

Planning Context

- National Renewable Action Plans (RoI & UK)
Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
- Onshore (biomass, solar, hydro, wind) , Offshore (wave, tidal, wind)

RoI Targets	NI Targets
16% energy by 2020	15% energy by 2020 (UK)
40% of electricity 12% heat 10% transport	40% of electricity 10% heat N/A

- Targets achieved primarily from wind

Planning Context

- RoI**
- > Strategy for Renewable Energy – DCENR 2012
 - > (Draft) Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan – DCENR
 - > Onshore?
 - > Wind Energy Planning Guidelines – DoEHLG 1996
 - > Wind Energy Dev. Guidelines for Planning Authorities – DoEHLG 2006
 - > Best Practice Guidelines: Wind Energy Industry – IWEA 2012
 - > Wind Atlas, County Development Plans and EIA
 - > Ad-hoc planning?

- NI**
- > Strategic Energy Framework – DETI 2010
 - > Offshore Renewable Energy Strategic Action Plan – DETI 2012
 - > (Draft) Wind Energy Development in NI’s Landscapes – DoE 2008
 - > Wind Protocol – NIRIG 2013
 - > Landscape capacity studies ongoing
 - > Landscape-based approach to planning?

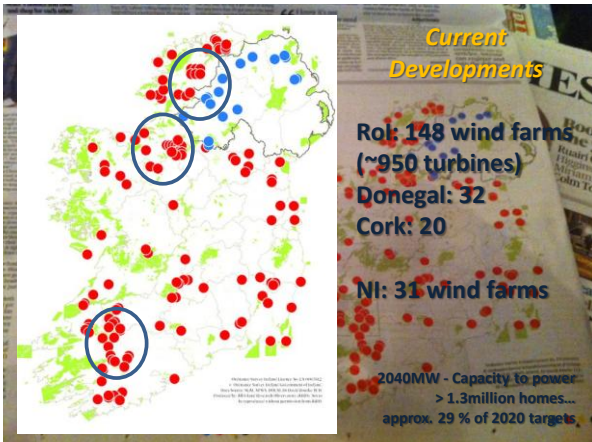
All-Island Energy Market- Renewable Electricity A 2020 Vision

Electrical Interconnector RoI – NI

Key Guiding Principles

- Economic competitiveness (reduction of energy costs)
- Security in supply ("self-sufficiency" and reliable local sources)
- Sustainability (renewable sources and environmentally-friendly projects)
- Infrastructure (foundation for the above)
- Achievement of EU targets

Priority Principle?



The Future

- Irish/NI Governments' target primarily from wind
- Additional 2,500 new turbines in RoI and 600 in NI
- UK interests and export market

Spatial Strategies
Location?
Cumulative Effects?

Planning Requirements

- Planning Application
- Environmental Impact Assessment
(>5 turbines or 5MW or significant effects)
- Appropriate Assessment (screening)
- Cumulative Effects Assessment

- ◉ Wind measuring mast (planning permission)
- ◉ Access to Grid (Gate 3) (planning permission)

Key Potential Impacts

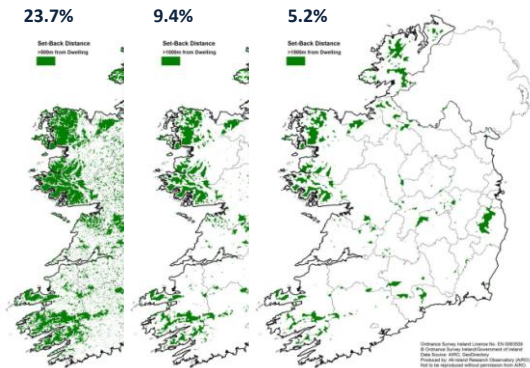
- **Human Health**
 - Noise
 - Shadow Flicker
 - **Safety** (distraction, proximity to roads and power lines)

Environment and Public Health

(Wind turbines) Bill 2012 – Deputy Willie Penrose

Establishment of mandatory set back distances:

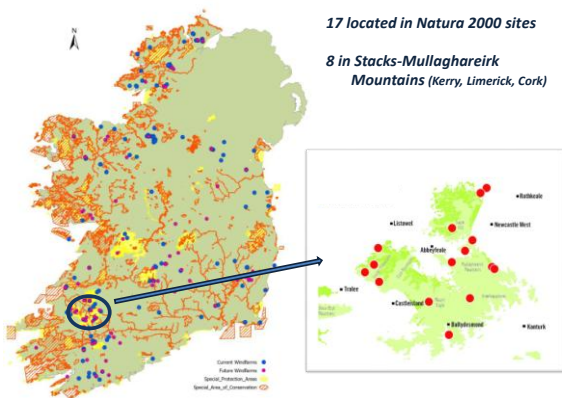
- ✓ 500 metres where turbine height is up to 50 m
- ✓ 1,000 metres where turbine height is up to 100 m
- ✓ 1,500 metres where turbine height is up to 150 m
- ✓ 2,000 metres where turbine height is > 150 m



Key Potential Impacts

- **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna**
 - Habitat removal, degradation, fragmentation
 - Species disturbance (feeding, breeding, roosting, etc.)
 - Mortality by collision
 - Birds and Bats





17 located in Natura 2000 sites

8 in Stacks-Mullaghareirk Mountains (Kerry, Limerick, Cork)

Key Potential Impacts (Cont.)

- **Landscape**
 - Visual impact (scenic routes and designated views)
 - Zone of Visual Influence
 - Landscape character change



- Number (and spatial extent)
- Siting (ridges versus lower ground)
- Spacing (regular versus irregular)
- Height (tall, medium, short)
- Layout (grid, aligned, clustered)



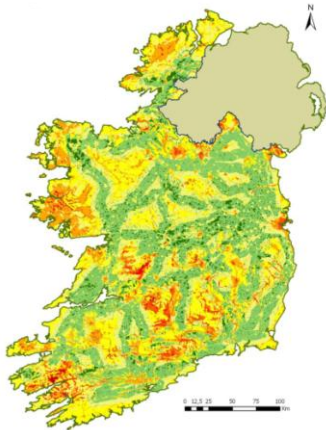
Key Potential Impacts (Cont.)

- **Soil**
 - Slope
 - Stability (e.g. Derrybrien)



- **Water**
 - Drainage and changes in hydrology
 - Secondary effects on water-dependant habitats
 - Karst limestone





Evidence-based National / All-Island Wind Energy Strategy

Ad-hoc (project-led) versus Objectives-led

Cumulative Effects



What land use conflicts, if any, need to be addressed as a priority? How?

Are cross-border cumulative effects being appropriately appraised?

Is transboundary consultation for renewable energy planning effective?

What cross-border mechanisms are needed to better coordinate renewable energy planning?
