



Technical Appendix 3-1 Proposed Muingmore Wind Farm Brochure

EIAR – Volume 3

Muingmore Wind Farm

SLR Project No.: 501.065301.00001

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RWE

Proposed Muingmore Wind Farm

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The Need for Renewable Energy in Ireland

The Irish Government's Climate Action Plan sets a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve our country's carbon emissions by 2030 and reach net zero carbon emissions no later than 2050. The science is indisputable and the effects of climate change are already clear. The Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) is the second update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2019.

In addition to the contribution of the proposals contained in CAP23 to reduce Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions, many of the changes that are required will have positive economic and societal benefits, including cleaner air, warmer homes, and a more sustainable economy for the long term. To achieve these goals, we must harness our massive renewable natural resources. CAP23 provides us with greater energy security, stable prices, more jobs, and regional development, particularly for rural communities.

Electricity will play an important role in the decarbonisation of other sectors through electrification, including transport, heating, and industry. Among the measures in the plan is to increase the proportion of renewable electricity to up to 80% by 2030. A target of 9 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy from onshore wind, 8 GW from solar, and at least 5 GW of offshore wind energy has been set to be achieved by 2030.

To get us to 9GW of onshore wind we will need to double the installed capacity of onshore wind in Ireland from over 4,400MW to 9,000MW. The development of new onshore wind farms are crucial as we move away from our reliance on fossil fuels and towards the electrification of transport, heat and other areas. Developing our own clean renewable energy in Ireland gives us a security of

supply and frees us from the dependence on imported fossil fuels.

While offshore wind will play a part in these 2030 targets (rising from 25MW in 2021 to 5,000MW in 2030), onshore wind is still fundamental to the decarbonisation of the electricity market in Ireland.

Onshore Wind

The first wind farm in Ireland was built in Co Mayo in 1992. Now there are about 400 wind farms across Ireland capable of generating over 4,400MW of electricity.

Onshore wind energy makes sense for Ireland. Ireland has enormous wind generation potential. Wind energy is a clean, non-polluting energy source which does not produce harmful emissions or greenhouse gases in its generation.

According to the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI: www.seai.ie), wind energy is currently the largest contributing resource of renewable energy in Ireland. It is both Ireland's largest and cheapest renewable electricity resource. In 2021, wind provided over 85% of Ireland's renewable electricity and 34% of our total electricity demand.

In a recently published analysis by energy specialists Baringa ("Cutting Carbon, Cutting Bills: Analysis of gas savings delivered by wind farms in 2022), wind energy provided 34% of Ireland's total electricity demand, saving Ireland €2billion on gas imports.

Onshore wind can help us achieve our renewable energy and climate action goals. Onshore wind development will also continue to provide investment and employment nationally, regionally and locally, and particularly to rural communities.

Why Onshore Wind Farms?

- CAP23, states that by 2050 our homes, cars, workplaces, shops and schools will be powered by electricity generated in Ireland from a renewable energy source and by 2030 that 80% of electricity generated in Ireland is to come from renewable energy
- An onshore wind farm generates clean, renewable electricity and is Ireland's cheapest method of electricity production (SEAI)
- Irish consumers avoided paying €2 billion for gas in 2022 because the country's wind farms provided 34% of our electricity. (Baringa report "Cutting Carbon, Cutting Bills: Analysis of gas savings delivered by wind farms in 2022.")
- Ireland has the second highest wind resource in Europe and wind energy is the largest contributing resource of renewable energy in the country (SEAI)
- Every MW generated is the equivalent of powering approximately 625 homes for a year (SEAI)
The wind industry supports over 6,000 jobs in Ireland and annually pays more than €30 million in commercial rates to local authorities (WEI)
- The amount of fuel and carbon costs displaced by wind power across the island of Ireland from January to September 2022 was €1,890 million
- The amount of CO₂ avoided through the use of renewable energy in 2020, was 6.6 million tonnes of CO₂ (MtCO₂). This was equivalent to the CO₂ emissions of over half of all Irish homes. (SEAI)

Proposed Muingmore Wind Farm

RWE is currently investigating developing renewable energy projects in many areas around the country, including Muingmore in Co. Mayo.

The proposed Muingmore Project could generate renewable energy helping to displace thousands of tonnes of carbon dioxide over its lifetime. It could lead to cheaper electricity, energy security and help Ireland meet its challenging climate change and decarbonisation targets.

It could also lead to tangible local benefits such as employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases, possible payments under the Renewable Energy Support Scheme (RESS) to a Community Benefit Fund, or a specific Community Benefit Fund from RWE, and indirect benefits to the wider community from business rates paid to Mayo County Council from the wind farm.

The proposed Muingmore Wind Farm may also contain a battery energy storage system.



What is Happening Now?

The RWE Development Team has identified an initial study area for the proposed Muingmore Project, for up to 13 wind turbines (with a capacity of up to 86MW) with associated internal roads, an electrical substation, underground cabling and ancillary works and a battery storage facility. Environmental Impact Studies will commence within the area soon.

Public Consultation

For most large projects a key consideration is whether the development is considered a Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) or not. The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006, says that an energy infrastructure which is considered SID includes “an installation for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (a wind farm) with more than 25 turbines or having a total output greater than 50 megawatts” (50MW).

At this stage of the project, we estimate that the output of the proposed Muingmore wind farm will be up to 86MW and therefore we envisage the development will be over 50MW in capacity and will likely fall under the SID process. RWE will need to go through a pre planning consultation process with An Bord Pleanála to determine with certainty who the consenting authority will be.

Under the 2006 Planning Act an SID planning application, does not go to the local planning authority (Mayo County Council), but instead is submitted directly to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) for a decision. However, anyone can submit comments on the proposed application to ABP regardless of

which planning authority it falls under.

RWE is committed to community engagement in all of its projects and is now entering into a pre-planning consultation period with stakeholders, especially local residents, to answer questions and gather feedback on the proposed project.

We hope that we will be able to visit you individually as we undertake our usual door to door engagement. You can of course call us on 087 151 9219 with any queries you may have. We can also facilitate Zoom or Skype calls.

We welcome email correspondence to our dedicated project email address (muingmore@rwe.com) or by post to our office in Kilkenny at Muingmore Project, RWE Renewables, Desart House, Lower New Street Co. Kilkenny, R95 H488.

We also have a project website which will be updated with relevant information as the project progresses.

Please find it at www.rwe.com/muingmore

Next Steps

All feedback received from this pre-planning consultation and engagement with the local community will help inform the design of the proposed wind farm.

Once we have incorporated your feedback into the proposed project we will reach out to the community once again to update you.

Project Road Map





* RWE Renewables are currently in discussions with Coillte about the inclusion of sections of Coillte property in the proposal in addition to other third party lands. If you have any queries related specifically to Coillte, please contact them at isinfo@coillte.ie

Why is Muingmore Suitable?

Identifying a site suitable for a wind farm encompasses several considerations as outlined in more detail below in the section on “How Developers Decide Where a Wind Farm might be Placed”.

In summary, the proposed Muingmore Project is located in an area of appropriate wind speeds with suitable available land on which to develop a wind farm. The land is in an area designated in the Mayo County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 as “Tier 1 - Preferred” for wind farm development.

The proposed Muingmore Project site does not contain areas designated as European Protected Natura 2000 sites, meaning that it is not a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Special Protection Area (SPA) and also does not contain any nationally designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHA).

The proposed site occupies a sufficient area of land to accommodate a wind farm while keeping an appropriate distance from dwellings in line with government guidelines, that of 4 times tip height which for a 200m tip height turbine, is 800m from the nearest dwelling.

