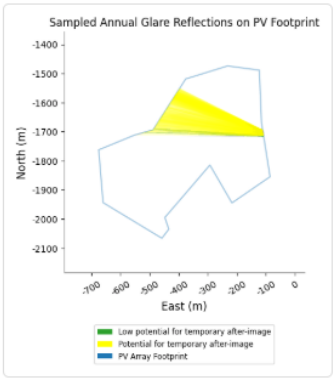
Receptor	Results
	PV3:  PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP25	Glare is predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV3:  PV4: 

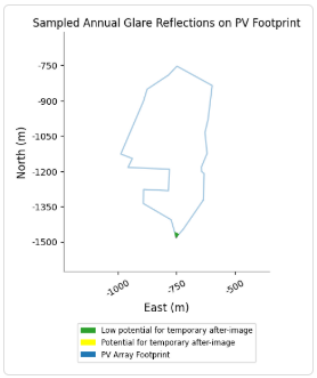
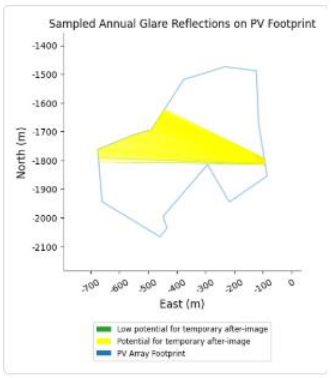
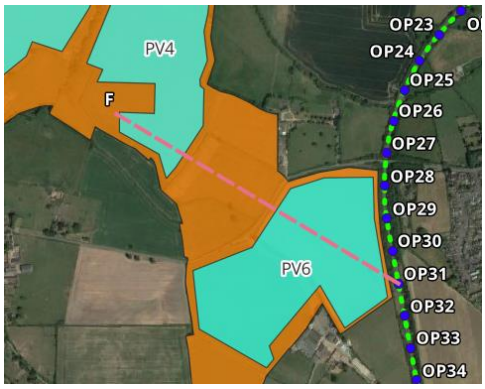
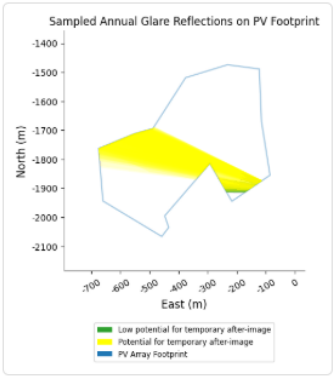
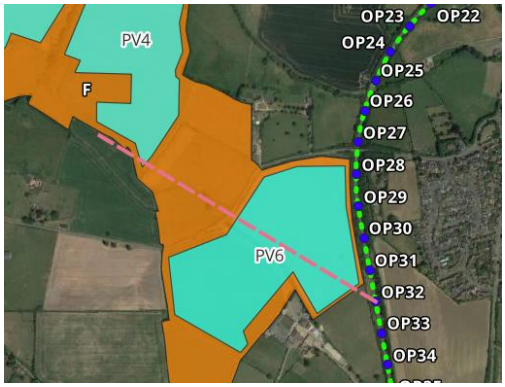
Receptor	Results
	50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP26	Glare is predicted from PV3 and PV4 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV3:  PV4:  50° FOV: 

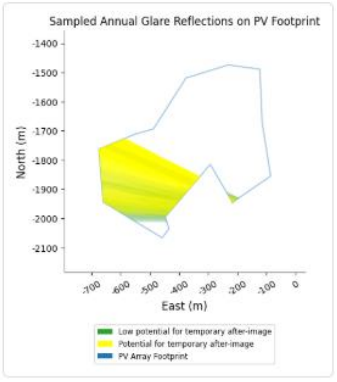
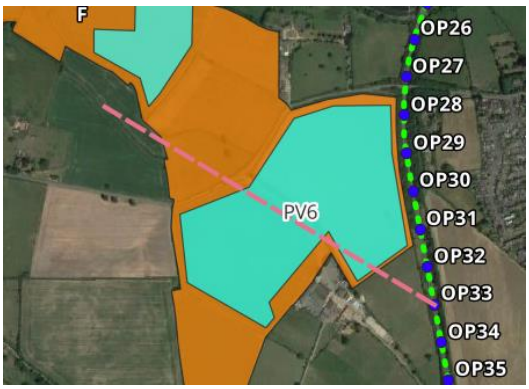
Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP27	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP27 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP28	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP28 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

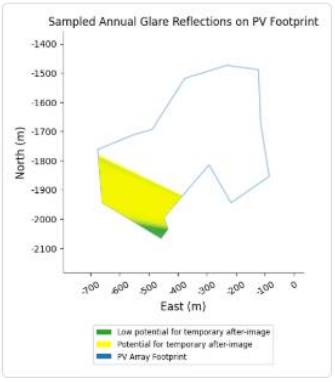
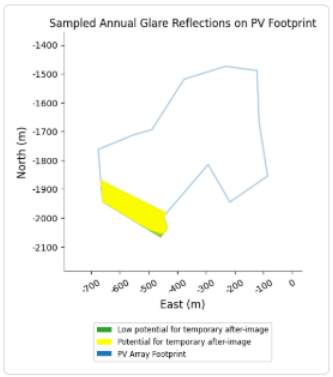
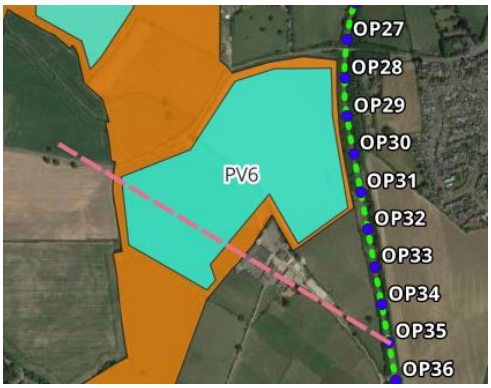
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP29	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP29 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

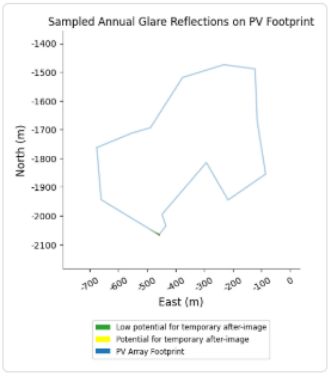
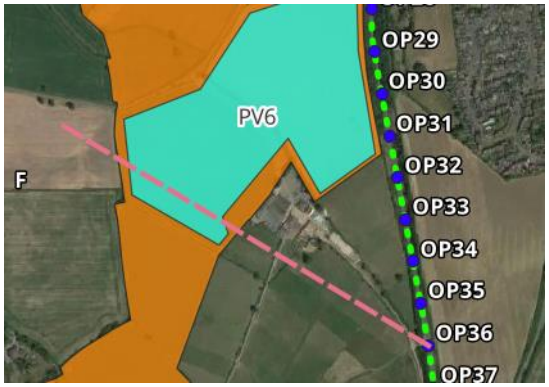
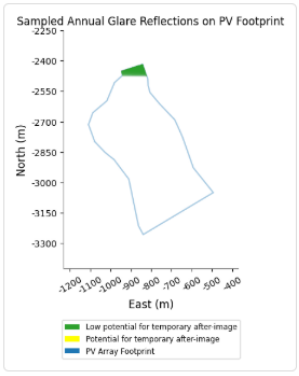
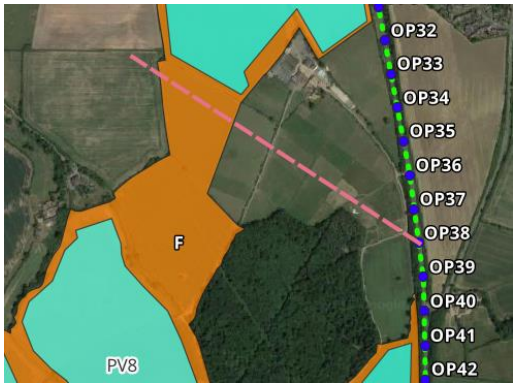
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP30	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP30 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

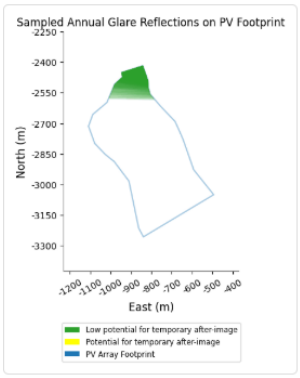
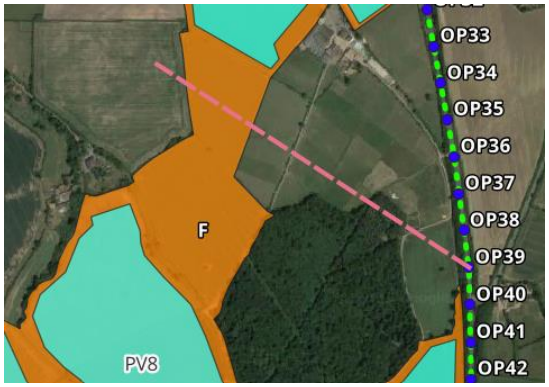
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP31	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP31 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

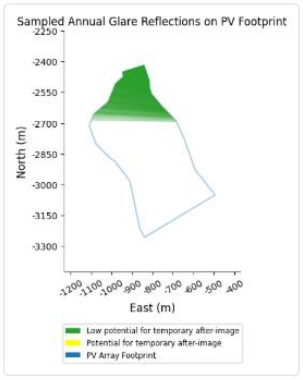
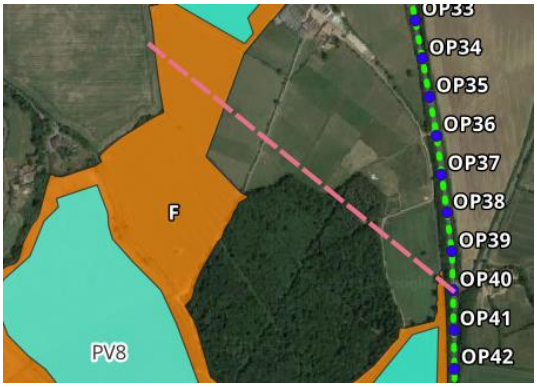
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP32	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP32 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV: 

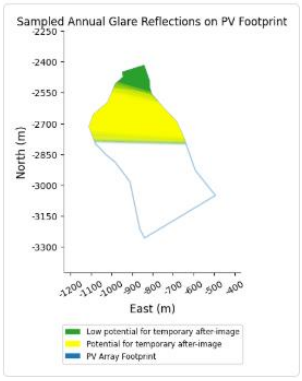
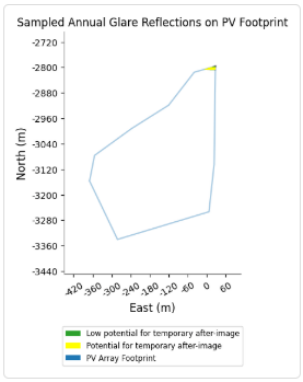
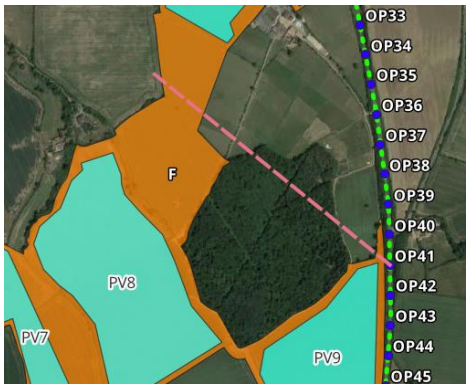
Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP33	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP33 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP34	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP34 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

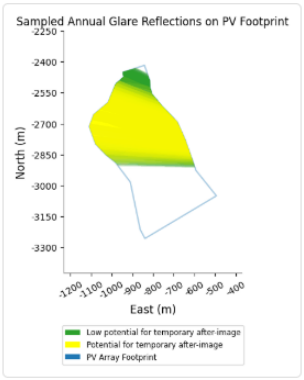
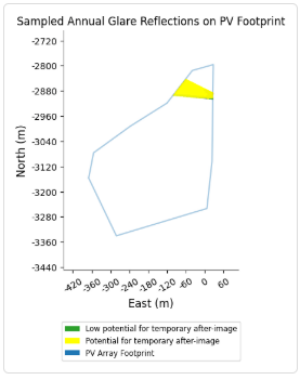
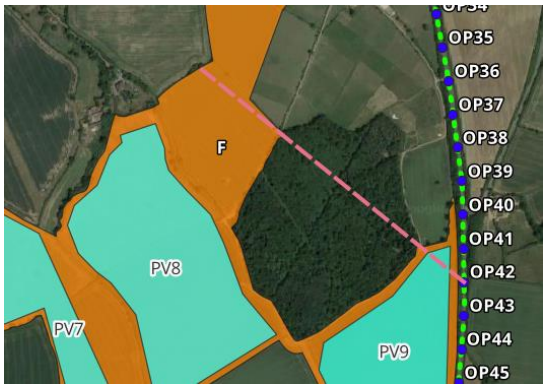
Receptor	Results
	PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP35	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP35 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP36	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP36 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F.

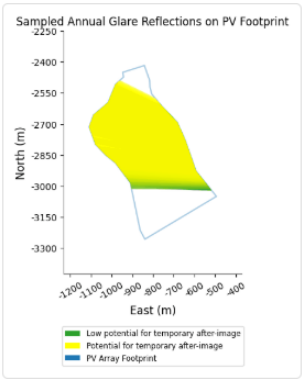
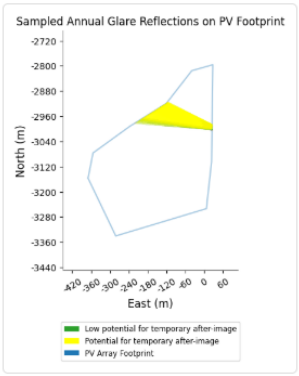
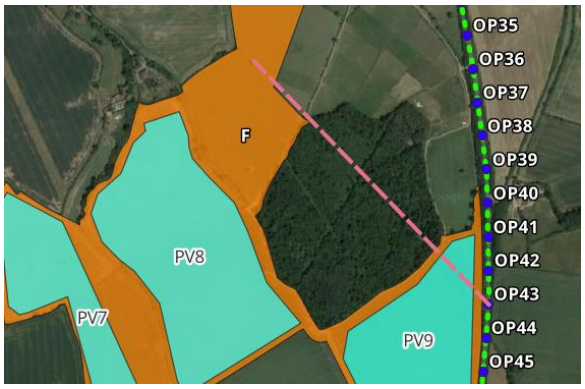
Receptor	Results
	The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP37	Glare is predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. OP37 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F.
OP38	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP38 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8:  50° FOV: 

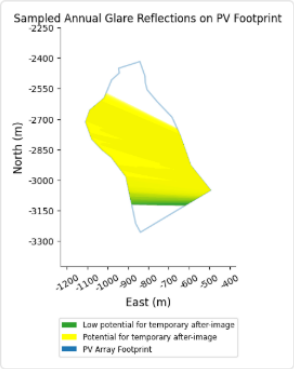
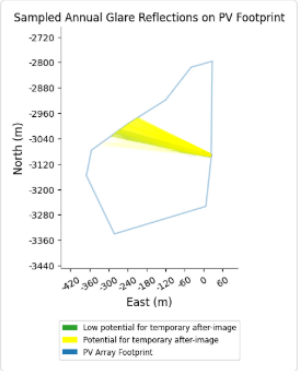
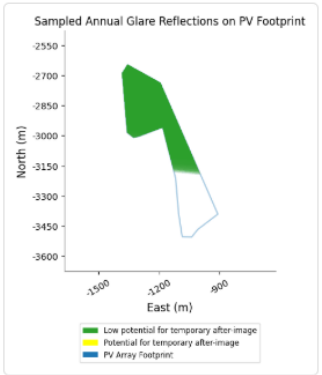
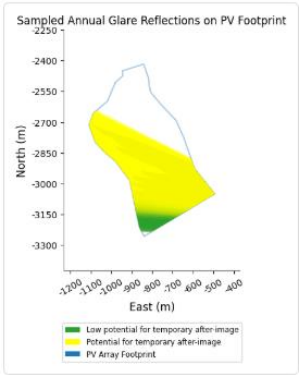
Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP39	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP39 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP40	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP40 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

