

Appendix 2-2

Public Consultation Documents

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Bord na Móna Powergen
Main Street
Newbridge
Co. Kildare
W12 XR59
23rd October 2017

Dear Resident,

On the 27th April 2017, ESB and Bord na Móna announced a co-development agreement to develop solar power in four locations in Roscommon, Offaly and Kildare, which will provide renewable energy to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes.

In July 2017, as part of the site selection process ESB and Bord na Móna carried out site investigation works on Timahoe North bog to determine the suitability of ground conditions for the construction of a solar farm. Following on from these works, Timahoe North bog was selected for the proposed development of a solar farm in the area.

In order for members of the public to be informed about the proposed development, we have arranged two Public Information Sessions, as follows:

Wednesday 8th November – Carbury GAA Centre: 3pm – 9pm

Thursday 9th November – Johnstownbridge GAA Centre: 3pm-9pm

If you are available to attend one of these sessions we look forward to meeting you there. Admission to the Information Sessions is free and staff will be on hand to discuss the proposed development. In any case I will call to you in the following weeks to talk to you about the project.

Yours Faithfully



James Rowan

Community Liaison Officer

Timahoe North Solar Farm Communications Team

087-7087022



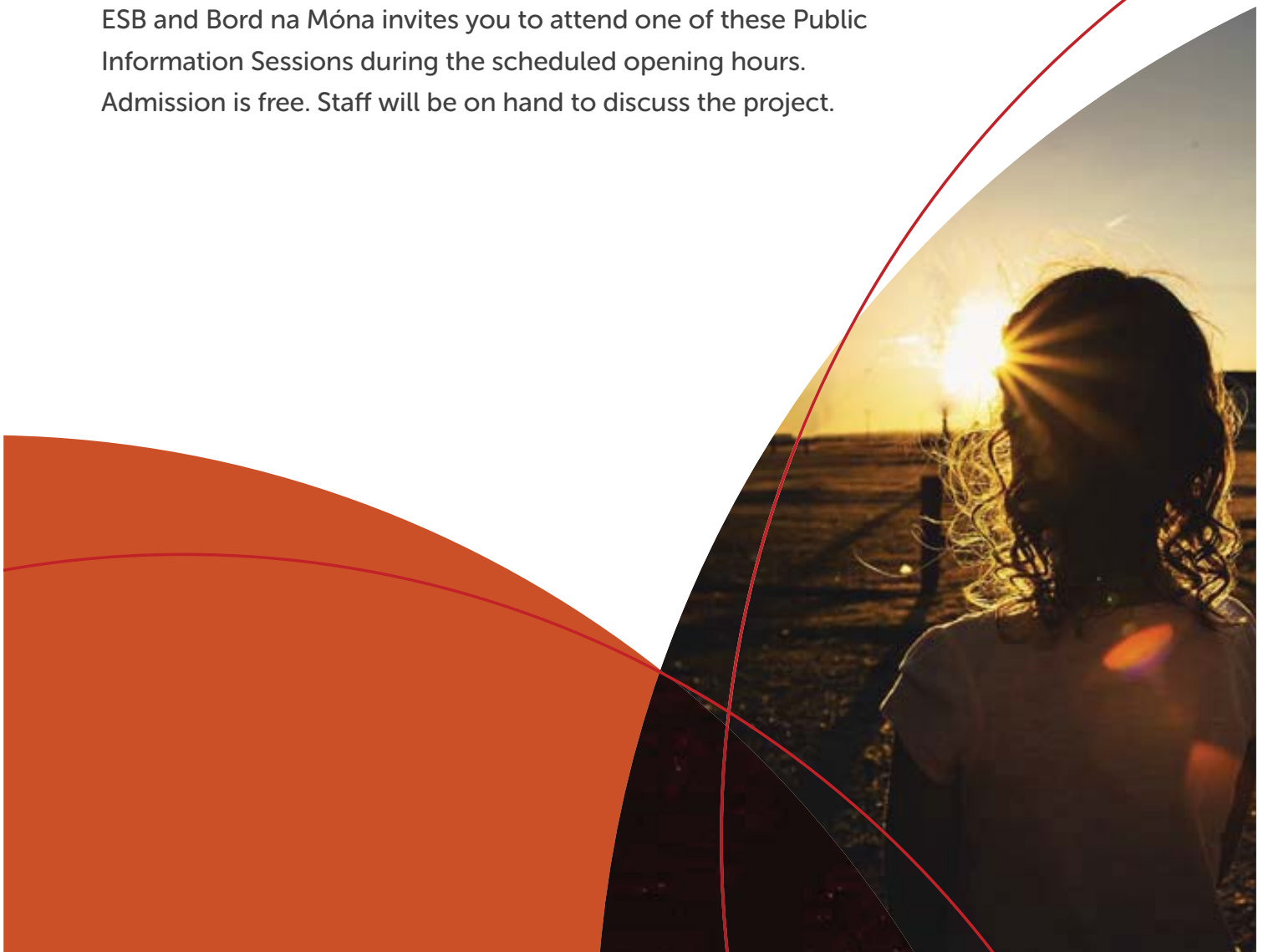
Public Information Sessions

ESB and Bord na Móna intend to hold Public Information Sessions regarding the proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm.

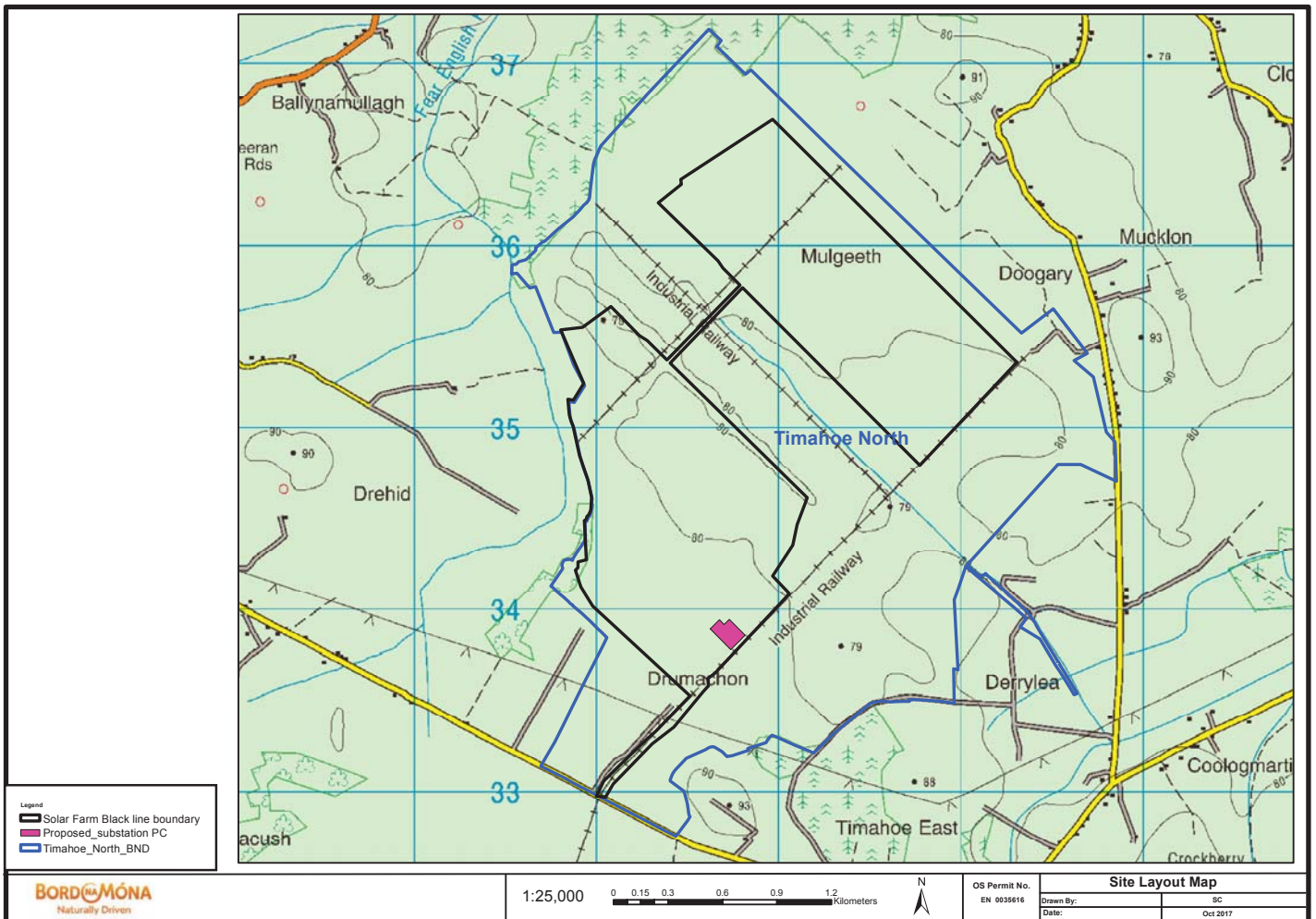
In order for members of the public to be informed about the proposed development, ESB and Bord na Móna have arranged 2 Public Information Sessions, as follows:

Date	Venue	Time
Wednesday 8th of November	Carbury GAA	3 - 9 p.m.
Thursday 9th of November	Johnstownbridge GAA	3 - 9 p.m.

ESB and Bord na Móna invites you to attend one of these Public Information Sessions during the scheduled opening hours. Admission is free. Staff will be on hand to discuss the project.