Facts about the Proposed Muingmore Wind Farm

- The proposed wind farm and battery storage facility is located approximately 11km west of Bangor Erris and approximately 4km north of Gweesalia
- The study area comprises lands at Muingmore & Doolough and measures approximately 455 hectares
- The proposed wind farm area under consideration consists of cutaway bog, agricultural land and forestry. These land uses could continue with a wind farm development at the site
- Based on the results of initial studies it is considered that the proposed wind farm could accommodate up to 13 turbines
- Each wind turbine could be up to 200 metres in height (from the turbine base to the top of the turbine blade, when blades are in an upright position)
- Based on current available turbine technology, the capacity of each proposed turbine could be up to 6.6MW resulting in a total estimated capacity for the proposed wind farm of up to 86MW.

What Local Community Benefits are there?

Community Benefit Fund & the RESS Scheme

If Muingmore Wind Farm is granted planning permission, RWE is committed to setting up a community benefit package to support the residents living closest to the project. We will work closely with the community to tailor this package of financial support ensuring that local people are at the heart of how this support works and how decisions are made.

If the project is successful in the Renewables Energy Support Scheme (RESS) auction and a community benefit fund is required as part of RESS, RWE will deliver a community benefit fund in line with all requirements of RESS.

Community Benefit Fund & the RESS Scheme

In 2020 the Government launched the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) for communities living close to onshore wind farms. A key feature of RESS is that all renewable electricity generation projects must establish a Community Benefit Fund to be used for the wider economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being of the local community.

RESS stipulates that for every megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity generated, each wind farm project will contribute €2 to a Community Benefit Fund every year (as defined under the RESS2 T&Cs) of the project for the full duration of the RESS support, typically 15 years. This fund will be under the control of the local community. The fund is also governed by the Terms and Conditions of RESS which includes a list of stipulations that the fund must adhere to.

The proposed wind farm in Muingmore has a potential installed capacity of approximately 86MW. If future terms and conditions are similar to RESS2 requirements, this could mean that over €527,000 is paid into a community fund each year (based on the amount of electricity that could be generated by the wind farm every year). The amount of funding will be dependent on the final capacity of the wind farm and the amount of electricity generated by the turbines annually, when operational.

The Government RESS Guidelines (Terms and Conditions for the Second Competition under the Renewable Energy Support Scheme RESS2 October 2021), stipulate that the Community Benefit Funds generated will be distributed as per the guidelines which are as follows:

A. *“In respect of Onshore Wind RESS 2 Projects, a minimum of €1,000 shall be paid to each household located within a distance of a 1 kilometre radius from the RESS Project”*

B. *“A minimum of 40% of the funds shall be paid to not-for-profit community enterprises whose primary focus or aim is the promotion of initiatives towards the delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action)”*

C. *“A maximum of 10% of the funds may be spent on administration. This is to ensure successful outcomes and good governance of the Community Benefit Fund. The Generator may supplement this spend on administration from its own funds should it be deemed necessary to do so”*

D. *“The balance of the funds shall be spent on initiatives successful in the annual application process, as proposed by clubs and societies and similar not-for-profit entities, and in respect of Onshore Wind RESS2 Projects, on “near neighbour payments” for households located outside a distance of 1 kilometre from the RESS 2 Project but within a distance of 2 kilometres from such RESS 2 Project”*

Community Benefit Fund post RESS period - RWE extra Community Benefit

In addition to the 15 years of Community Benefit Funds as stipulated in RESS2, RWE will commit to maintaining a community benefit fund for the full lifetime of the windfarm (up to 35 years) in line with best practice and guidelines.

Administration of the Fund

As per the RESS Guidelines, each Community Benefit Fund will be administered transparently by an independent organisation and any administration costs will be paid out of the Community Benefit Fund (up to 10% of the fund).

RWE supports the development of a funding process that puts decision making firmly into the hands of local communities. A panel of local community representatives would form a committee to decide how best to invest the fund in a variety of projects that could benefit residents, local businesses and the community. This could include skills development and creating job opportunities, tourism initiatives and area regeneration projects.



Jobs and Supply Chain Opportunities

Up to 70 jobs could be created during the 1.5 – 2 years of construction of the proposed Muingmore Wind Farm. Construction materials will be sourced locally where possible, promoting employment in the area.

Once the main civil engineering and turbine contracts have been placed, there will be opportunities for local supply chain companies to tender for contracts including traffic management, materials supply, plant hire, fencing, fuel supply, security, waste management, signing & lighting, telecommunications, drainage and hospitality.

Business Rates

A significant wider benefit of the proposed Muingmore Wind Farm would be the annual business rates contribution paid to Mayo County Council (based on the installed capacity of the project) to be paid for the full operational life of the wind farm. These business rates will significantly benefit the wider local economy and could represent an annual contribution of approximately €18,000 per MW to the County or up to €1,500,000 annually.



Wind Energy Development Guidelines

Wind farm design in Ireland is governed by a series of Governmental and environmental planning laws, regulations and guidelines including the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2006), the Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019), the Planning & Development Act & Regulations and the EPA Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) & Appropriate Assessment (AA) Guidelines. These take account of many factors and criteria.

Please note that the Draft Revised Wind Energy Guidelines (2019) stipulate that “no existing dwelling or other affected property (e.g. existing work places or schools) should experience shadow flicker”. The Draft Revised Wind Energy Guidelines (2019) also indicate that noise levels cannot exceed “a maximum noise level of 43dB” (about the same noise that a fridge makes).

While these are “Draft” Wind Energy Guidelines and not yet been fixed by the planning authorities, RWE will adhere to the latest planning laws, regulations and guidelines that are in place at the time of submission of the application.

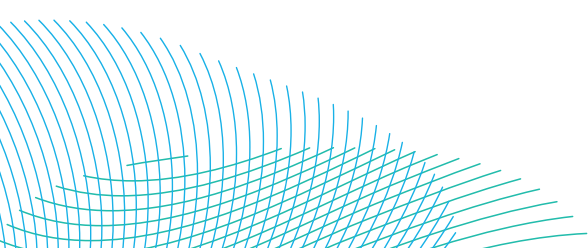
As prescribed under EU and National Legislation, proposed wind farm developments with more than 5 turbines or having a total output greater than 5MW, must undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and require the preparation and submission of a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) by a prospective planning applicant. Subject to screening for the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment (AA), proposed wind farm developments may also require the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement (NIS). The results of the EIAR, AA screening and/or NIS feeds into the decision process in designing the layout of a wind farm.

RWE Pledge – “A Living Legacy”

RWE has pledged that the company will strive to leave a living legacy behind on each of its sites, not just in the development of clean renewable energy but also by increasing biodiversity and habitats while helping Ireland reduce the country’s carbon emissions. RWE has pledged that it will deliver positive biodiversity elements in each of its new wind farm projects as they are developed.

During the planning and construction of a wind farm it is often possible to include improvements to biodiversity within the project boundary, such as the development of ponds or wetland areas, wildflower meadows, planting of native trees, shrubs, butterfly & bird friendly zones and provision of “wild” areas on the site.

RWE will work with local landowners and ecologists to develop areas within the wind farm that can be rewilded or otherwise enhanced and improved for the benefit of wildlife, enabling RWE leave a living legacy behind at each of its wind farms.





