

# **Proposed Wind Farm at Linton Cambridgeshire**

## **Information and Frequently Asked Questions**

**Consultation: Your opportunity to submit your  
views, concerns or support**



## Introduction

Enertrag UK Ltd has announced, via your Parish Councils, its proposal to construct a wind farm to the south west of Linton, comprising of eight wind turbines each with the capacity to generate up to 3MW of electricity.

As with any significant development of land, a planning application must be submitted to the local authority. Approval of the project must be gained from the local authority before construction can commence.

Enertrag UK Ltd has produced this document to give the local community an opportunity to demonstrate their views about this project and to advise how they can become involved in the public consultation process. This enables any public concerns to be addressed before a planning application is submitted. Government guidance document '*Community Involvement in Planning: The Government's Objectives*' states that applicants of major developments should undertake pre-application discussions and early community consultation to avoid unnecessary objections once an application has been made.

**This is your opportunity to have your concerns addressed directly by the developer.**

### **Timing is everything!**

**– by contacting Enertrag UK during this important consultation period (before 31st August 2007), you can make sure your concerns are addressed and you can make a valid contribution to the planning application.**

Please find our contact details at the back of this document.

## Information and Frequently Asked Questions

### The Company

The company is jointly owned by Enertrag AG (Germany) and Prokon Nord (Germany), who have installed over 300 turbines throughout Europe and are currently operating several biomass power stations in Germany, with several more in development process. Prokon Nord currently has a prototype offshore turbine on trial in Northern Germany and another under construction with general manufacture scheduled for 2009. This turbine has a 5MW capacity. The company's mission is the development of renewable energy projects.

Our first site was at North Pickenham near Swaffham in Norfolk. This eight-turbine project was completed in October 2006 and in the first two months following commissioning produced 9000MWh of electricity. Three other sites at Guestwick in Norfolk, Hemington in Northamptonshire, and Hempnall in Norfolk are at various stages within the planning system.

### Public Opinion

Approximately 80% of the UK public are in favour of renewable energy and are behind the development of wind power. As with any development of this nature, there will also be a number of people who do not support this type of project and will voice their democratic right to object, for whatever reason. We request that you consider the facts and not the fiction and if you do support the development please let us know, showing your support when the planning application is placed by writing to the appointed planning officer. If there are any points you wish to raise please read the *'How can I get involved?'* section in this document. Our contact details are provided and Enertrag UK staff are always ready to discuss any issues with members of the public.

