



MAGHERAMORE WIND FARM

About the project

RES is currently consulting on its plans for a proposed wind farm called Magheramore, in the townlands of Carnanbane and Magheramore, approximately four kilometres south of Dungiven.

Based on initial studies, the wind farm proposal is for 6 turbines. It is anticipated that the site would be capable of generating approximately 21.6 megawatts (MW) of clean, green and renewable electricity – enough to power around 22,000 homes*.

We are currently undertaking further site survey work and continuing to consult with the relevant statutory bodies, organisations and local community on the proposal.

The results of the site investigations, environmental surveys and feedback received through our consultation process will be used to inform the detailed design of the proposed wind farm and will be reported in the Environmental Statement which will form part of any planning application that is submitted.

We are committed to designing projects that generate reliable, renewable electricity, while helping to minimise local impacts and maximising benefits for the local area.

RES team members will be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Final wind farm capacity will vary on the outcome of planning permission and the turbine type selected. The 22,000 homes equivalent has been calculated by taking the predicted annual electricity generation of the site (based on RES assessments has predicted capacity factor of 46% - based on a 3.6 MW turbine) and dividing this by the annual average electricity figures from the Department of Business and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) showing that the annual UK average domestic household consumption is 3,828 kWh (2018).



Hill of Towie, Scotland | Photo: RES / For illustrative purposes only

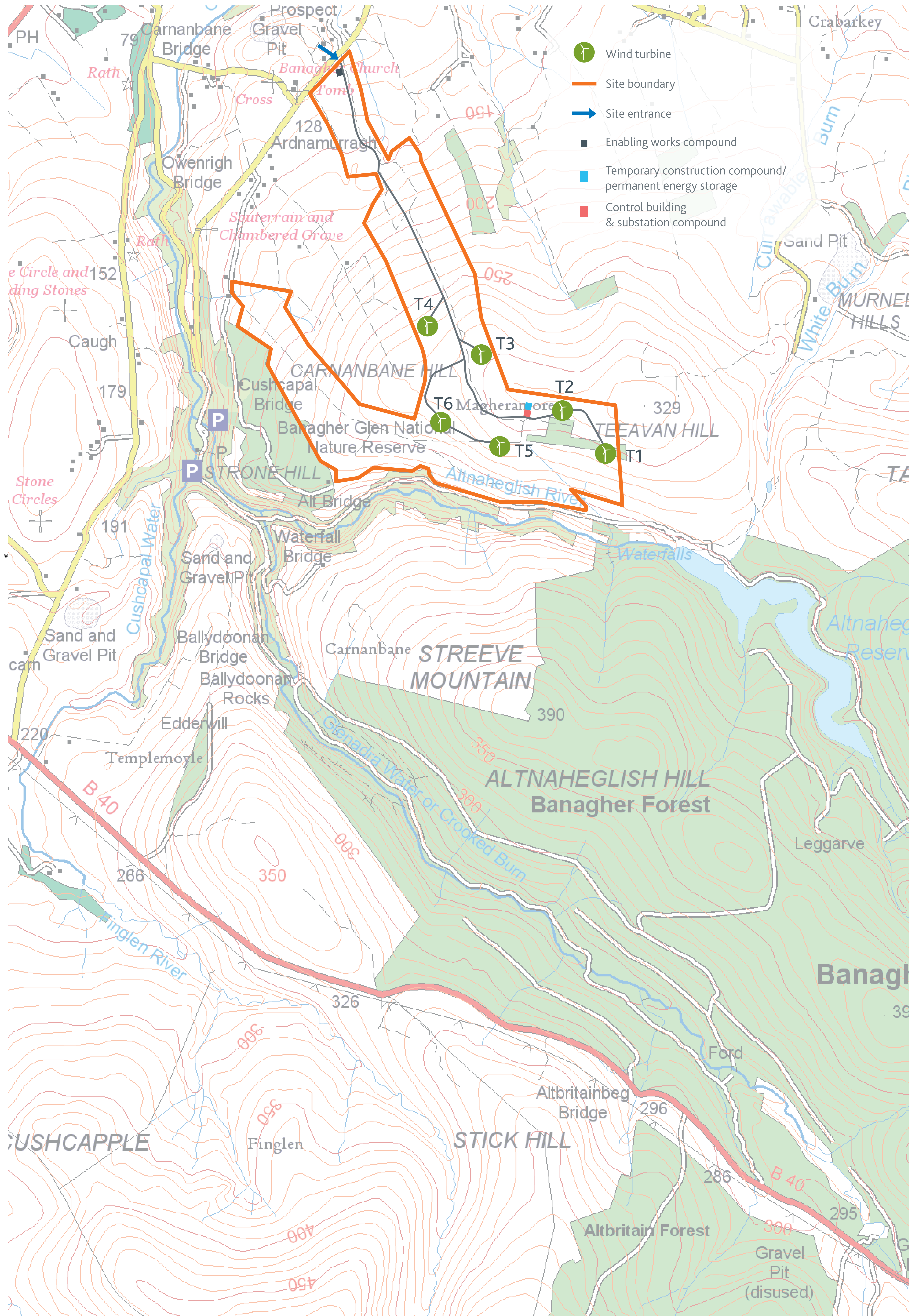
www.magheramore-windfarm.co.uk

Site Layout

The map below shows the layout of the proposed 6 turbine wind farm.

RES is currently consulting on this layout and as such it is subject to change.

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Transport and access

Access is one of the key considerations when selecting a potential wind farm site. Access to the wind farm will utilise an existing farm access track located off the Magheramore Road.

We anticipate that turbine components, which would be delivered using special abnormal load vehicles, would be delivered to Lisahally Port and then travel south-west along the A2 and then east towards Dungiven (A6). Prior to Dungiven, the turbines would travel southwest on the Feeny Road, before heading east along the Carnanbane Road and onto the Magheramore Road. Other construction traffic could access the Magheramore Road from the Feeny and Carnanbane Roads or from the east.