How Developers Decide Where A Wind Farm Might Be Placed

- 1 Assess the areas of wind potential ranging from areas with extensive wind energy resources to lesser wind resources using SEAI's Wind Atlas for Ireland.
- 2 Review the County Development Plan to identify those areas which have been zoned strategically for wind development by the County Council / local planning authority. In conjunction with the plan prepare an evaluation of the landscape and its sensitivity for wind energy developments.
- 3 Identify suitable lands in the area large enough to accommodate a wind farm, while maintaining an appropriate distance from houses in line with national guidance and best practice.
- 4 Identify any Natura 2000 Sites or national environmentally designated sites in the area are identified and avoided.
- 5 Integrate the areas identified in the above steps with information regarding accessibility to electricity transmission and distribution grids.
- 6 After these initial investigations, a potential area for development is identified and the next step is to identify 'constraints'. A constraint is a limiting factor on selection of a site such as nearby houses, cultural heritage assets in the vicinity environmental or technical / physical factors (mountains / rivers / lakes / geology, etc.).
- 7 These are then mapped and the remaining parcels of land that could potentially accommodate a wind farm are identified.

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

The EIAR is a document that describes the proposed development and reports on all issues relating to the potential impact of the proposed wind farm on the environment. It forms part of the planning application which is submitted for consideration to the Local Authority.

The Report includes many detailed chapters including Background to the Proposed Development, Site Selection and what the alternatives might have been and a Description of the Project.

The Report looks at the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors: a) population and human health; b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC; c) land, soil, water, air and climate; d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape; e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d).

What makes up a wind farm?

A wind farm is made up of several structures including turbines, underground cabling from the turbines to an electrical substation and the substation structure itself. There would also be a network of roads on site linking the turbines and substation together for staff operations and maintenance.

A wind farm needs to be connected to the electricity grid which can be done either by linking to a suitable overhead powerline nearby or using underground cables to get the renewable energy to a nearby substation.

Wind Turbines

The wind turbines harness the wind energy and convert it to electricity before transporting it to the national grid for distribution. Generally the larger the turbine the more energy it can produce. In Ireland, wind farms are increasingly designed with smaller numbers of more powerful turbines to maximise the renewable wind energy from the site.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

A battery energy storage system provides the rapid delivery of electricity into the grid to provide a rapid response to frequency changes to help balance intermittency or fluctuations in electricity generation therefore helping to stabilise the grid, while guaranteeing reliable supply for users.

It can also be used to provide a short term backup of electricity to address power outages and maintain a more stable and secure electricity supply.

A battery energy storage system normally consists of electrical transformer/inverter station modules and containerised battery storage modules on concrete support structures.

Access Roads

A network of access roads are needed to deliver the components to site and facilitate access by the operations team to the turbines for routine maintenance.

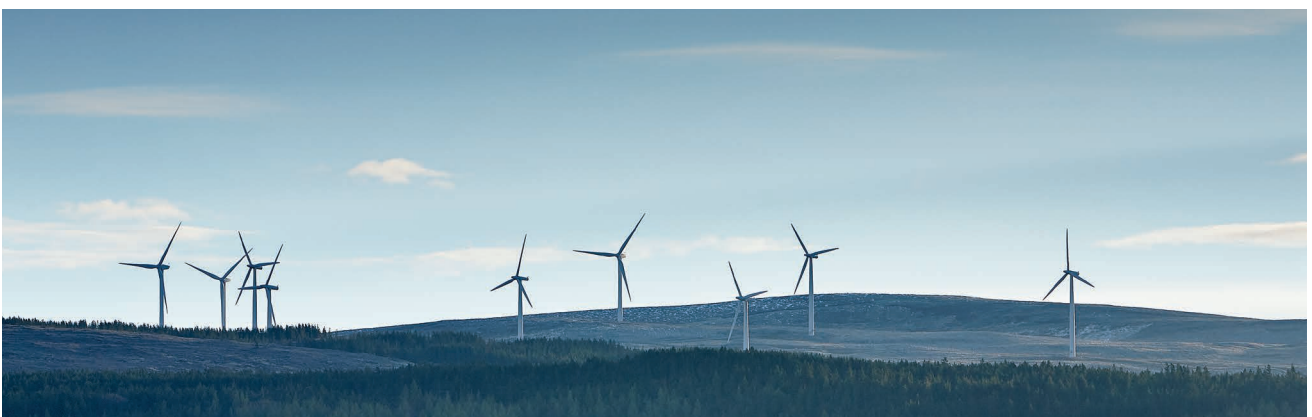
We endeavour to use existing tracks and we design roads along field boundaries to reduce potential impact. Landowners have use of these tracks once they are built.

Underground Cables

Each wind turbine is connected to the substation via an underground cable, generally running alongside the network of access roads.

Substation

All the electricity generated by the turbines is fed back through the underground cables to the substation before being transmitted off-site to the national grid network.



Your Views Matter To Us

We want to hear from the local community and provide you with the opportunity to find out more about the project, enable you to ask any questions and to feed your thoughts and concerns into the design evolution of the project.

More information can be found on the website at www.rwe.com/muingmore



Telephone **056 7715782** or **087 1519219** and a member of our team will speak to you



Email us at muingmore@rwe.com



Write to us at **Muingmore Wind Farm, RWE Renewables Ireland Limited, Desart House, Lower New Street, Kilkenny, R95 H488**



RWE Renewables in Ireland

RWE ranks among the largest companies in renewable power generation with its technology portfolio covering onshore and offshore wind farm projects, utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) solar power projects and energy or battery storage.

RWE Renewables Ireland has been operating in the country since 2016, and now has two offices, one in Kilkenny City and one in Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin.

RWE's objective is to be a long-term energy partner for Ireland during the country's energy transition to zero carbon emissions. In line with this, RWE is aiming to further expand its portfolio in Ireland and is actively seeking new opportunities to expand the use of renewable energies with technologies that address the concerns about energy security energy affordability and climate change.

Note: The Irish version of this information booklet has been translated from the English supplied. With regards to the information contained within, the English version takes precedence in case of any possible translation errors or omissions.

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Clúdach Tosaigh

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An Gá le Fuinneamh In-athnuaite in Éirinn

Leagtar amach treochlár i bPlean Rialtas na hÉireann um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide chun beart cinntitheach a dhéanamh chun astuithe carbóin ár dtíre a laghdú faoina leath faoi 2030 agus glanastaíochtaí carbóin nialasacha a bhaint amach tráth nach déanaí ná 2050.

Tá an eolaíocht doshéanta agus is léir cheana féin éifeachtaí an athraithe aeráide.

Is é an Plean um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2023 (CAP23) an dara nuashonrú ar Phlean na hÉireann um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2019.

I dteannta leis an méid a chuireann na moltaí in CAP23 le hastaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa na hÉireann a laghdú, beidh tairbhí eacnamaíocha agus sochaíocha dearfacha ag go leor de na hathruithe atá ag teastáil, lena n-áirítear aer níos glaine, tithe níos teo, agus geilleagar níos inbhuanaithe san fhadtéarma.

Chun na spriocanna sin a bhaint amach, ní mór dúinn leas a bhaint as ár n-acmhainní nádúrtha in-athnuaite ollmhóra. Le CAP23, soláthrófar níos mó slándála fuinnimh, praghsanna cobhsaí, tuilleadh post, agus forbairt réigiúnach, go háirithe do phobail tuaithe.

Beidh ról tábhachtach ag an leictreachas chun earnálacha eile a dhíchárbónú trí leictriú, lena n-áirítear iompar, téamh agus tionscal.

I measc na mbeart atá sa phlean tá an céatadán den leictreachas in-athnuaite a mhéadú go dtí chomh hard le 80% faoi 2030.

Tá sprioc leagtha síos lena bhaint amach faoi 2030, is é sin 9 ngigeavata (GW) d'fhuinneamh in-athnuaite ón gaoth ar an gcladach, 8 GW ón ngrian, agus ar a laghad 5 GW d'fhuinneamh gaoithe amach ón gcósta.