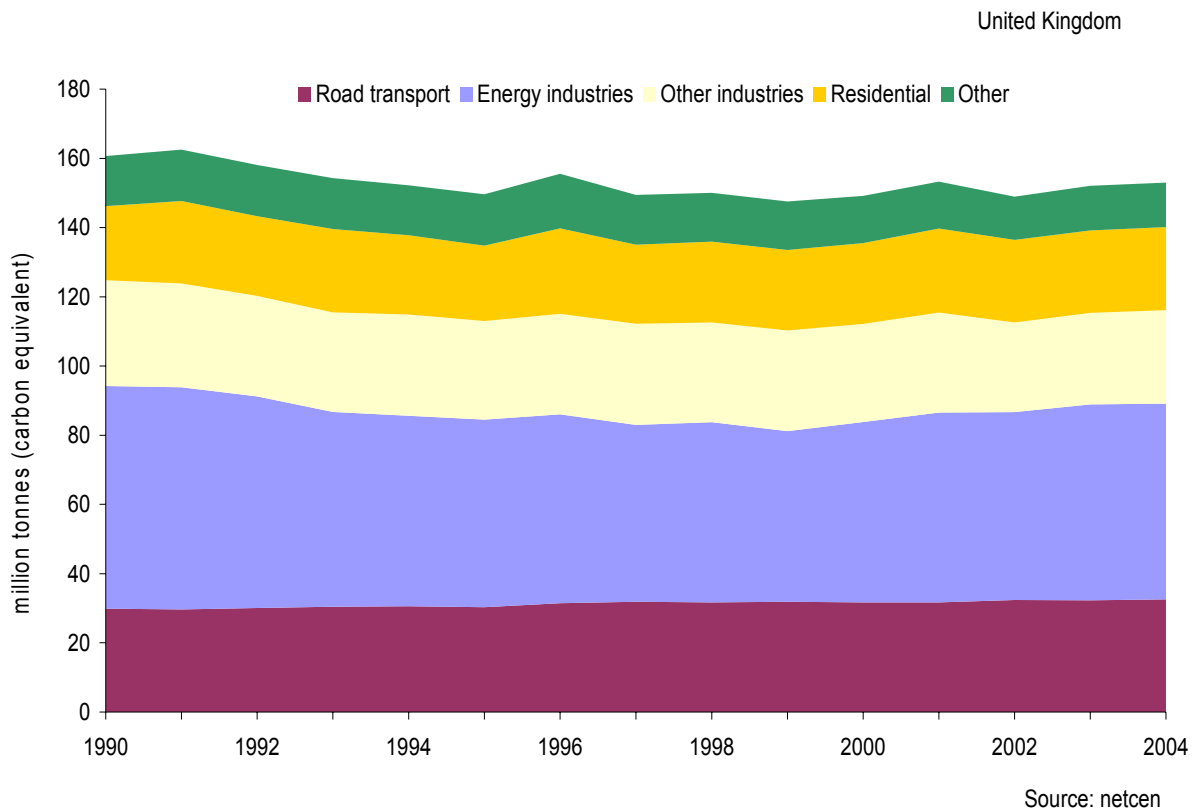
### Statement of Case

We are all aware that our climate is changing. Climate change occurs as time passes and is a naturally occurring phenomenon. So why bother to try to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions?

It is a fact that the climate is now changing much more rapidly than it has in the past. CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere have increased far beyond the levels regarded as normal and it is now accepted that these levels have increased because of man's activities. The rising amounts of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere are believed to be the most significant factor in climate change. There are a number of producers of CO<sub>2</sub> including petrol vehicles, the energy industry and the manufacturing industry.

The largest producers of CO<sub>2</sub> in the UK are the energy industries, which are responsible for 56 million tonnes of the CO<sub>2</sub> discharged into the atmosphere, as shown below:

Carbon dioxide emissions by source: 1990-2004



Wind farms are not the total solution; it is equally important that we pursue other new technologies such as tidal power, biomass, biofuels and solar energy. We also need to review ways of using our energy in order to increase efficiency. Wind farms are among the most commercially viable and also the most fuel-efficient producers of energy currently available to us. Additionally, the UK has the greatest wind resource available in Europe.

The other issue we need to consider is the sustainability of our electricity generation. Neither fossil fuels nor nuclear power are sustainable forms of fuel as their supply will eventually be exhausted. The wind, however, is a sustainable source of energy because it is freely available and will never run out.

The various energy production and greenhouse gas savings for a typical eight turbine wind farm are detailed below:-

Installed capacity per turbine	Total annual wind farm output (MWhr)	Equivalent No. households (consumption)	CO <sub>2</sub> Saving (Tonne/Yr)	SO <sub>2</sub> Saving (Tonne/Yr)	NO <sub>x</sub> Saving (Tonne/Yr)
2MW	42,048	8,900	36,161	420	126
2.5MW	52,560	11,150	45,201	525	157
3MW	63,072	13,400	54,241	630	189

Figures are based on:-  
30% load factor.