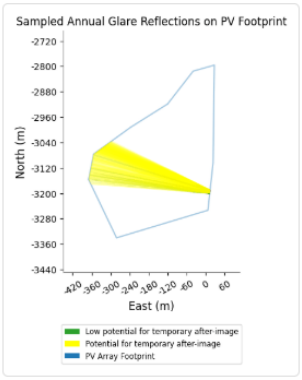
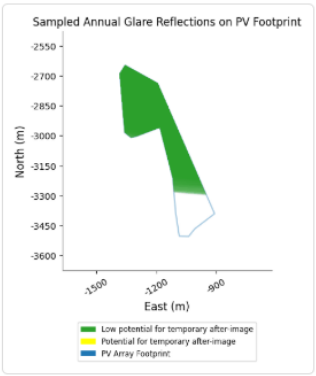
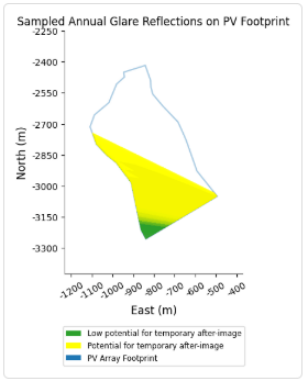
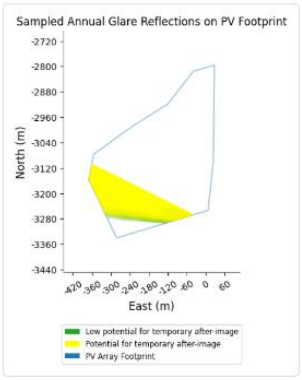
Receptor	Results
	PV8:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP41	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP41 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

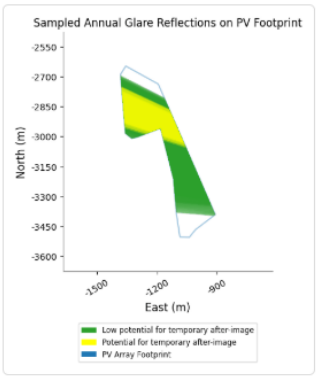
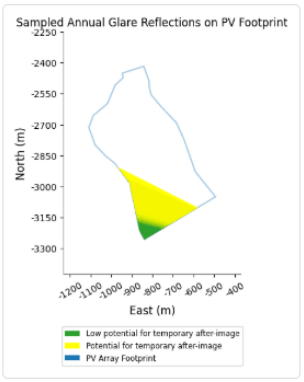
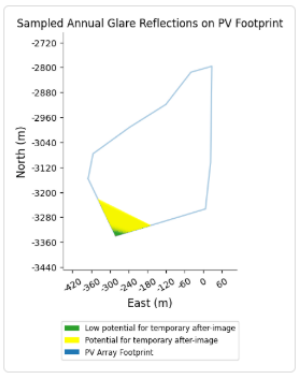
Receptor	Results
	PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP42	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP42 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

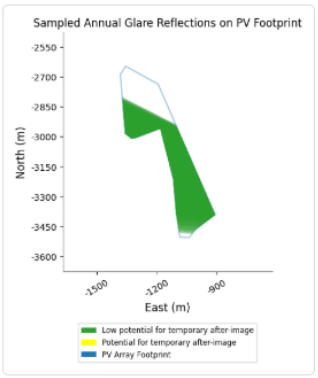
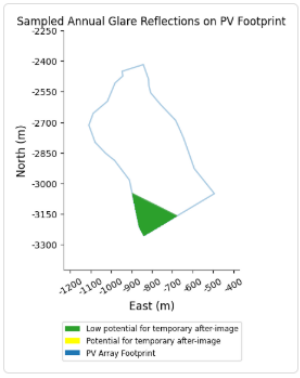
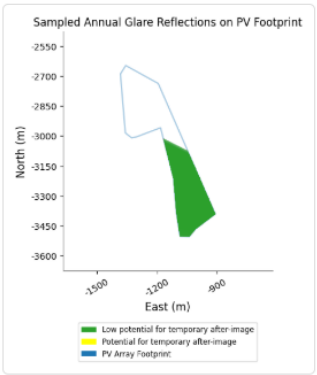
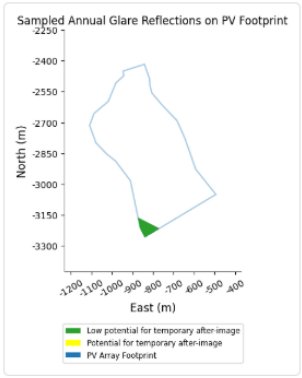
Receptor	Results
	PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP43	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

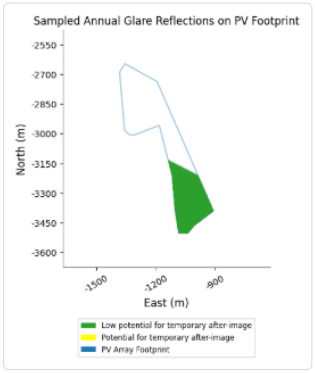
Receptor	Results
	PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP44	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP44 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

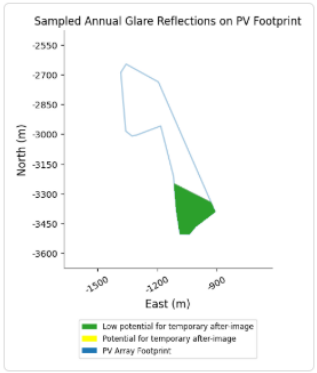
Receptor	Results
	PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP45	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8: 

Receptor	Results
	PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP46	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV: 

Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP47	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8 and PV9 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP48	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

Receptor	Results
	PV7:  PV8:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP49	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8: 

Receptor	Results
	50° FOV:  5 Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP50	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP51	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

Receptor	Results
	PV7:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP52 – OP53	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. OP52 – OP53 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F.
OP54 – OP56	***No glare predicted towards OP54 – OP56.***

Detailed results can be provided upon request.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'no impact' significance may be classified where glare will not be visible from the assessed receptor. As such, no impacts are predicted to occur at OP1 – OP8, OP11, and OP54 – 56.

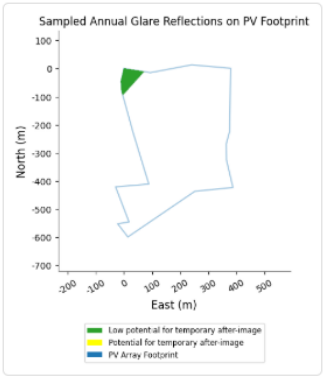
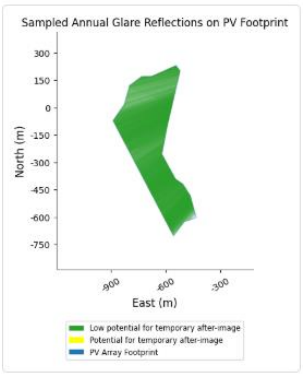
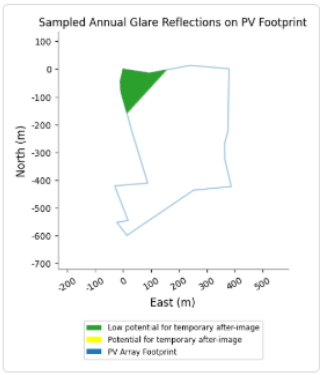
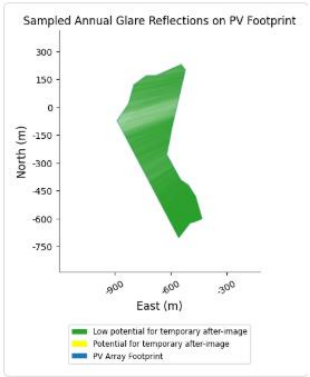
With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'low impact' may be classified where glare is predicted outside the 50° FOV of road users. As such, low impacts are predicted to occur at OP9, OP10, OP12 – OP30, and OP32- OP53.

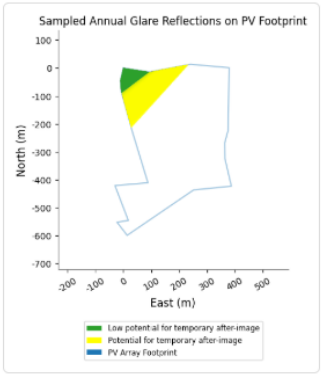
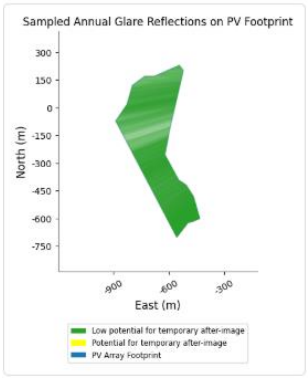
With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'moderate impact' may be classified where unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users. As such, moderate impacts are predicted to occur at OP31. Based on industry guidance, professional judgement is applied and further review of factors not included within the model are considered in Section 6.2.3.

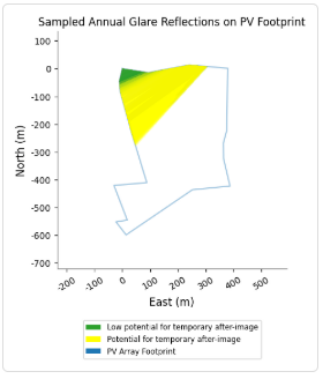
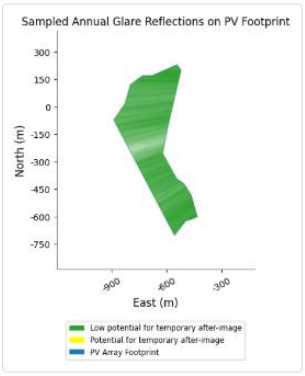
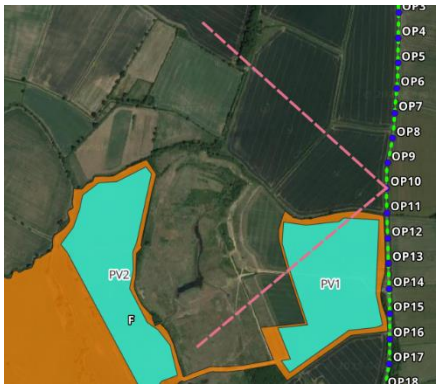
6.2.2 Tracking Panel Results

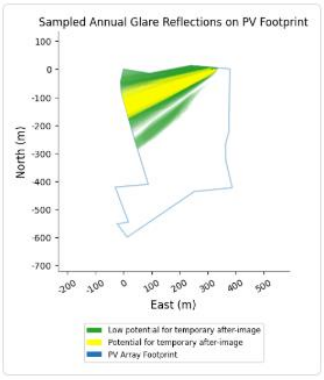
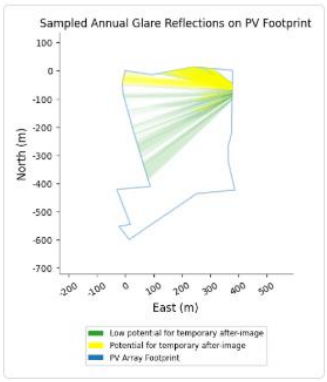
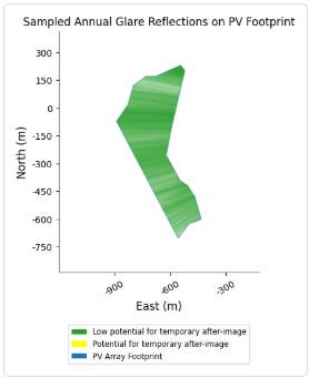
The below results show the area of the modelled PV arrays that is predicted glare compared to the 50° field of view of road users at the corresponding observation points.

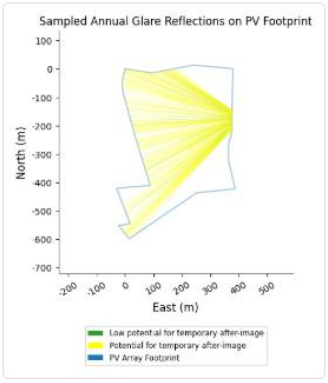
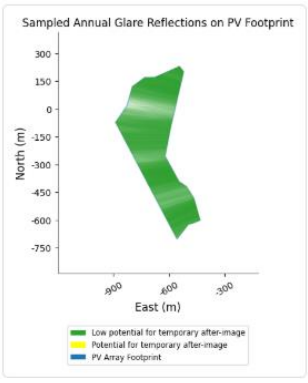
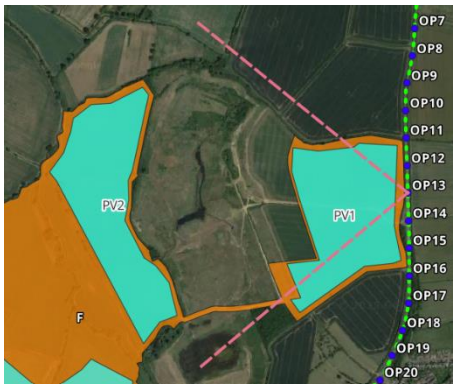
Receptor	Results
OP1	Glare is predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. OP1 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 Green Hill F.
OP2	Glare is predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP2 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 Green Hill F.
OP3	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP3 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F.
OP4	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP4 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV5 from Green Hill F.
OP5	Glare is predicted from PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. OP5 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2 and PV3 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2 and PV3 Green Hill F.
OP6	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. OP6 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV2, PV3, and PV4 from Green Hill F.
OP7	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP7 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: PV2:

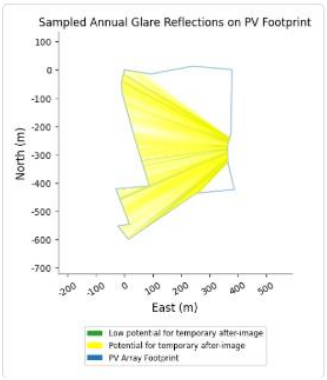
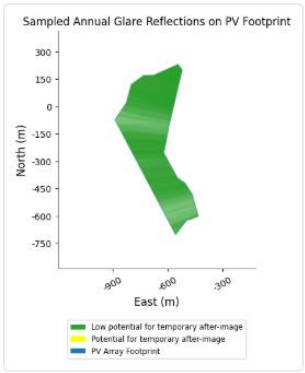
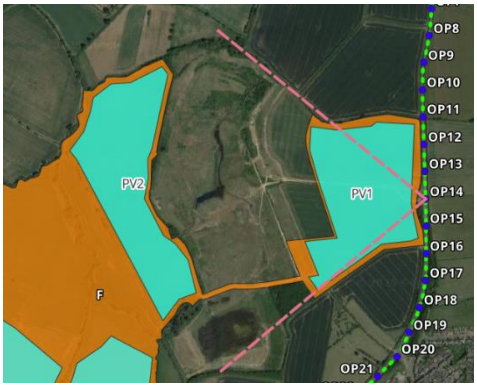
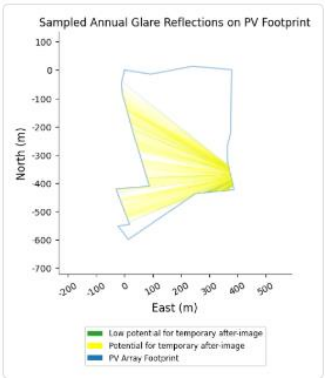
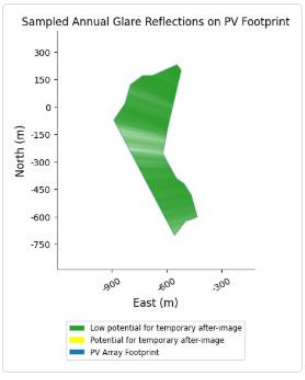
Receptor	Results
	  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP8	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP8 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:

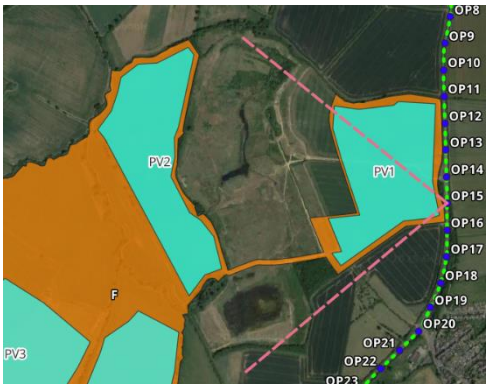
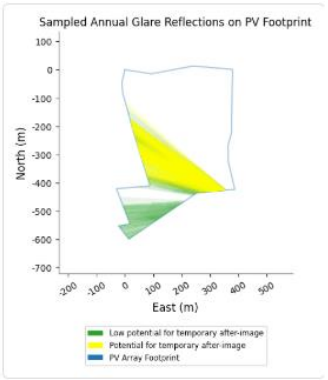
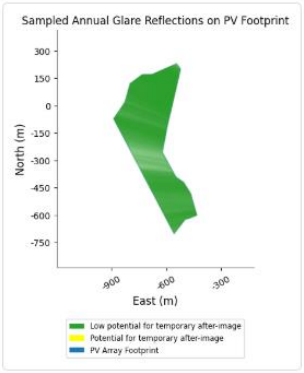
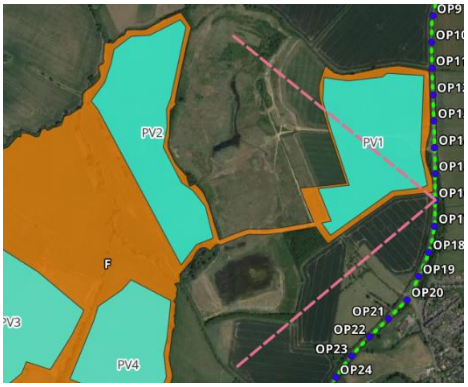
Receptor	Results
	 As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP9	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP9 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.

