



LOW FARM SOLAR FARM | XX MW

WELCOME

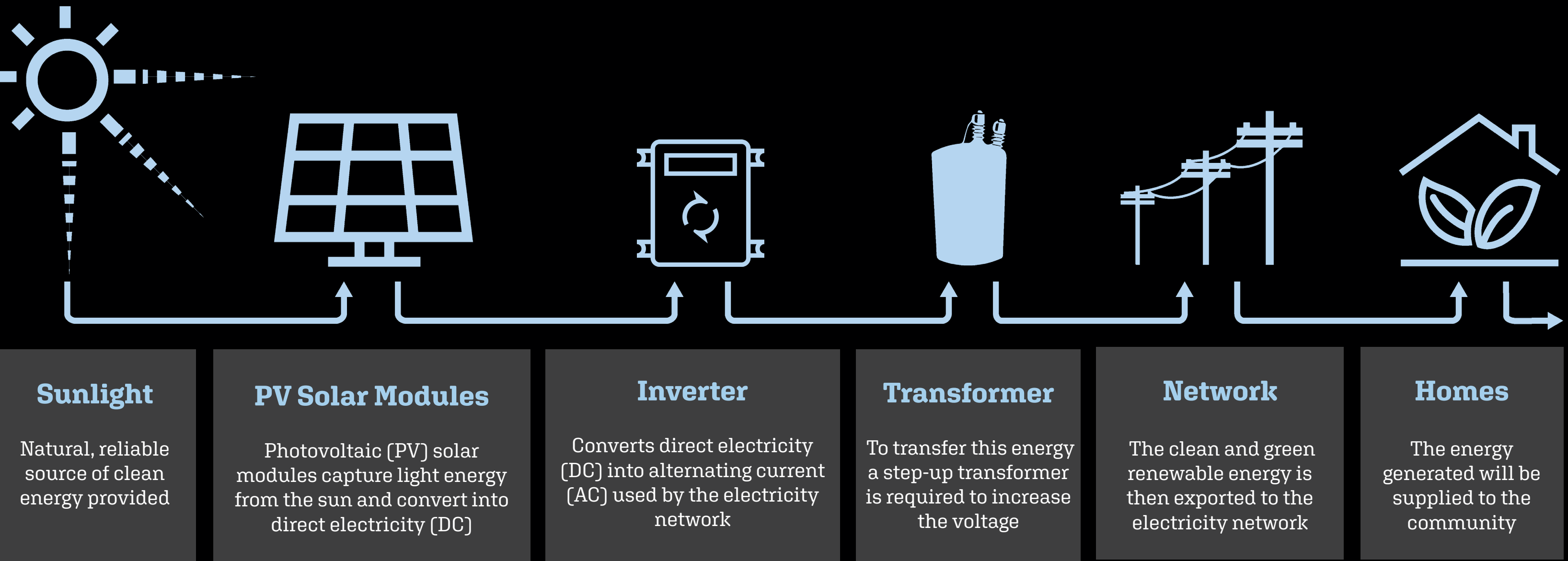
Welcome to XX solar farm a **XX** megawatt peak (MWp) renewable energy facility which spans an area of **XX** acres.

XX solar farm commenced operation in **MONTH YEAR** after a **X** month construction programme. The project is designed to operate for **XX** years with minimal maintenance requirements.

Over the course of a year the solar farm produces enough clean, green energy to power approx. **XX** family households, whilst preventing the emission of approx. **XX** tonnes of CO₂.

The solar farm is connected to the local **XX** kilovolt (kV) distribution network.

