

File With _____

SECTION 131 FORM

Appeal NO: PL 03. 239378.Defer Re O/H ☐

TO:SEO

Having considered the contents of the submission dated/ received 5/9/11 fromM. McNamara I recommend that section 131 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000~~be~~/not be invoked at this stage for the following reason(s):.No new issuesE.O.: And TurnerDate: 12/9/11

To EO: _____

Section 131 not to be invoked at this stage. ☐Section 131 to be invoked – allow 2/4 weeks for reply. ☐

S.E.O.: _____

Date: _____

S.A.O.: _____

Date: _____

M _____

Please prepare BP _____ - Section 131 notice enclosing a copy of the attached submission

to: _____

Allow 2/4 weeks – BP _____

EO: _____

Date: _____

AA: _____

Date: _____

File with _____

OBSERVER FORM

Appeal No: PL 03. 239328

S.37

Received: <u>5/09/2011</u>	Date Appeal Lodged: <u>8/08/2011</u>
	Date Last Appeal Lodged: <u>—</u>
	Date of E.I.S. Publication: <u>—</u>

Name: <u>Michael McManara TD</u>
Address/Agent: <u>Leinster House, Kildare St.</u> <u>Dublin 2</u>
Status: Invalid – (insert reason):

VALID	INVALID
Mr. <u>Levin</u>	1. RETURN TO SENDER with BP _____
1. Acknowledge with BP <u>40</u>	2. Keep envelope ☐
2. Keep copy of Board's letter ☐	3. Keep copy of Board's letter ☐
3. Prepare refund form ☐	4. Prepare refund form ☐

Attach to file

(a) R/S ☐	(d) Screening ☒
(b) Mapping ☐	(e) Inspectorate ☐
(c) Processing ☐	

RETURN TO EO ☐

EO: <u>[Signature]</u>	AA: <u>N</u>
Date: <u>6/9/11</u>	Date: <u>6/9/11</u>
Comments:	

An Bord Pleanála
64 Marlborough Street,
Dublin 1

AN BORD PLEANÁLA
TIME 15:58 BY Itand
05 SEP 2011
LTR-DATED FROM CO
PL

5th September 2011

PL03.239378. Windfarm Development at Coore/Shanavough

AN BORD PLEANÁLA
Received: 5-9-11
Fee: €50 Cash
B115871

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to make the following representation in respect of the above planning application appeal and I wish to be kept informed of its progress.

At the outset, I wish to state that I support the need for renewable energy and the aim of the Clare County Development Plan to create a low carbon county. The Council is to be congratulated on its proactive approach and, in particular, its preparation of the Clare Wind Energy Strategy 2011-2017. It is important, however, as stated in the Clare County Development Plan "to strike the appropriate balance".

I have met with some residents of the area who have expressed serious concerns about the proximity of proposed turbines to their homes.

Having regard to the height of the proposed turbines, the residents are of the opinion that the proposed separation distances are inadequate and relate to much smaller turbines. This close proximity, if permitted, may give rise to serious issues with regard to noise, shadow flicker, low frequency vibration and otherwise detract from the residential amenities of the area affecting the health of those living in close proximity. As a consequence, it may also result in a devaluation of their property.

In relation to noise, the proposal may breach the Department of Environment 'Wind Energy Guidelines to Planning Authorities' which recommend noise levels of no greater than 35-40 dB(A) adjacent to homes. A level of 42 dB(A) is conservatively predicted by the applicants. As this noise will be equally present day or night, is an even greater concern as the World Health Organisation recommends that noise levels do not exceed 30 dB(A) at night time.

It is very important that these issues be given very careful consideration by the Board, and that the needs and rights of local residents are respected. In this regard I would request that the Council implement Objective CDP 10.3 (b) of its own Development Plan which states:

"To strike an appropriate balance between facilitating wind energy development and protecting the residential amenity of neighbouring property in respect of noise, proliferation and visual impact."

In doing so, I believe it will be possible to meet renewable energy targets. I would like to stress again that most of the residents are supportive in principle of developments of this nature, once their needs and rights are respected in a fair manner.

In addition, the following scientific research has been brought to my attention by the residents in support of their concerns.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

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The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

Wind Turbine Noise

1. [John P. Harrison](#)

1. *Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, harrisjp@physics.queensu.ca*

Abstract

Following an introduction to noise and noise regulation of wind turbines, the problem of adverse health effects of turbine noise is discussed. This is attributed to the characteristics of turbine noise and deficiencies in the regulation of this noise. Both onshore and offshore wind farms are discussed

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/256>

Industrial Wind Turbine Development and Loss of Social Justice?