Chun 9GW de gaoth ar an gcladach a bhaint amach beidh orainn an acmhainneacht shuiteáilte gaoithe ar an gcladach in Éirinn a dhúbailt ó níos mó ná 4,400MW go dtí 9,000MW.

Is ríthábhachtach é feirmeacha gaoithe nua ar an gcladach a fhorbairt fad a laghdaímid ár spleáchas ar bhreoslaí iontaise agus a ghluaisimid i dtreo leictriú an iompair, an teasa agus réimsí eile. Trínár bhfuinneamh glan in-athnuaite féin a fhorbairt in Éirinn, tugtar cinnteacht soláthair dúinn agus scaoiltear saor sinn ón spleáchas ar bhreoslaí iontaise allmhairithe.

Cé go mbeidh ról ag gaoth amach ón gcósta sna spriocanna sin le haghaidh 2030 (ardú ó 25MW in 2021 go dtí 5,000MW in 2030), tá gaoth ar an gcladach fós ina cuid bhunúsach de dhíchárbónú an mhargaidh leictreachais in Éirinn.

Gaoth ar an gCladach

Tógadh an chéad fheirm ghaoithe in Éirinn i gCo. Mhaigh Eo i 1992.

Tá thart ar 400 feirm ghaoithe ar fud na hÉireann sa lá atá inniu ann agus tá siad in ann os cionn 4,400MW de leictreachas a ghiniúint.

Rud ciallmhar d'Éirinn fuinneamh gaoithe ar an gcladach. Tá poitéinseal ollmhór ag Éirinn maidir le giniúint gaoithe. Is foinse fuinnimh glan, neamhthruaillitheach é fuinneamh gaoithe nach gcruthaíonn astuithe díobhálacha ná gáis ceaptha teasa agus é á ghiniúint.

De réir Údarás Fuinnimh Inmharthana na hÉireann (SEAI: www.seai.ie), is é fuinneamh gaoithe an acmhainn is mó in Éirinn faoi láthair a chuireann le fuinneamh in-athnuaite. Tá sé ar an acmhainn leictreachais in-athnuaite is mó agus is saoire in Éirinn.

In 2021, sholáthair an gaoth os cionn 85% de leictreachas in-athnuaite na hÉireann agus 34% dár n-éileamh iomlán ar leictreachas.

In anailís a d'fhoilsigh na speisialtóirí fuinnimh Baringa le déanaí ('Cutting Carbon, Cutting Bills: Analysis of gas savings delivered by wind farms in 2022'), Carbón a Ghearradh, Billí a Ghearradh: Anailís ar choigilteas gáis a sholáthair feirmeacha gaoithe in 2022, sholáthair fuinneamh gaoithe 34% d'éileamh iomlán leictreachais na hÉireann, rud a d'éascaigh coigilteas €2 bhiliún d'Éirinn ar allmhairí gáis.

Is féidir le gaoth ar an gcladach cabhrú linn ár spriocanna um fuinneamh in-athnuaite agus gníomhú ar son na haeráide a bhaint amach.

Le forbairtí maidir le gaoth ar an gcladach, leanfar d'infheistíocht agus d'fhostaíocht a sholáthar go náisiúnta, go réigiúnach agus go háitiúil, agus go háirithe do phobail tuaithe.

Cén Fáth Feirmeacha Gaoithe ar an gCladach?

- Luaitear in CAP23 go mbeidh ár dtithe, ár ngluaisteáin, ár n-ionaid oibre, ár siopaí agus ár scoileanna á gcumhachtú ag leictreachas a ghintear in Éirinn ó fhoinsé fuinnimh in-athnuaite faoi 2050 agus go dtiocfaidh 80% den leictreachas a ghintear in Éirinn ó fhuinneamh in-athnuaite faoi 2030.
- Gineann feirm ghaoithe ar an gcladach leictreachas glan in-athnuaite agus is é an modh táirgthe leictreachais is saoire in Éirinn é (SEAI).
- Ní raibh ar thomhaltóirí Éireannacha €2 bhilliún a íoc as gás in 2022 mar gheall gur sholáthair feirmeacha gaoithe na tíre 34% dár leictreachas. (Tuarascáil Baringa 'Cutting Carbon, Cutting Bills:
- Is in Éirinn atá an dara hacmhainn ghaoithe is mó san Eoraip agus is é fuinneamh gaoithe an acmhainn is mó sa tír a chuireann le fuinneamh in-athnuaite (SEAI).
- Tá gach MW a ghintear coibhéiseach le tuairim is 625 áit chónaithe a chumhachtú ar feadh bliana (SEAI). Tacaíonn an tionscal gaoithe le breis is 6,000 post in Éirinn agus íoctar níos mó ná €30 milliún i rátaí tráchtála le húdaráis áitiúla (WEI) gach bliain ina leith.
- Ba é €1,890 milliún an méid costais bhreosla agus charbóin a díláithríodh a bhuí le cumhacht ghaoithe ar fud oileán na hÉireann ó Eanáir go Meán Fómhair 2022
- Ba é an méid CO₂ a seachnaíodh trí fhuinneamh in-athnuaite a úsáid in 2020 ná 6.6 mhilliún tona CO₂ (MtCO₂). Bhí sé sin coibhéiseach leis na hastuithe CO₂ ó níos mó ná leath de na háiteanna cónaithe go léir in Éirinn.

Feirm Ghaoithe Bheartaithe ag an Moing Mhór

Tá scrúdú á dhéanamh ag RWE faoi láthair maidir le tionscadail fuinnimh in-athnuaite a fhorbairt in go leor limistéar ar fud na tíre, lena n-áirítear ag an Moing Mhór i gCo. Mhaigh Eo.

D'fhéadfadh Tionscadal beartaithe na Moinge Móire fuinneamh in-athnuaite a ghiniúint a d'fhéadfadh cabhrú leis na mílte tona de dhé-ocsaíd charbóin a dhíláithriú thar a shaolré.

D'fhéadfadh tairbhí áitiúla follasacha a bheith mar thoradh air freisin, amhail deiseanna fostaíochta le linn na gcéimeanna tógála agus oibríochta, íocaíochtaí féideartha faoin Scéim Tacaíochta Leictreachais In-athnuaite (RESS) le Ciste Sochair Pobail nó Ciste Sochair Pobail sonrath ó RWE, agus sochair indíreacha don phobal níos leithne ó rátaí gnó a íocfar le Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo ón bhfeirm ghaoithe.

D'fhéadfadh córas stórála fuinnimh ceallraí a bheith ag Feirm Ghaoithe bheartaithe na Moinge Móire chomh maith.



Céard atá ag tarlú anois?

Tá limistéar staidéir tosaigh sainaitheanta ag Foireann Forbartha RWE do Thionscadal beartaithe na Moinge Móire, le haghaidh suas le 13 thuirbín gaoithe (le toilleadh chomh hard le 86MW) le bóithre inmheánacha gaolmhara, fostáisiún leictreachais, cáblaí faoi thalamh agus oibreacha coimhdeacha, agus saoráid stórála ceallraí.

Comhairliúchán Poiblí

Ceist lárnach i gcás fhorhmór na dtionscadal mór is ea cé acu a bhreathnaítear nó nach mbreathnaítear ar an bhforbairt mar Fhorbairt Bonneagair Straitéisigh (SID).

De réir an Achta um Pleanáil agus Forbairt (Bonneagar Straitéiseach) 2006, áirítear ar bhonneagar fuinnimh a mheastar gur SID é 'Suiteáil chun leas a bhaint as cumhacht na gaoithe chun fuinneamh a tháirgeadh (feirm ghaoithe) ag a bhfuil níos mó ná 25 tuirbín nó ag a bhfuil aschur iomlán is mó ná 50 meigeavata' (50MW).

