

community concerns

Consult, respond, assess

We believe that working with the community is of paramount importance and we take our responsibilities seriously in providing accurate, detailed information. We work closely with the local community and other interested parties to aid in the understanding of the need for wind turbines and their effect on the environment.

Before applying for planning permission, we will spend up to two years compiling a detailed environmental statement to determine the appearance and effects of the project on the environment and the community.



OWNER'S PACK

Why Wind Energy works
Land diversification
Turbines on your land
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The environment
Frequently asked questions



Intelligent Solutions

exploding the myths

Frequently asked questions

The Environmental Statement helps to set the record straight on several issues of concern for the local community - not least those urban myths that have grown up over wind turbines.

Are wind turbines noisy?

No. Modern wind turbines are generally quiet in operation, and compared to the noise of trees blowing in the breeze, road traffic, trains, or aircraft the noise from wind turbines is very low. Outside the nearest houses, which are at least 350 yards away, and more often further, the sound of a wind turbine generating electricity is likely to be about the same level as noise from a flowing stream about 50-100 yards away.

Do they flicker in the sun?

Yes, but shadow flicker is almost never a problem for residences near new wind farms, and in the few cases where it could be, it is easily avoided.

Do wind farms affect TV and radio?

Wind turbines can interfere with TV signals if a turbine is in the line-of-sight between a receiver and a signal source. This can be remedied with the use of relays or by improving receivers. This is not an issue when using satellite or cable television.

Will my property rates go up?

Any additional property rates in relation to the wind farm will be taken care of by TCI Renewables as part of the land lease deal.

What about people and wildlife?

Modern wind turbines are so safe they successfully operate near schools, in urban settings and densely populated areas, and in rural communities - and there is no evidence to indicate that wind turbines drive tourists away. Wind energy development's overall impact on flora and fauna is extremely low compared with other human-related activities.

How long does it take to pay back the energy used to make a turbine?

The average wind farm will pay back the energy used to make it in three to five months. This compares favourably with coal or nuclear power stations where the pay back period is around six months

Where can I find more information on wind energy?

There are many sources on the Internet, but two of the best web sites for the UK would be:

www.bwea.com (the British Wind Energy website)

www.yes2wind.com

www.tcirenewables.com
info@tcirenewables.com

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WIND POWER

making it work



www.tcirenewables.com

wind: the basics



Clean, reliable, free

Unlike many other forms of energy, wind power is clean - it doesn't produce dangerous waste and doesn't contribute to global warming.

Wind power is nothing new: windmills have been used for thousands of years as a way of harnessing the wind and putting its energy to good use. A modern wind turbine is simply an improved windmill.

As a power source, wind is abundant, reliable and free. Its use has dramatically increased in recent years because of the fears of fossil fuel shortages, climate change and concerns over the safety of nuclear power.