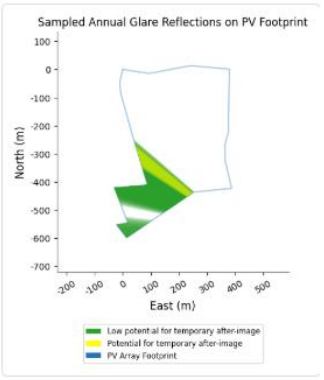
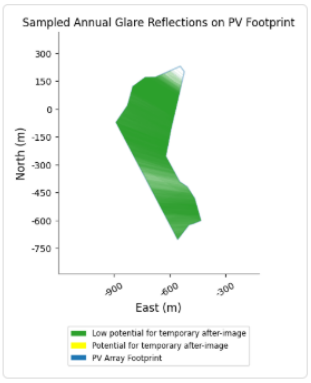
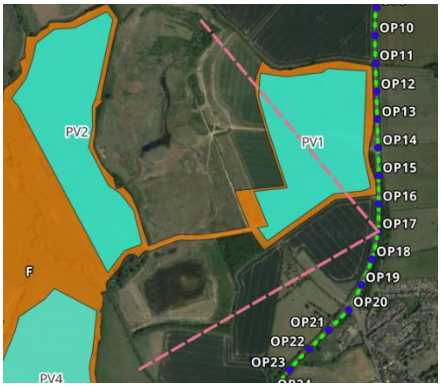
Receptor	Results
OP10	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP10 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP11	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP11 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: 50° FOV:

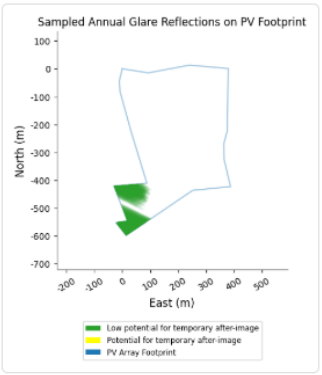
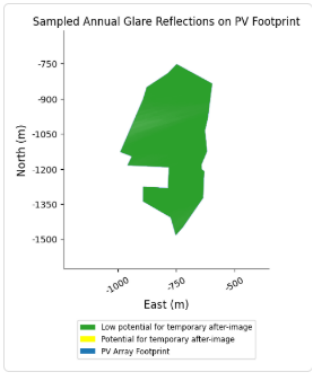
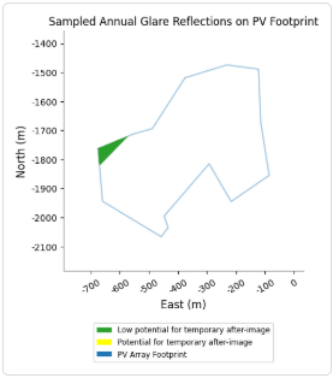
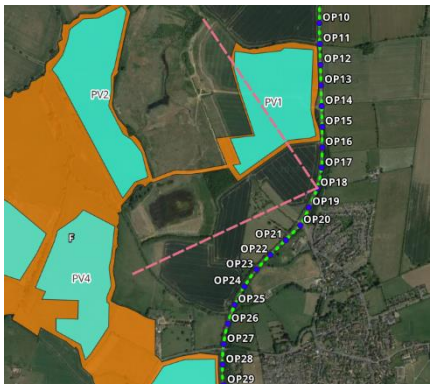
Receptor	Results
	  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP12	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP12 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.

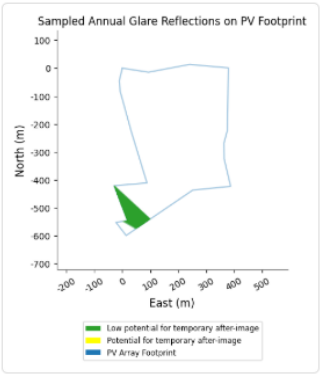
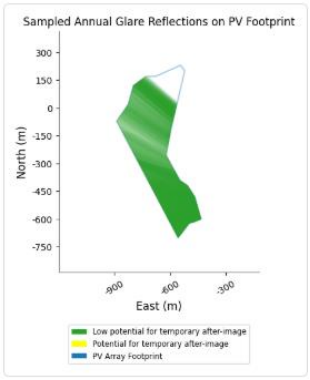
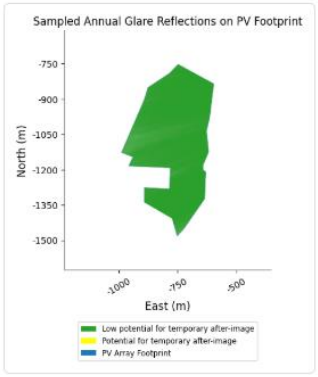
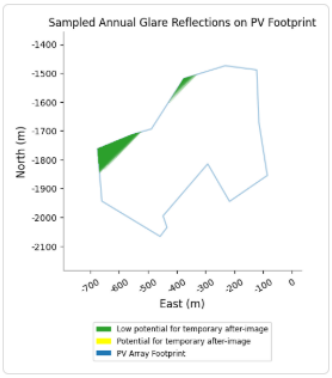
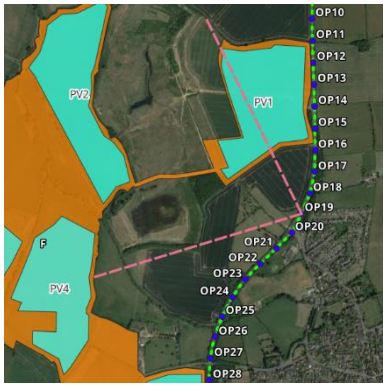
Receptor	Results
OP13	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP13 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP14	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP14 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: PV2:

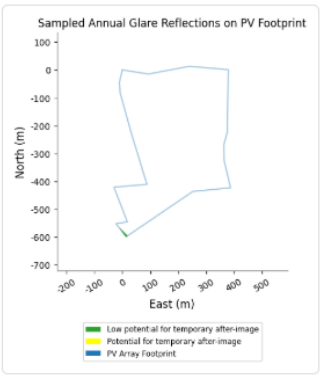
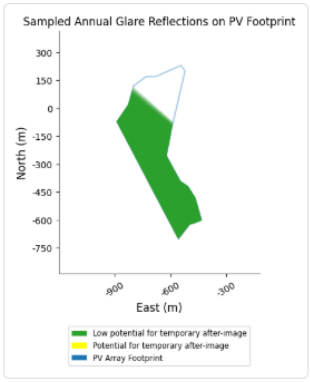
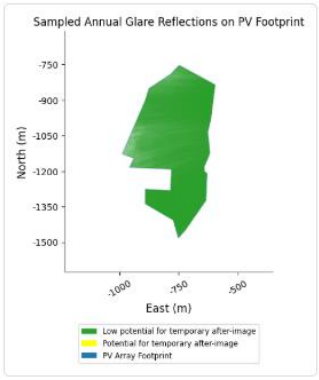
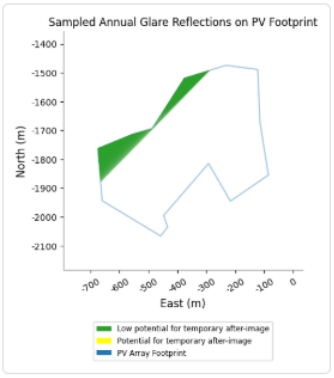
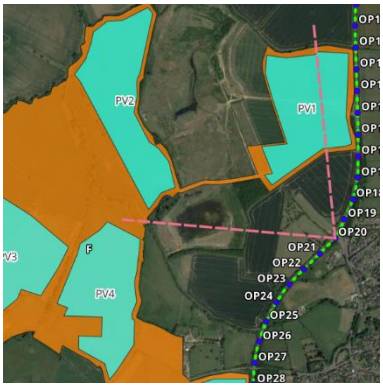
Receptor	Results
	  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP15	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP15 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:

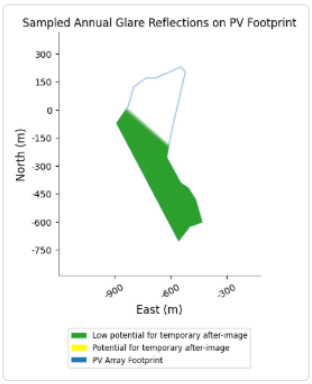
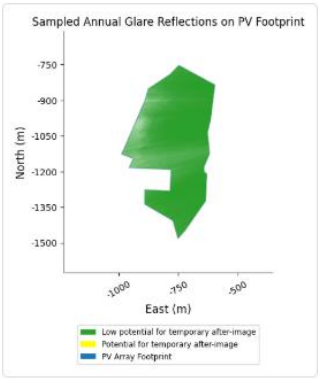
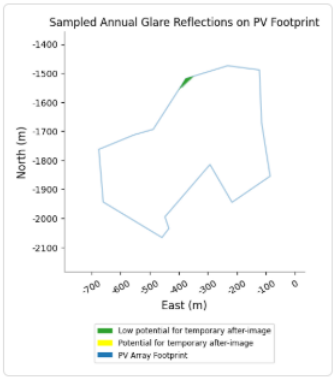
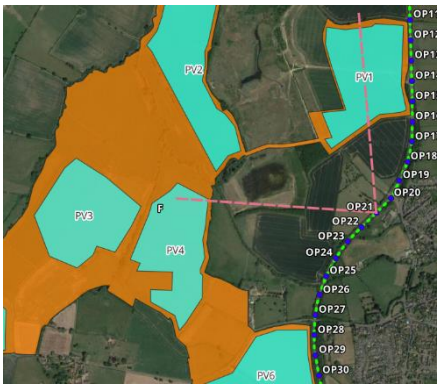
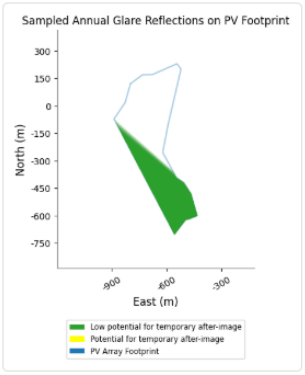
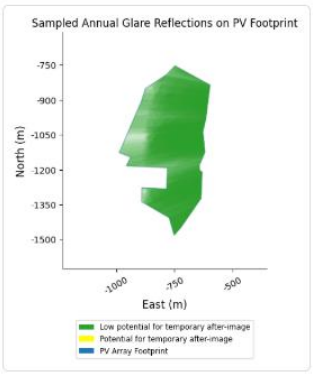
Receptor	Results
	 As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. A review of mitigation considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.2.
OP16	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP16 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV: 

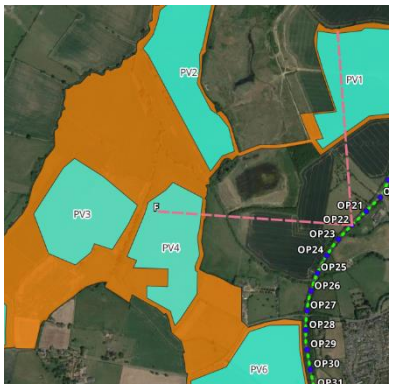
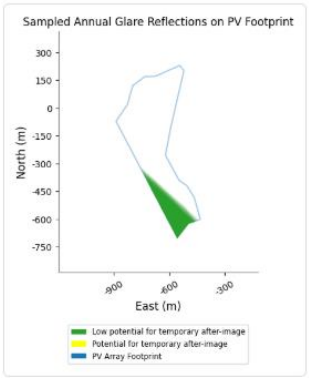
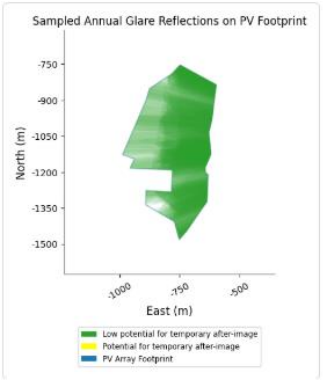
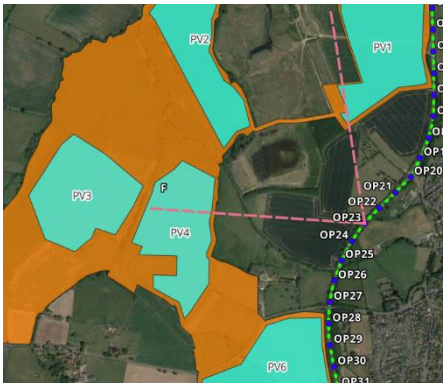
Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP17	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP17 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1:  PV2:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP18	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP16 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: PV4:

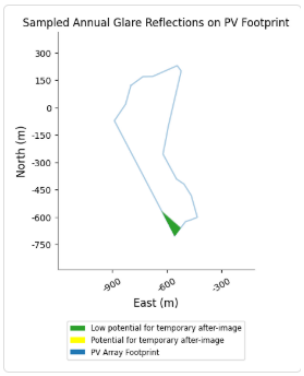
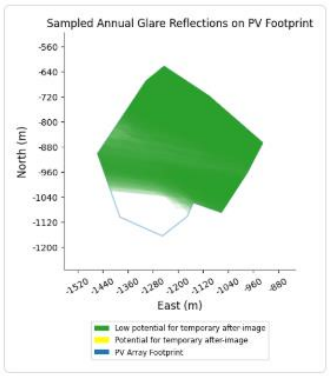
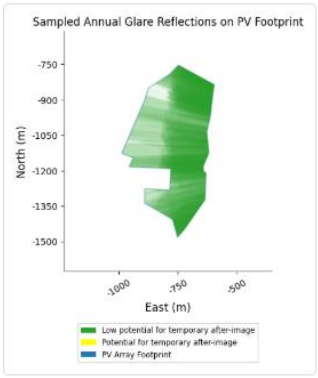
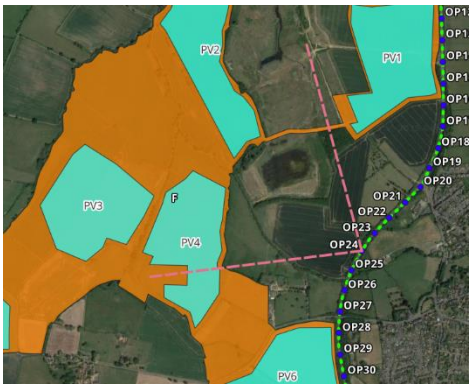
Receptor	Results
	  PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP19	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP19 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: PV2:

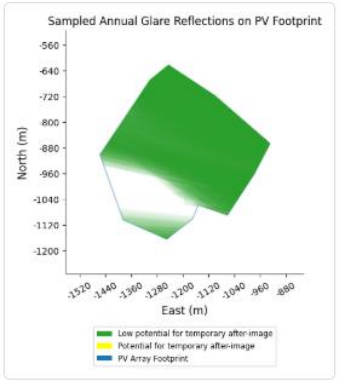
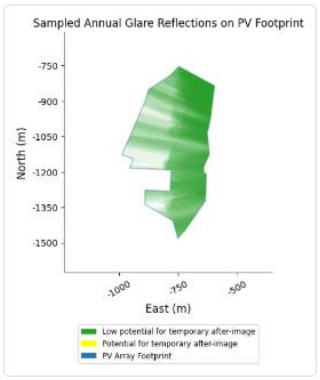
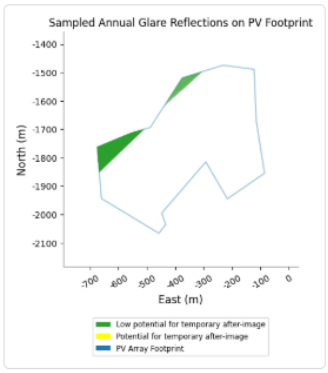
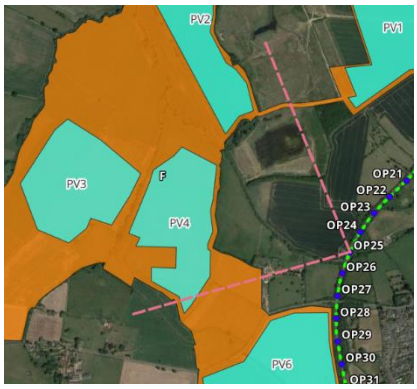
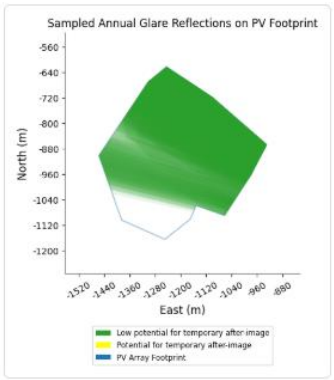
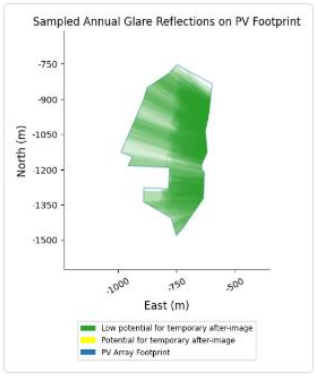
Receptor	Results
	  PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP20	Glare is predicted from PV1, PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP20 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV1: PV2:

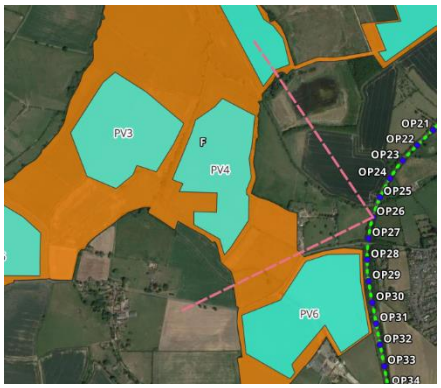
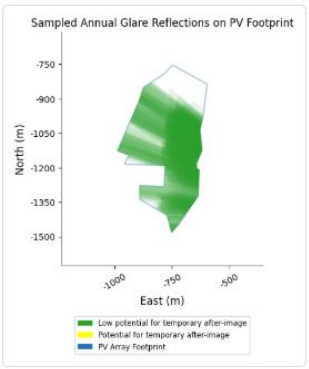
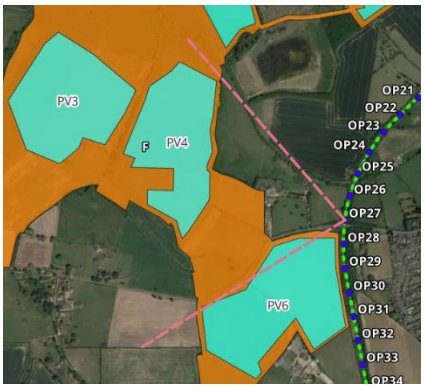
Receptor	Results
	  PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP21	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP21 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2: PV4:

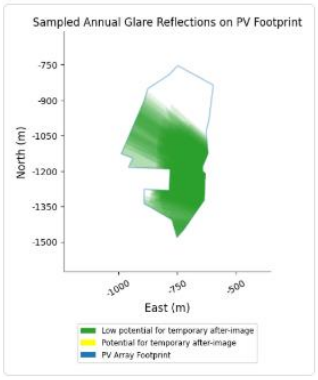
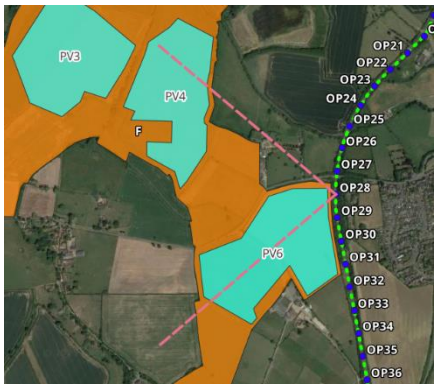
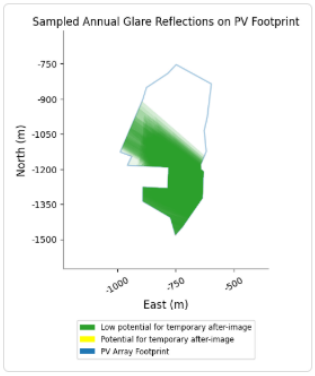
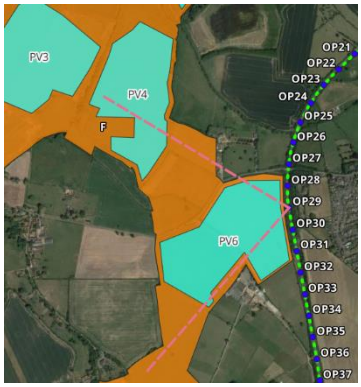
Receptor	Results
	  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP22	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP22 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV4:  50° FOV:

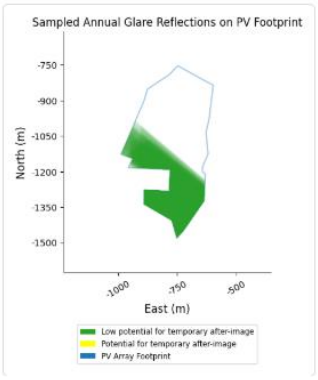
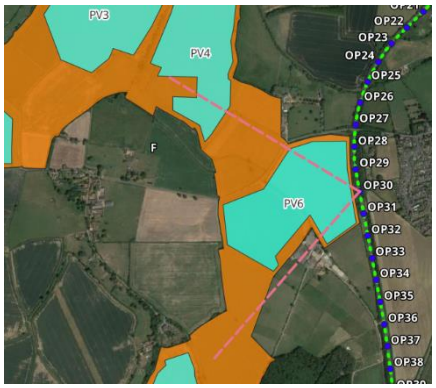
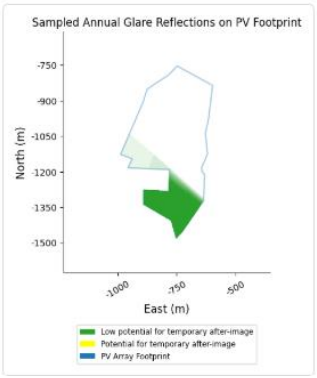
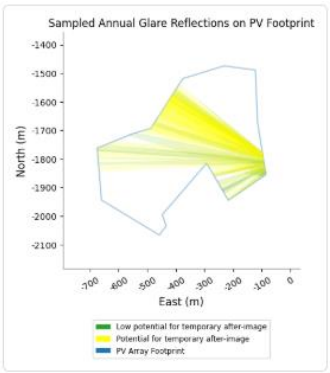
Receptor	Results
	 As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP23	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV4:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.

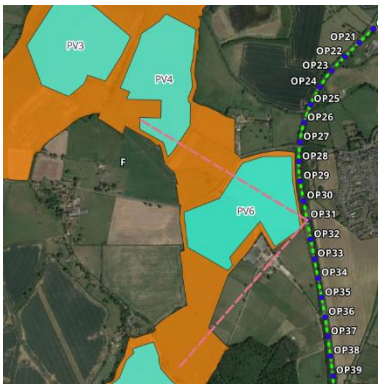
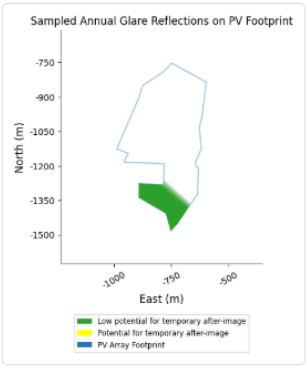
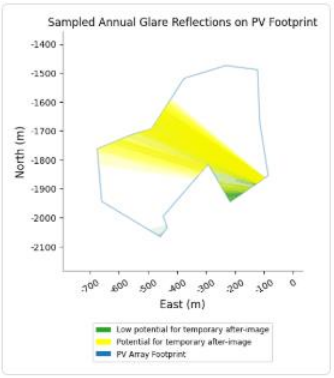
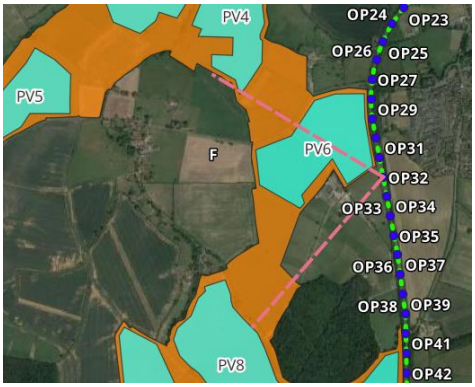
Receptor	Results
OP24	Glare is predicted from PV2, PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP24 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV2:  PV3:  PV4:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP25	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV6 from Green Hill F. OP25 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV3: PV4:

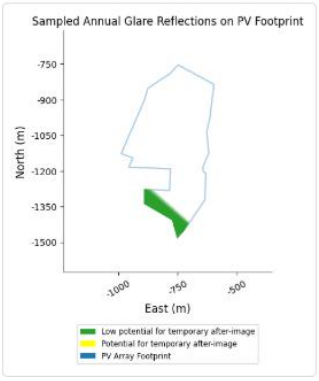
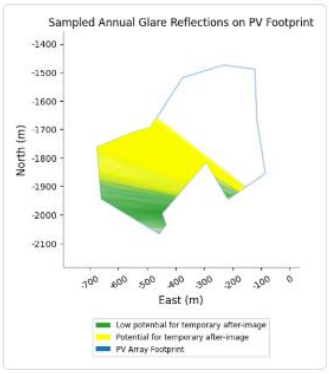
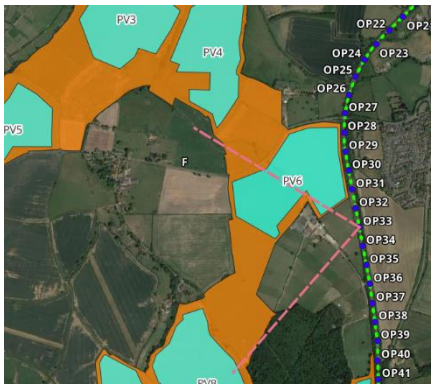
Receptor	Results
	  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP26	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP26 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV3:  PV4:  50° FOV:

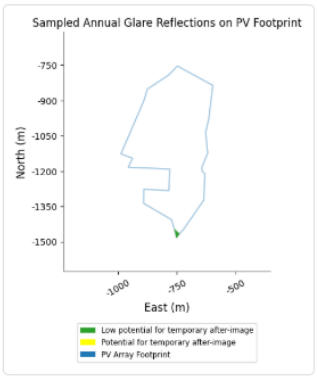
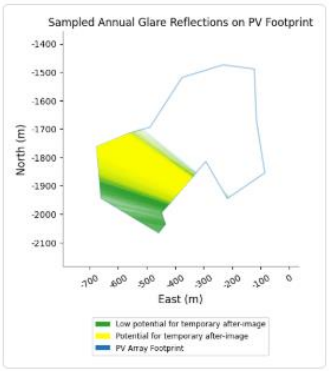
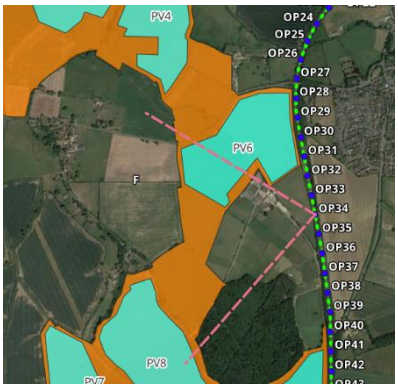
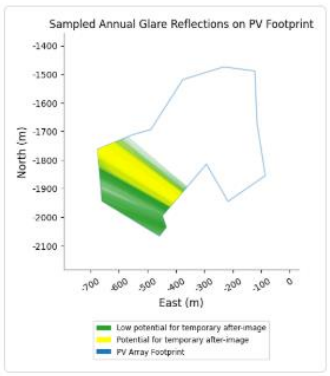
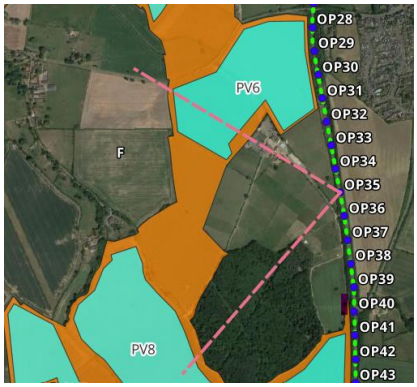
Receptor	Results
	 Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP27	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP27 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP28	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP28 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

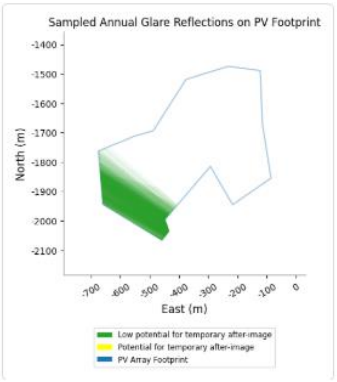
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP29	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, and PV5 from Green Hill F. OP23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3 and PV5 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3 and PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP30	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP23 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below.

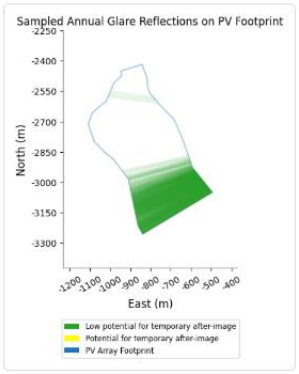
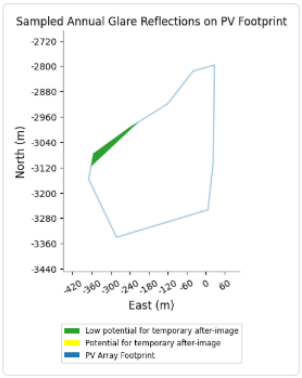
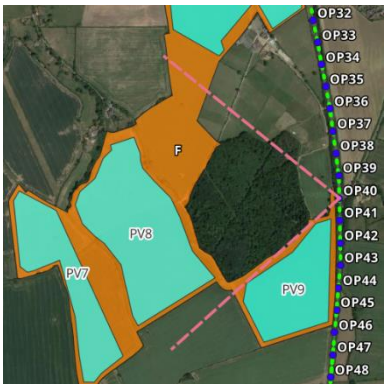
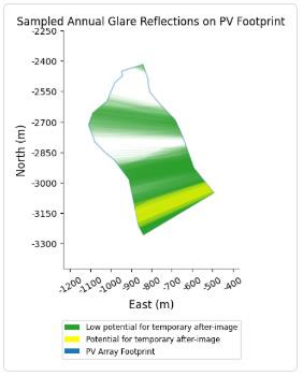
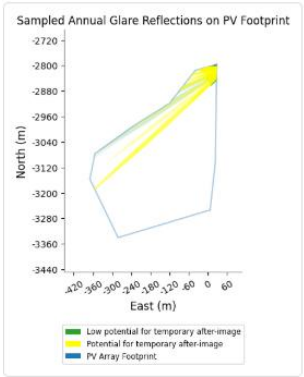
Receptor	Results
	PV4:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP31	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP31 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:

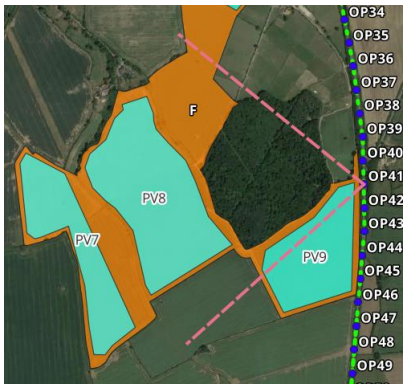
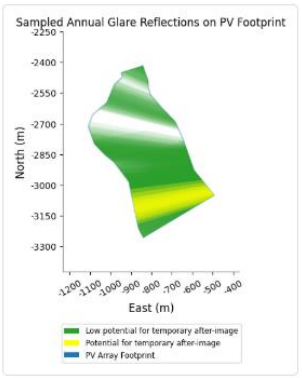
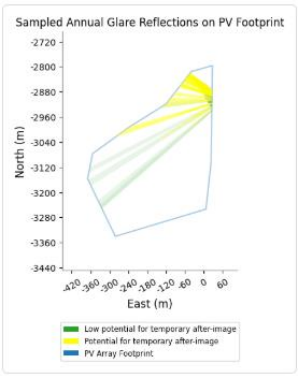
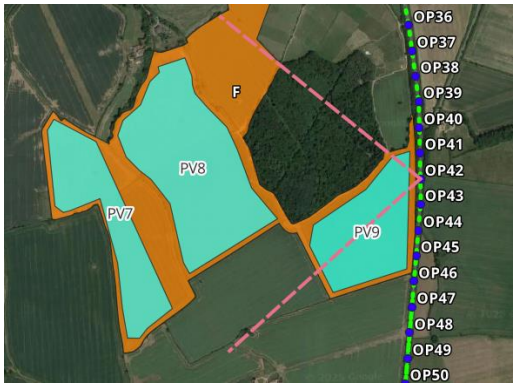
Receptor	Results
	 As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP32	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP32 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.