Ag an gcéim seo den tionscadal, measaimid go mbeidh aschur chomh hard le 86MW ag an bhfeirm ghaoithe bheartaithe ag an Moing Mhóir agus mar sin samhlaímid go mbeidh acmhainneacht os cionn 50MW ag an bhforbairt agus is dócha go dtiocfaidh sí faoin bpróiseas SID. Beidh ar RWE próiseas comhairliúcháin réamhphleanála a dhéanamh leis an mBord Pleanála chun a chinneadh gan dabht ar bith cé hé an t-údarás toilithe.

Faoin Acht Pleanála 2006, ní théann iarratas pleanála SID chuig an údarás pleanála áitiúil (Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo) ach cuirtear é díreach chuig an mBord Pleanála (ABP) go ndéanfar cinneadh ina leith.

Mar sin féin, is féidir le duine ar bith tuairimí faoin

iarratas atá beartaithe a chur faoi bhráid ABP beag beann ar an údarás pleanála faoina dtagann sé.

Tá RWE tiomanta do rannpháirtíocht an phobail ina chuid tionscadal ar fad agus tá sé ag cur tús le tréimhse chomhairliúcháin réamhphleanála le páirtithe leasmhara anois, go háirithe cónaitheoirí áitiúla, chun ceistanna a fhreagairt agus chun aiseolas a bhailiú faoin tionscadal atá beartaithe.

Tá súil againn go mbeimid in ann cuairt a thabhairt ort go haonarach agus muid ag tabhairt faoinár ngnáthchaidreamh ó dhoras go doras. Ar ndóigh is féidir glaach orainn ar 087 151 9219 má bhíonn aon cheist agat. Is féidir linn glaonna ar Zoom nó Skype a éascú freisin.

Fáiltímid roimh chomhfhreagras ar ríomhphost chuig ár seoladh ríomhphoist tiomnaithe don tionscadal (muingmore@rwe.com) nó tríd an bpost chuig ár n-oifig i gCill Chainnigh ag Tionscadal na Moinge Móire, RWE Renewables, Teach Mhic Dháith, An tSráid Nua Íochtarach, Co. Chill Chainnigh, R95 H488.

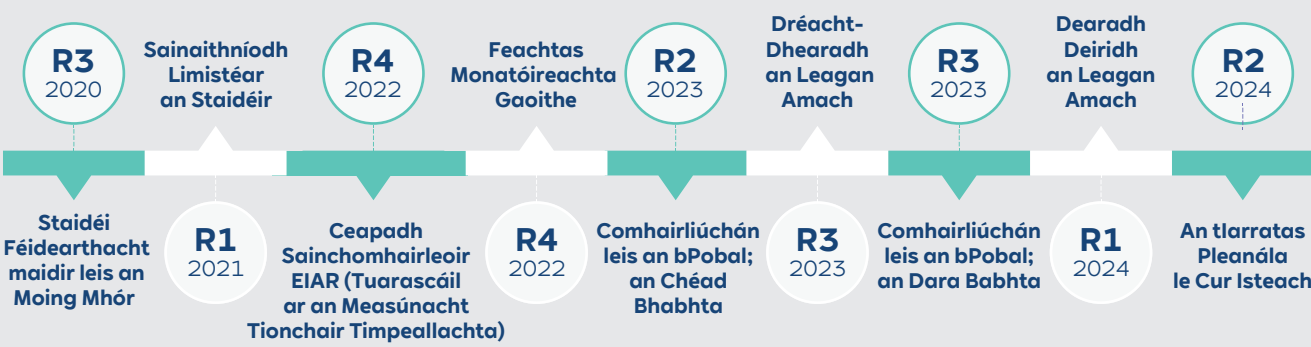
Tá suíomh gréasáin don tionscadal againn freisin agus tabharfar cothrom le dáta é leis an eolas ábhartha de réir mar a théann an tionscadal ar aghaidh. Tá teacht air ag www.rwe.com/muingmore

Na Chéad Chéimeanna Eile

Beidh an t-aiseolas ar fad a gheofar ón gcomhairliúchán réamhphleanála seo agus ón rannpháirtíocht leis an bpobal áitiúil mar bhonn eolais do dhearadh na feirme gaoithe beartaithe.

Nuair a bheidh d'aiseolas ionchorpraithe againn sa tionscadal beartaithe, rachaimid i dteagmháil leis an bpobal arís chun tú a thabhairt cothrom le dáta.

Treochlár an Tionscadail





* Tá RWE Renewables i mbun plé le Coillte faoi láthair maidir le codanna de mhaoin Choillte a chur san áireamh sa togra sa bhreis ar thailte ar le trú páirtithe iad.

Má bhíonn aon cheist agat a bhaineann go sonrach le Coillte, déan teagmháil leo ag isinfo@coillte.ie

Cén fáth a bhfuil an Mhoing Mhór oiriúnach d'fheirm ghaoithe?

Tá ceisteanna éagsúla le breithniú chun láithreán atá oiriúnach d'fheirm ghaoithe a shainaithint, mar a leagtar amach thíos ar bhealach níos mionsonraithe sa roinn 'Mar a Chinneann Forbróirí Cá hÁit a d'Fhéadfaí Feirm Ghaoithe a Lonnú'.

Go hachomair, tá Tionscadal beartaithe na Moinge Móire lonnaithe i limistéar ina bhfuil luasanna gaoithe cuí agus talamh oiriúnach ar fáil chun feirm ghaoithe a fhorbairt. Tá an talamh i limistéar atá sainithe i bPlean Forbartha Contae Mhaigh Eo 2022-2028 mar 'Sraith 1 - Rogha' le haghaidh forbairt feirme gaoithe.

Níl limistéir atá ainmnithe mar láithreáin Eorpacha faoi Chosaint Natura 2000 i gceist le láithreán Thionscadal beartaithe na Moinge Móire, rud a chiallaíonn nach Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta (SAC) ná Limistéar faoi Chosaint Speisialta (SPA) é, agus níl aon Limistéir Oidhreachta Nádúrtha atá ainmnithe go náisiúnta ann ach oiread (NHA)

Tá achar dóthanach talún ag an láithreán molta chun feirm ghaoithe a lonnú ann agus ag an am céanna achar cuí a choinneáil ó áitribh de réir threoirlínte an rialtais, is é sin 4 oiread airde na rinne, nó 800m ón áit chónaithe is gaire i gcás thuirbín a bhfuil rinn 200m ar airde aige.

Fíorais faoin bhFeirm Ghaoithe Bheartaithe ag an Moing Mhór

- Tá an fheirm ghaoithe atá beartaithe agus an áis stórála ceallraí suite thart ar 11km siar ó Bhaingear agus thart ar 4km ó thuaidh de Ghaoth Sáile.
- Cuimsíonn an limistéar staidéir tailte ag an Moing Mhór agus ag Dumha Locha agus tá {2}achar thart ar 455 heicteár ann
- Tá laghportach, talamh talmhaíochta agus talamh foraoiseachta i limistéar an fheirm ghaoithe atá á bhreithniú. D'fhéadfadh na húsáidí talún sin a bheith fós ar bun fiú dá mbeadh feirm ghaoithe ar an láithreán
- Bunaithe ar thorthaí staidéar tosaigh, meastar go bhféadfadh an fheirm ghaoithe atá beartaithe freastal ar suas le 13 tuirbín
- D'fhéadfadh gach tuirbín gaoithe a bheith suas le 200 méadar ar airde (ó bhonn an tuirbín go barr lann an tuirbín, agus na lanna ina seasamh)
- Bunaithe ar an teicneolaíocht tuirbín atá ar fáil faoi láthair, d'fhéadfadh acmhainneacht gach tuirbín beartaithe a bheith chomh hard le 6.6MW, rud a d'fhágfadh go mbeadh acmhainneacht iomlán measta chomh hard le 86MW ag an bhfeirm ghaoithe bheartaithe.