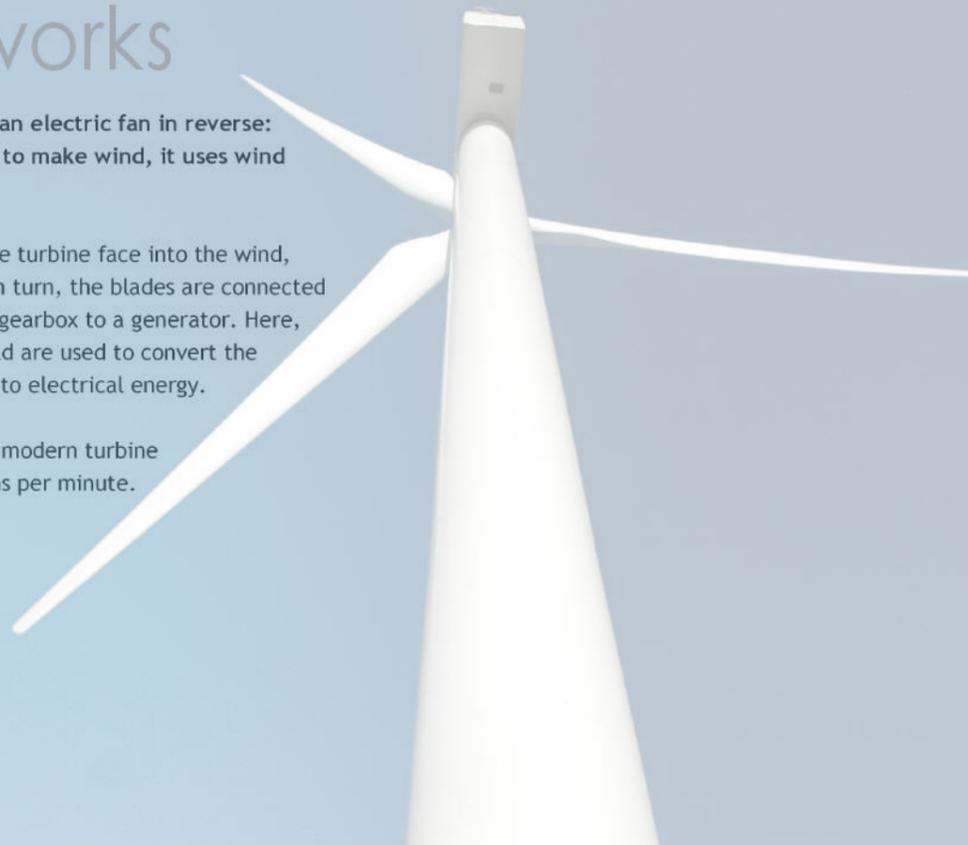
Objectors claim that turbines are a 'blot on the landscape'. Supporters would argue that they are graceful and futuristic. This is of course down to personal taste, however one thing that scientists agree on is that climate change is likely to alter the landscape more significantly than wind turbines.

how it works

A wind turbine is basically an electric fan in reverse: instead of using electricity to make wind, it uses wind to make electricity.

The blades on the side of the turbine face into the wind, which pushes them round. In turn, the blades are connected either directly or through a gearbox to a generator. Here, changes in the magnetic field are used to convert the massive rotational energy into electrical energy.

On average, the blades of a modern turbine turn at around 15 revolutions per minute.



diversification: the benefits

Effortless, sustainable income

Working on the land has become increasingly difficult over recent years. But landowners throughout the United Kingdom are now realising that they can use their land to harvest electricity from the wind.

By diversifying into wind power, you have the opportunity to receive a regular income for up to 25 years - with little or no effort from you as the landowner.

The amount of income received is dependant upon the size and number of the turbines installed and the amount of electricity generated. You may also benefit from the ability to buy electricity at advantageous rates.

Additional benefits are also apparent within the immediate community. Local companies are used wherever possible to undertake elements of the site development and maintenance.

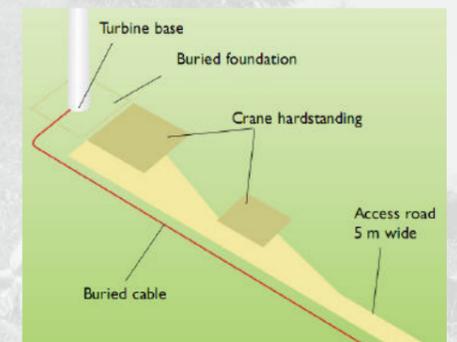
TCI Renewables will conduct the full development of the site, with no costs or liability to you as the landowner. This opportunity to diversify can only help improve and sustain the rural way of life in the UK.

turbines and your land



Windfarms can easily co-exist with traditional livestock and agricultural farming practises. Once installed, a wind turbine has a very small footprint so crops can be planted and harvested and animals can graze undisturbed right up to the base of the towers.

Installation should take no more than around six months during which time access is required for construction and delivery vehicles. Once the turbines are in place, normal farming can resume.



- Short construction times
- Minimum land disruption
- Buried foundations and cables
- Continued farming
- No labour or expense
- Community benefits
- Green energy

Concrete bases and connection cables are buried. By running cables and roads along existing tracks and boundaries where possible, the actual amount of disturbed land can be kept to a minimum.

It is not necessary to fence off the steel towers, and the rotating blades have a clearance of well over 30 metres.

A modern turbine typically has a hub height of around 85 metres and a blade diameter of 90 metres. That means the blade tip, at its highest point, will be at around 125 metres.