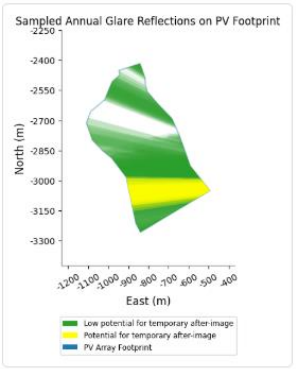
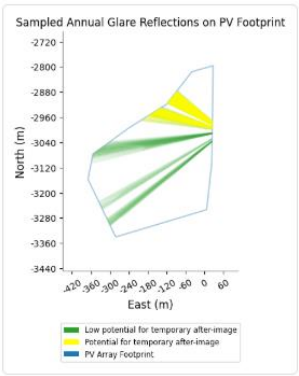
Receptor	Results
OP33	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP33 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4:  PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP34	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV4, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP34 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV4: PV6:

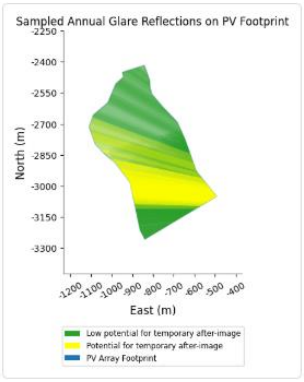
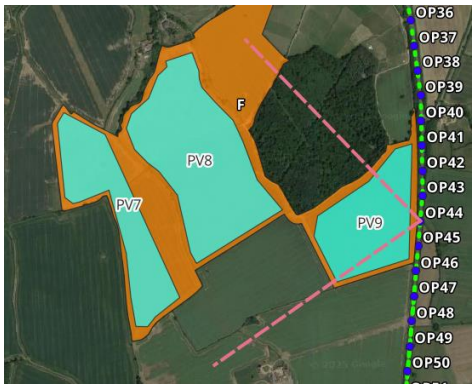
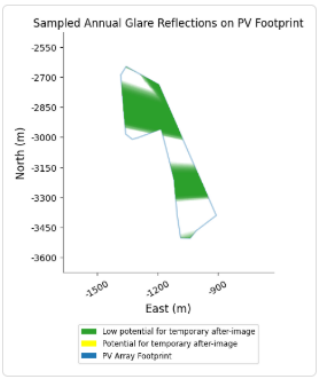
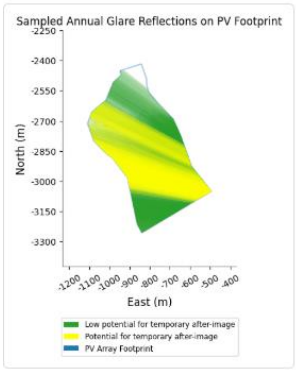
Receptor	Results
	  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP35	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP35 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.

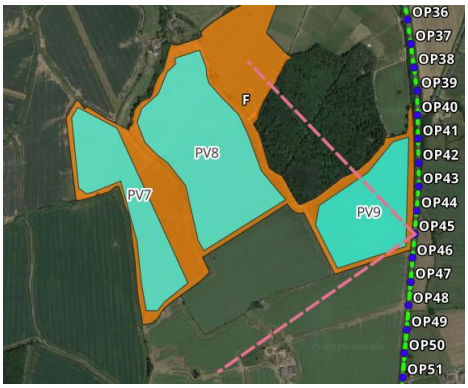
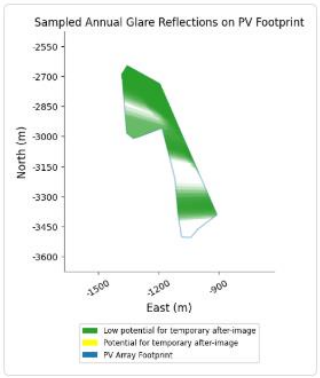
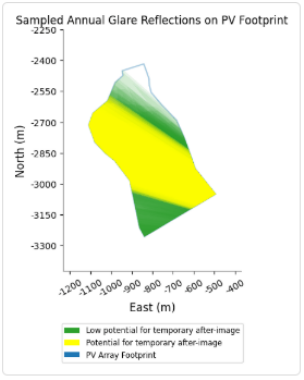
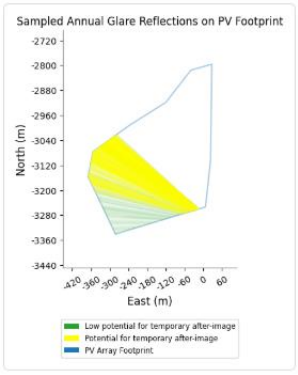
Receptor	Results
OP36	Glare is predicted from PV3, PV5, PV6, and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP36 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV3, PV5, and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV6:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP37 – OP39	Glare is predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. OP37 – OP39 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F.
OP40	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP40 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8: PV9:

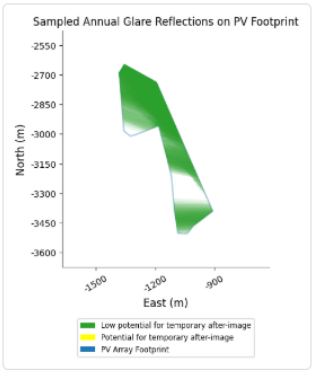
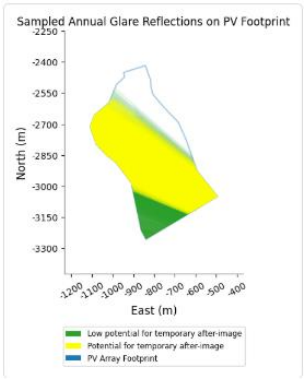
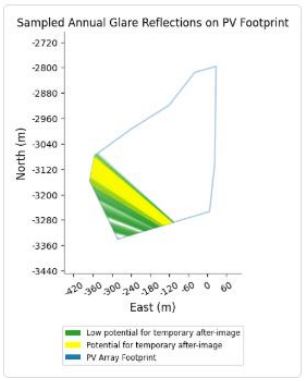
Receptor	Results
	  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP41	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP41 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:

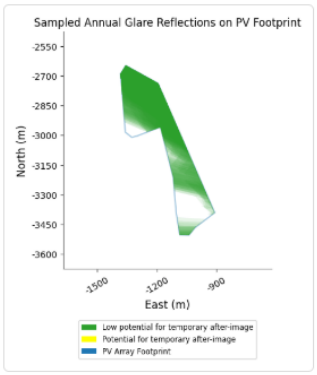
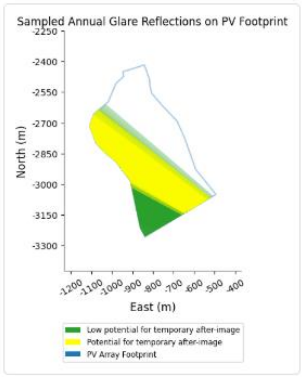
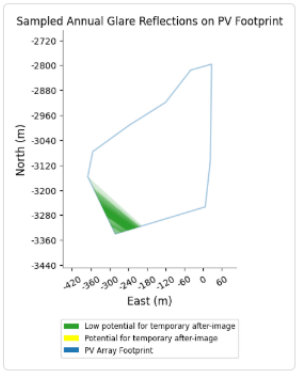
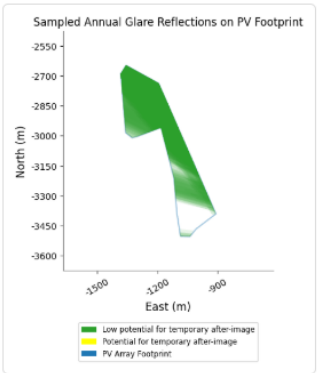
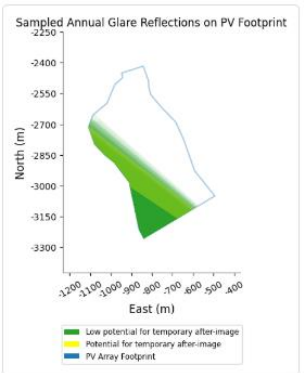
Receptor	Results
	 As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP42	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP42 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.

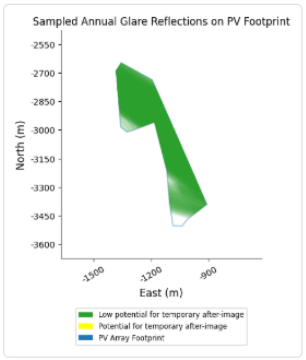
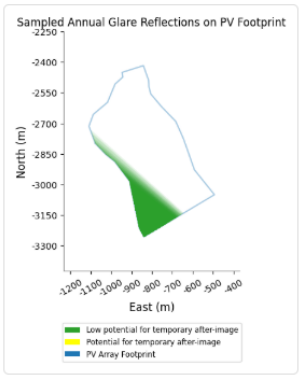
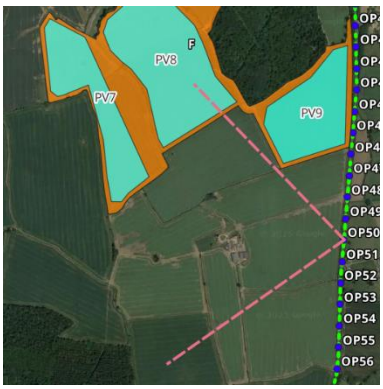
Receptor	Results
OP43	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  As such, glare is predicted within the 50° field of view. Professional judgement and a review of additional considerations has been undertaken in Section 6.2.3.
OP44	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 and PV7 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV8: 50° FOV:

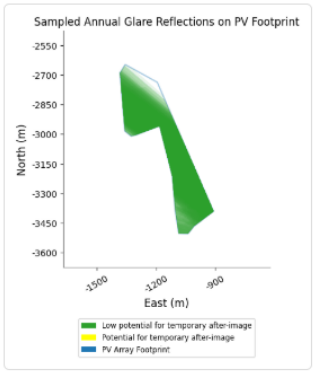
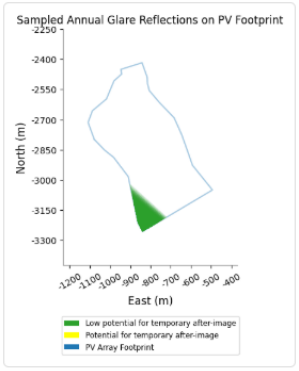
Receptor	Results
	  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP45	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP43 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  50° FOV:

Receptor	Results
	 Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP46	Glare is predicted from PV5, PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. OP46 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV5 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV5 Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV: 

Receptor	Results
	Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP47	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP48	Glare is predicted from PV7, PV8, and PV9 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7: PV8:

Receptor	Results
	  PV9:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP49	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  50° FOV:

Receptor	Results
	 Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP50	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP51	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F.

Receptor	Results
	The area of the modelled PV array that is predicted glare, and the 50° field of view at the corresponding observation points is shown below. PV7:  PV8:  50° FOV:  Based on industry guidance, the highest magnitude of impact possible from glare that originates outside the 50° field of view is of 'low impact'. As such, a 'low impact' may be classified, and no further mitigation is recommended.
OP52	Glare is predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. OP52 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 and PV8 from Green Hill F.
OP53 – OP56	Glare is predicted from PV7 Green Hill F. OP53 – OP56 is located outside the 1km screening distance of PV7 Green Hill F. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' is assigned to glare predicted from PV7 Green Hill F.

Detailed results can be provided upon request.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'low impact' may be classified where glare is predicted outside the 50° FOV of road users. As such, low impacts are predicted to occur at OP1 – OP6, OP16 – OP19, OP26 – OP28, OP37 – OP39, and OP44 – OP56.

With reference to impact significance guidance (Section 4.3.2.1), a 'moderate impact' may be classified where unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users. As such, moderate impacts are predicted to occur at OP7 – OP15, OP20 – OP25, OP29 – OP36, and OP40 – OP43. Based on industry guidance, professional judgement is applied and further review of factors not included within the model are considered in Section 6.2.3.

6.2.3 Results Discussion

Additional factors have been considered to determine the residual impact significance at receptors OP7 – OP15, OP20 – OP25, OP29 – OP36, and OP40 – OP43. These include:

- The extent to which impacts coincide with effects of direct sunlight;
- Additional screening/obstructions; and
- The extent to which cloud cover and glare impacts coincide.

6.2.3.1 The Extent to which Impacts Coincide with Effects of Direct Sunlight

OP7

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Glare is predicted to occur from mid-November to mid-January between 15:00-16:00 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP8

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Glare is predicted to occur from early November to early February between 15:00-16:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP9

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Glare is predicted to occur from late October to mid-February between 15:00-17:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP10

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Glare is predicted to occur from mid-October to early March between 15:00-18:00 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP11

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Glare is predicted to occur from late September to mid-March between 15:30-18:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP31

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Glare is predicted to occur from late April to early June and early July to mid-August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 35 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP32

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Glare is predicted to occur from PV4 from early May to early June and early July to early August between 19:00-20:30 for a maximum of 30 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP33

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Glare is predicted to occur from PV4 from mid-May to early June and early to mid-July between 19:30-20:30 for a maximum of 25 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

OP34

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Glare is predicted to occur from PV4 during early June and early July between 20:00-20:30 for a maximum of 5 minutes per day.

Effects that coincide with direct sunlight appear less prominent than those that do not as the sun is a far more significant source of light than reflecting panels. A review of the predicted glare indicates that it will coincide with sunset, where the sun is lower in the sky. It is therefore considered that glare impact may be diminished as the glare from the sun and reflective area are predicted to originate from the same point in space.