Cad iad na tairbhí don phobal áitiúil?

Ciste Sochair Pobail agus an Scéim RESS

Má thugtar cead pleanála d'fheirm ghaoithe na Moinge Móire, tá RWE tiomanta pacáiste sochair pobail a bhunú chun tacú leis na cónaitheoirí is gaire don tionscadal.

Oibreimid go dlúth leis an bpobal chun an pacáiste tacaíochta airgeadais sin a chur in oiriúint lena chinntiú go mbeidh daoine áitiúla i gcroílár an chaoi a n-oibríonn an tacaíocht sin agus an chaoi a ndéantar cinntí.

Má éiríonn leis an tionscadal sa cheant faoin Scéim Tacaíochta Leictreachais In-athnuaite (RESS) agus má éilítear ciste sochair pobail mar chuid de RESS, soláthróidh RWE ciste sochair pobail de réir riachtanais uile RESS.

Ciste Sochair Pobail agus an Scéim RESS

In 2020 sheol an Rialtas an Scéim Tacaíochta Leictreachais In-athnuaite (RESS) do phobail a chónaíonn gar d'fheirmeacha gaoithe ar an gCladach.

Príomhghné de RESS is ea go gcaithfidh gach tionscadal giniúna leictreachais in-athnuaite Ciste Sochair Pobail a bhunú le húsáid ar mhaithe le leas eacnamaíoch, comhshaoil, sóisialta agus cultúrtha níos leithne an phobail áitiúil.

Sonraítear i RESS, le haghaidh gach uaire meigeavata (MWh) de leictreachas a ghintear, go

gcuirfidh gach tionscadal feirme gaoithe €2 le Ciste Sochair Pobail gach bliain a mhairfidh an tionscadal (mar a shainítear faoi théarmaí agus coinníollacha RESS2) ar feadh ré iomlán na tacaíochta RESS, arb í 15 bliana í, de ghnáth.

Beidh an ciste sin faoi smacht an phobail áitiúil. Tá an ciste á rialú ag Téarmaí agus Coinníollacha RESS freisin lena n-áirítear liosta de na coinníollacha nach mór don chiste cloí leo.

Tá acmhainneacht ionchasach suiteáilte thart ar 86MW ag an bhfeirm ghaoithe a bheartaítear ag an Moing Mhór.

Má tá téarmaí agus coinníollacha amach anseo cosúil le riachtanais RESS2, d'fhéadfadh go n-íocfaí breis agus €527,000 isteach i gciste pobail gach bliain (bunaithe ar an méid leictreachais a d'fhéadfadh an fheirm ghaoithe a ghiniúint gach bliain).

Beidh méid an mhaoinithe ag brath ar acmhainneacht dheiridh na feirme gaoithe agus ar an méid leictreachais a ghinfidh na tuirbíní go bliantúil, nuair a bheidh siad i bhfeidhm.

Sonraítear i dTreoirínte RESS an Rialtais (Téarmaí agus Coinníollacha don Dara Comórtas faoin Scéim Tacaíochta Leictreachais In-athnuaite RESS2 Deireadh Fómhair 2021), go ndéanfar na Cistí Sochair Pobail a ghinfear a dháileadh de réir na dtreoirínte atá mar seo a leanas:

A. “Maidir le Tionscadail Ghaoithe ar an gCladach RESS2, íocfar íosmhéid de €1,000 le gach teaghlach atá suite laistigh d’achar 1 chiliméadar ón Tionscadal RESS”

B. “Íocfar 40% ar a laghad de na cistí le fiontair phobail neamhbhrabúis arb é a bpríomhfhócas nó a bpríomhaidhm tionscnaimh a chur chun cinn chun Spriocanna Forbartha Inbhuanaithe na Náisiúin Aontaithe a bhaint amach, go háirithe Sprioc 4 (Oideachas Ardchaighdeán), Sprioc 7 (Fuinneamh Inacmhainne agus Glan), Sprioc 11 (Cathracha agus Pobail Inbhuanaithe) agus Sprioc 13 (Gníomhú ar son na hAeráide)”

C. “Is féidir uasmhéid de 10% de na cistí a chaitheamh ar riarachán. Is amhlaidh atá chun torthaí rathúla agus dea-rialachas an Chiste Sochair Pobail a chinntiú. Féadfaidh an Gineadóir an caiteachas sin ar riarachán a fhorlíonadh óna chistí dílse má mheastar gur gá déanamh amhlaidh.”

D. “Caithfear iarmhéid na gcistí ar thionscnaimh a n-éireoidh leo sa phróiseas bliantúil iarratais, mar atá molta ag clubanna agus cumainn agus ag eintitis neamhbhrabúis chomhchosúla, agus i ndáil le Tionscadail Gaoithe ar an gCladach RESS2, ar ‘íocaíochtaí comharsanachta’ do theaghlaigh atá suite lasmuigh d’achar 1 chiliméadar ón Tionscadal RESS2 ach laistigh d’achar 2 chiliméadar Thionscadal RESS2 dá leithéid’

Ciste Sochair Pobail tar eis 15 bliana - Sochar Pobail breise RWE

Chomh maith leis na 15 bliana de Chistí Sochair Pobail mar a shonraítear in RESS2, beidh RWE tiomanta do chiste sochair pobail a choinneáil ar bun ar feadh shaolré iomlán na feirme gaoithe (chomh fada le 35 bliain) ag teacht le dea-chleachtas agus treoirlínte.

An Ciste a Riar

De réir Threoirlínte RESS, déanfaidh eagraíocht neamhspleách gach Ciste Sochair Pobail a riar go trédhearcach agus íocfar aon chostais riaracháin as an gCiste Sochair Pobail (suas le 10% den chiste). Tacaíonn RWE le forbairt ar phróiseas maoinithe lena gcuirtear cinnteoireacht faoi smacht na bpobal áitiúil.

Chuirfeadh painéal d'ionadaithe pobail áitiúla coiste le chéile chun cinneadh a dhéanamh faoin gcaoi is fearr leis an gciste a infheistiú i dtionscadail éagsúla a d'fhéadfadh a bheith chun leasa cónaitheoirí, gnólachtaí áitiúla agus an phobail.

D'fhéadfadh go n-áireofaí leis sin forbairt scileanna agus cruthú deiseanna fostaíochta, tionscnaimh turasóireachta agus tionscadail athnuachana ceantair.



Poist agus Deiseanna Slabhra Soláthair

D'fhéadfaí suas le 70 post a chruthú le linn na 1.5–2 bhliain tógála agus le linn oibriú na Feirme Gaoithe beartaithe ag an Moing Mhór ina dhiaidh sin. Gheofar formhór na n-ábhar tógála go háitiúil nuair is féidir, rud a chuirfidh fostaíocht sa limistéar chun cinn.

Nuair a bheidh na príomhchonarthaí innealtóireachta sibhialta agus tuirbíní déanta, beidh deiseanna ann do chuideachtaí slabhra soláthair áitiúla tairiscintí a chur isteach ar chonarthaí lena n-áirítear bainistíocht tráchta, soláthar ábhar, gléasra ar cíos, fálú, soláthar breosla, slándáil, bainistíocht dramhaíola, comharthaíocht agus soilsíú, teileachumarsáid, draenáil agus fáilteachas.