1. [Carmen M. E. Krogh](#)

1. *Killaloe, Ontario, Canada, krogh@email.toast.net*

Abstract

This article explores the loss of social justice reported by individuals living in the environs of industrial wind turbines (IWTs). References indicate that some individuals residing in proximity to IWT facilities experience adverse health effects. These adverse health effects are severe enough that some families have abandoned their homes. Individuals report they welcomed IWTs into their community and the negative consequences were unexpected. Expressions of grief are exacerbated by the emotional and physical toll of individuals' symptoms, loss of enjoyment of homes and property, disturbed living conditions, financial loss, and the lack of society's recognition of their situation. The author has investigated the reported loss of social justice through a review of literature, personal interviews with, and communications from, those reporting adverse health effects. The author's intention is to create awareness that loss of social justice is being associated with IWT development. This loss of justice arises from a number of factors, including the lack of fair process, the loss of rights, and associated disempowerment. These societal themes require further investigation. Research by health professionals and social scientists is urgently needed to address the health and social impacts of IWTs operating near family homes.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/321>

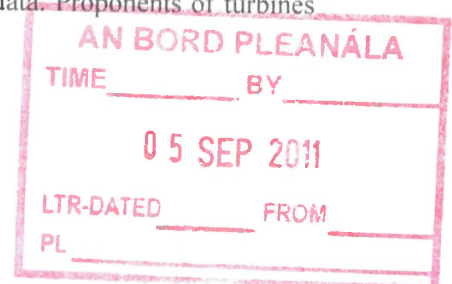
Properly Interpreting the Epidemiologic Evidence About the Health Effects of Industrial Wind Turbines on Nearby Residents

1. [Carl V. Phillips](#)

1. *Populi Health Institute, Wayne, PA, USA, cvphilo@gmail.com*

Abstract

There is overwhelming evidence that wind turbines cause serious health problems in nearby residents, usually stress-disorder-type diseases, at a nontrivial rate. The bulk of the evidence takes the form of thousands of adverse event reports. There is also a small amount of systematically gathered data. The adverse event reports provide compelling evidence of the seriousness of the problems and of causation in this case because of their volume, the ease of observing exposure and outcome incidence, and case-crossover data. Proponents of turbines



have sought to deny these problems by making a collection of contradictory claims including that the evidence does not "count," the outcomes are not "real" diseases, the outcomes are the victims' own fault, and that acoustical models cannot explain why there are health problems so the problems must not exist. These claims appeared to have swayed many nonexpert observers, though they are easily debunked. Moreover, though the failure of models to explain the observed problems does not deny the problems, it does mean that we do not know what, other than kilometers of distance, could sufficiently mitigate the effects. There has been no policy analysis that justifies imposing these effects on local residents. The attempts to deny the evidence cannot be seen as honest scientific disagreement and represent either gross incompetence or intentional bias.

Environmental and Economic Impacts of Integrating Photovoltaic and Wind-Turbine Energy Systems in the Canadian Residential Sector

1. [Ali M. Syed](#)

1. *Dalhousie University*

1. [Alan S. Fung](#)

1. *Ryerson University*

1. [V. Ismet Ugursal](#)

1. *Dalhousie University*

Abstract

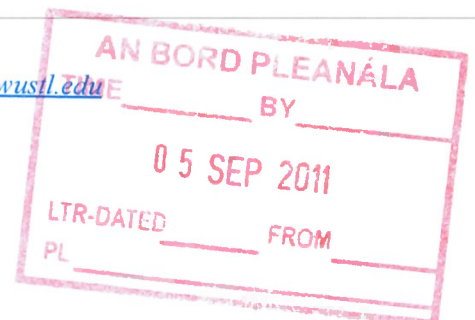
The Canadian residential sector contributes approximately 80 megatons of GHGs to the environment yearly. With the ratification of Kyoto Protocol, Canada has committed to reduce its 1990 GHG emission levels by at least 5% between 2008 and 2012. To meet this target, Canada must evaluate and exploit all feasible means to reduce fossil fuel energy consumption and GHG emissions. Test-case Canadian houses were modeled in the building-energy simulation software ESP-r. Requisite housing stock data were extracted from Canada's residential end-use energy surveys. Photovoltaic and wind-turbine energy systems were assessed for their contribution to electricity generation and GHG savings. Typical household electrical consumption versus renewable electricity generation was assessed to estimate the GHG reduction, cost saving in electricity, and the impact of these technologies on single detached houses. With the use of net-metering, 100% of electricity requirements can be met by these technologies in certain cases, resulting in significant reductions in GHG emissions.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/28/3/210>