CO<sub>2</sub> emission saving of 860g/kWh

SO<sub>2</sub> emission saving of 10g/kWh

NO<sub>x</sub> emission saving of 3g/kWh

Average annual household electricity consumption of 4.7MWh

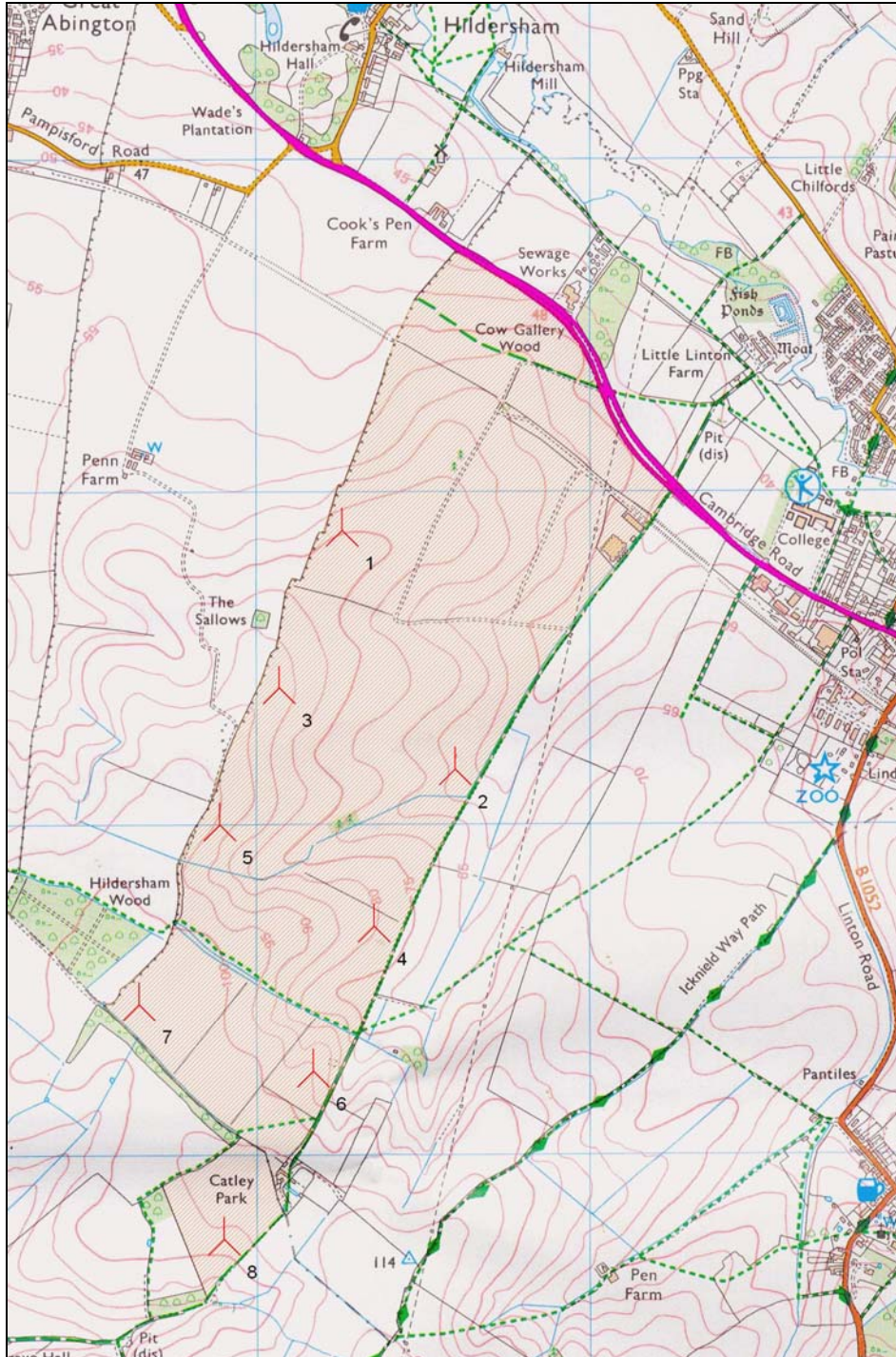
### **The Proposed Wind Farm at Linton**

The proposed wind farm on land to the south west of Linton would comprise of eight turbines each having a maximum output of 3MW. Electricity generated by the turbines would be fed into the national grid via underground cables. Vehicle access routes would be provided between the turbines for construction and maintenance; these would follow current tracks and field boundaries where possible.

Each turbine would be a maximum of 85m high to the hub and the rotors would be a maximum of 90m in diameter. The diameter of the tower at the base would be 4m. The final arrangement for the foundations would be confirmed once the turbine manufacturer is determined. The land around the turbine would be flat as the foundation would be buried. Once construction is complete, the land could continue to be farmed right up to the turbine tower.

The planning application will describe only the maximum dimensions of the turbines but not the manufacturer. Technology is constantly moving forward and at the time of placing the contract for the turbines, Enertrag UK would want to take advantage of the turbine manufacturer best suited to the site.

The map below shows the location initially selected for the proposed wind farm:



## **The Planning Process**

Before construction can commence Enertrag UK must obtain consent from the Local Planning Authority, therefore a planning application must be submitted.

As part of the planning application Enertrag UK is required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.

This process firstly requires a 'Scoping Opinion' which is requested from the Council, in this case South Cambridgeshire District Council. The scoping opinion determines all issues which the council feel should be addressed within the EIA, and is largely shaped by advice and opinions from statutory consultees, such as Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency.

## **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process**

A key component of the planning application is a document known as the Environmental Statement (ES). The process of producing an ES is known as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Within an EIA, the potential impacts and effects of a development on population, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate, the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, and the interaction between these factors are examined and their significance assessed. Where necessary, mitigation measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts are identified. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (and dependent on the scoping opinion) surveys, studies and consultation will be carried out with a number of issues. Detailed below are some of the subjects which will be addressed:

- 1) **Noise** – Background noise surveys will be carried out at properties closest to the proposed turbine locations. Using the data from these surveys and the data from the turbine manufacturer, a noise model of the landscape will be created. This will then be submitted to the statutory consultee who in this case is the District Council's Environmental Officer for verification.
- 2) **Shadow Flicker** – A model will be created of the local landscape and properties, and this will be submitted to the Environmental Officer for verification.
- 3) **Wildlife and Ornithology** – Norfolk Wildlife Services' environmental consultants have been employed to carry out surveys relating to wildlife and ornithology issues. Natural England has been consulted to discuss the extent of the surveys which are now underway.
- 4) **Hydrology and Geology** – An external consultant will be employed to ensure there are no adverse effects on the hydrology or geology of the area.
- 5) **Landscape** – A professional landscape surveyor will be employed to evaluate landscape issues including listed buildings, ancient monuments and the landscape character.
- 6) **Policy** – There are local, regional, national and international policies encouraging the use of renewable energies to meet targets for the reduction in CO2 emissions. There are also policies to protect the character of the countryside. These policies all need to be considered in relation to the application.