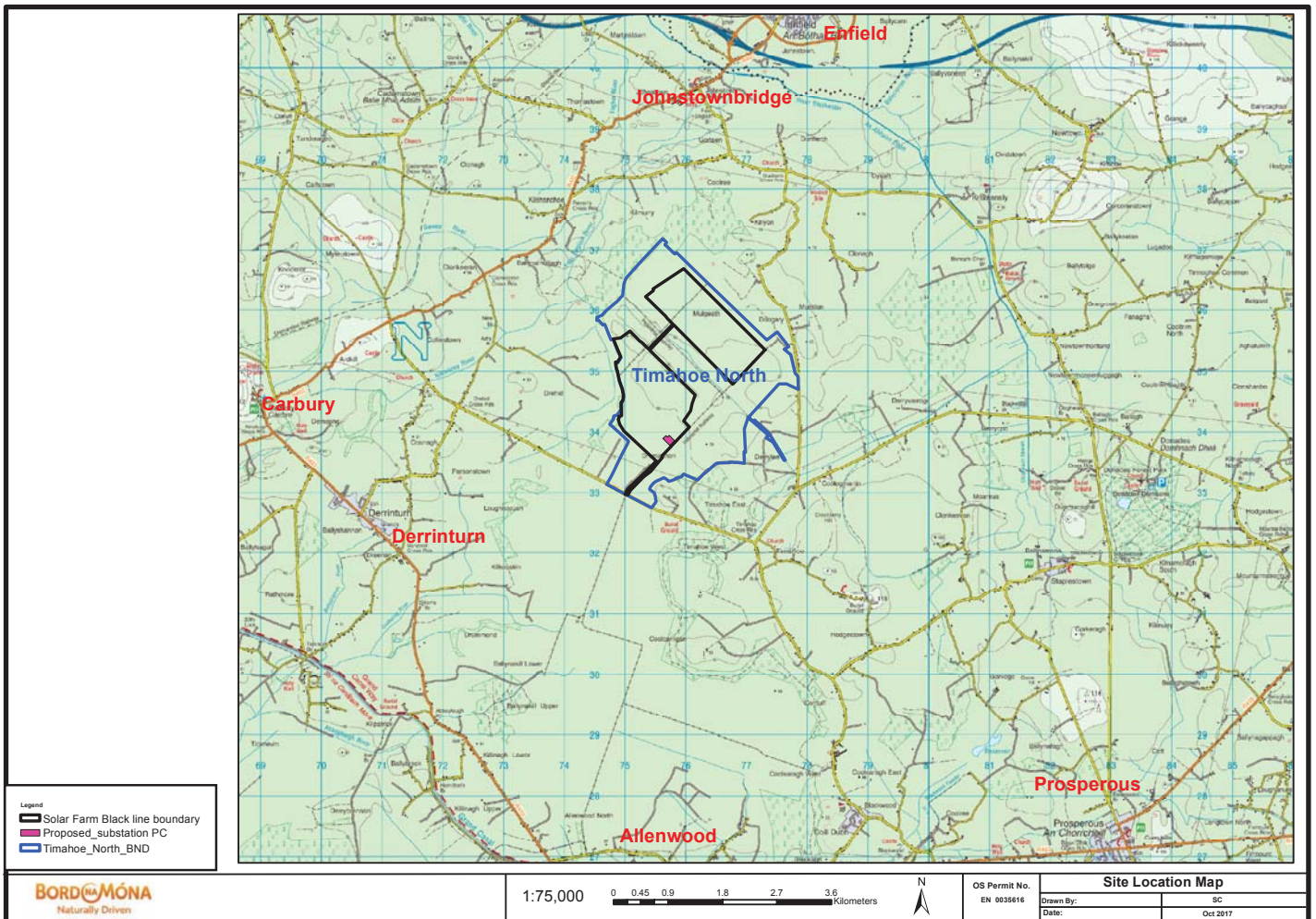
Solar Farm Location Map: Large Scale



Location of proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm development

* All plans are provisional at this time

Solar Farm Location Map: Small Scale



Location of proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm

* All plans are provisional at this time

Ireland and Solar Energy

Solar panels are a well-developed technology, receiving their energy from solar radiation. While Ireland is not known for having lots of sunshine, it is actually daylight that powers the Photovoltaic (PV) cells. Even on cloudy days there is enough light for the panels to produce electricity.

The other advantage Ireland has is that when seasonal intensity of daylight is at its peak, we have long hours of daylight.

Solar PV provides electricity during daytime hours when customers require energy. It is potentially complementary to wind energy as solar energy is predominantly available in the summer and daytime, while the wind tends to be strongest at night and during the winter period.

According to the Irish Solar Energy Association* since June 2015, 178 planning applications for utility scale solar ($\geq 5\text{MW}$) schemes have been lodged with planning authorities in the Republic of Ireland. However, to date very few solar farms have been constructed and are operational in Ireland.



The IND Solar Farm at the Indianapolis International Airport. Image source: www.cenergypower.com

* 31st March 2017: McCutcheon Halley Chartered Planning Consultants and Fehily Timoney Company. Submission to Ireland 2040: Our Plan – National Planning Framework: Issues and Choices on behalf of the Irish Solar Energy Association

Policy on Solar and Renewable Energy

Ireland needs to move away from the use of fossil fuels in order to decarbonise the production of our electricity and reduce the impact of climate change.

- **EU Policy**

As an EU member, Ireland has a binding target from the EU for 2020 which requires that 16% of our energy must be generated from renewable sources. This will require 40% of the electricity portion of our energy to be produced from renewable sources by 2020. More renewable capacity will be required by 2030 as the renewable energy target increases to at least 27% across the EU Member States.

- **Government Policy**

"Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030" (the White Paper on energy policy) and the Programme for Government both call for the inclusion of solar in the energy mix. The White Paper states: *"As new renewable energy solutions such as bioenergy, solar photovoltaic (PV) and offshore energy mature and become more cost effective they will be included in the renewable energy mix"*.

- **Kildare County Council Policy**

The 2017-2023 Kildare County Development Plan, Chapter 8 "Energy and Communications" states that *"it is the policy of the Council to: Promote the development of solar energy infrastructure in the county, in particular for on-site energy use, including solar PV, solar thermal and seasonal storage technologies"*.

Ireland's progress to date towards meeting its targets has principally been through the development of onshore wind energy. The required renewable energy generation for 2020 and 2030 could be supported by other renewable technologies including solar.

This proposed project will assist in the delivery of this objective and will contribute to both Ireland's and the European Union's renewable energy targets. It will also contribute to increasing the security of energy supply in Ireland and facilitate a higher level of energy generation self-sufficiency.

Why do Bord na Móna and ESB want to build Solar Farms?

Bord na Móna and ESB have a long track record of developing energy projects together, dating back to the development of the first generation of peat-fired power stations. Renewable energy is a strategic growth area for both companies and is aligned with our respective corporate strategies that include reducing carbon emissions.

Currently in Ireland renewable energy is predominately generated from wind. It is Government policy to introduce a more diverse renewable energy portfolio to include other technologies such as biomass, wave, tidal and solar energy.

Bord na Móna has an extensive land bank, some of which is finished or close to be being finished with peat production and is available for a variety of other uses which are being explored on an ongoing basis. Development of solar farms is one such suitable use for post-production Bord na Móna bogs in the future.



Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment - Denis Naughten (centre) at the official announcement of the co-development agreement between Bord na Móna and ESB

What is a Solar Farm?

A solar farm is a large-scale renewable energy facility where large numbers of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels are used to generate renewable electricity from the sun.

Solar PV panels are made from semi-conducting materials (such as silicon that is also used in computers and microelectronics) which generate direct current (DC) electricity when there is sunlight/daylight. Even on cloudy days there is enough light for the panels to produce electricity. Solar panels are already in use on the rooftops of both commercial and domestic buildings around the country. In this case it is proposed to mount the panels on the ground.



Ground Mounted PV



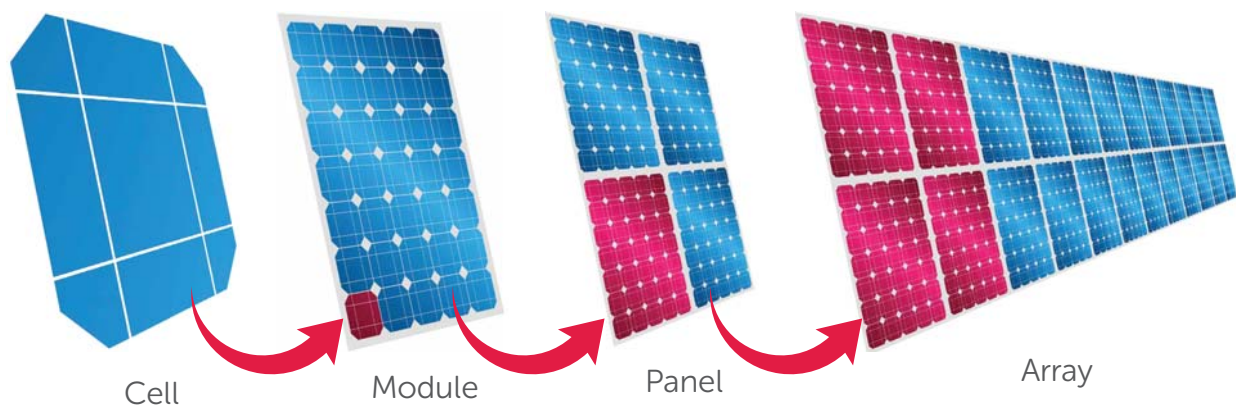
Rooftop Solar PV

How does a Solar Farm work?

Each solar PV panel is made up of a number of solar cells which have an upper and lower layer of silicon. When sunlight shines on the cells an electrical current starts to flow between the two layers of silicon and creates electrical energy. The more intense the light that shines on the solar cells is, the more electrical energy is produced.

Solar cells are wired together to form modules and a number of modules combine to form a solar panel. In the case of solar farms a number of these panels are connected together to form rows, also known as arrays.

The arrays of solar PV panels are ultimately connected to inverters which are used to convert the direct current (DC) generated by the PV panels into an alternating current (AC) which is compatible with the national grid. These are in turn connected to transformers which step up the voltage of the electricity generated to transfer the output from the proposed development to the national transmission grid.