6.2.3.2 Additional Screening/Obstructions

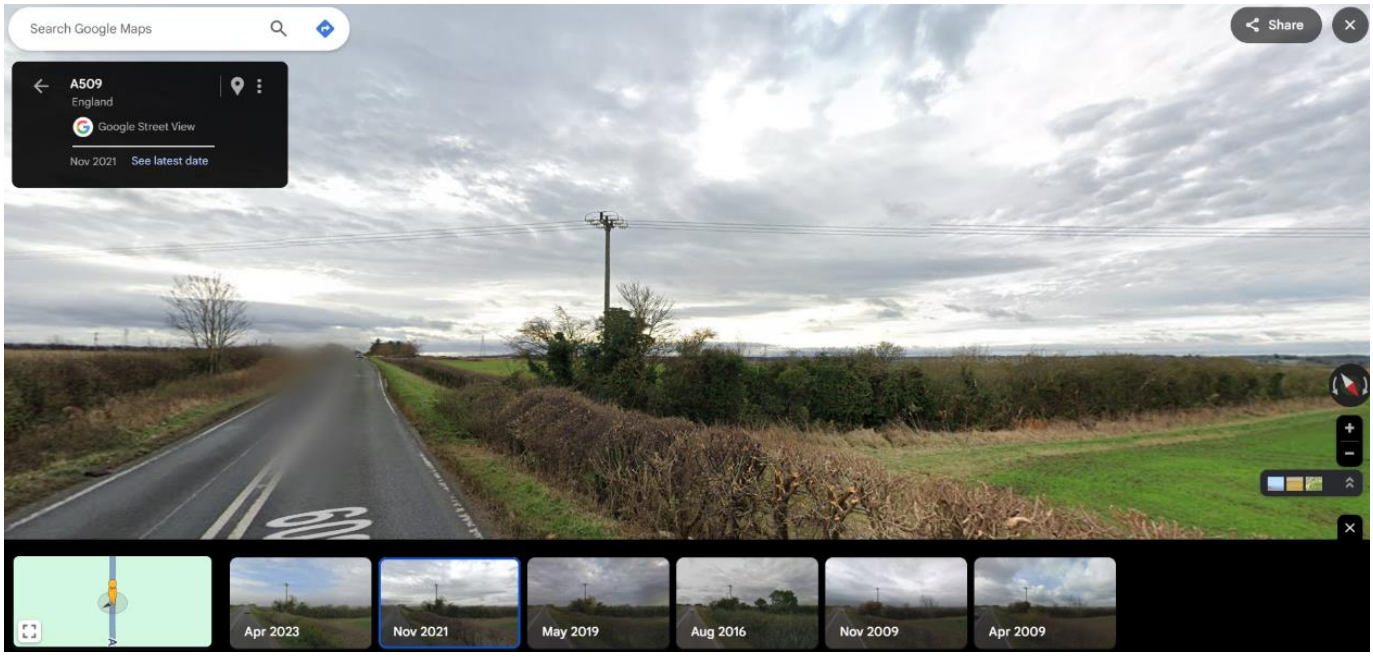
OP11

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Vegetation is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV1.

Furthermore, glare is predicted across the entire array for a total of 375 minutes annually. It is noted that only a small portion of the array is located within 50° FOV of road users. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that only a minimal duration of glare will be predicted within the 50° FOV annually.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.26: Line of sight from OP11 towards PV1



© Google Street View

OP12

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV1. Due to the topography of the field, it is expected that the nearest arrays to OP12 will obstruct line of sight to the remaining portion of PV1 and therefore reducing the total predicted glare.

Furthermore, glare is predicted across the entire array for a total of 1,044 minutes annually. It is noted that only a small portion of the array is located within 50° FOV of road users. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that only a minimal duration of glare will be predicted within the 50° FOV annually.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.27: Line of sight from OP12 towards PV1

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OP13

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users travelling from PV1. Due to the topography of the field, it is expected that the nearest arrays to OP13 will obstruct line of sight to the reflecting portion of PV1.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

OP14

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users travelling from PV1. Due to the topography of the field, it is expected that the nearest arrays to OP14 will obstruct line of sight to the reflecting portion of PV1.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

OP15

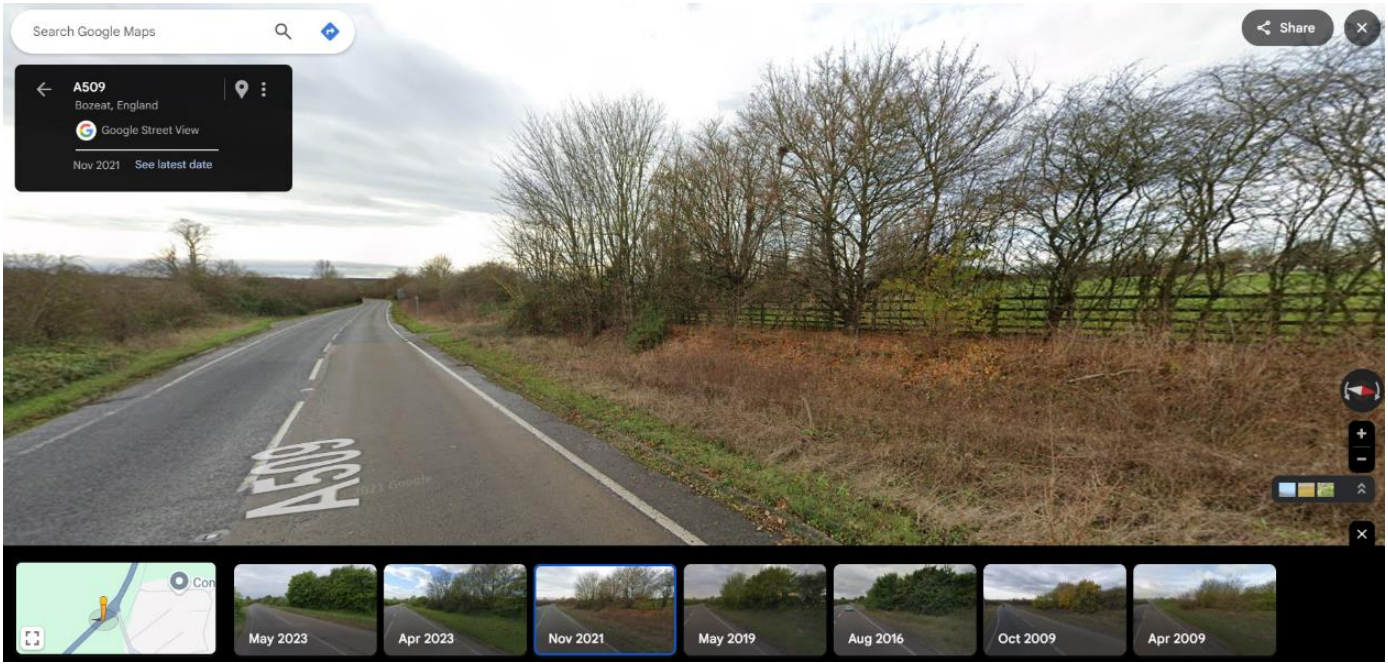
Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users travelling from PV1. Due to the topography of the field, it is expected that the nearest arrays to OP15 will obstruct line of sight to the reflecting portion of PV1.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

OP20

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.28: Line of sight from OP20 towards PV4



© Google Street View

OP21

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.29: Line of sight from OP21 towards PV4

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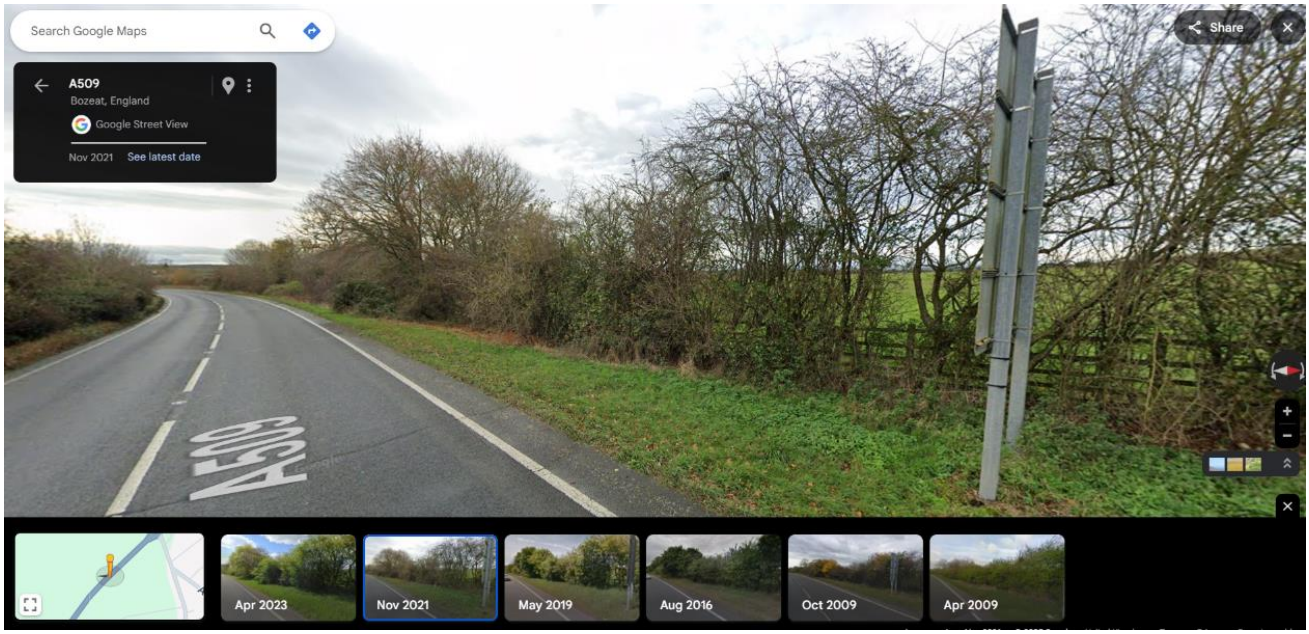
OP22

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.30 :Line of sight from OP22 towards PV4

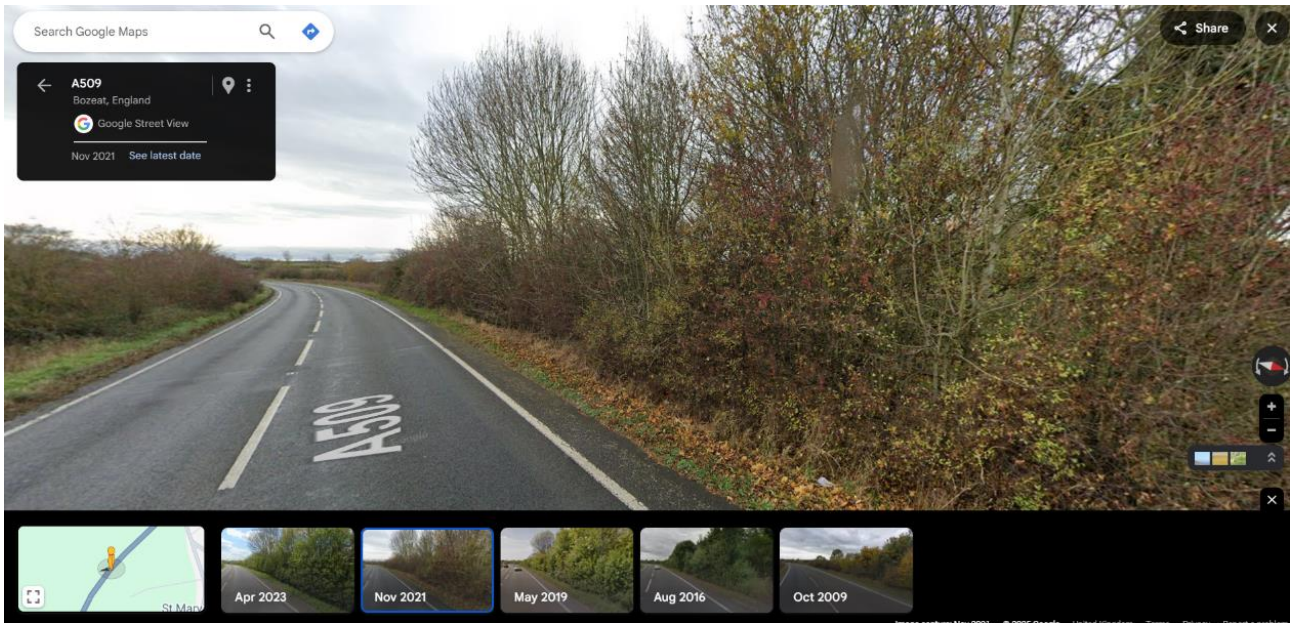


© Google Street View

OP23

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.31: Line of sight from OP23 towards PV4

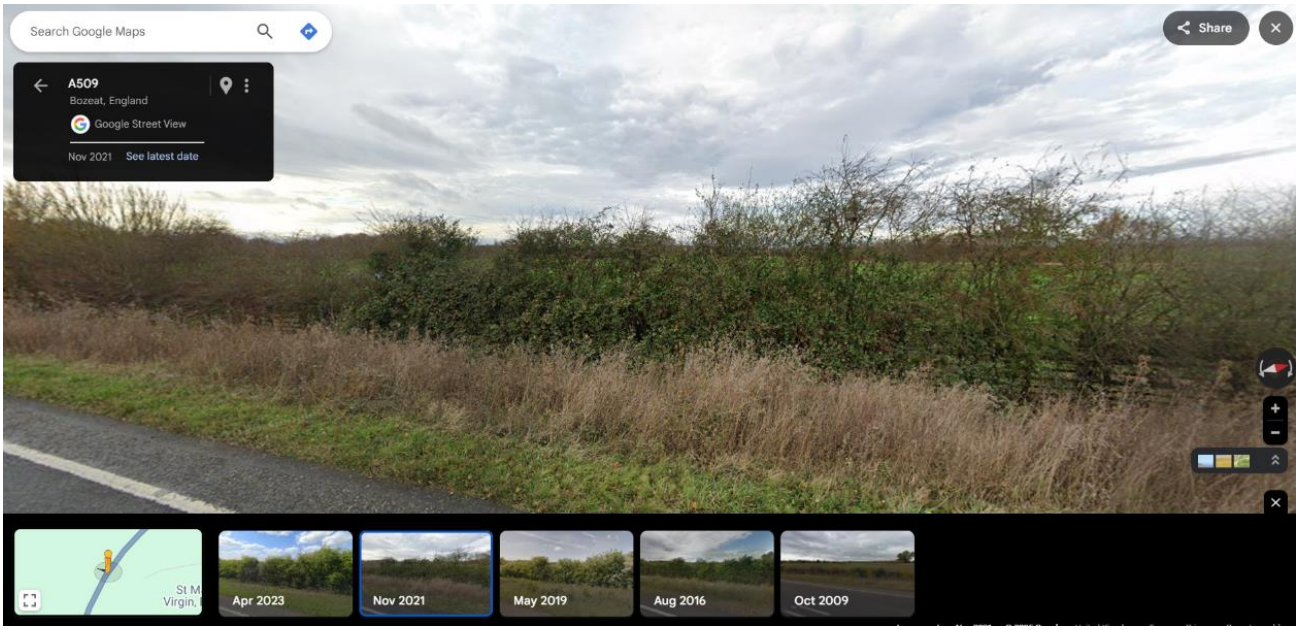


© Google Street View

OP24

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Dense vegetation is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.32: Line of sight from OP24 towards PV4



© Google Street View

OP25

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Dense vegetation is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4 and PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.33: Line of sight from OP25 towards PV4

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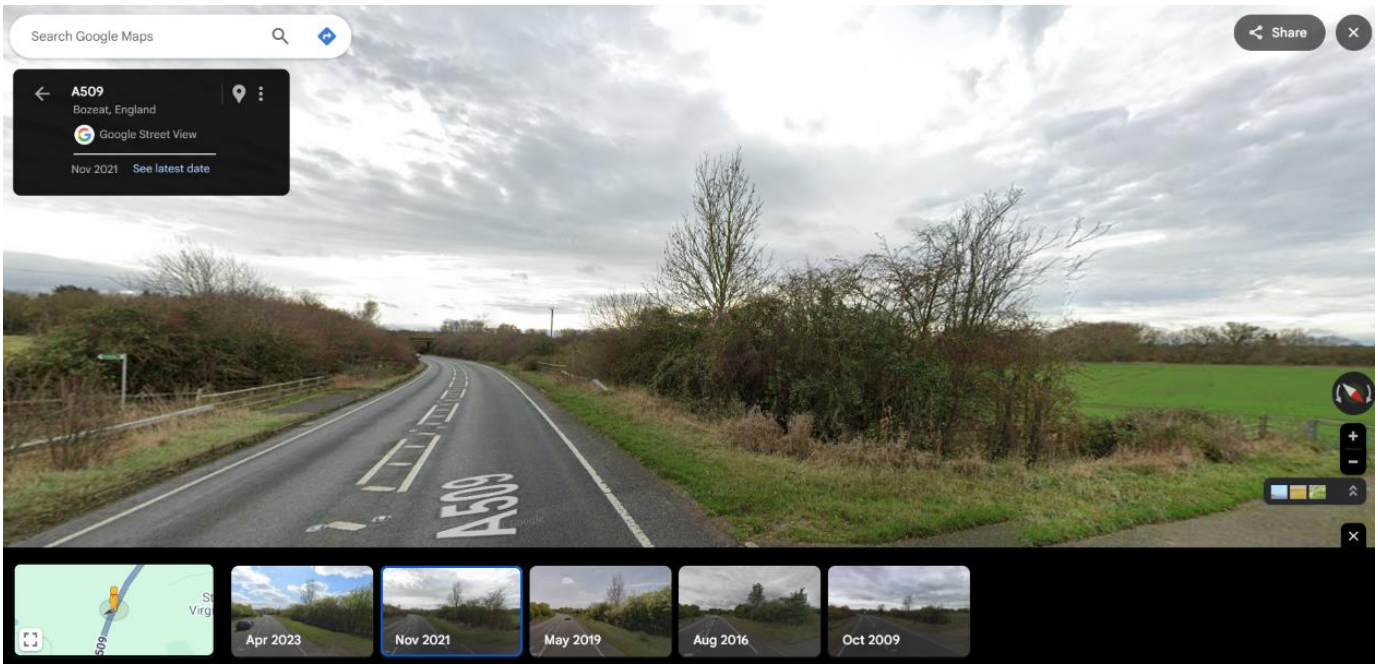
Figure 6.34: Line of sight from OP25 towards PV6