- 7) **Dust and Vibration** – Wind farms are not generally responsible for any dust or vibration issues but nevertheless a section will be included in the ES.
- 8) **Equestrian Activities** – There is no evidence to suggest that wind farms have any detrimental effect on these activities, but a section will be included in the ES.
- 9) **Property Prices** – Although this is not an issue considered in planning, there is considerable evidence that property prices will not be adversely affected by the development proposed by Enertrag UK.
- 10) **Roads and Site Plan** – A third party highways specialist will produce a plan and detail the volume of traffic involved in the construction and operation of the wind farm.
- 11) **Public Rights of Way** – The Public Rights of Way Officer at County Council level will be consulted and the subject will be addressed within the EIA.
- 12) **Electromagnetic Interference** – As a matter of policy, any interference with mobile telephone signals or television reception, found to be caused by the wind farm will be remedied. A section concerning electromagnetic interference will be included in the ES.
- 13) **Aircraft** – Enertrag UK will consult all relevant aircraft operators to discuss and mitigate where necessary any issues regarding aircraft. A section on this will be included in the ES.
- 14) **Archaeology** – Local archaeology will be considered and a section within the ES will itemise the findings.
- 15) **Land Use and Local Communities** – Potential impact on land use and local communities will be discussed and the input from the discussion will be included within this section.
- 16) **Selection of Site** – The reasons why this particular site was chosen will be set out in the ES.

## **Consultation**

Consultation is an important part of the EIA process. Detailed below are some of the organisations and groups with whom consultation will take place.

- South Cambridgeshire District Council (Planning Control Department, Policy Unit, Environmental Services Department)
- Uttlesford District Council
- All Parish Councils within a 5 km radius of the proposed site
- Cambridgeshire County Council (Highways)
- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Wildlife Trust for Cambridgeshire
- English Heritage
- Defence Estates (MOD)
- CAA
- Airports

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

The following FAQ's aim to answer the majority of generic concerns relating to wind farms and hope to address any other issues raised by the local community. All issues will be assessed and discussed in detail within the Environmental Statement.

### **1. How are potential wind farm sites selected?**

Enertrag UK initially reviews areas of land by using a large scale Ordnance Survey map to highlight areas of potential. This is done in conjunction with the Council's land designation maps and also using air traffic control maps. Once a potential area is identified, on-site observations will take place to identify proximity to residential property.

### **2. How efficient are the turbines?**

The theoretical maximum energy which a wind turbine can extract from the wind blowing across it is just under 60%, known as the Betz limit. However this measurement becomes irrelevant when applied to wind energy, as the source of the fuel is free. The primary concern is not the efficiency for its own sake, but to improve productivity in order to bring the price of wind energy down.

### **3. What is the energy pay back rate?**

The average wind farm will pay back the energy used in its manufacture and construction within 5-6 months of its operation. It is important to note that, unlike fossil fuel or nuclear power plants, a wind farm is essentially a form of development which is totally reversible.

### **4. Why can't the energy produced be used to power the surrounding villages?**

Because of the inconsistent nature of the wind, the energy generated by wind farms is normally fed into the national grid, which has the capacity to make use of an intermittent supply.

### **5. Where can I see a built example of a similar turbine to those proposed?**

A second Ecotricity turbine was installed at Swaffham in July 2003 following a request by local residents. The 'Swaffham II' Enercon E-66 turbine has a hub height of 85m and a rotor diameter of 70m. Enertrag UK's wind farm at North Pickenham near Swaffham has eight Vestas V90 turbines with a hub height of 80m and rotor diameter of 90m. The turbines will be visible from the local road network and arrangements will be made to allow anyone interested to have a closer look.

### **6. Which roads would be used during construction?**

This issue will be addressed in the Environmental Statement, in liaison with the local Highways Authorities and the Highways Agency, with consideration given to the suitability of the access roads and the impact on the local road network.