Rátaí Gnó

Buntáiste suntasach níos leithne a bhainfeadh le Feirm Ghaoithe bheartaithe na Moinge Móire is ea an ranníocaíocht rátaí gnó bliantúil a d'íocfaí le Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo (bunaithe ar acmhainneacht shuiteáilte an tionscadail) a bheadh le híoc ar feadh shaolré oibriúcháin iomlán na feirme gaoithe. Beidh na rátaí gnó sin go mór chun leasa an gheilleagair áitiúil i gcoitinne agus d'fhéadfadh sé gurbh ionann iad agus ranníocaíocht bhliantúil thart ar €18,000 in aghaidh an MW in aghaidh na bliana don Chontae, méid atá cothrom le thart ar €1.5 mhilliún in aghaidh na bliana.

Treoirlínte Forbartha um Fhuinneamh Gaoithe

Rialaítear dearadh feirmeacha gaoithe in Éirinn le sraith dlíthe, rialachán agus treoirlínte ón Rialtas maidir le pleanáil comhshaoil, lena n-áirítear na Treoirlínte um Fhorbairt Fuinnimh Gaoithe (2006), na Dréacht-Treoirlínte Athbheithnithe um Fhorbairt Fuinnimh Gaoithe (2019), an tAcht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, na Rialacháin um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, Tuarascáil ón EPA ar an Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta (EIAR) agus Treoirlínte um Measúnacht Chúí (AA).

Cuirtear roinnt mhaith tosca agus critéar san áireamh leo sin. Cloífidh RWE leis na dlíthe agus leis na treoirlínte pleanála is déanaí.

Sonraítear sna Dréacht-Treoirlínte Athbheithnithe maidir le Fhuinneamh Gaoithe (2019) ‘ní chóir go gcuirfeadh caochaíl scáileanna as d’aon áitreabh nó d’aon mhaoín atá ann (m.sh. áiteanna oibre nó scoileanna atá ann)’. Tugtar le tuiscint i dTreoirlínte 2019 freisin nach féidir leibhéal torainn a bheith os cionn ‘uasleibhéal torainn 43dB’ (thart ar an leibhéal céanna torainn a dhéanann cuisneoir). Cé gur ‘Dréacht-Treoirlínte’ um Fhuinneamh

Gaoithe iad seo agus nach bhfuil siad socraithe go fóill ag na húdaráis phleanála, cloífidh RWE leis na dlíthe, na rialacháin agus na treoirlínte pleanála is déanaí atá i bhfeidhm tráth a chuirfear an t-iarratas isteach. Cinnteoidh RWE nach dtarlóidh caochaíl scáileanna ag aon áit chónaithe.

Mar atá forordaithe faoi reachtaíocht an AE agus faoin reachtaíocht náisiúnta, ní mór Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta (EIA) a dhéanamh ar aon fhorbairt feirme gaoithe beartaithe a bhfuil níos mó ná 5 thuirbín acu nó a bhfuil aschur iomlán níos mó ná 50MW acu, agus ní mór a cheangal ar iarratasóir pleanála ionchasach Tuarascáil chuimsitheach ar Mheasúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta (EIAR) a ullmhú agus a chur isteach.

Faoi réir scagadh don cheangal maidir le Measúnacht Chúí (AA), d’fhéadfadh go mbeadh gá le Ráiteas Tionchair Natura (NIS) a ullmhú d’fhorbairtí feirme gaoithe atá beartaithe.

Cuireann torthaí an EIAR, an scagadh AA agus/nó an NIS leis an bpróiseas cinnteoireachta maidir le leagan amach feirme gaoithe a dhearadh.

Gealltanas RWE – ‘Oidhreacht Bheo’

Gheall RWE go soláthróidh sé gnéithe dearfacha bithéagsúlachta i ngach ceann dá thionscadail nua feirme gaoithe de réir mar a fhorbrófar iad. Agus feirm ghaoithe á pleanáil agus á tógáil, is minic is féidir feabhsuithe ar an mbithéagsúlacht a chuimsiú laistigh de theorainn an tionscadail, amhail locháin, bogaigh nó móinéir bhláthanna fiáine a fhorbairt, crainn agus toir dhúchasacha a chur, criosanna a thacaíonn le féileacáin agus éanlaith a chruthú agus limistéir ‘fhiáine’ a sholáthar ar an láithreán.

Oibreoidh RWE le húinéirí talún áitiúla agus le héiceolaithe chun limistéir laistigh den fheirm ghaoithe a fhorbairt chun iad a athbhunú go héiceolaíoch nó chun iad a bhreisiú agus a fheabhsú ar bhealach eile ar mhaithe leis an bhfiadhúlra, rud a chuirfidh ar chumas RWE oidhreacht bheo a fhágáil ina dhiaidh ag gach ceann dá fheirmeacha gaoithe.





Mar a chinneann forbróirí cá háit a d'fhéadfaí feirm ghaoithe a lonnú

1

Déantar measúnú ar na limistéir a bhfuil poitéinseal gaoithe iontu, ó limistéir ina bhfuil acmhainní fairsinge fuinnimh gaoithe go dtí acmhainní gaoithe nach bhfuil chomh mó sin, agus úsáid á baint as Atlas Gaoithe d'Éirinn an SEAI.

2

Déantar athbhreithniú ar an bPlean Forbartha Contae chun na limistéir sin atá criosaithe go straitéiseach ag an gComhairle Contae/údarás pleanála áitiúil le haghaidh forbairt ghaoithe a shainiú. n éineacht leis an bplean, ullmhaítear meastóireacht ar an tírdhreach agus ar a fogaireacht maidir le forbairtí fuinnimh gaoithe.

3

Tailte oiriúnacha a shainiú sa limistéar atá mór go leor le freastal ar fheirm ghaoithe, agus achar cuí ó áiteanna cónaithe a choinneáil, ag teacht le treoír náisiúnta agus dea-chleachtas. Identify any Natura 2000 Sites or national environmentally designated sites in the area are identified and avoided.

4

Sainiúitear agus seachnaítear aon Láithreán Natura 2000 sa limistéar, nó aon láithreán atá ainmnithe mar láithreán náisiúnta don chomhshaol.

5

Déantar na limistéir a sainiú sna céimeanna thuas a chomhtháthú le faisnéis maidir le hinrochtaineacht ar eangacha tarchurtha agus dáileacháin leictreachais.

6

Tar éis na n-imscrúduithe tosaigh sin, sainiúitear limistéar ionchasach lena fhorbairt agus is é an chéad chéim eile ná 'srianta' a shainiú.

7

Déantar iad sin a mhapáil ansin agus sainiúitear na dáileachtaí talún atá fágtha agus d'fhéadfadh freastal ar fheirm ghaoithe.

Tuarascáil ar an Measúnacht Tionchair Timpeallachta (EIAR)

Is doiciméad é an EIAR ina dtugtar tuairisc ar an bhforbairt a bheartaítear agus lena dtuairiscítear ar gach saincheist a bhaineann leis an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag an bhfeirm ghaoithe bheartaithe ar an gcomhshaol.

Tá sé mar chuid den iarratas pleanála a chuirtear faoi bhráid an Údaráis Áitiúil nó an Bhoird Pleanála lena bhreithniú.

Tá go leor caibidlí mionsonraithe sa Tuarascáil lena n-áirítear Cúlra don Fhorbairt atá Beartaithe,

Roghnú Láithreáin agus Tuairisc ar an Tionscadal. Breathnaítear sa Tuarascáil ar éifeachtaí suntasacha díreacha agus indíreacha tionscadail ar na tosca seo a leanas: a) daonra agus sláinte an duine; b) bithéagsúlacht, agus aird ar leith á tabhairt ar speicis agus ar ghnáthóga atá faoi chosaint faoi Threoir 92/43/CEE agus faoi Threoir 2009/147/CE; c) talamh, ithir, uisce, aer agus aeráid; d) sócmhainní ábhartha, oidhreacht chultúrtha agus an tírdhreach; e) an t-idirghníomhú idir na tosca dá dtagraítear i bpointe (a) go pointe (d).