The map below shows the route that the abnormal loads, such as wind turbine parts, would take to get to the wind farm site.

We will consult with DfI Roads, the emergency services, the local community and other relevant bodies on our transport plans to ensure that we consider any concerns people may have. A transport assessment will be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

If the wind farm is approved, a detailed Traffic Management Plan will be agreed with DfI Roads and the police. Wherever reasonably practicable we will use materials available on-site and source construction materials locally in order to help reduce traffic movements and maximise benefits to the local economy.



Noise

Wind farm noise in many circumstances may be inaudible or effectively 'masked' by the background noise already present in the surrounding environment. We take care to ensure noise levels from wind turbines are within recommended limits and comply with planning policy. At Magheramore Wind Farm we undertook a noise impact assessment in accordance with relevant guidance and in consultation with the local councils Environmental Health Department.

The results from these surveys enabled us to gain an understanding of the existing noise environment and feed into the design of the wind farm. The wind turbines are at least one kilometre away from the nearest occupied property.

As a result of the existing background noise levels and the distances from the surrounding properties, the proposed wind farm will comply with the relevant guidance on wind farm noise.

The best way to get an understanding of how a wind farm sounds is to visit one. Please let us know if you would be interested in a visit or if you would like to discuss the noise assessment in more detail.

HOW LOUD IS WIND FARM NOISE?

Wind farm noise is, comparatively, generally low.

Source / Activity	Indicative noise level dB (A)
Threshold of hearing	0
Rural night-time background	20-40
Quiet bedroom	35
Wind farm at 350 metres	35-45
Car at 40mph at 100 metres	55
Busy general office	60
Truck at 30mph at 100 metres	65
Pneumatic drill at 7 metres	95
Jet aircraft at 250 metres	105
Threshold of pain	140

PPS22 ("Planning for Renewable Energy - A Companion Guide to PPS22", Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, August 2004)



Gruig Wind Farm, County Antrim, Northern Ireland | Photo: RES / For illustrative purposes only

Benefits of Wind

Wind is a free and inexhaustible resource which has an important role to play as part of a balanced energy mix. Wind energy enables us to generate our own electricity without reliance on imports and is not subject to sudden price fluctuations or the uncertainty of global markets. New onshore wind is now the cheapest source of electricity generation bar none. This makes onshore wind developments not only beneficial for the environment but also for bill payers*.