© Google Street View

OP29

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Dense vegetation is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.35: Line of sight from OP29 towards PV4

© Google Street View

OP30

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

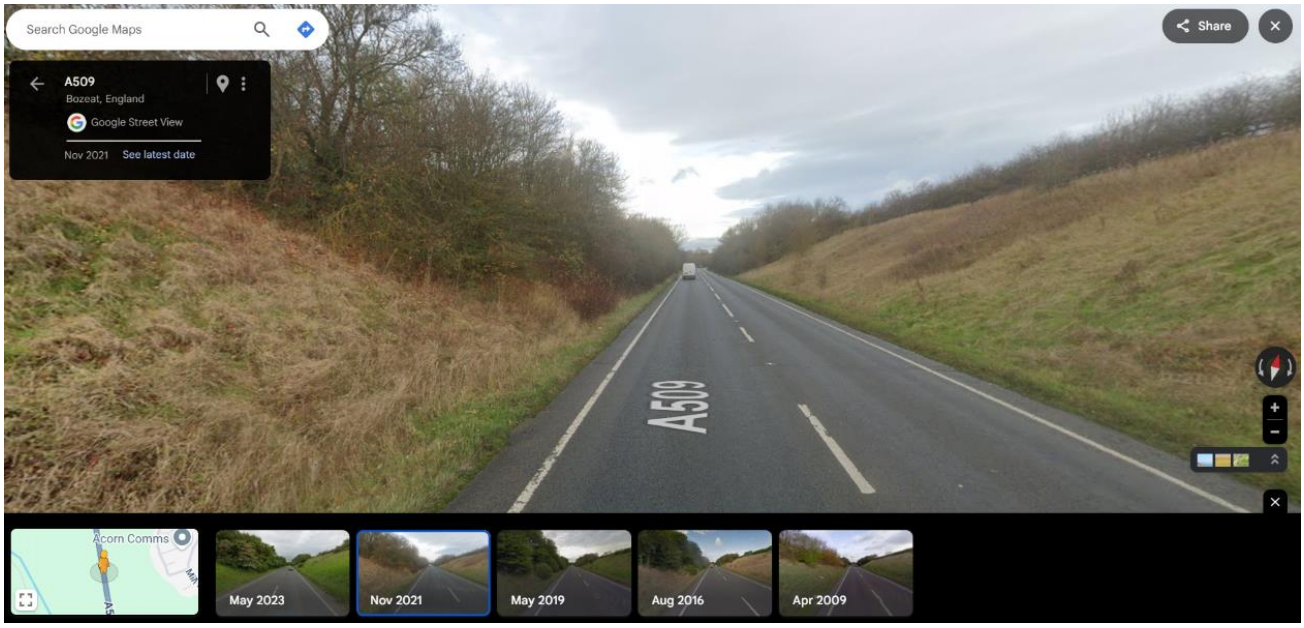
Figure 6.36: Line of sight from OP30 towards PV4

© Google Street View

OP31

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.37: Line of sight from OP31 towards PV4

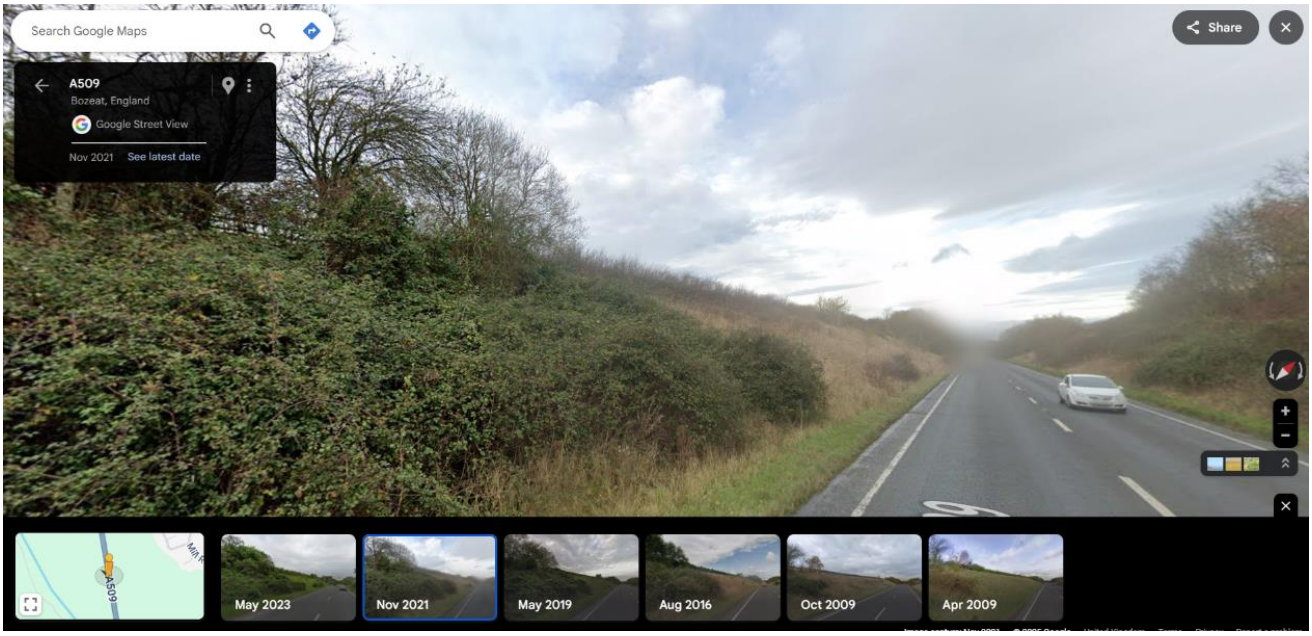


© Google Street View

OP32

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4 and PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

Figure 6.38: Line of sight from OP32 towards PV4 and PV6



© Google Street View

OP33

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4 and PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

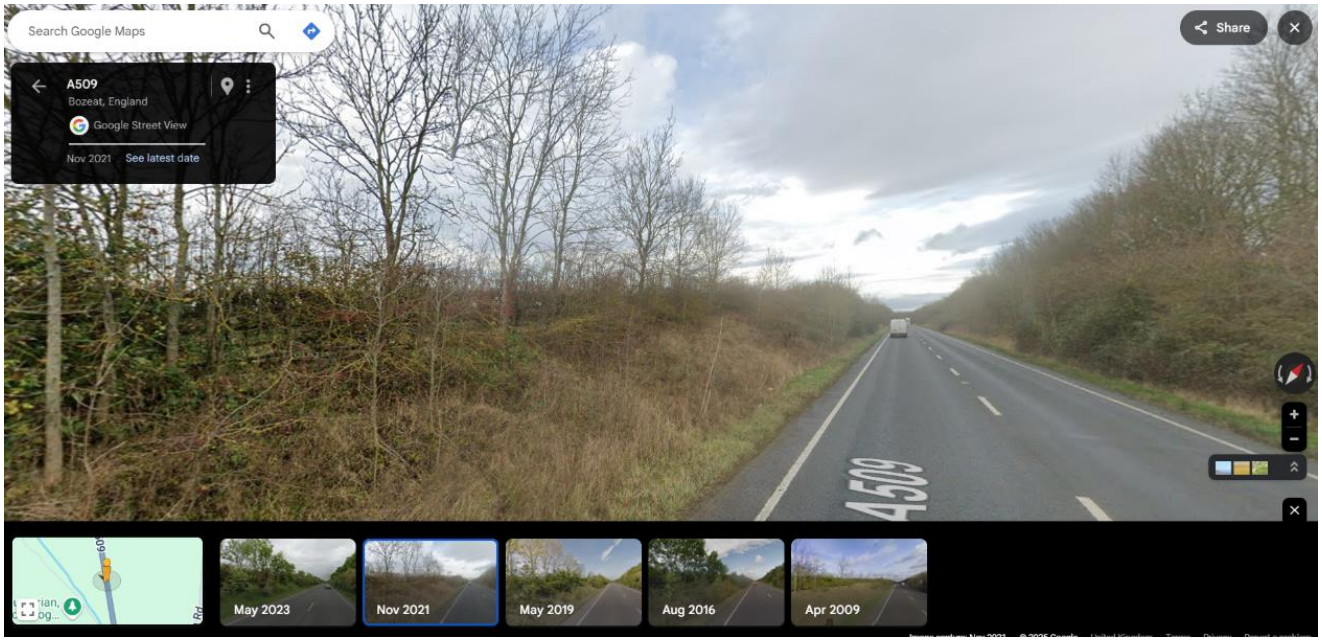
Figure 6.39: Line of sight from OP33 towards PV4 and PV6

© Google Street View

OP34

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV4 and PV6. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV4 and PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.40: Line of sight from OP34 towards PV4 and PV6



© Google Street View

OP35

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV6. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.41: Line of sight from OP35 towards PV6

© Google Street View

OP36

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV6. Topography between the arrays and dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV6. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.42: Line of sight from OP36 towards PV6

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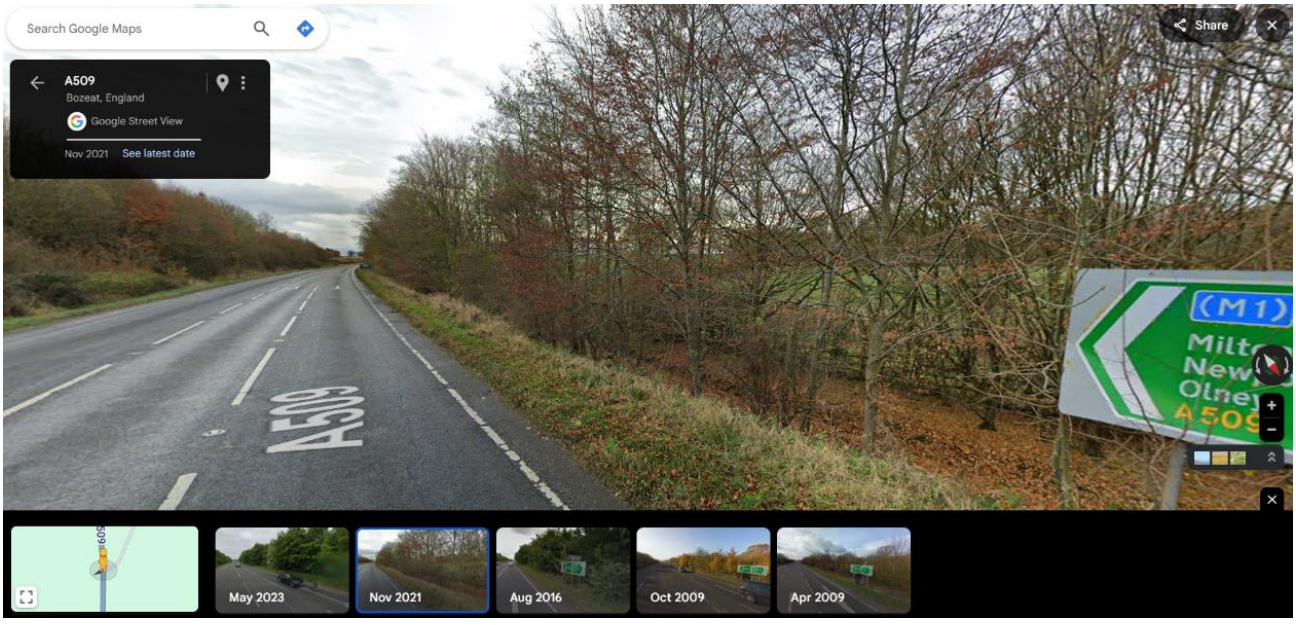
OP40

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV9. Dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV9. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.43: Line of sight from OP40 towards PV9

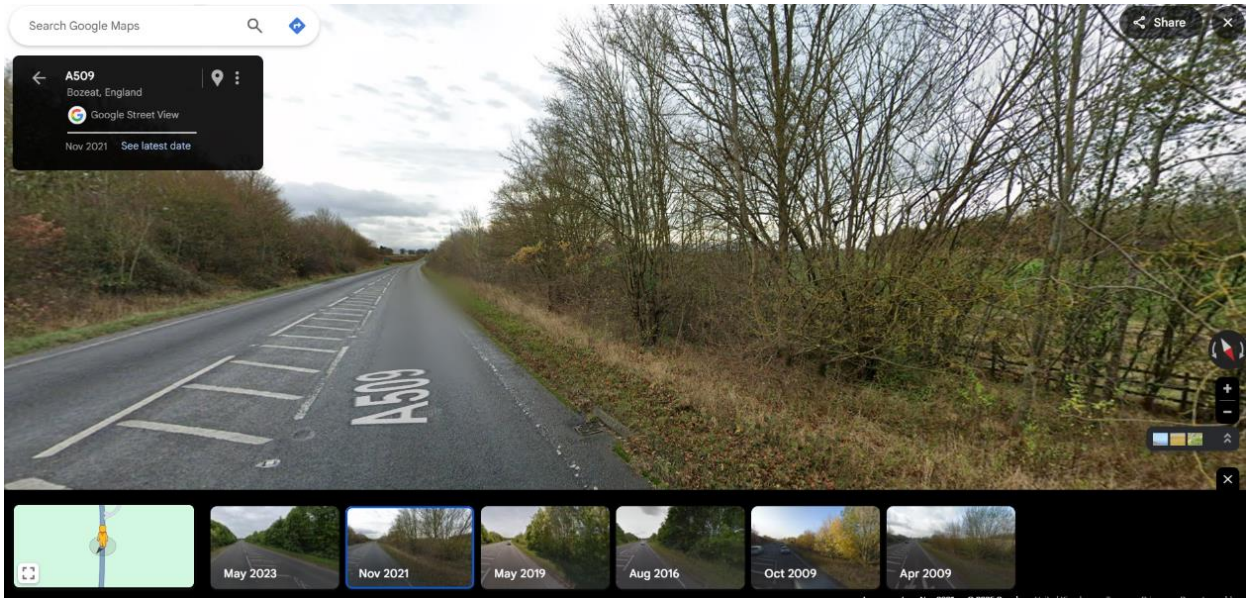


© Google Street View

OP41

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV9. Dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV9. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.44: Line of sight from OP41 towards PV9

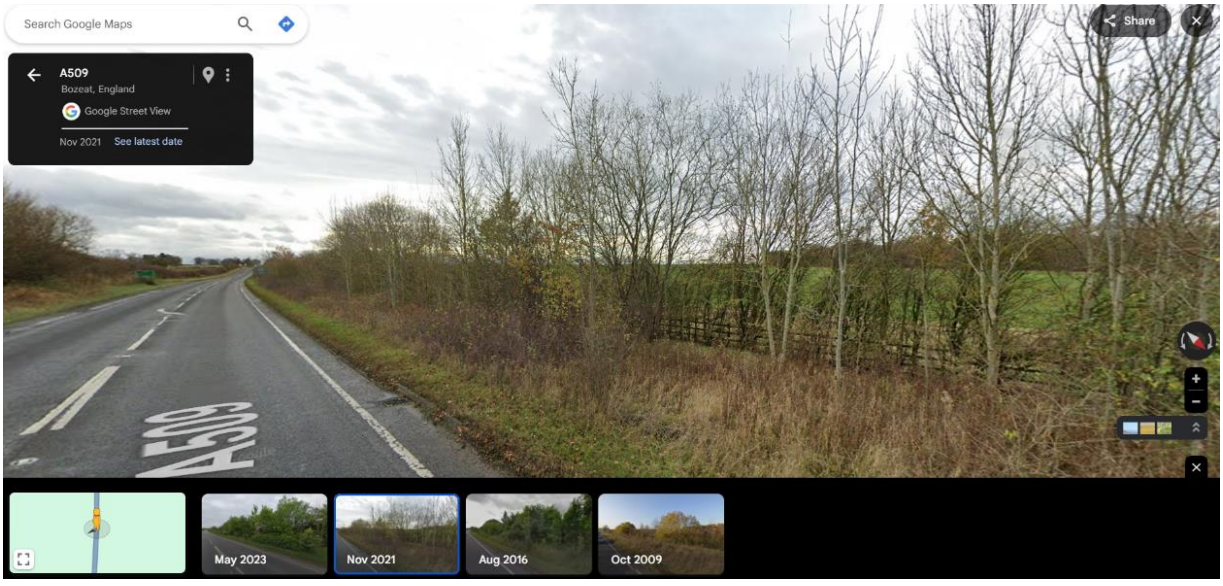


© Google Street View

OP42

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV9. Dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to partially obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV9. It is noted that only a minimal proportion of the reflecting area is within the 50° FOV of road users. As such, it is reasonable to assume that the total predicted glare will be significantly reduced further. As such, a maximum impact magnitude of ‘low impact’ may be classified.

