

GLINT AND GLARE TECHNICAL NOTE – CHICKLADE SOLAR FARM – FURTHER MODELLING FOR DWELLINGS

Introduction

Pager Power completed a Glint and Glare Impact Assessment of the Chicklade Solar development; report reference “15344A1 V4 - Solar Photovoltaic Glint and Glare Study – 28April2026”, henceforth referred to as “the Glint and Glare report”.

Consultation responses have been received with respect to Glint and Glare and road safety. The previous technical note (Chicklade Solar Farm - Glint and Glare Technical Note) considers these responses. Further concerns were raised regarding residential amenity and assessment of dwelling receptors, these are addressed within this technical note.

Consultation Response – Public Protection

The following comment was received from Public Protection:

“In particular, the assessment remains based on a receptor height representative of a ground-floor observer and does not provide specific modelling or analysis of first-floor or attic-level habitable room windows. The report also continues to rely substantially on existing vegetation and buildings as screening, without addressing the robustness of these assumptions where screening features are outside the applicant's control. Consequently, the Council cannot be satisfied that the previous concerns regarding upper-storey residential receptors and the robustness of screening assumptions have been fully addressed. This department would be pleased to review an updated report which addresses our concerns.”

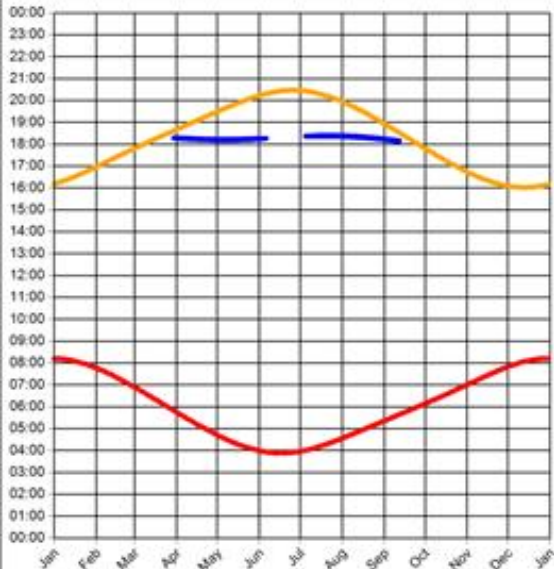
Further geometric modelling of potential reflections has been carried out using heights of 3.8m and 5m above ground for all dwelling receptors assessed within the Glint and Glare report. This is to approximate the height of potential windows on the first and second/attic floors.

Review and comparison of the modelling results shows that, as previously stated, there is no material change in the timing, duration, or position of origin of glare between the ground, first or second floor. The following three images show the modelling results for dwelling receptor 5, towards the ground floor, first floor and second floor respectively. Complete results for all dwelling receptors can be provided upon request.



Observer 5 Results

Reflection Date/Time (GMT) Graph



Min observer difference angle: 1.8°
Max observer difference angle: 15.8°

Observer Location Sun azimuth range is 273.3° - 286.4° (yellow)

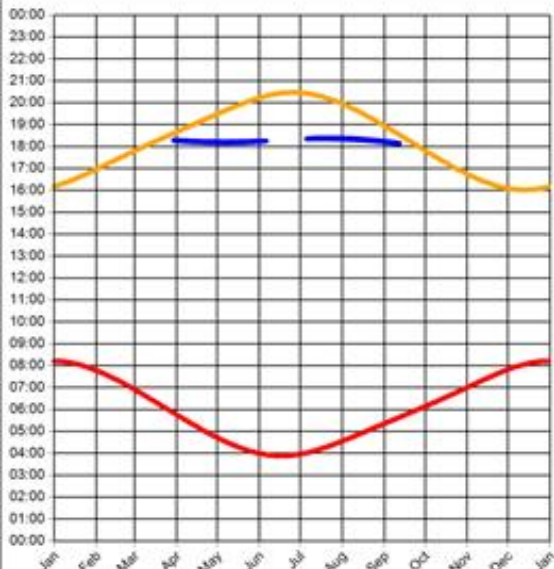


Panels: Reflecting (yellow), that would reflect but Sun is behind terrain (orange)



Observer 5 Results

Reflection Date/Time (GMT) Graph



Min observer difference angle: 2°
Max observer difference angle: 16.1°

Observer Location Sun azimuth range is 273.3° - 286.2° (yellow)



Panels: Reflecting (yellow), that would reflect but Sun is behind terrain (orange)



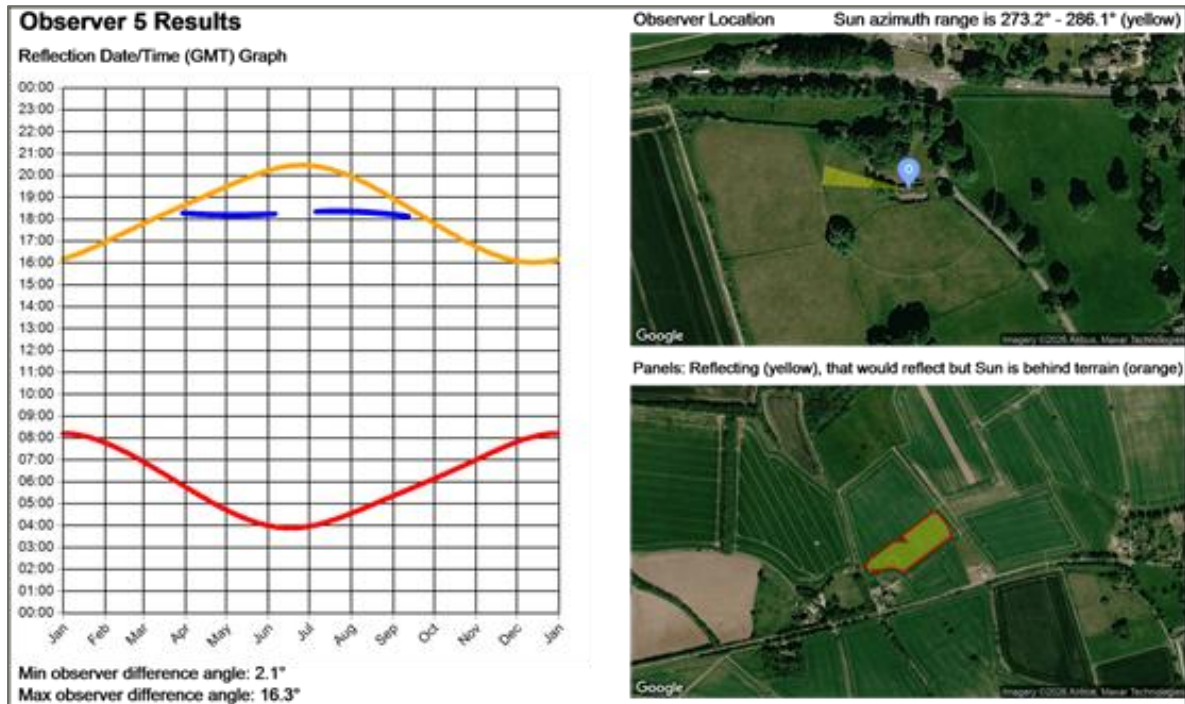
Pager Power Limited

Stour Valley Business Centre
Sudbury | Suffolk | CO10 7GB

T +44 (0)1787 319001 | E info@pagerpower.com

www.pagerpower.com





The consideration of existing vegetation screening outside of the development's control is a methodology that has been accepted and upheld on a wide variety of solar PV projects in the UK, including Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects scrutinised through the Development Consent Order process.