Local Benefits

RES tries to ensure that, wherever reasonably practicable, local contractors and employees are used in all aspects of wind farm development.

RES has recently completed the construction of Altaveedan Wind Farm, County Antrim. By using a local County Antrim contractor to undertake access works and provide aggregate over £500,000 remained in the local area and significantly benefited a local firm. In addition, the use of a Northern Ireland based civil contractor for the main site works has seen in the region of £2.5 million injected into the Northern Ireland economy.

Based on the current layout, RES estimates the project will involve a capital spend of approximately £18 million. Of this total, there will be a local spend of approximately £6 million within the Northern Ireland economy. In addition, business rates revenue of approximately £337,000 will be collected each year and paid to the Northern Ireland Assembly and Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council. This will equate to approximately £10 million over the over the 30-year lifetime of the project.

*Electricity Generation Costs, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy - November 2016



£337,000
PER ANNUM
IN BUSINESS
RATES

&

£18 M
CAPITAL
SPEND

£6 M
LOCAL
SPEND

Local spend calculated by Oxford Economics based on information provided by RES.

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Environmental studies

As part of the planning process, RES is required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The purpose of an EIA is to investigate and alleviate any potential effects of a development on the natural, physical and human environment.

EIA includes the following assessments*:

- » Ecology
- » Ornithology
- » Fisheries
- » Hydrology
- » Geotechnical
- » Landscape and visual
- » Archaeology and cultural heritage
- » Socioeconomic

The results of these surveys will be included in the Environmental Statement which will form part of any planning application that is submitted.

*For further detail of the environmental studies carried out to date please speak to one of our staff members who will talk you through our design process.



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We believe in meaningful and effective consultation

The aims of our consultation process are to:

- » Engage with the local community to facilitate a constructive consultation process to help identify and understand concerns.
- » Assist the local community in understanding the benefits and impacts of the proposed wind farm.
- » Add value and improve the quality of our proposal through meaningful and productive consultation.

The first stage in the consultation process is to submit a Proposal of Application Notice (PAN) to the Local Planning Authority which sets out how we will consult with the local community over our plans. Before we submit a planning application we will create a Pre-Application Community Consultation (PACC) Report, that documents the community engagement process and any steps we have taken to adapt our proposal.

At this stage we are inviting the local community to submit comments directly to RES. Once an application is submitted there will be the opportunity to submit representations to the Local Planning Authority. Listening to what the local and wider community have to say about our proposals is an integral part of the consultation process and we welcome your comments and suggestions.

We are keen to understand your views on the proposal and the information available at this exhibition. Please take a few minutes to fill out a feedback form with your comments.



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Commitment to excellence

RES is one of the world's leading independent renewable energy project developers with operations across Europe, the Americas and Asia-Pacific. At the forefront of renewable energy development for over 35 years, RES has developed and/or built more than 16,000 MW of renewable energy capacity worldwide.

RES has been building wind farms in Ireland since the early 1990s and from our office in Larne, Co. Antrim we have a team of over 20 working across a range of disciplines. In Northern Ireland, RES has developed and/or built seventeen wind farms with a total generation capacity of nearly 229 MW.

Drawing on decades of experience in the renewable energy and construction industries, RES has the expertise to develop, construct and operate projects of outstanding quality. We work closely with communities, local authorities and independent experts to ensure our wind farms are built to the highest standards.

We want to be a good neighbour and will listen to any questions or concerns that you may have and try our best to address them.

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|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Altaveedan | 7 Dunbeg South | 13 Curryfree | 19 Callagheen |
| 2 Corkey | 8 Rigged Hill | 14 Owenreagh | 20 Ora More |
| 3 Gruig | 9 Craiggore | 15 Bessy Bell | 21 Hunter's Hill |
| 4 Elliots Hill | 10 Magheramore | 16 Castlecraig | 22 Murley |
| 5 Wolf Bog | 11 Altahullion I, II & III | 17 Lough Hill | 23 Lendrums Bridge I & II |
| 6 Corlacky Hill | 12 Barr Cregg | 18 Meenamullan | 24 Slieve Divena II |

● Under development
 ● Operational