Figure 6.45: Line of sight from OP42 towards PV9



© Google Street View

OP43

Unmitigated glare is predicted inside the 50° FOV of road users from PV9. Dense vegetation aligning the A509 is expected to partially obstruct line of sight between road users and the reflecting area of PV9.

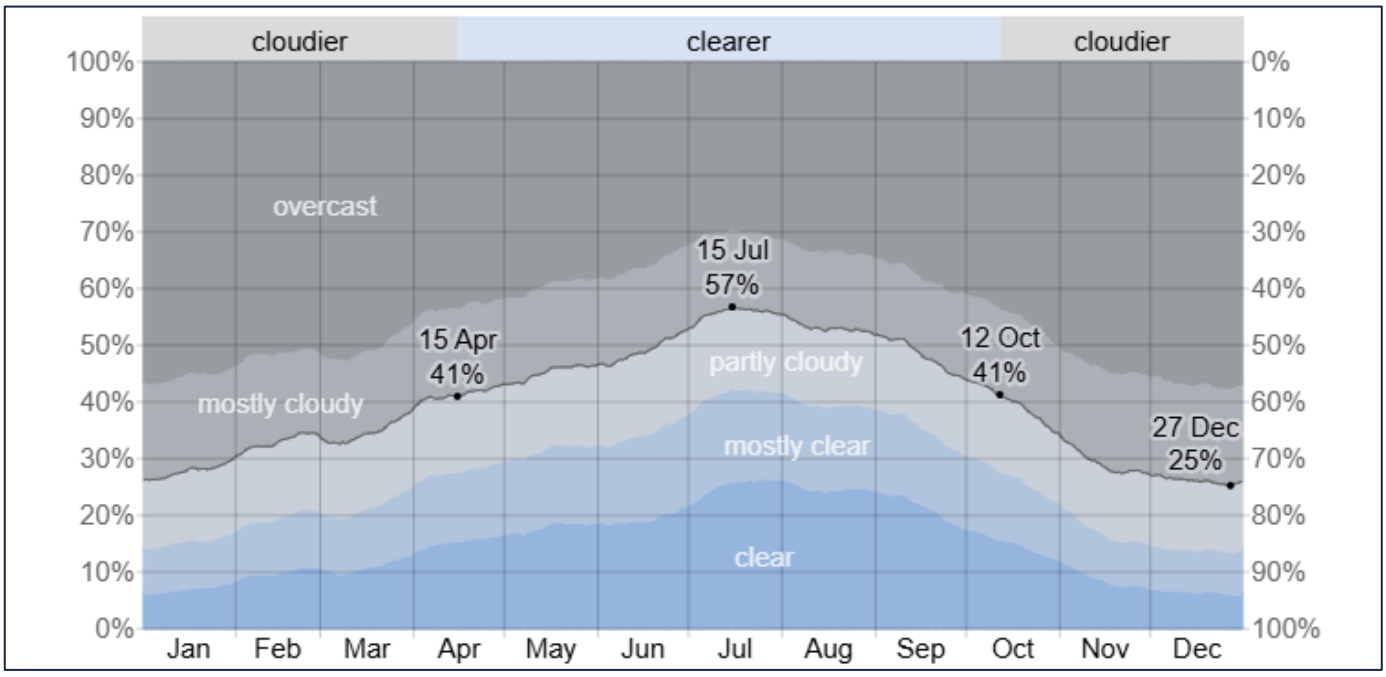
Furthermore, glare is predicted across the entire array for a total of 774 minutes annually. It is noted that only a small portion of the array is located within 50° FOV of road users. As such, it is reasonable to assume that the total predicted glare within the 50° FOV of road users will be significantly reduced.

As such, a maximum impact magnitude of 'low impact' may be classified.

6.2.3.3 Cloud Cover

As the worst-case approach, the model assumes clear sky conditions all year round. Cloudier conditions (overcast and mostly cloudy) exist in Bozeat (closest weather data available) for 43-75% of the time, as shown below in Figure 6.25.

Figure 6.46: Cloud Cover at Bozeat



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Considering the cloud cover that is likely to occur in the area, the modelled glare from the Scheme is likely to occur 43% less of often than predicted as a minimum.

6.2.4 Residual Impact

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
OP1	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP2	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP3	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
OP4	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP5	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP6	**No Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP7	**No Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP8	**No Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP9	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP10	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP11	**No Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP12	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP13	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP14	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP15	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP16	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP17	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP18	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP19	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP20	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP21	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP22	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP23	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP24	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP25	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
OP26	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP27	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP28	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP29	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP30	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP31	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP32	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP33	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP34	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP35	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP36	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP37	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP38	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP39	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP40	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP41	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP42	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP43	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact** (upon applying professional judgement)
OP44	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP45	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP46	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP47	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP48	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP49	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**
OP50	**Low Impact**	**Low Impact**

Receptor	Residual Impact	
	Fixed Panels	Tracking Panels
OP51	Low Impact	Low Impact
OP52	Low Impact	Low Impact
OP53	Low Impact	Low Impact
OP54	No Impact	Low Impact
OP55	No Impact	Low Impact
OP56	No Impact	Low Impact

7. Conclusions

Modelling was undertaken as part of the ES Chapter Technical Appendix for Green Hill Solar Farm for ground-based receptors nearby to Green Hill F.

Glare was predicted from fixed panels towards 118 of the 133 modelled residential dwellings. Upon applying professional judgement and consideration of additional factors, a ‘low impact’ was classified at all modelled residential dwellings.

Glare was predicted from tracking panels towards all modelled residential dwellings. Upon applying professional judgement and consideration of additional factors, a ‘low impact’ was classified at all modelled residential dwellings.

Glare from fixed panels was predicted towards 45 of the 56 modelled observation points along the A509. A ‘low impact’ was classified at all the affected observation points, and no further mitigation is recommended.

Glare from fixed panels was predicted towards all modelled observation points along the A509. A ‘low impact’ was classified at all the affected observation points, and no further mitigation is recommended.

It is recommended that the current screening outlined within this report is maintained to an appropriate height and density such that it obstructs line of sight between the assessed receptors and proposed arrays.

Appendices

Appendix A: Assumptions, Limitations & Fixed Model Variables

1. The sun position and glare analysis will be determined throughout the year on a 1-minute basis.
2. The maximum amount of solar power striking surface normal to the sun per unit area (Peak direct normal irradiance, DNI) is set at 1,000 W/m^2. This will be scaled for each time step to account for changing sun position.
3. The average subtended angle of the sun as viewed from earth is 9.3 mrad.
4. The ocular transmission coefficient for the radiation that is absorbed in the eye before reaching the retina, is set to 0.5.[18,19]
5. Observer pupil diameter is set at the typical value of 0.002 m for daylight.[18,19]
6. Eye focal length for the distance between the nodal point (where rays intersect in the eye) and the retina is set at the typical value of 0.017 m.[18,19]
7. The algorithm 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. However, models have been validated against several systems, including a PV array causing glare to the air-traffic control tower at Manchester-Boston Regional Airport and several sites in Albuquerque, and the tool accurately predicted the occurrence and intensity of glare at different times and days of the year.[20]
8. The algorithm assumes that the PV array is aligned with a plane defined by the total heights (ground elevation plus PV array height) of the coordinates outlined in the Google map.
9. The actual DNI on any given day can be affected by cloud cover, atmospheric attenuation, and other environmental factors. As such, calculated DNI may vary from actual DNI experienced by observer.
10. The system output calculation is a DNI-based approximation that assumes clear, sunny skies all year-round.
11. Hazard zone boundaries shown in the Glare Hazard plot are an approximation and visual aid. Actual ocular impact outcomes encompass a continuous, not discrete, spectrum.
12. Glare locations displayed on receptor plots are approximate. Actual glare-spot locations may differ.
13. Glare vector plots are simplified representations of analysis data. Actual glare emanations and results may differ.
14. PV array tracking assumes the modules move instantly when tracking the sun, and when reverting to the rest position.

[18] Ho, C. K., Ghanbari, C. M., and Diver, R. B., 2011, Methodology to Assess Potential Glint and Glare Hazards From Concentrating Solar Power Plants: Analytical Models and Experimental Validation, ASME J. Sol. Energy Eng., 133.
[19] Sliney, D.H. and B.C. Freasier, 1973, Evaluation of Optical Radiation Hazards, Applied Optics, 12(1), p. 1-24.
[20] [redacted]

Appendix B: Dwelling Receptor Details

Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
1	52.23734	-0.66819	**68**	52.21696	-0.70095
2	52.22949	-0.673	**69**	52.218	-0.70141
3	52.22816	-0.67288	**70**	52.21766	-0.70053
4	52.22812	-0.67345	**71**	52.21787	-0.70056
5	52.22815	-0.67402	**72**	52.218	-0.70067
6	52.22811	-0.67477	**73**	52.21818	-0.70078
7	52.22807	-0.67546	**74**	52.2184	-0.7009
8	52.22807	-0.6762	**75**	52.21871	-0.7008
9	52.22772	-0.67641	**76**	52.21947	-0.70106
10	52.22747	-0.67653	**77**	52.21969	-0.70073
11	52.22732	-0.67678	**78**	52.21993	-0.70068
12	52.22718	-0.67689	**79**	52.2201	-0.70036
13	52.22705	-0.67698	**80**	52.22013	-0.70102
14	52.22679	-0.67704	**81**	52.21997	-0.70125
15	52.22654	-0.677	**82**	52.21974	-0.70124
16	52.22621	-0.67668	**83**	52.22052	-0.70156
17	52.22586	-0.67663	**84**	52.22046	-0.70278
18	52.22561	-0.67645	**85**	52.2204	-0.70324
19	52.22537	-0.6763	**86**	52.2244	-0.72714
20	52.22497	-0.67627	**87**	52.22711	-0.71079
21	52.22445	-0.67606	**88**	52.22978	-0.71343
22	52.22421	-0.67619	**89**	52.22989	-0.7126
23	52.22453	-0.67686	**90**	52.23007	-0.71223
24	52.22394	-0.67449	**91**	52.23026	-0.71308
25	52.22354	-0.67434	**92**	52.23053	-0.71325
26	52.22339	-0.67715	**93**	52.2307	-0.71342
27	52.22297	-0.67602	**94**	52.23113	-0.71296
28	52.22264	-0.67682	**95**	52.23132	-0.71297
29	52.22237	-0.67691	**96**	52.23138	-0.71303

Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
30	52.22192	-0.67897	**97**	52.23154	-0.71298
31	52.22155	-0.67936	**98**	52.23179	-0.71292
32	52.22143	-0.68085	**99**	52.23056	-0.71482
33	52.2213	-0.68299	**100**	52.23068	-0.7152
34	52.22062	-0.68291	**101**	52.23085	-0.71567
35	52.22103	-0.68045	**102**	52.23056	-0.71661
36	52.22075	-0.68061	**103**	52.23024	-0.71729
37	52.22056	-0.6806	**104**	52.23047	-0.71717
38	52.22036	-0.68053	**105**	52.23187	-0.71396
39	52.22019	-0.68051	**106**	52.23207	-0.71392
40	52.21995	-0.68075	**107**	52.23232	-0.71405
41	52.21965	-0.68079	**108**	52.23253	-0.7142
42	52.21976	-0.68077	**109**	52.23283	-0.7144
43	52.21948	-0.68083	**110**	52.23305	-0.71415
44	52.21932	-0.68072	**111**	52.23332	-0.71443
45	52.21908	-0.6806	**112**	52.23367	-0.71396
46	52.21881	-0.68043	**113**	52.23437	-0.71441
47	52.2186	-0.68027	**114**	52.23483	-0.71298
48	52.21835	-0.68009	**115**	52.23462	-0.71384
49	52.21847	-0.68013	**116**	52.23524	-0.71283
50	52.21821	-0.67987	**117**	52.23498	-0.71056
51	52.2183	-0.6789	**118**	52.23469	-0.70972
52	52.218	-0.67941	**119**	52.23564	-0.71283
53	52.21785	-0.67936	**120**	52.23592	-0.7129
54	52.21776	-0.67918	**121**	52.23625	-0.71259
55	52.21768	-0.67717	**122**	52.23672	-0.7125
56	52.21508	-0.67566	**123**	52.23692	-0.71231
57	52.2168	-0.68599	**124**	52.23707	-0.71221

Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
58	52.20086	-0.68216	**125**	52.23735	-0.71168
59	52.20027	-0.68033	**126**	52.24022	-0.70814
60	52.2018	-0.68949	**127**	52.24066	-0.70662
61	52.20188	-0.69117	**128**	52.24062	-0.70619
62	52.21326	-0.69693	**129**	52.24076	-0.70596
63	52.21325	-0.69779	**130**	52.24059	-0.7054
64	52.21358	-0.69684	**131**	52.24043	-0.70474
65	52.21591	-0.69893	**132**	52.24035	-0.70429
66	52.21603	-0.69922	**133**	52.24057	-0.70385
67	52.21701	-0.70047	**-**	-	-

Appendix C: Road Receptor Details

A509

Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Receptor	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
1	52.24409	-0.67554	**29**	52.22037	-0.68356
2	52.24319	-0.67542	**30**	52.21948	-0.68334
3	52.24229	-0.67543	**31**	52.2186	-0.68309
4	52.24139	-0.67547	**32**	52.21771	-0.68285
5	52.2405	-0.67551	**33**	52.21682	-0.68261
6	52.2396	-0.67561	**34**	52.21594	-0.68237
7	52.2387	-0.67575	**35**	52.21505	-0.68212
8	52.23781	-0.6759	**36**	52.21416	-0.68189
9	52.23693	-0.6762	**37**	52.21327	-0.68172
10	52.23604	-0.67631	**38**	52.21238	-0.68155
11	52.23514	-0.67632	**39**	52.21148	-0.68139
12	52.23424	-0.6763	**40**	52.21059	-0.68138
13	52.23334	-0.67628	**41**	52.20969	-0.68138
14	52.23244	-0.67626	**42**	52.20879	-0.68138
15	52.23154	-0.67626	**43**	52.20789	-0.6814
16	52.23064	-0.67629	**44**	52.207	-0.68154
17	52.22975	-0.67634	**45**	52.2061	-0.68169
18	52.22887	-0.67668	**46**	52.20521	-0.68184
19	52.22805	-0.67727	**47**	52.20431	-0.68199
20	52.22726	-0.67794	**48**	52.20342	-0.68214
21	52.22664	-0.679	**49**	52.20252	-0.68229
22	52.22602	-0.68006	**50**	52.20163	-0.68244
23	52.22538	-0.68108	**51**	52.20074	-0.68258
24	52.22466	-0.68197	**52**	52.19984	-0.68272
25	52.22388	-0.68267	**53**	52.19894	-0.68279
26	52.22304	-0.68319	**54**	52.19804	-0.68286
27	52.22216	-0.68352	**55**	52.19715	-0.68293
28	52.22127	-0.68363	**56**	52.19625	-0.68306