Infrasound From Wind Turbines Could Affect Humans

1. [Alec N. Salt](#)

1. *Washington University, St. Louis, MO, USA, salta@ent.wustl.edu*



1. [James A. Kaltenbach](#)

1. *Lerner Research Institute/Head and Neck Institute, Cleveland, OH, USA*

Abstract

Wind turbines generate low-frequency sounds that affect the ear. The ear is superficially similar to a microphone, converting mechanical sound waves into electrical signals, but does this by complex physiologic processes. Serious misconceptions about low-frequency sound and the ear have resulted from a failure to consider in detail how the ear works. Although the cells that provide hearing are insensitive to infrasound, other sensory cells in the ear are much more sensitive, which can be demonstrated by electrical recordings. Responses to infrasound reach the brain through pathways that do not involve conscious hearing but instead may produce sensations of fullness, pressure or tinnitus, or have no sensation. Activation of subconscious pathways by infrasound could disturb sleep. Based on our current knowledge of how the ear works, it is quite possible that low-frequency sounds at the levels generated by wind turbines could affect those living nearby.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/296>

Properly Interpreting the Epidemiologic Evidence About the Health Effects of Industrial Wind Turbines on Nearby Residents

1. [Carl V. Phillips](#)

1. *Populi Health Institute, Wayne, PA, USA, cvphilo@gmail.com*

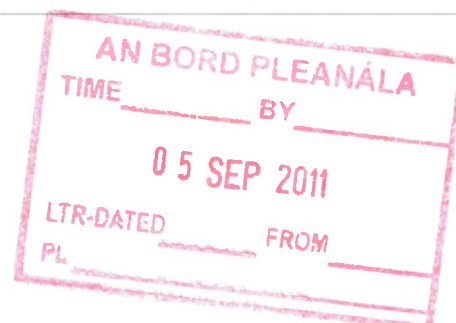
Abstract

There is overwhelming evidence that wind turbines cause serious health problems in nearby residents, usually stress-disorder-type diseases, at a nontrivial rate. The bulk of the evidence takes the form of thousands of adverse event reports. There is also a small amount of systematically gathered data. The adverse event reports provide compelling evidence of the seriousness of the problems and of causation in this case because of their volume, the ease of observing exposure and outcome incidence, and case-crossover data. Proponents of turbines have sought to deny these problems by making a collection of contradictory claims including that the evidence does not "count," the outcomes are not "real" diseases, the outcomes are the victims' own fault, and that acoustical models cannot explain why there are health problems so the problems must not exist. These claims appeared to have swayed many nonexpert observers, though they are easily debunked. Moreover, though the failure of models to explain the observed problems does not deny the problems, it does mean that we do not know what, other than kilometers of distance, could sufficiently mitigate the effects. There has been no policy analysis that justifies imposing these effects on local residents. The attempts to deny the evidence cannot be seen as honest scientific disagreement and represent either gross incompetence or intentional bias.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/303>

Public Health Ethics, Legitimacy, and the Challenges of Industrial Wind Turbines: The Case of Ontario, Canada

1. [Martin Shain](#)



1. *University of Toronto, Caledon, Ontario, Canada, martinshain@xplornet.com*

Abstract

While industrial wind turbines (IWTs) clearly raise issues concerning threats to the health of a few in contrast to claimed health benefits to many, the trade-off has not been fully considered in a public health framework. This article reviews public health ethics justifications for the licensing and installation of IWTs. It concludes that the current methods used by government to evaluate licensing applications for IWTs do not meet most public health ethical criteria. Furthermore, these methods are contrary to widely held fundamental principles of administrative law and governmental legitimacy. A set of decision-making principles are suggested to address this situation that are derived from existing and emerging legal principles in Canada and elsewhere. These include the Precautionary Principle, the Least Impactful Means (Proportionality) Test, and the Neighbor Principle.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/346>

The Noise From Wind Turbines: Potential Adverse Impacts on Children's Well-Being

1. [Arline L. Bronzaft](#)