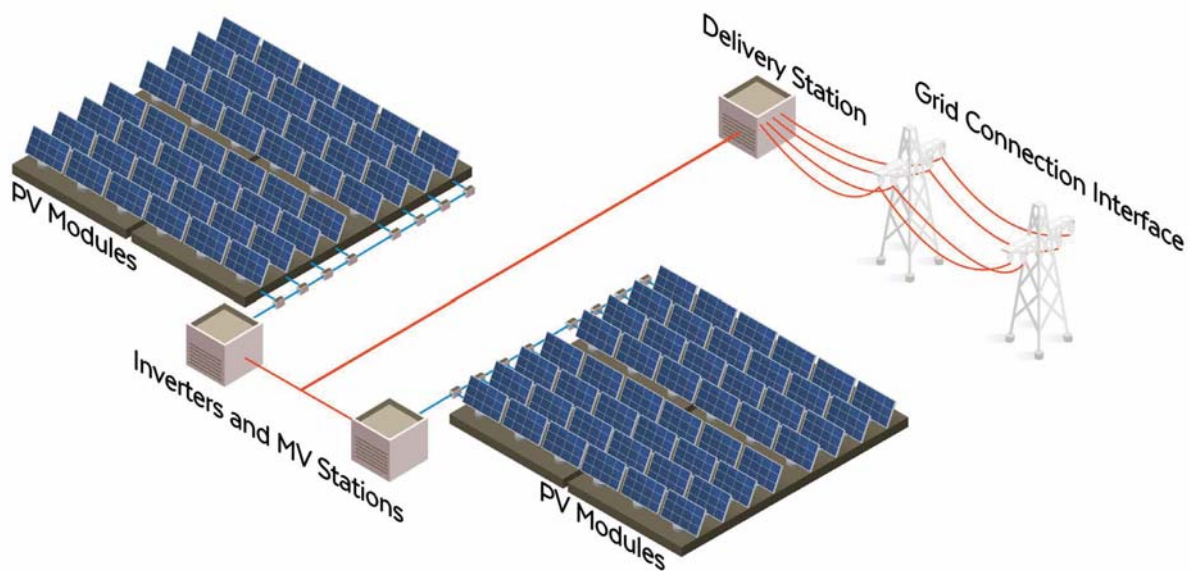
This illustration shows the build up of a solar PV array from cell to module to panel to final array.

Timahoe North Solar Farm

The proposed development at Timahoe North would see the installation of rows (arrays) of solar PV panels mounted on frames across a portion of the site. The arrays would be angled and would run typically east to west across the site, at a distance of 6 - 10m between the front side of one array and the front side of the next array. The arrays would be anchored into the ground using engineered piles.

In addition to the arrays, the development would also include the following associated infrastructure:

- Grid connection;
- Surface water management system;
- Electricity substation;
- Amenity and landscaping;
- Underground cabling and ducting;
- Inverter/transformer station modules;
- Site access, internal roads and parking;
- Operational management facilities such as perimeter fencing, CCTV cameras etc.



Layout of PV array.

Site Location

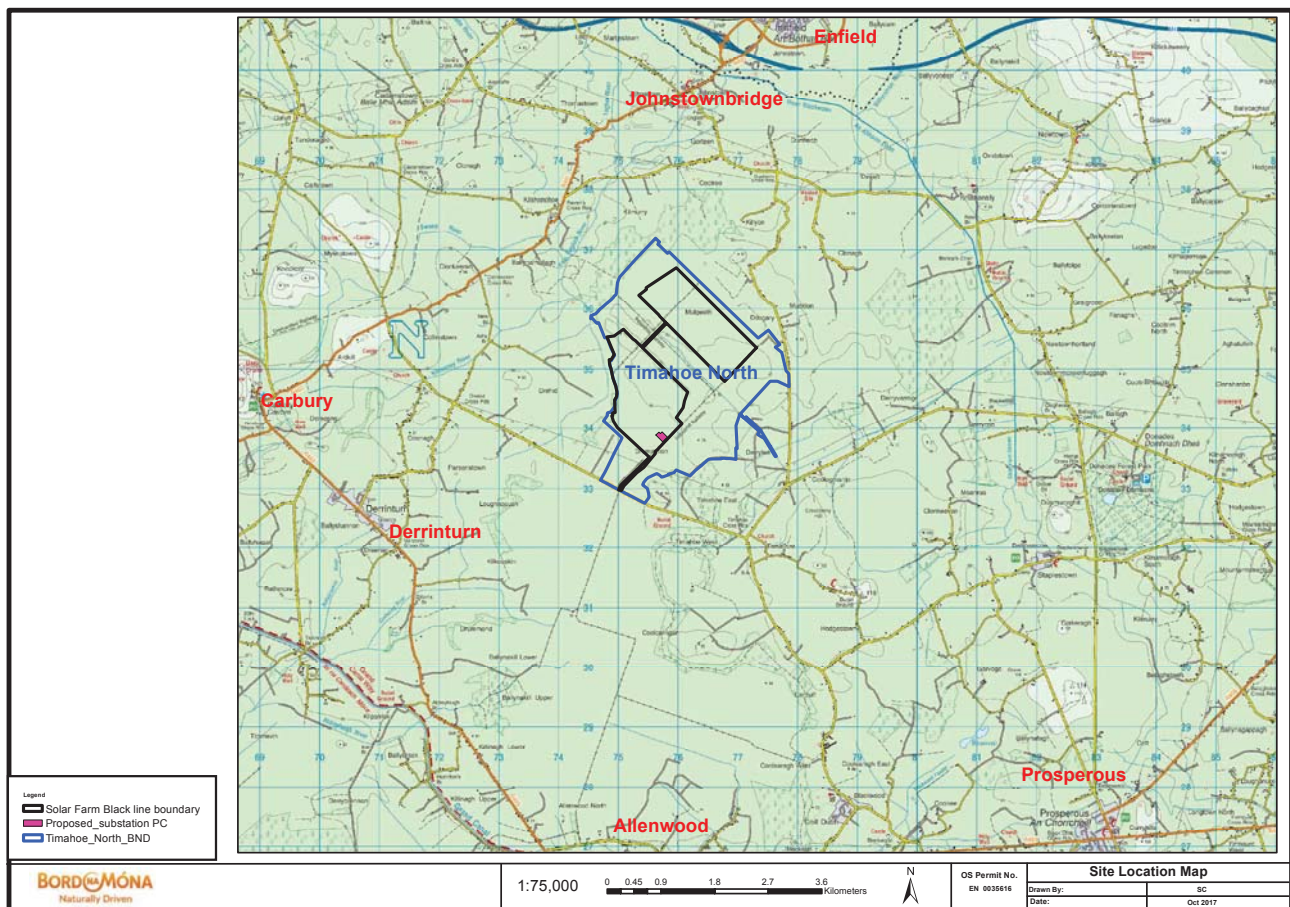
The proposed site is a brownfield site known as Timahoe North Bog and forms part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh Group.

Timahoe North Bog is located in the north-west of County Kildare approximately 6.5km north of the village of Allenwood, 6km east of Carbury and 3km south of Johnstownbridge. It is surrounded by private land on the north, east and west sides. To the south the site is bordered by the L5025 local road and Timahoe South bog.

The site will be accessed from the south via the L5025. This access point is fed from the R402 road from Edenderry to Johnstownbridge, which runs to the west of the site.

The Timahoe North bog is approximately 807 hectares in size and was formerly used for the production of sod peat for power generation and domestic heating purposes. It is currently not in commercial use as it has been out of large scale production for a significant period. A low level of 'turf on the spread' peat extraction activity is undertaken within the site.

The site ranges in elevation from 78 metres ordnance data to 85 metres ordnance data and is well screened from the surrounding area.



Location of proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm

What size will the Solar Farm be?

The size of the solar farm will depend on a number of different criteria which are currently being assessed, for example: spacing between the arrays, proposed height of the arrays, and the energy rating (in watts) of each panel.

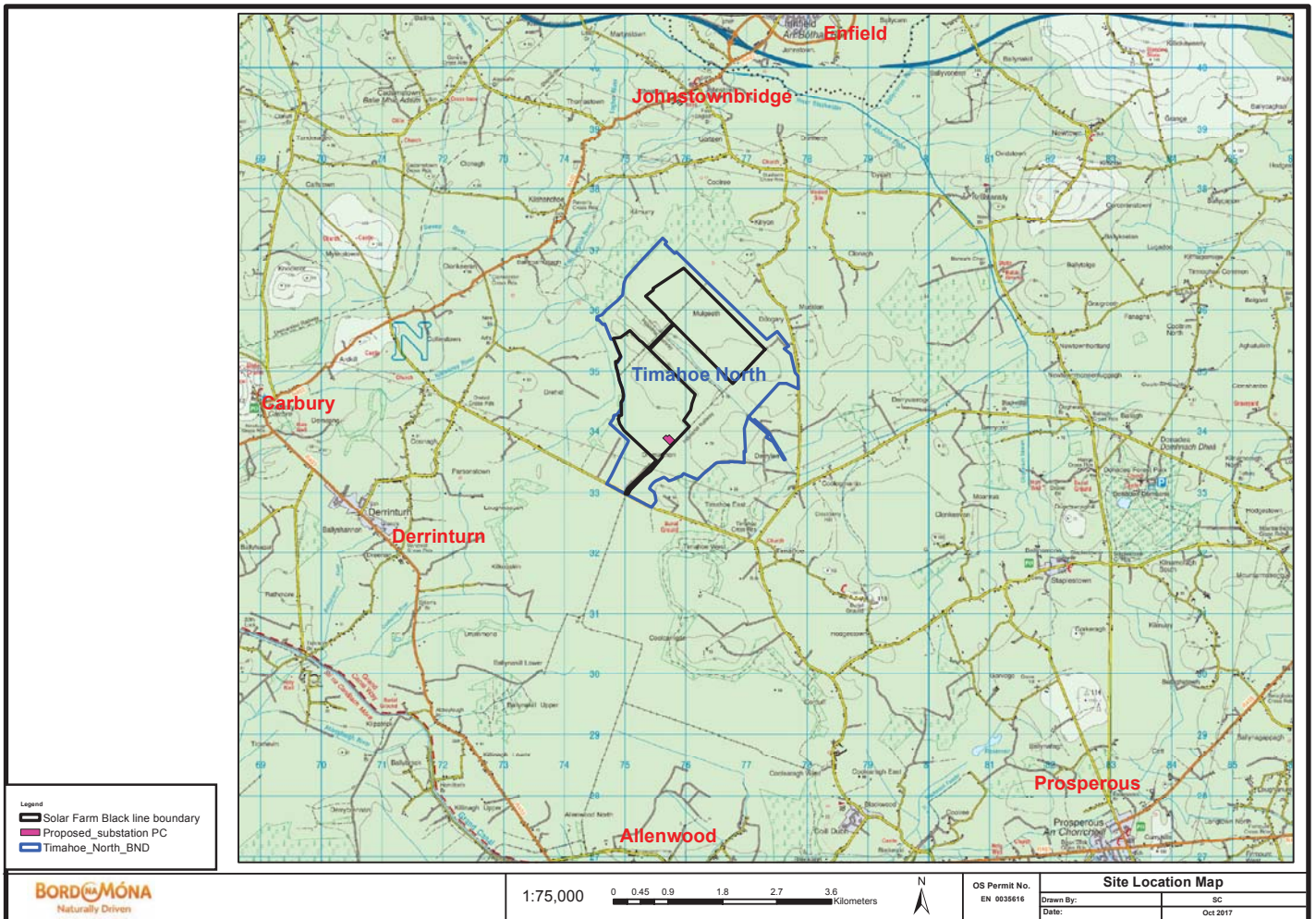
It is intended that the solar photovoltaic (PV) panels will be mounted on metal frames, to a maximum height of 3m above ground level.

