

# Facts about Solar Farms

Solar Farms generate electricity locally and feed into the local electricity grid using a free source of energy (The Sun) to generate electricity on cloudy days as well as in direct sunlight.

For every 5MW installed, a solar farm will power over 1,500 homes annually (based on an average annual consumption of 3,300 kWh of electricity for a house) and save 2,150 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Approximately 15 acres of land is required for every 5 megawatts (MW) of installation.

They represent time-limited (30 years), reversible land use, providing an increased, diversified and stable source of income for landowners.

They may have dual purpose usage with sheep or other animals grazing between rows, and can help to support biodiversity by allowing small animals access to otherwise fenced-off land, with bird and insect fodder plants and wildflowers sown around the modules.

If 10,000MW of solar was installed on the ground, it would only use 0.1% of UK agricultural land area, whilst being able to generate enough electricity for over 3 million homes.

There are no moving parts, and maintenance is minimal compared to other technologies.

There is no by-product or waste generated, except during manufacturing or dismantling.

They have lower visual and environmental impacts than other forms of power generation.

Renewables give consumers the choice of buying green electricity and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

What will be the increase of man-made light in the area once the site is operational?

There will be no man-made lighting on site. Lighting will only be used in the event of an emergency.

Will the site lead to increased noise once operational?

Noise levels on site will be minimal and will be monitored to ensure they are low impact.