1. *GrowNYC, New York, NY, USA, Albtor@aol.com*

Abstract

Research linking loud sounds to hearing loss in youngsters is now widespread, resulting in the issuance of warnings to protect children's hearing. However, studies attesting to the adverse effects of intrusive sounds and noise on children's overall mental and physical health and well-being have not received similar attention. This, despite the fact that many studies have demonstrated that intrusive noises such as those from passing road traffic, nearby rail systems, and overhead aircraft can adversely affect children's cardiovascular system, memory, language development, and learning acquisition. While some schools in the United States have received funds to abate intrusive aircraft noise, for example, many schools still expose children to noises from passing traffic and overhead aircraft. Discussion focuses on the harmful effects of noise on children, what has to be done to remedy the situation, and the need for action to lessen the impacts of noise from all sources. Furthermore, based on our knowledge of the harmful effects of noise on children's health and the growing body of evidence to suggest the potential harmful effects of industrial wind turbine noise, it is strongly urged that further studies be conducted on the impacts of industrial wind turbines on their health, as well as the health of their parents, before forging ahead in siting industrial wind turbines.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/291>

Toward a Case Definition of Adverse Health Effects in the Environs of Industrial Wind Turbines: Facilitating a Clinical Diagnosis

1. [Robert Y. McMurtry](#)

1. *St. Joseph's Health Care, London, Ontario, Canada,
Robert.McMurtry@sjhc.london.on.ca*

Abstract

Internationally, there are reports of adverse health effects (AHE) in the environs of industrial wind turbines (IWT). There was multidisciplinary confirmation of the key characteristics of

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the AHE at the first international symposium on AHE/IWT. The symptoms being reported are consistent internationally and are characterized by crossover findings or a predictable appearance of signs and symptoms present with exposure to IWT sound energy and amelioration when the exposure ceases. There is also a revealed preference of victims to seek restoration away from their homes. This article identifies the need to create a case definition to establish a clinical diagnosis. A case definition is proposed that identifies the sine qua non diagnostic criteria for a diagnosis of adverse health effects in the environs of industrial wind turbines. Possible, probable, and confirmed diagnoses are detailed. The goal is to foster the adoption of a common case definition that will facilitate future research efforts.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/316>

Wind Power in Ontario Its Contribution to the Electricity Grid

1. [Ian H. Rowlands](#)

1. *University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada*

1. [Carey Jernigan](#)

1. *NSCAD University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada*

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to investigate wind turbine production, the variability of that production, and the relationship between output and system-wide demand. A review of the literature reveals that a variety of measures (and methods) to explore the variability of wind power production exist. Attention then turns to the province of Ontario (Canada), and the performances of four wind farms are examined for 2006 and 2007. Key conclusions include that the wind farms' capacity factors vary from 27.6% to 35.6%, with higher values in winter as compared to summer; wind power performs better than the seasonal average during peak periods; wind is a better "partner" for the Ontario electricity system in the winter as opposed to the summer; and the increased geographic distribution of wind farms decreases their collective variability.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/28/6/436>

WindVOiCe, a Self-Reporting Survey: Adverse Health Effects, Industrial Wind Turbines, and the Need for Vigilance Monitoring

1. [Carmen M.E. Krogh](#)

1. *Killaloe, Ontario, Canada, krogh@email.toast.net*

1. [Lorrie Gillis](#)

1. *Flesherton, Ontario, Canada*

1. [Nicholas Kouwen](#)

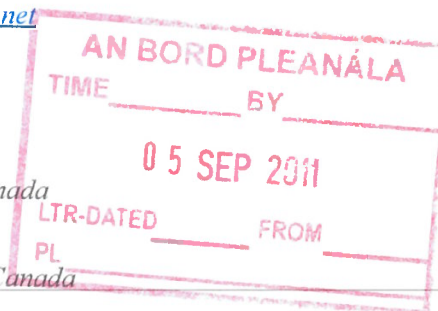
1. *University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada*

1. [Jeff Aramini](#)

1. *Intelligent Health Solutions, Fergus, Ontario, Canada*

Abstract

Industrial wind turbines have been operating in many parts of the globe. Anecdotal reports of perceived adverse health effects relating to industrial wind turbines have been published



in the media and on the Internet. Based on these reports, indications were that some residents perceived they were experiencing adverse health effects. The purpose of the WindVOiCe health survey was to provide vigilance monitoring for those wishing to report their perceived adverse health effects. This article discusses the results of a self reporting health survey regarding perceived adverse health effects associated with industrial wind turbines.

<http://bst.sagepub.com/content/31/4/334>

All articles above are from the Bulletin of Science Technology and Society, August 2011, vol. 31, no.4.

I believe that the issues raised requires careful consideration by the board, and that the residents should be afforded the opportunity to present their concerns directly to the board. I would, therefore, call upon the board to allow the developer and the residents to present their case to an Oral hearing in the vicinity of the proposed development.

Yours faithfully,

Michael McNamara, T.D.
Leinster House,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2