As a general guide, 1 megawatt (MW) of Solar PV panels will typically require a net area of 5 acres (2 hectares) but this can vary from 4.0 acres to 5.5 acres (i.e. between 1.6 and 2.2 hectares). Solar farms generate electricity in direct current (DC) and this is then changed into alternating current (AC) for transmission on the electricity grid. It is projected that the proposed solar farm would have a capacity of 70 Megawatts (MW) AC which is equivalent to approximately 90 MW DC and will typically occupy a net area of around 350 acres (142 hectares). With the inclusion of access roads, inverters, substation etc, it is envisaged that the entire solar farm will occupy a gross area of approximately 800 acres (324 hectares).



Typical solar farm

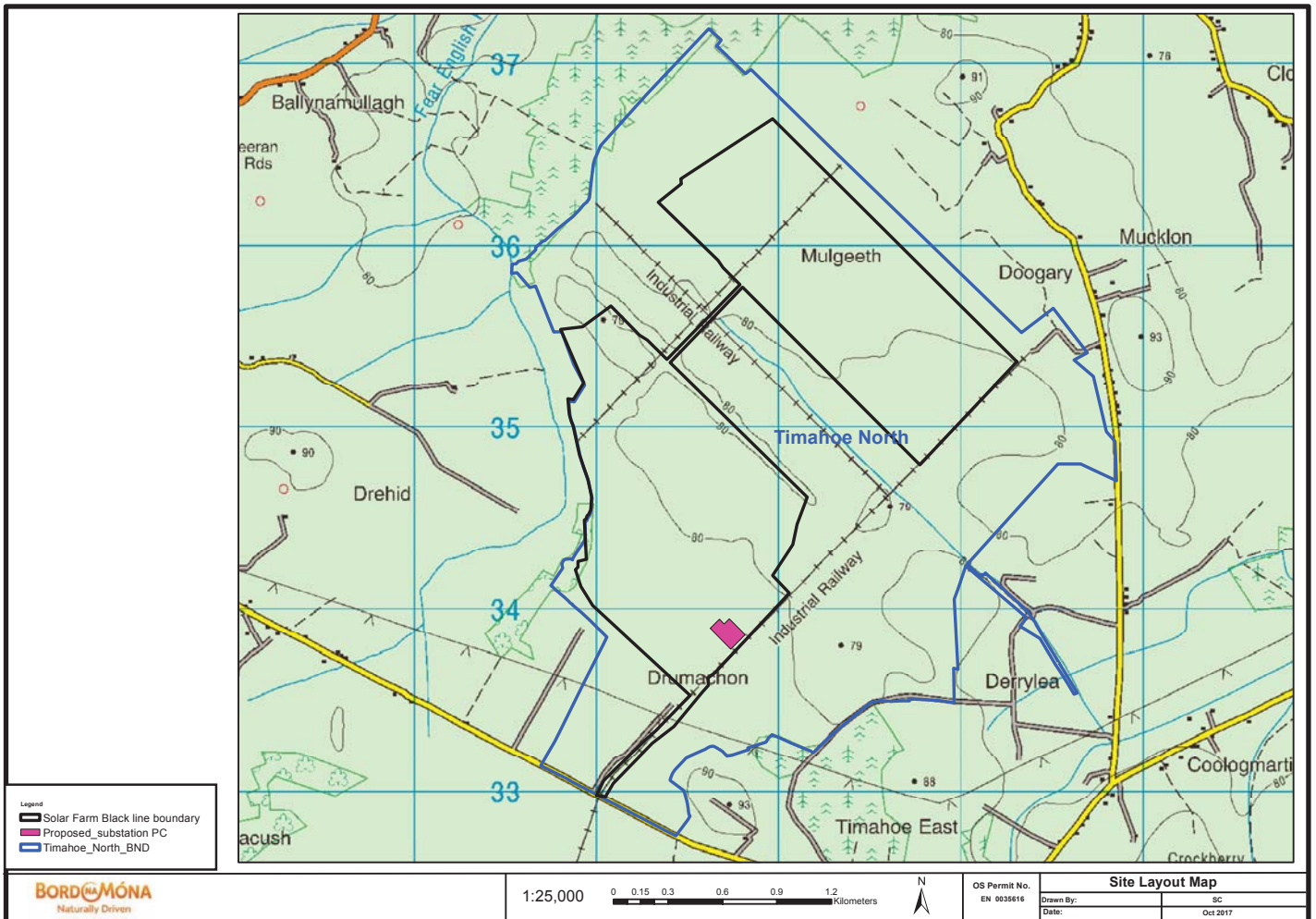
Solar Farm Location Map: Small Scale



Location of proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm

* All plans are provisional at this time

Solar Farm Location Map: Large Scale

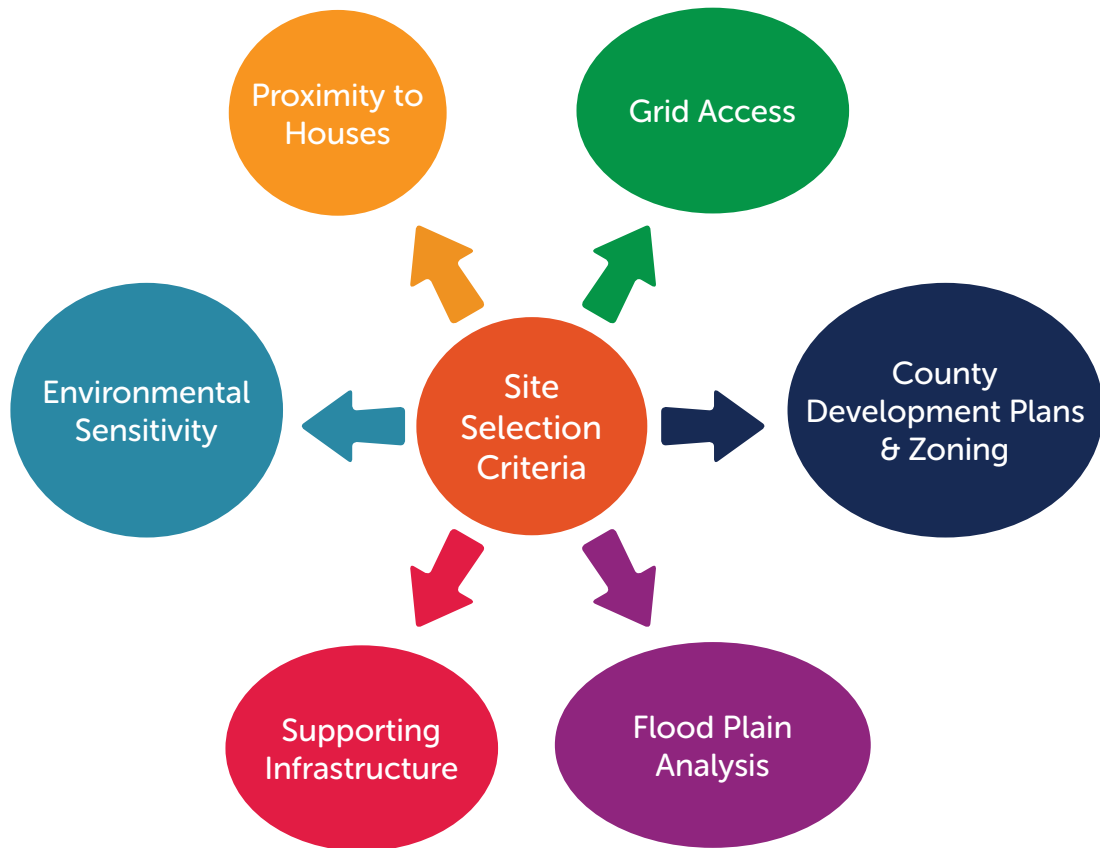


Location of proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm development

* All plans are provisional at this time

Site Selection/Constraints

The main site selection criteria considered when selecting the site and designing the layout for the proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm are as follows:



Once the site has been selected then the following additional constraints are examined for the specific site:

- Landscape character;
- Archaeological heritage;
- Possible amenity elements;
- Surface water management;
- Wildlife habitats/species and designated sites;
- Buildable area, site topography and ground conditions.

Common Queries

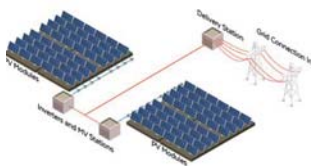
The main queries that tend to arise during the consenting stage of the development of solar projects are outlined below:



Glint and Glare: Glint and Glare can be defined as*:

- Glint - a momentary flash of bright light;
- Glare - a continuous source of bright light.

Solar cells are designed to absorb light, not to reflect it, and therefore the potential for significant glint and glare will not arise as a result of the proposed development. This is further supported by the fact that the proposed development site is flat and the combination of existing screening that will be preserved and further screening (if required) will ensure that the proposed PV panels will not be visible off-site.



Noise: There will be some daytime noise during the construction phase; however, given the remoteness of the site and the short duration of construction (24 months), it is considered that noise emissions will not be an issue. When operational, the solar panels themselves will not produce noise as they operate silently. The inverter/transformer stations and main substation will emit only a very low level of noise and will be fully assessed as part of the application.