### **7. What type of infrastructure would be required?**

Existing on-site tracks would be utilised and upgraded where possible. Crane hard standing areas would also be constructed on arable areas. On-site roads must be suitable for carrying heavy trucks and cranes during the construction period. Access roads would be retained during operation in order to provide access to maintenance vehicles when required. The connection cable to the grid would be buried and connected north of the site. The Distribution Network Operator (DNO) will review the grid connection and propose a route during the course of the EIA. Cables between the turbines would also be required. A small excavator would be used to excavate the cable trenches to a depth of approximately 1.5m and a width of 1-2m.

### **8. How much concrete is required for the foundations?**

A concrete foundation suitable for the model of turbine selected and the ground conditions will be designed after planning consent is granted; foundations with or without piles may be required. Typically the foundation would be approximately 15-20m in diameter and located between 1.2m and 2m below the surface. The foundation design would be fully reviewed when the contract for the turbines is placed and a survey of the underlying rock carried out.

### **9. Would the wind farm affect property prices?**

To date, there is no evidence showing that wind farms impact upon house prices in the UK. Furthermore, property price issues do not constitute a valid objection to any planning application. A recent report in 2007 from the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and Oxford Brookes University reaffirmed that there is no empirical evidence to demonstrate a direct link between operating wind farms and house prices. ([www.bwea.com](http://www.bwea.com)). Furthermore, there is evidence following a comprehensive study by the Scottish Executive that those living nearest to wind farms are their strongest advocates (MORI, 2003).

### **10. Would the wind farm affect the numbers of tourists visiting the area?**

There is no evidence to suggest that wind farms negatively affect tourism. A MORI survey of visitors to major beauty spots in Scotland stated that the presence of wind farms in the area made no difference to whether they would return. Of those questioned, about one in five had actually seen one of the three wind farms in Argyll. When asked what effect, if any, the wind farms had had on their impression of the area, 55 per cent said 'generally positive' or 'completely positive', 32 per cent said 'ambivalent' and only 8 per cent said 'negative' (MORI Social Research, 2002).

### **11. How long would the turbines stay and what would happen at the decommissioning stage?**

The wind farm would be built with specifications for a 25 year lifetime. At the end of their working life the wind turbines would be removed and the ground surface would be reinstated to its former condition to allow the site to revert to its former agricultural use. It is envisaged that the buried cables would be disconnected, notified and left beneath the ground surface to prevent any further ground disturbance, unless otherwise required by the Local Planning Authority. The potential impact during decommissioning is discussed and assessed within the Environmental Statement.

**12. Are there any health implications related to wind turbines being located close to houses?**

Wind turbines do not produce emissions, harmful pollutants or waste products. The level of noise (and low frequency noise/infrasound) is anticipated to be low for the closest households, and below threshold limits set by the UK Government (refer to FAQ 13 and 14). In 25 years of wind generation and with more than 68,000 turbines now worldwide, there have been no significant reports of health issues ([www.dti.gov.uk](http://www.dti.gov.uk)).

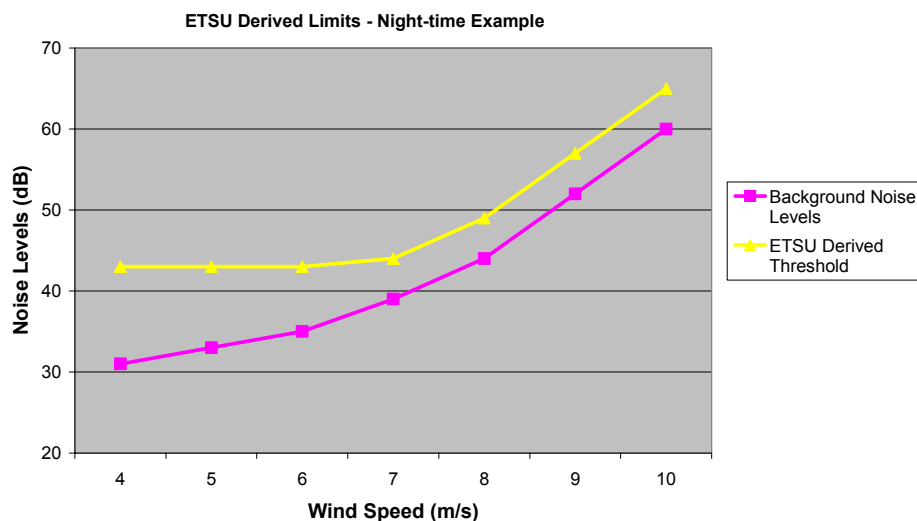
**13. How loud are the turbines and would I be able to hear them from my house?**

A noise impact assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Noise Working Group on Wind Turbine Noise, Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms, September 1996 (ETSU-R-1997) as required by Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (PPS22, ODPM 2004). The working group was formed from independent experts to define a framework to measure and rate the noise from wind turbines and to provide indicative noise limits to offer a reasonable degree of protection to wind farm neighbours and encourage best practice in turbine design and wind farm siting and layout.

