Good Energy is proposing to build a 3 megawatt (MW) solar farm at Deli Farm, north east of Delabole. The solar farm would extend to around 25 acres. Once complete, it would generate enough renewable electricity for approximately 740 average homes.

- Total site area - approximately 10 hectares (25 acres)
- Number of solar panels - around 11,000, installed on ground-mounted arrays standing 4 metres high
- Innovative layout for the solar farm with spacing of around 17 metres between the arrays to allow farm machinery to work the land as normal. This compares with normal spacing of between five and six metres.
- Fencing - 2.4 metres high surrounding the solar panels with gaps at the bottom to allow small mammals to pass

The solar farm will share a grid connection with the existing wind farm at Delabole. This will allow additional generation during sunlight hours and maximise the grid capacity available.

We really want to know what you think about our plans, so please take the opportunity to speak to one of the team and complete one of our feedback forms.

Keep up to date with our plans by keeping an eye on our website www.goodenergy.co.uk/delabole-solar-farm

Thank you for your interest

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1 The estimated annual output of Delabole Solar Farm would be 2,964MWh. This is based on an installed capacity of 3MW and PVGIS estimates of solar electricity generation for the postcode location of the site of 988kWh per year for a 1kW system (Source: EC Joint Research Centre, Institute for Energy and Transport). The estimated number of homes supplied is based on the estimated annual output of 2,964MWh and the average annual household electricity consumption for 2013 of 4,192 kWh (DECC: Energy Consumption in the UK 2014).
Building the solar farm

It will take approximately 12 weeks to build the solar farm.
Once connected to the national grid, fully tested and operational, it would generate renewable electricity for 30 years.
At the end of the solar farm’s useful life, all the site’s components will be carefully removed, and the majority of materials recycled. The site will then be returned to its current use.

Here’s what would happen during the construction phase:

1. **Enabling works**
   If required, a new trackway will be constructed to allow construction vehicles access to the site of the proposed solar farm. We will install a temporary construction compound close to the site where materials will be delivered and vehicles parked. Portable cabins will provide a temporary site office and welfare facilities for the workforce.

2. **Traffic and transport**
   The components of the solar farm will be manufactured off-site and delivered when needed. During the construction period, we estimate there will be around five deliveries per day. A workforce of approximately 50 people will travel to site via minibus or car sharing. A traffic management plan will be agreed, specifying traffic routes to site, times of delivery and a site speed limit.

3. **Building the solar arrays**
   The solar PV arrays are mounted on galvanized steel posts which are either piled or screwed into the ground. Tests are conducted to calculate the correct depth required and number of posts. This technique requires no concrete so the posts can be easily removed at the end of the solar farm’s life.

4. **Cabling and inverters**
   The PV modules are connected using insulated cable, clipped to the underside of the array at a height that is out of reach of grazing animals. The cables all feed into a junction box at the end of each PV array. These would be connected to two or three pre-fabricated inverters (contained in sound-proofed housing about the size of a garden shed) where the DC current generated by the panels is converted to AC.

5. **Building the substation**
   If required, a new substation will be built to take the AC power from the inverters and export it to the grid.
   When all of these works are completed, the grid connection is energised and the site is formally commissioned.
   Once up and running, the maintenance requirements of a solar farm are minimal. We would expect a site engineer to make around one or two visits per month just to check that all is well.
Our commitment to the community

Good Energy is committed to sharing the benefits of all its renewable energy developments with the local communities that host them.

The community fund
Having a sum of money available each year to invest in local projects is a simple way to ensure long-term benefits for your community.

We are proposing to provide a community fund worth a minimum of £1,000 per MW of installed capacity per year, rising with inflation, for the lifetime of the project.

The fund would be managed by local people and used to support small-scale community projects that benefit those living in the surrounding area.

Examples of local projects receiving support from other Good Energy community funds include playground improvements for a primary school, carnival lighting and new fencing for the local allotments.

We want your feedback
We really want to hear your ideas on local projects or organisations that could benefit from a fund of this kind, so please fill out a feedback form or speak with a member of the team.

We’re also keen to hear from any people or organisations interested in helping to manage the community fund, so please let us know if you’d like to get involved.

Finally, Good Energy is actively investigating ways in which the communities might be able to invest in our new generation projects, to provide a return for individual investors and/or generate additional income for community-led projects.

If you’re interested, or have any suggestions on other ways the project could benefit your community, please speak to a member of the Good Energy team or fill out one of our feedback cards.
Farming
A growing number of rural landowners are embracing renewable energy as a way of diversifying and sustaining their businesses for future generations.
For farmers, the income generated by renewable energy installations can provide a welcome buffer against fluctuating market prices and help offset rising costs.
Our solar developments offer a 'double dividend' for farming by enabling food production to continue alongside electricity generation, for example by enabling sheep to graze between and around the panels.

Wildlife
At the same time, building a solar farm provides a great opportunity to enhance wildlife.
New wildflowers and grassland planted around and between the panels will encourage pollinating insects, small mammals, and ground-nesting and foraging birds.
Improvements to hedgerows and purpose-built habitats such as bird boxes and refuges will provide a safe haven for a rich variety of species.
Once installed, a solar farm remains largely undisturbed for years to come, helping this biodiversity establish itself and leaving a positive legacy for both farming and the environment.
We're an energy company with a difference.

- Founded in 1999 on a mission to help tackle climate change and build energy security
- Based in Wiltshire, we were the UK's first dedicated 100% renewable electricity supplier
- We currently supply over 55,000 electricity customers and support over 93,500 homes, businesses and communities generating their own energy across the UK
- We own and operate two wind farms and six solar farms
- To help meet growing demand from homes and businesses for 100% renewable electricity, we're developing more green energy projects

We firmly believe the UK needs more home-grown renewable electricity to help achieve climate change targets and provide secure energy supplies for homes and businesses at stable, affordable prices into the future.

That's why, as well as investing in new renewable technologies like tidal power, we're developing more generation projects using proven, cost-effective technologies such as onshore wind and solar.

Good Energy's approach to development also ensures our renewable energy projects deliver local benefits, bringing investment to the local economy, helping communities achieve their ambitions and enhancing the natural environment to leave a positive legacy for years to come.

We firmly believe the UK needs more home-grown renewable electricity to help achieve climate change targets and provide secure energy supplies for homes and businesses at stable, affordable prices into the future.