Visual Impact: The proposed development will be screened from the local area, as the ground levels within the site are below those of the surrounding area as a result of the historical peat extraction activities at the site. In addition, there is extensive perimeter screening which will be retained, further mitigating the potential for any visual effect.



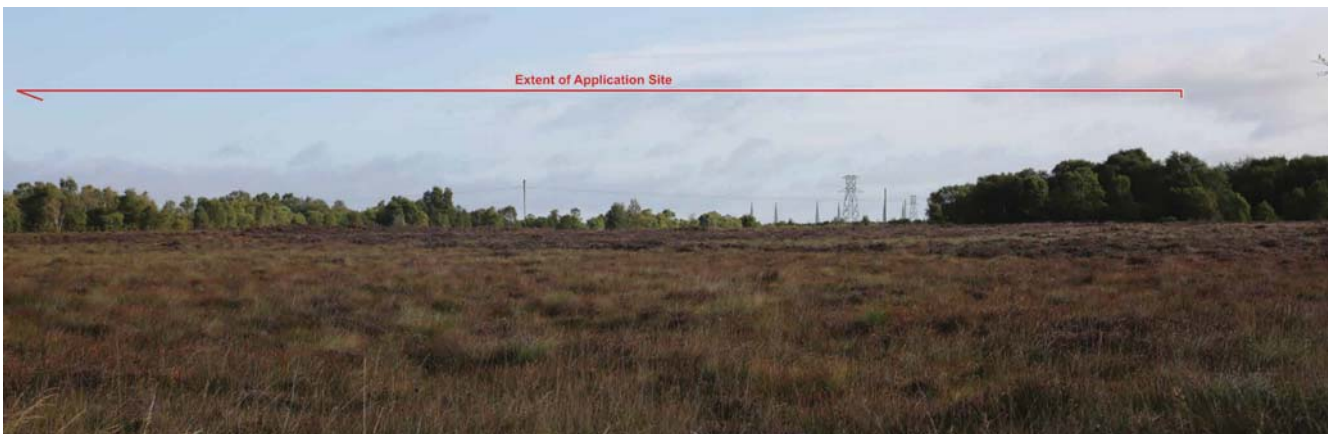
Property Devaluation: Solar panels are a recognised feature of modern house construction and have also been installed on commercial and industrial buildings (all rooftop). A large scale solar farm, like the one proposed here, is a scaled up ground mounted version of the same technology and will not have any significant environmental impacts. Consequently, it is not considered that there will be any devaluation to properties in the area.

* *Technical Guidance for Evaluating Selected Solar Technologies on Airports* – Federal Aviation Administration

Photomontages



PL01: View from the North West along the R402 between Carbury and Johnstownbridge (2km from proposed development)



PL02: View from the south along the L5025 road to Timahoe (800m from proposed development)



PL03: View from the North east along the local road (900m from proposed development)

Solar Farms and Biodiversity

In general, solar farms are considered to be very positive for biodiversity, as they can be incorporated into the landscape with relatively little intervention, require very little maintenance and have minimal impact on bird and animal species living on site or migrating through the site.

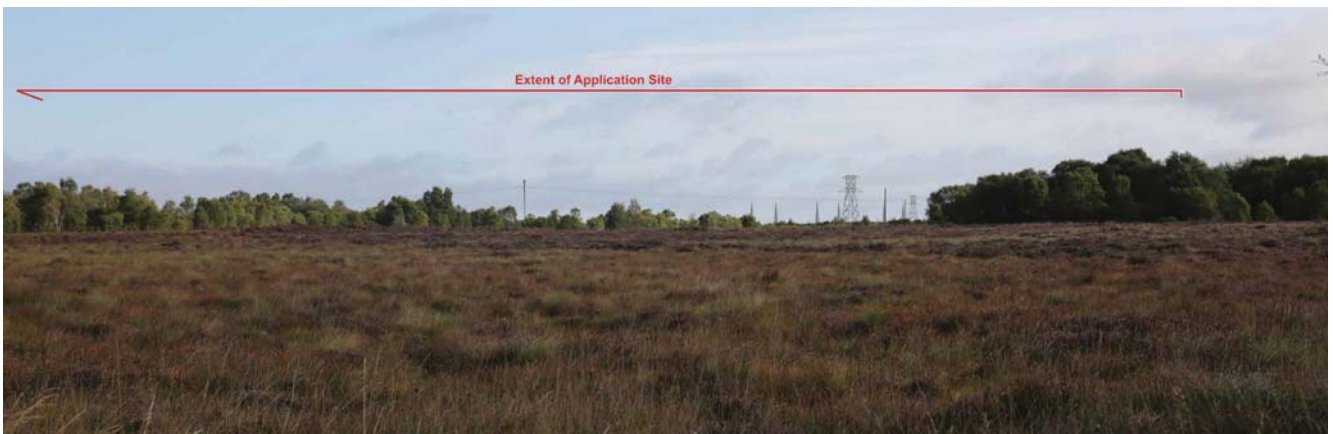
In the case of Timahoe North the development of the solar farm will complement and be integrated into the rehabilitation plan for the site.



Photomontages



PL01: View from the North West along the R402 between Carbury and Johnstownbridge (2km from proposed development)

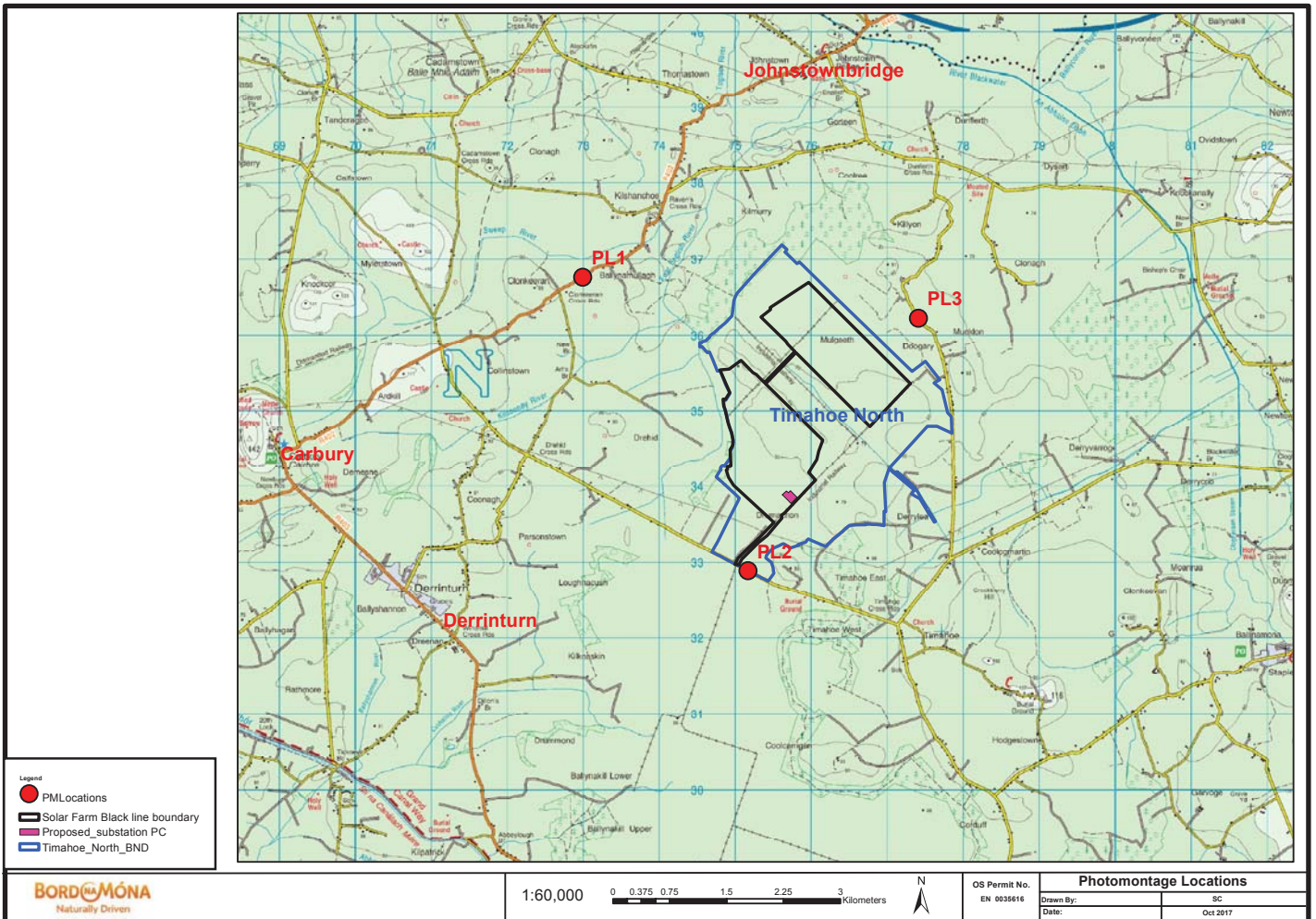


PL02: View from the south along the L5025 road to Timahoe (800m from proposed development)



PL03: View from the North east along the local road (900m from proposed development)

Solar Farm Location Map: Small Scale



Location of viewpoints of the proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm development