In summary, the ETSU guidelines set the lower threshold limit at residential properties (external) as 35-40dB during day-time and 43dB during night-time. A higher threshold limit of background plus 5dB to the recorded levels gives a derived threshold limit at each wind speed as illustrated in the graph below. In order to comply with ETSU, actual noise levels during operation would need to be below the derived threshold limit.

A background noise survey will be undertaken and the site will be modelled. Residential property will be considered within the model to ensure that recommended noise levels are not exceeded. Full details of the assessment will be included within the Environmental Statement. Enertrag UK will carry out actual noise measurements during operation to confirm that noise levels are below the ETSU derived thresholds to ensure compliance with ETSU and PPS22.

As a guide, indicative noise levels within a rural night-time background are between 20 - 40dB (A) (PPS22 Companion Guide, ODPM 2004).



#### **14. Would I be affected by infrasound due to the turbines?**

A Defra report on low frequency noise (infrasound) and its effects (G Leventhall *et al* 2003) states that infrasound exposure is ubiquitous in modern life. It is generated by natural sources such as earthquakes and wind. It is common in urban environments, and as an emission from many artificial sources: automobiles, rail traffic, aircraft, industrial machinery, artillery and mining explosions, air movement machinery including wind turbines, compressors, and ventilation or air-conditioning units, household appliances such as washing machines, and some therapeutic devices. In response to concerns that wind turbines emit infrasound and cause associated health problems, Dr Geoff Leventhall, says: *"I can state quite categorically that there is no significant infrasound from current designs of wind turbines. To say that there is an infrasound problem is one of the hares which objectors to wind farms like to run. There will not be any effects from infrasound from the turbines."* (Defra, 2003).

#### **15. Do the turbines emit vibration?**

The levels of vibration radiated from modern, upwind configuration wind turbines are at a very low level, such that they will not be noticeable. A study commissioned by the DTI in 1997 assessed the vibrations from wind turbines and concluded that:

- vibration levels attenuated rapidly with distance,
- there was no clear increase in vibration with wind speed, and 100 metres away from the turbine, levels were 10 times lower than the safety requirements for modern laboratories (source: [www.dti.gov.uk](http://www.dti.gov.uk)).

#### **16. What is shadow flicker and would I be affected?**

The rotating wind turbine blades can cast a moving shadow on the surrounding countryside that cause a flickering effect and can affect residents living nearby. Whether problems due to shadow flicker will occur is dependent on the size of the turbines, the distance from the turbines to the shadow receptors, the angle and intensity of the sun and meteorological circumstances.

Enertrag UK site all turbines at least 700m from residential properties in order to minimise any occurrence of shadow flicker. The amount of shadow flicker likely to be experienced by the households close to the site will be calculated with the use of dedicated software. The results will be fully included in the Environmental Statement. Enertrag UK would rectify any shadow flicker effect in the unlikely event that it became a problem at specific residencies.

#### **17. Would my television or mobile phone reception be affected?**

High structures of any size can cause interference with electromagnetic transmissions including television reception interference, permanent broadcast (TV and Radio) links, mobile telephony links and other private telecommunications. Some households in the vicinity of the wind farm may experience television reception interference. In the event of such a problem, Enertrag UK is committed to work with the residents affected to compensate for such nuisance. Possible solutions include providing the affected households with improved receiving aerials or with alternative source of suitable television signals.

Consultation will be undertaken with the relevant bodies and organisations to assess the likelihood of electromagnetic interference caused by the wind farm and any interference of signals with mobile phones.

**18. Would aircraft using the area be put at danger?**

The Ministry of Defence (MoD), Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), National Air Traffic Services (NATS) and any nearby airports or airfields will be consulted regarding this proposal. At no point will any aircraft's safety be put at risk.

**19. Is there a risk of mechanical failure?**

Wind turbines have an excellent record for safety and they are designed and built to meet the most stringent safety standards. Experience indicates that properly maintained wind turbines are a safe technology. The very few accidents that have occurred involving injury to humans have been caused by failure to observe manufacturers' and operators' instructions for the operation of the machines. There has been no example of injury to a member of the public (PPS22 Companion Guide, ODPM 2004).

**20. How far away would we be able to see the turbines?**

The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a key component of the EIA process to be undertaken. The scope and extent of the study will be agreed with South Cambridgeshire District Council and consultation will be undertaken with adjacent councils. Representative viewpoints will be selected and photomontages will be prepared.