Cad atá i gceist le Feirm Ghaoithe?

Is féidir le feirm ghaoithe a bheith comhdhéanta de roinnt struchtúr lena n-áirítear, ach gan a bheith teoranta do, tuirbíní, córas stórála fuinnimh ceallraí, cáblaí faoi thalamh ó na tuirbíní go fostáisiún leictreach agus struchtúr an fhostáisiúin féin.

Chomh maith leis sin bheadh gréasán bóithre ar an láithreán a nascadh na tuirbíní agus an fostáisiún le chéile le haghaidh oibríochtaí foirne agus cothabháil. Is gá feirm ghaoithe a nascadh leis an eangach leictreachais agus is féidir é sin a dhéanamh trí nascadh le líne cumhachta lastuas oiriúnach in aice láimhe nó trí úsáid a bhaint as cáblaí faoi thalamh chun an fuinneamh in-athnuaite a thabhairt chuig fostáisiún in aice láimhe.

Tuirbíní Gaoithe

Baineann na tuirbíní gaoithe leas as fuinneamh na gaoithe agus athraíonn siad go leictreachas é sula n-íompraítear chuig an eangach náisiúnta é lena dháileadh.

Go ginearálta, dá mhéad an tuirbín is ea is mó fuinnimh is féidir leis a tháirgeadh.

In Éirinn, déantar feirmeacha gaoithe a dheardh le líon níos lú de tuirbíní níos cumhachtaí chun fuinneamh gaoithe in-athnuaite ón láithreán a uasmhéadú.

Córas Stórála Fuinnimh Ceallraí (BESS)

Le córas stórála fuinnimh ceallraí, déantar seachadadh tapa leictreachais isteach san eangach chun freagra tapa a thabhairt ar athruithe minicíochta chun cabhrú le headrannacht nó luaineachtaí i nginiúint leictreachais a chothromú agus mar sin cabhrú leis an eangach a chobhsú, agus soláthar iontaofa a ráthú d'úsáideoirí. Is féidir é a úsáid freisin chun cúltaca gearrthéarmach leictreachais a sholáthar chun dul i ngleic le gearradh cumhachta agus chun soláthar leictreachais níos cobhsaí agus níos sláine a choinneáil ar bun.

De ghnáth bíonn córas stórála fuinnimh ceallraí comhdhéanta demhodúil de chlaochladáin agus inbhéartóirí leictreachais stáisiúin agus modúil stórála ceallraí i gcoimeádáin ar struchtúir tacaíochta coincréite.

Bóithre rochtana

Tá gá le gréasán bóithre rochtana chun na comhpháirteanna a sheachadadh chuig an suíomh agus chun rochtain na foirne oibriúcháin ar na tuirbíní a éascú le haghaidh gnáthchothabhála.

Déanaimid ár ndícheall rianta reatha a úsáid agus déanaimid bóithre a dheardh feadh teorainneacha páirce chun an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu a laghdú.

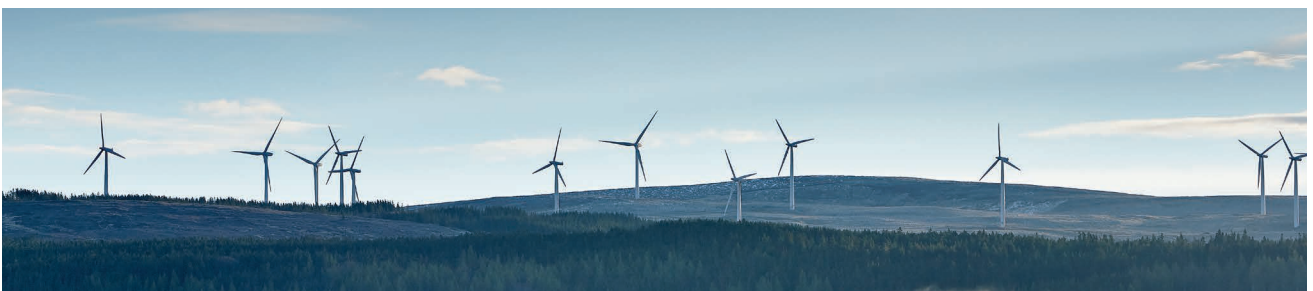
Úsáideann úinéirí talún na rianta sin ar iad a thógáil.

Cáblaí faoi thalamh

Tá gach córas stórála fuinnimh tuirbín gaoithe agus ceallraí ceangailte leis an bhfostáisiún trí chábla faoi thalamh, a ritheann taobh leis an ngréasán bóithre rochtana, de ghnáth.

Fostáisiún

Déantar an leictreachas a ghineann na tuirbíní a thabhairt ar ais trí na cáblaí faoi thalamh chuig an bhfostáisiún sula ndéantar é a tharchur lasmuigh den láithreán chuig an ngréasán náisiúnta eangaí trí bhealach cábla faoi thalamh a bheidh mar chuid den chomhairliúchán poiblí.



TÁ DO BHARÚLACHA TÁBHACHTACH DÚINN

Ba mhaith linn cloisteáil ón bpobal áitiúil agus deis a thabhairt duit tuilleadh eolais a fháil faoin tionscadal, cur ar do chumas aon cheist a chur agus do chuid smaointe agus inní a chur san áireamh i bhforbairt dearaidh an tionscadail.

Is féidir tuilleadh eolais a fháil ar an suíomh gréasáin:

www.rwe.com/muingmore



Glaigh ar **087 1519219** agus labhróidh ball dár bhfoireann leat



Seol ríomhphost chugainn ag **muingmore@rwe.com**

Scríobh chugainn ag:



Tionscadal na Moinge Móire, RWE Renewables Ireland Limited, Teach Mhic Dháith, An tSráid Nua Íochtarach, Co. Chill Chainnigh, R95 H488



RWE Renewables

Is ceannaire domhanda é RWE Renewables (RWE) i nginiúint cumhachta in-athnuaite ag a bhfuil punann mór tionscadal maidir le fuinneamh ghaoithe ar an gcladach agus amach ón gcósta, fuinneamh gréine fótavoltach (PV) mórsála, agus tionscadal stórála ceallraí.

Tá RWE Renewables Ireland tar éis é féin a bhunú mar phríomhghníomhaí i margadh fuinnimh na hÉireann agus tá méadú ag teacht ar an bpunann tionscadal atá aige i gcúrsaí forbartha agus oibríochtaí.

Tá RWE Renewables in Éirinn ó 2016 agus tá dhá oifig aige anois, ceann i gCathair Chill Chainnigh agus ceann i nDún Laoghaire, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Tá feirm ghaoithe infheidhme amháin ag RWE i gCiarraí agus dhá áis stórála ceallraí infheidhme,

ceann i Muineachán agus ceann i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Tá ceithre fheirm ghaoithe ar an gcladach agus dhá fheirm ghaoithe amach ón gcósta á bhforbairt ag RWE.

Is é cuspóir RWE a bheith ina chomhpháirtí fuinnimh fadtéarmach d'Éirinn le linn don tír a bheith ag aistriú go neodracht carbóin.

Ar aon dul leis sin, tá sé mar aidhm ag RWE a phunann in Éirinn a mhéadú tuilleadh agus deiseanna nua á lorg go gníomhach aige chun dul i gcomhpháirtíocht le tionscadail agus teicneolaíochtaí fuinnimh in-athnuaite agus iad a fhorbairt.

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RWE