* All plans are provisional at this time

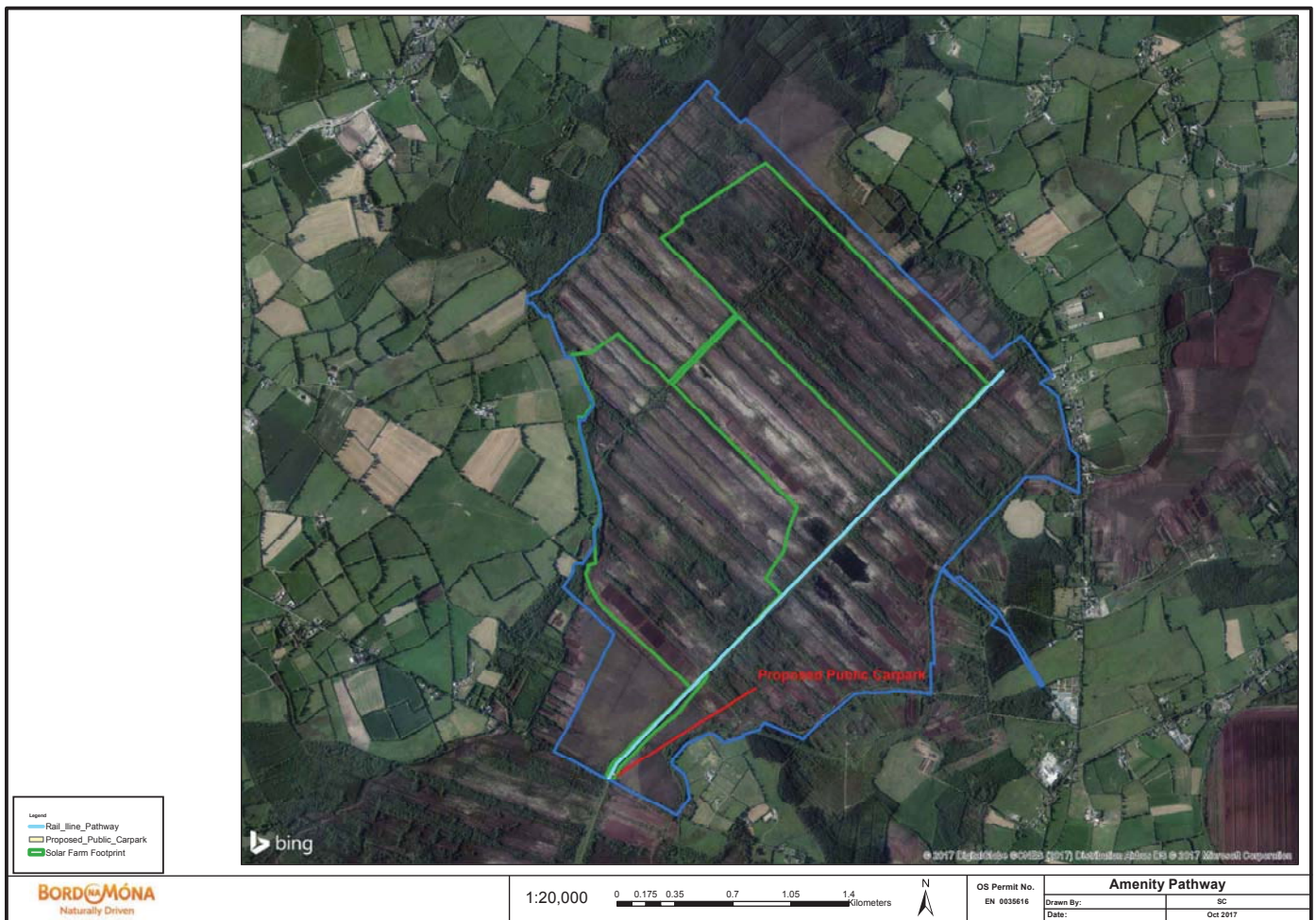
Solar Farms and Amenities/Local Benefits

The proposed solar farm will give rise to a range of benefits at different levels:

At a **Local Level**, it will ensure continuity of commercial activities at the Timahoe North site. It is proposed that the development will also provide amenity access, which can be enjoyed by the local community through the provision of access trail(s). When operational, the solar farm will require personnel to provide security, panel maintenance and landscape maintenance.

In addition, should the solar farm be consented and go into operation a development contribution and annual rates will be required to be paid to Kildare County Council. These monies should assist in the provision of local services.

For information on Regional and National benefits please refer to information booklet.



Amenity Map

Project Planning Timeline

Timahoe North Solar Farm Project Schedule:

Quarter 4 - 2017	Drafting of Scheme Design Public Consultation Events
Quarter 1 - 2018	Preparation of Planning Application documentation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Finalisation of scheme design- Planning Report;- Environmental Report; and- Appropriate Assessment.
Quarter 2 - 2018	Lodgement of Planning Application to consenting authority
Quarter 4 - 2018	Planning Decision

Bord na Móna/ESB Community Engagement Process:

Public Consultation	November 2017 – pre planning consultation session.
Ongoing	Feedback/engagement opportunities through email/Community Liaison Officer.

How to contact us:

Email: TimahoeSolar@bnm.ie

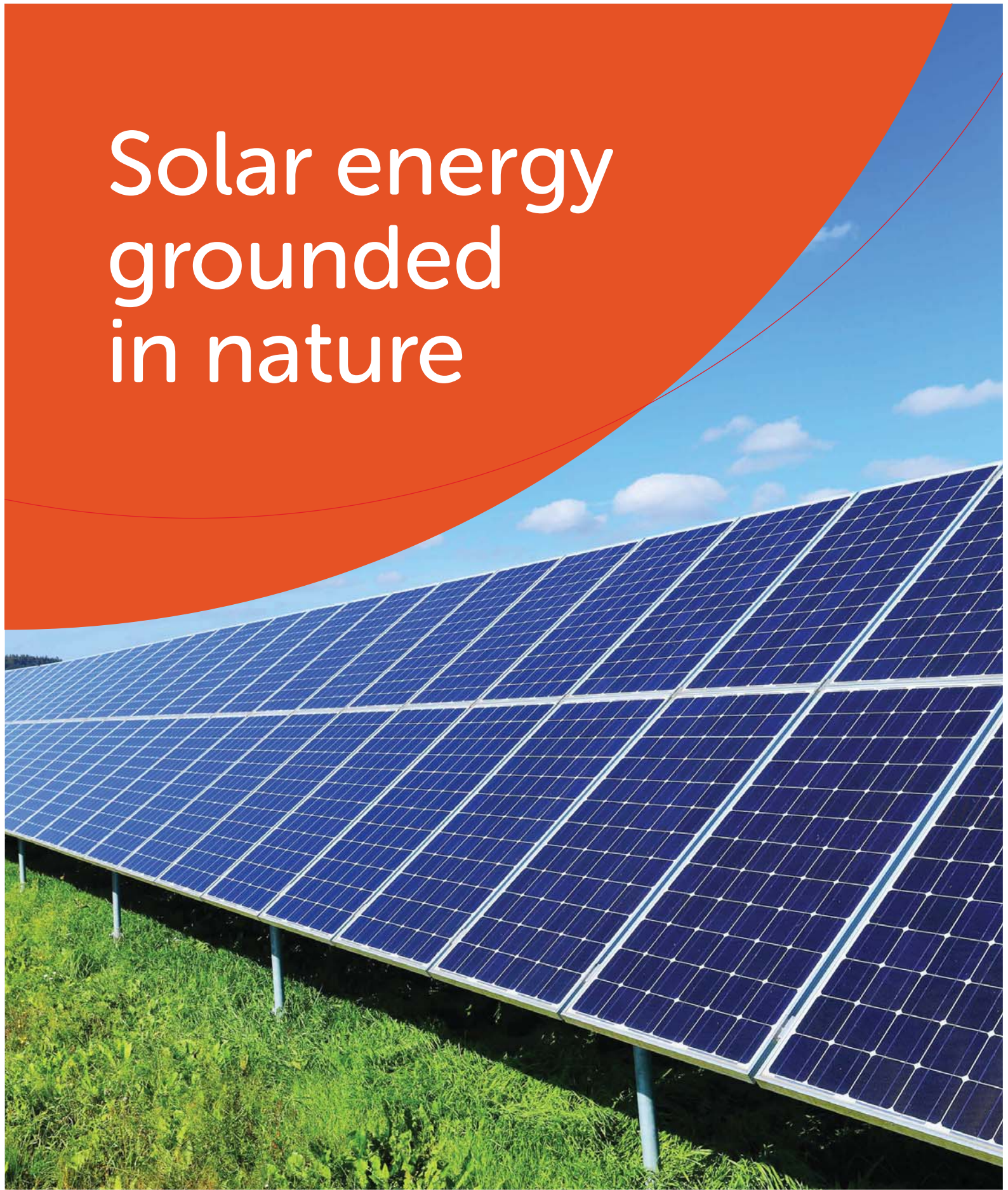
Phone: 087 7087022



BORD^{NA}MÓNA

Partners in Natural Energy

Solar energy grounded in nature



Further Information (contact details)

The Timahoe North Solar Farm project will benefit from participation by residents and communities during each stage of the development. If you wish to be updated or require further information about the proposed development please contact:

Timahoe North Solar Farm Communications Team



Address: Bord na Móna Powergen
FNS 109
Main Street
FREEPOST
Newbridge
Co. Kildare



Tel: 087-7087022 (or text requesting a call back)



E-mail: TimahoeSolar@bnm.ie



BORD NA MÓNA

Partners in
Natural Energy

Proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm



Project Background

On the 27th April 2017, Bord na Móna and ESB announced a co-development agreement to develop solar power in Roscommon, Offaly and Kildare, which will provide renewable energy to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes.

Bord na Móna and ESB have a long track record of developing energy projects together, dating back to the development of the first generation of peat fired power stations. Renewable energy is a strategic growth area for both companies and is aligned with both corporate strategies that include reducing carbon emissions.

The joint venture will access part of Bord na Móna's land bank in strategic locations across the Midlands which is suitable for large scale solar energy projects and brings together the expertise of two leading commercial semi-state companies in renewable energy with significant projects that support Ireland's energy transition.

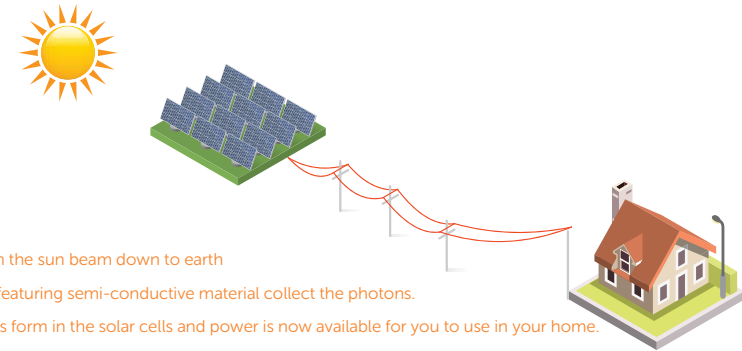
As part of the site selection process Bord na Móna and ESB carried out site investigation works on Timahoe North bog in July 2017 to determine the suitability of ground conditions for the construction of a solar farm. Following on from these works, Timahoe North bog was selected for the proposed development of a solar farm in the area.



Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment - Denis Naughten (centre) at the official announcement of the co-development agreement between ESB and Bord na Móna

Solar Energy Explained

Solar energy is the solar radiation emitted by the sun that reaches the earth. It is a renewable energy source that converts sunlight into heat or electricity.



- Photons from the sun beam down to earth
- Solar panels featuring semi-conductive material collect the photons.
- Free electrons form in the solar cells and power is now available for you to use in your home.

How Solar Energy Works

Solar Farm Explained

A solar farm is a large-scale renewable energy facility where large numbers of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels are used to generate renewable electricity from the sun. Solar PV panels are made from semi-conducting materials (such as silicon that is also used in computers and microelectronics) which generate direct current (DC) electricity when there is sunlight/daylight. Even on cloudy days there is enough light for the panels to produce electricity. Solar panels are already in use on the rooftops of both commercial and domestic buildings around the country. In this case it is proposed to mount the panels on the ground.



Rooftop Solar PV



Ground Mounted PV

Project Location

The proposed site is a brownfield site known as Timahoe North Bog and forms part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh Group. The site is located in the north-east of County Kildare approximately 6.5km north of the village of Allenwood, 6km east of Carbury and 3km south of Johnstownbridge. It is surrounded by private land on the north, east and west sides. To the south the site is bordered by the L5025 local road and Timahoe South bog. The Timahoe North bog is approximately 807 hectares in size and was formerly used for the production of sod peat for power generation and domestic heating purposes. It is currently not in commercial use as it has been out of large scale production for a significant period. A low level of 'turf on the spread' peat extraction activity is undertaken within the site. The proposed site for the solar farm is shown in Figure 1 below.

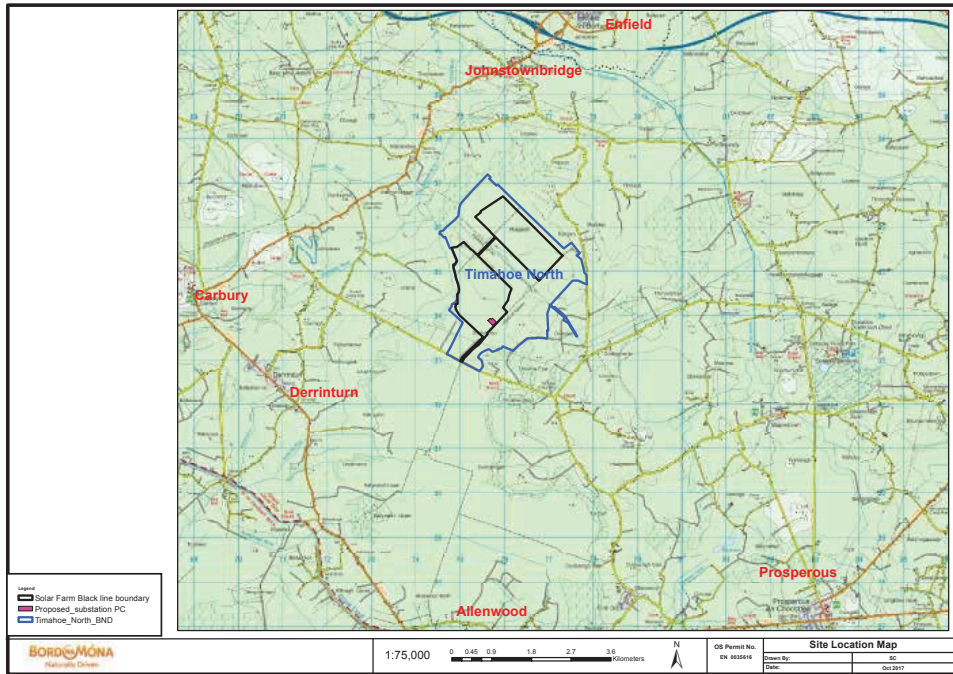
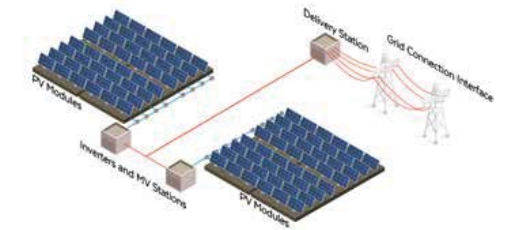


Figure 1: Location Map

About the project

The proposed development at Timahoe North would see the installation of rows (arrays) of solar PV panels mounted on frames across a portion of the site. The arrays would be angled and would run typically east to west across the site, at a distance of 6 - 10m between the front side of one array and the front side of the next array. In addition to the arrays, the development would also include the following associated infrastructure:

- Grid connection;
- Drainage system;
- Electricity substation;
- Amenity and landscaping;
- Underground cabling and ducting;
- Inverter/transformer station modules;
- Site access, internal roads and parking; and
- Operational management facilities such as perimeter fencing, CCTV cameras.



Size of the Solar Farm

The size of the solar farm will depend on a number of different criteria which are currently being assessed; for example: spacing between the arrays, proposed height of the arrays, and the energy rating (in watts) of each panel.

As a general guide, 1 megawatt (MW) of Solar PV panels will typically require a net area of 5 acres (2 hectares) but this can vary from 4.0 acres to 5.5 acres (i.e. between 1.6 and 2.2 hectares). Solar farms generate electricity in direct current (DC) and this is then changed into alternating current (AC) for transmission on the electricity grid. It is projected that the proposed solar farm would have a capacity of 70 Megawatts (MW) AC which is equivalent to approximately 90 MW DC and will typically occupy a net area of around 350 acres (142 hectares). With the inclusion of access roads, inverters, substation etc, it is envisaged that the entire solar farm will occupy a gross area of approximately 800 acres (324 hectares).

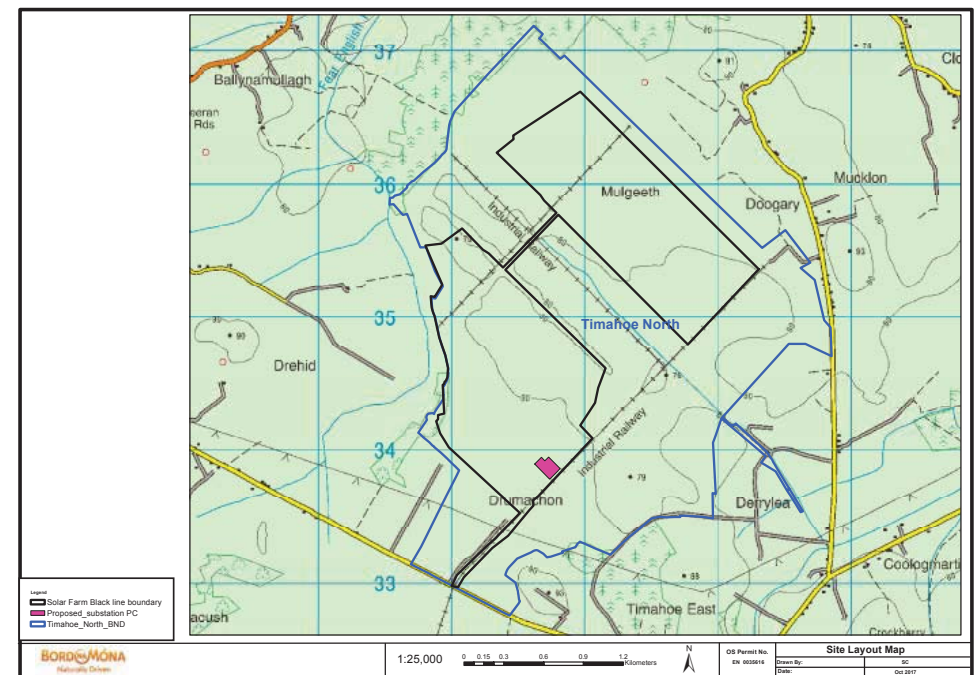


Figure 2: Layout Map

Amenity

Although the solar farm itself will not be accessible to the public, it is proposed that the development will provide amenity access which can be enjoyed by the local community through the provision of access trail(s).



Figure 3: Proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm Amenity Map

Height of panels

The Solar PV panels will be mounted on metal frames, to a maximum height of 3m above ground level.

Site Access and Security

The site will be accessed from the south via the L5025. This access point is fed from the R402 road from Edenderry to Johnstownbridge, which runs to the west of the site. The solar PV arrays will be anchored into the ground using engineered piles. Solar PV arrays are generally not readily accessible. Fencing is typically constructed around the solar PV arrays to restrict access to the high voltage infrastructure within the site.

Construction

The construction will be broken into a number of phases including ground preparation, sub-station development and panel and inverter installation; this will be followed by testing and commissioning.

Employment & Lifespan

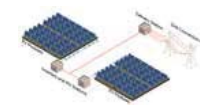
Typical maintenance activity would include land/ground maintenance. Panel cleaning, repair and condition monitoring would also be deployed. The solar farm will have a projected lifespan of 25-30 years.

Common Queries



- **Glint and Glare**

Glint is a momentary flash of bright light, while Glare is a continuous source of bright light. Solar cells are designed to absorb light, not reflect it and therefore the potential for significant glint and glare will not arise as a result of the proposed development.



- **Noise**

There will be some daytime noise during the construction phase; however, given the remoteness of the site and the duration of construction, it is considered that noise emissions will not be an issue. When operational, the solar panels themselves will not produce noise as they operate silently. The inverter/transformer stations and main substation will emit a very low level of noise and this will be fully assessed as part of the application.



- **Visual Impact**

The proposed development will be screened from the local area, as the ground levels within the site are below those of the surrounding area as a result of the historical peat extraction activities at the site. In addition, there is extensive perimeter screening which will be retained, further mitigating the potential for any visual effect.



- **Decommissioning**

When a solar farm reaches the end of its operating lifespan, they can be removed and recycled.

Solar Farms and biodiversity

In general, solar farms are considered to be very positive for biodiversity, as they can be incorporated into the landscape with relatively little intervention, require very little maintenance and have minimal impact on bird and animal species living on site or migrating through the site.