**21. Would the wind farm have an impact upon horses?**

Horses are often frightened by a variety of natural and man-made features, but according to the British Horse Society, there is no conclusive evidence that horses are frightened by wind farms, nor is the society opposed to wind farms (source: [www.bwea.com](http://www.bwea.com) and PPS22). The first wind farm built in the UK, in Cornwall, has a stud farm and riding school close by, riders currently use the bridleways around and through the wind farm without any problems. ([www.bwea.com](http://www.bwea.com)).

**22. What would be the impact upon birds?**

The RSPB has stated (2004) that "*in the UK, we have not so far witnessed any major adverse effects on birds associated with wind farms*". In addition, a recent report published in the journal Nature, confirmed that the greatest threat to bird populations in the UK is climate change (2004).

Within the EIA an assessment of the potential impact to birds during the construction and operation of the wind farm in consultation with English Nature and the RSPB will be undertaken. Surveys will then be carried out as part of the EIA and the results will be published in the ES. If any local residents hold data or anecdotal information relating to birds using the area within and surrounding the site, this can be forwarded to Enertrag UK and will be included within the assessment.

**23. What other ecological surveys will be undertaken?**

Ecological surveys of the proposed site and surrounding area will be undertaken to identify existing habitats and to determine whether the site is used by species of nature conservation importance, including amphibians, reptiles, badger, bats, water vole and brown hare. Where necessary, mitigation measures will be identified in consultation with English Nature, to ensure that the construction and operation of the wind farm will not adversely affect these species or groups. Full details of the results of the surveys undertaken and mitigation measures to be put into place to minimise or prevent any adverse impact will be included within the Environmental Statement.

**24. Would there be any impact to archaeology?**

A detailed assessment, including site survey will be undertaken to determine the potential impact to archaeology, in consultation with the Statutory Consultees. If archaeological remains are identified within areas to be impacted, consultation will be undertaken to ascertain whether the positions of the turbines require adjustment. Consultation will be carried out with English Heritage to assess the level of impact to any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the area or other features of cultural heritage value such as Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens.

**25. Would there be an increased risk of flooding?**

The potential impact to geology, hydrogeology (including groundwater) and surface water will be assessed during the EIA in consultation with the Environment Agency. This will include details on existing levels of flood risk in the locality and measures to ensure that the proposed development does not contribute to an increased level of flooding. No adverse impacts are anticipated.

## **Consultation: Your opportunity to submit your views, concerns or support**

### **How can I get involved?**

The purpose of this document is to give the general public a chance to have their concerns addressed as part of the EIA. Concerns will be addressed and summarised within the ES. It is anticipated that most issues will be addressed before a planning application is submitted.

This has a number of benefits as detailed below:-

- **Timing** – The ES is presented as part of the planning application. Once a planning application is submitted there is a limited amount of time for public consultation. The Local Planning Authority (LPA), in this case South Cambridgeshire District Council will publish in the press and/or post site notices indicating where the ES can be inspected or from where it can be obtained. Third parties can then inspect the ES and present observations and comments to the LPA within 21 days from the date that the planning application was submitted. Issues raised at this stage often can not be addressed properly due to this deadline. By raising concerns now it gives all parties the necessary time to deal with concerns properly before a planning application is submitted.
- **Misinformation** – You may have been given information about wind turbines which you have been unable to verify and therefore are unsure of accuracy. A public consultation period gives you the opportunity to obtain **factual** information. Enertrag will provide information which has been verified from third party sources and can point you in the right direction for further credible reference.
- **The Planning Decision** – Having an early consultation period means that most issues raised can be addressed prior to the submission of the planning application. This enables the planning committee to focus on any other unresolved issues and enables them to reach a balanced and informed decision within the timescale allowed.

### **Public Exhibitions**

Enertrag UK will hold exhibitions in the local community as part of the public consultation. Members of the public and any other interested parties will be welcome to attend. Staff of Enertrag UK and ecological consultants will be on hand to answer queries and discuss issues around the development of the wind farm.

These will be held:

**THURSDAY 19th JULY 2007**  
**Linton Village Hall**  
**3 PM – 8PM**

**&**

**TUESDAY 25th SEPTEMBER 2007**  
**Linton Village Hall**  
**3 PM – 8 PM**

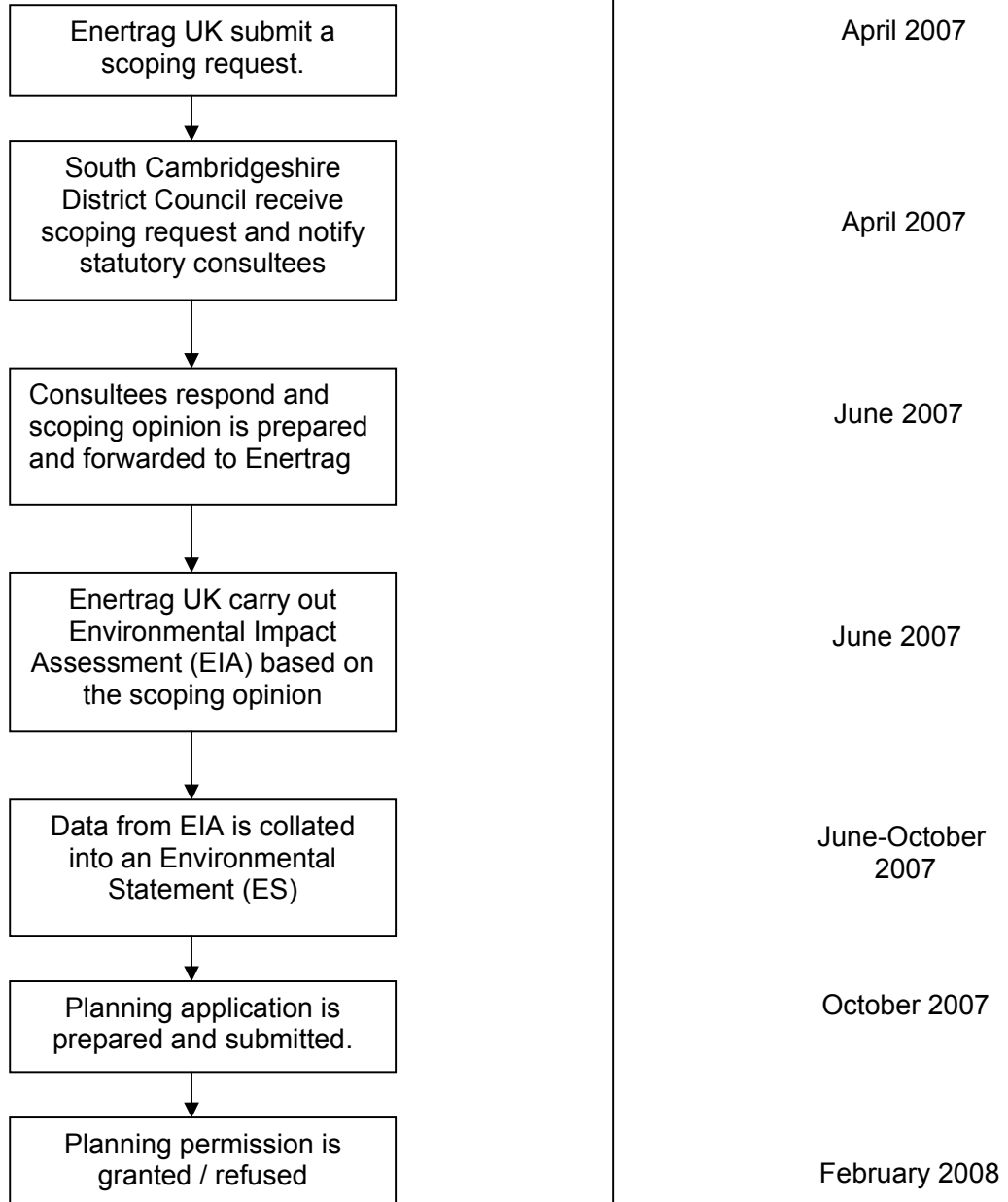
Meanwhile, if there are any points you wish to put forward during the consultation period, please submit your comments by 31<sup>st</sup> August 2007, to enable Enertrag UK to consider any issues fully.

You may respond by telephone, fax or email or via our website – please see ‘Contact Details’ at the back of this document. If you would like a further explanation of any matters pertaining to this development please do not hesitate to contact Enertrag UK in writing or by telephone.

As with any planning application, all information submitted will be considered as part of the planning application, which will be available for public inspection. Enertrag UK will conform to the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998. Enertrag UK will respond to or acknowledge any letter within 10 working days.

**Flow Chart showing major activities**

**Target dates**



## **Contact Details**

### **Letters:**

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**Web: [www.enertraguk.com](http://www.enertraguk.com)**

### **Useful Web-Links**

<http://www.bwea.com/>

<http://www.bwea.com/ref/faq.html>

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk>

[http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/publications/downloads/Wind\\_Energy-NovRev2005.pdf](http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/publications/downloads/Wind_Energy-NovRev2005.pdf)


<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/index.html>

[http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/factsheets/wind\\_power.pdf](http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/factsheets/wind_power.pdf)

<http://www.yes2wind.com/index.html>

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/renewables-explained/wind-energy/onshore-wind/community/page16106.html>

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**YES**  
**2WIND**

[WWW.YES2WIND.COM](http://WWW.YES2WIND.COM)