SOLAR PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

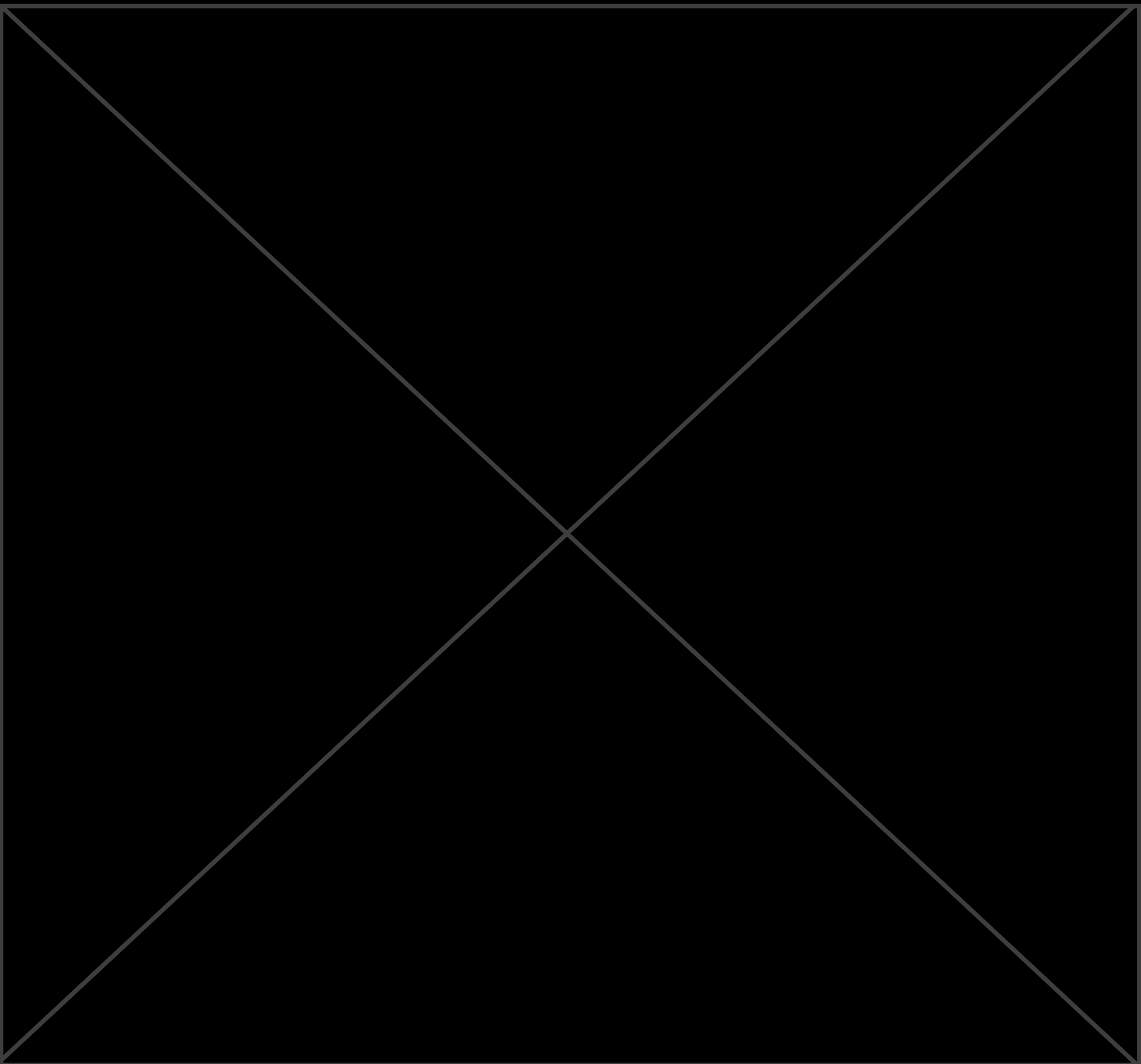


BIODIVERSITY

Solar farms present an excellent opportunity for biodiversity. In most solar farms, modules are set on piles and there is minimal disturbance to the ground. Because solar modules are raised above the ground on posts a field utilised for solar farm development is still accessible for plant growth and potentially for wildlife enhancements and complementary agricultural activities such as conservation grazing. A number of options exist for enhancing biodiversity on solar farms, from hedgerows to field margins to wild margins and bird boxes. Each site is unique and there is no 'one size fits all' solution.

Boundary features are key for biodiversity, not only as nesting and foraging areas but also as a means for wildlife to move between habitats. Usually boundary features can be enhanced with little or no impact upon the solar array. Field margins or buffer strips, are ideal locations for wildlife enhancements which might benefit plants, invertebrates and ground nesting birds as well as reptiles and small mammals. It is important that only suitable species are selected for the planting i.e. native - found within hedgerows within the local area for the wildlife activity to truly flourish.

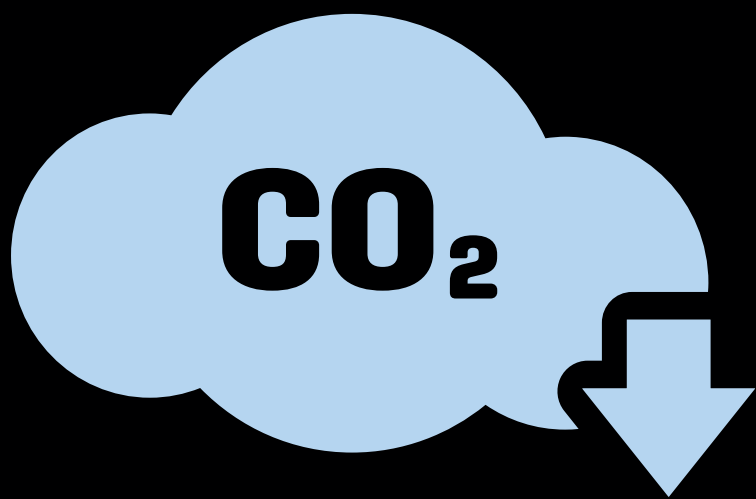
SITE LAYOUT



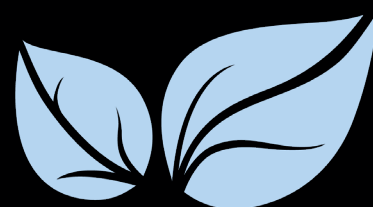
LAND MANAGEMENT

Following construction, there is little human activity apart from occasional maintenance visits. This solar farm has a life span of **XX** years and therefore is sufficient time for appropriate land management to yield real wildlife benefits.

The greatest biodiversity benefits will be gained on site where fertilizer and pesticide use is minimised. Such an approach will enable floral and invertebrate diversity to increase over time. All habitat enhancements will be checked regularly - planting should be assessed in spring and autumn to ensure plants have taken and remain healthy, along with the entire site checked for injurious weeds. Nesting and roosting boxes should be cleaned and checked for structural integrity outside of the breeding season, whilst low intensity grazing can provide a low cost means of managing grassland as well as increasing its conservation value. Grazing also enables the land to remain agricultural productive.



PREVENTING CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS



CONTRIBUTING TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY

PLANTING TREES TO MINIMISE VISUAL IMPACT



LONG-TERM SCREENING FOR NEIGHBOURS