In the case of Timahoe North the development of the solar farm will complement and be integrated into the habitat rehabilitation plan for the site.



Need for solar energy

Ireland has a binding target from the EU for 2020 which requires 16% of its energy to be generated from renewable sources. This will require 40% of the electricity portion of our energy to be produced from renewable sources by 2020. More renewable capacity will be required by 2030 as the renewable energy target increases to at least 27% across the EU member states.

"Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030" (White paper on energy policy) and the Programme for Government both call for the inclusion of solar in the energy mix. The white paper states: "As new renewable energy solutions such as bioenergy, solar photovoltaic (PV) and offshore energy mature and become more cost effective they will be included in the renewable energy mix".

This proposed project will assist in the delivery of this objective and will contribute to both Ireland's and the EU's renewable energy targets. It will also contribute to increasing the security of energy supply in Ireland and facilitate a higher level of energy generation self-sufficiency.

Benefits of the Development

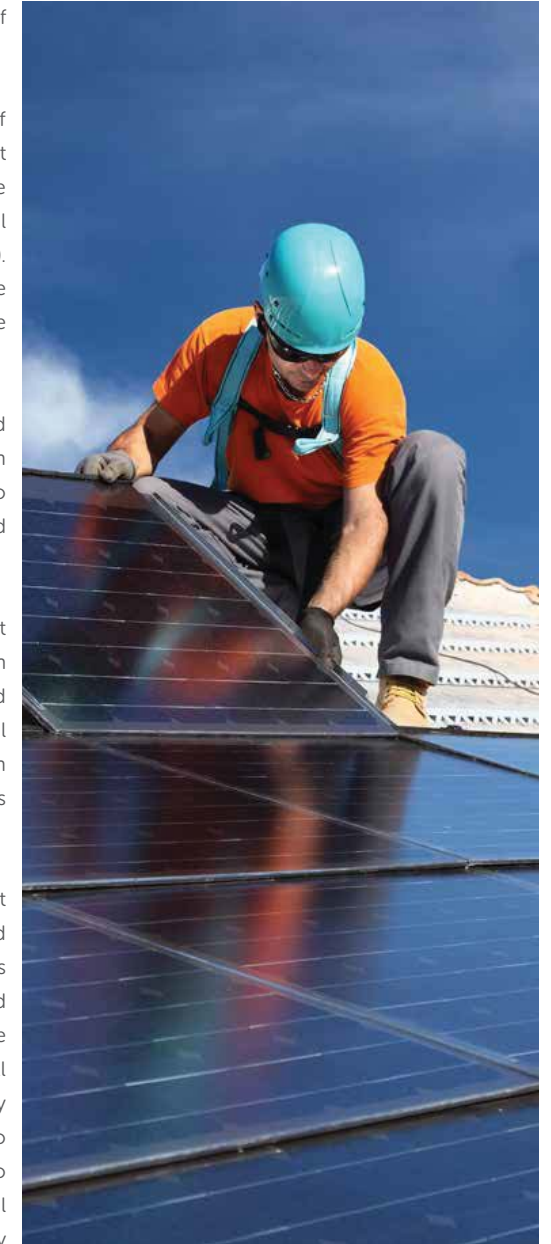
The proposed solar farm will give rise to a range of benefits at different levels:

At a Local Level, it will ensure continuity of commercial activities at the Timahoe North site. It is proposed that the development will also provide amenity access, which can be enjoyed by the local community through the provision of access trail(s). When operational, the solar farm will require personnel to provide security, panel maintenance and landscape maintenance.

In addition, should the solar farm be consented and go into operation a development contribution and annual rates will be required to be paid to Kildare County Council. These monies should assist in the provision of local services.

At a Regional Level, the new development will help to supply demand for electricity in the Midlands region, resulting from renewed economic growth. During construction potential economic benefit may be created in the region through the supply of services and materials (concrete, stone, and fencing) to the solar farm.

At a National Level, the proposed development will contribute to the generation capacity required to meet Ireland's commitment to increasing its renewable energy sources in the post-2020 period and in particular the production of renewable electricity. During operation the solar farm will replace the equivalent generation of electricity from fossil fuels and will therefore contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It will also assist with reducing our dependence on external energy sources and help to improve energy security of supply.



Photomontages



PL01: View from the North West along the R402 between Carbury and Johnstownbridge (2km from proposed development)



PL02: View from the south along the L5025 road to Timahoe (800m from proposed development)



PL03: View from the North east along the local road (900m from proposed development)

About the ESB



ESB is Ireland's foremost energy company and the largest supplier of renewable electricity in Ireland. Through innovation, expertise and investment, ESB is leading the way in developing a modern, efficient electricity system, capable of delivering sustainable and competitive energy supplies to our customers. Every day, ESB works for a better energy future by investing in low carbon generating technologies, building smarter electricity networks and working with others to find innovative solution to today's energy challenges.

Established in 1927, ESB is a strong, diversified and vertically integrated utility. ESB operates right across the electricity market, from generation through transmission and distribution to supply. ESB also operates in a range of complementary sectors including telecommunications, international engineering consultancy and gas. ESB contributes over €2 billion annually to the Irish economy through dividends, investments, taxes and jobs. ESB provides significant employment both directly, with 7,600 employees, and indirectly through contractors and service providers.

About Bord na Móna



Established in 1934 as the Turf Development Board, renamed Bord na Móna in 1946, the Company committed itself over 80 years ago to delivering sustainable industry to Ireland using indigenous resources. Moving to environmentally friendly renewable energy sources is imperative and the Company intends to lead that change with the transition to peat free electricity generation by 2030. The Company sees this as an opportunity to provide energy security for the future. By repositioning and restructuring, it will ensure the future success and sustainability of their business for the benefit of all their key stakeholders – customers, suppliers, employees, communities and the State.

Transformation will be driven by new uses of Bord na Móna's landbank. Its focus is on developing businesses with an understanding of the need to work in harmony with the natural environment and guided by their sustainability principles – economic, social and environmental. Bord na Móna is committed to innovation, sustainable growth and providing energy security for decades to come.

Proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm Amenity Map



Legend

- Rail_line_Pathway
- Proposed_Public_Carpark
- Solar Farm Footprint

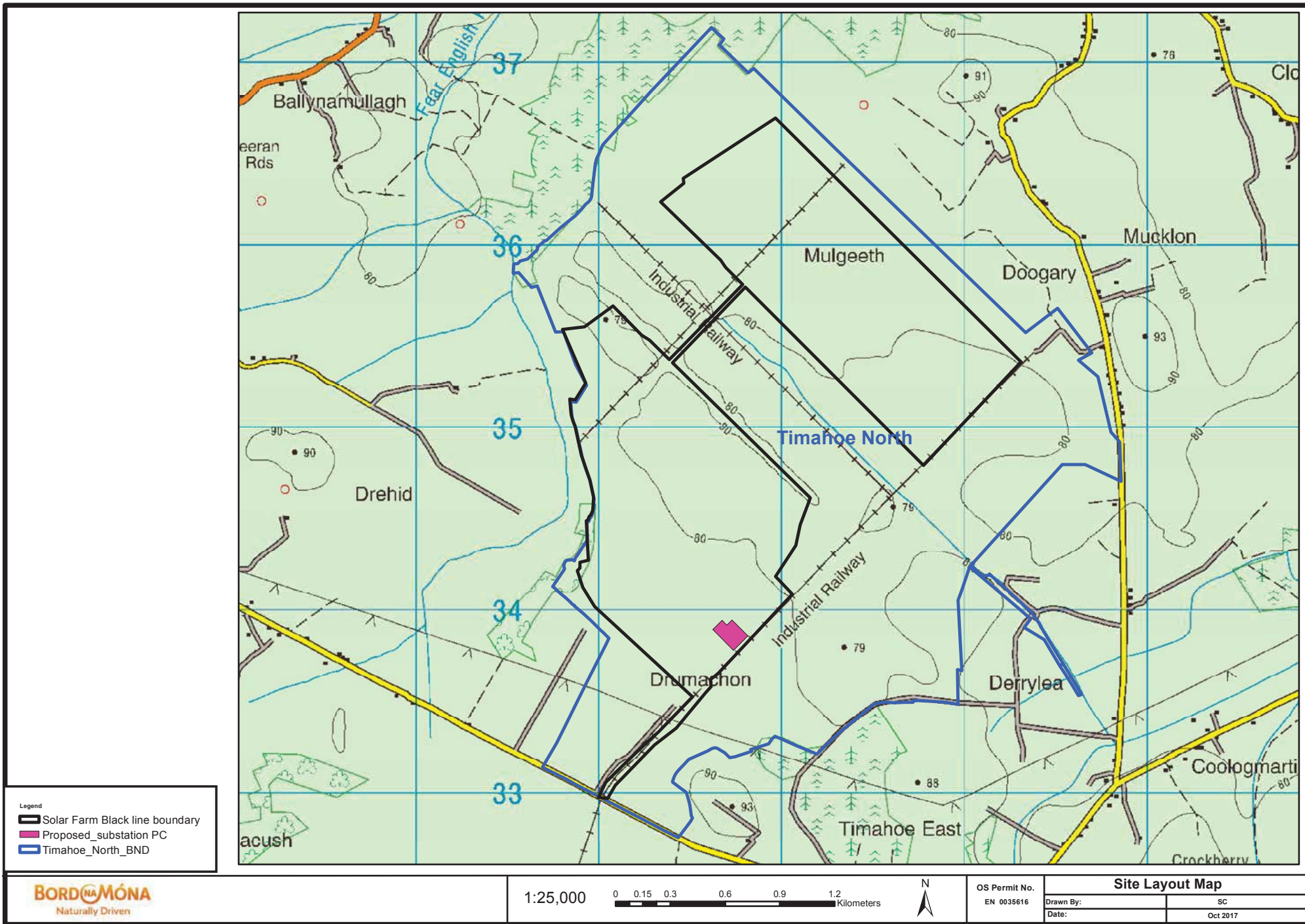





OS Permit No.
EN 0035616

Amenity Pathway

Drawn By:	SC
Date:	Oct 2017

Proposed Timahoe North Solar Farm Location Map



- Legend
-  Solar Farm Black line boundary
 -  Proposed_substation PC
 -  Timahoe_North_BND

