David Mulqueen.
Ballinrea,
Bruff,
Co. Limerick.

An Coimisiún Pleanála
64 Marlborough Street
Dublin 1, D01 V902.

Subject: Formal Objection to Proposed Ballinlee Wind Farm – Co. Limerick

Reference: An Coimisiún Pleanála Case Ref. PAX91.323780

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to formally object to the proposed Ballinlee Wind Farm, near Bruff, Co. Limerick. My home lies approximately 640 metres from the nearest turbine and is positioned directly between two proposed clusters, exposing my property to cumulative impacts.

As a home-based tutor, including for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), I rely on a calm, quiet, and predictable environment for work. The proposed development will severely impact my home, family, livelihood, and the local community. I set out my objections below.

I wish to object strongly to this proposal and ask that the Board refuse planning permission.

1. Proximity to My Home and Cumulative Exposure

My home is only 640 metres from the nearest turbine, and because I'm situated between two clusters, my property will be surrounded and exposed from both sides. I'm deeply concerned about the constant noise, vibration, visual intrusion, and shadow flicker that this will bring into my daily life.

There are 179 homes within just one kilometre of the proposed turbines, meaning this isn't just my worry — it's something the whole community will have to live with. We are facing a concentrated and cumulative impact that could change the character of our area completely.

We built our home in the countryside precisely to enjoy peace, quiet, and a natural rural environment — a place free from the constant noise and industrial activity of towns and cities. This proposal directly undermines that purpose. Our home will be completely surrounded by the development, with five turbines positioned on one side and twelve on the other, while the turbine access road will pass just over100 metres from our dwelling. In total, all seventeen turbines are located within approximately two kilometres or less of our home. If this project proceeds, there will be no safe or quiet place within our property where we can escape the noise, shadow flicker, and visual dominance of these structures. The proximity and scale of the development would leave our family effectively living inside an industrial wind farm, stripping away the tranquility and quality of life that motivated us to build our home in the countryside.

As well as this, my two brothers and I had planned to build homes on our family land, located less than 1 km from the proposed turbines, but with the required setback distances and the industrial scale of this project, that will no longer be possible. This adds immense pressure on us during an already severe housing crisis, and I struggle to envision a future for myself and my family in our hometown if this wind farm proceeds.

To add to this, my family home will devalue in value. Studies carried out by the University of Galway show that properties located within 1 km of a wind turbine can suffer a significant reduction in value—about -14.7% according to hedonic pricing analysis of house prices in the west and south of Ireland. This is a deeply alarming statistic for me and my family: our home lies less than 640 metres from the nearest proposed turbine and is situated between two clusters, meaning the risk of property devaluation is very real. The research emphasises that the impact is greater the closer the residence is to turbines, and that the effect is more pronounced in the early years following construction. Knowing this, I fear that our ability to sell or even retain the value of our home and land will be severely compromised, further eroding the sense of security and future planning we have for our family and our community.

The turbines themselves are also very close to each other which will significantly increase the noise that I and my neighbours will experience. The 2006 guidelines state that turbines crosswind of each other should be three turbine diameters apart and turbines downwind should be 7 diameters apart. This is clearly not the case and the developer should not be permitted to array the turbines in contravention of the guidelines.

Both the *Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2006)* and the *Draft Revised Guidelines (2019)* recognise that residential amenity — including cumulative noise and shadow flicker — must be explicitly assessed. However, it's important to acknowledge that these guidelines are now outdated. They were written at a time when turbines were much smaller, and they do not offer adequate protection for residents living near the much larger, industrial-scale turbines now being proposed. These modern turbines have far greater visual and noise impacts, yet the current framework fails to reflect this reality.

For me, this isn't simply a technical or planning issue; it's about my home, my peace of mind, and my ability to live comfortably in the place I've built my life. Living so close to these turbines would take away the privacy, quiet, and sense of safety that I value so deeply. It would inevitably affect both my physical and mental wellbeing, and I can't help but feel anxious about how profoundly this development could change my everyday life.

2. Traffic, Night Deliveries, Construction Impacts, and Road Infrastructure

The construction phase is expected to last between 18 and 24 months, and during this time our community will face enormous disruption. The proposal to deliver heavy, abnormal loads primarily at night is especially distressing. For those of us who live here, this will not be a distant inconvenience — it will intrude directly into our daily lives, affecting our ability to rest, to feel safe on our local roads, and to maintain any sense of normality.

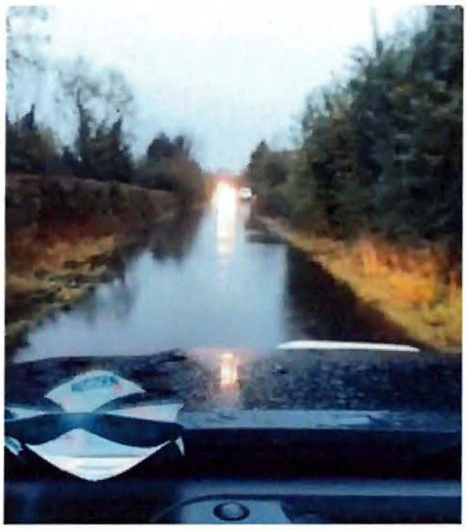
Our home is one of only fourteen houses located within 300 metres of the main access point between the two turbine clusters. In fact, the access route passes just more than 100 metres from our home. This proximity means that the full brunt of construction traffic, noise,

vibration, and light pollution will be experienced right on our doorstep, day and night. The thought of heavy vehicles passing so close to where we sleep, where our children play, and where we try to enjoy our home life is deeply upsetting.

Night-time convoys and continuous heavy traffic will cause chronic sleep disturbance, leading to fatigue and stress for residents. It will also create serious safety hazards for children, pedestrians, and cyclists who use these small rural roads every day. Many people in the area, including shift workers and those running home-based services such as tutoring, depend on quiet evenings and nights. That peace will be shattered by the sound and movement of industrial transport passing through our community.

The *World Health Organization's Night Noise Guidelines (2009)* recommend that night-time outdoor noise levels should not exceed 40 decibels. The developer's proposal for night deliveries would clearly surpass this limit, posing a real threat to the health and wellbeing of local residents, particularly vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and those with existing medical conditions.

The projected scale of traffic is staggering. According to the developer's own estimates, there could be up to 170 vehicle convoys each day, many of them travelling at night. More than 18,000 heavy goods vehicles will deliver turbine components and construction materials over the course of the project. To make way for these deliveries, 20 mature trees are to be removed and 2.8 kilometres of hedgerows destroyed — features that have shaped the character of our landscape for generations. Street lighting and road signage will need to be temporarily removed, and ESB overhead lines lifted at multiple points. Fifty-one turbine blades, each sixty-eight metres long, will be transported on trailers sixty metres in length. Even during off-peak hours, these movements will inevitably cause major traffic delays and disrupt daily routines.



Our local road network is already fragile and ill-equipped for this level of strain. The L1414 regularly suffers from pipe leakages, and the additional heavy traffic will only worsen the problem, putting our water system at risk. The L51217 is prone to flooding — 2 years ago residents were trapped in their homes when floodwaters rose — yet this incident has not been acknowledged in the developer's flood risk assessment. The picture to the left is of the L51217. This road has been identified as one of the crossing points. The L51217 has flooded in the recent past and has become impassable during periods of heavy rain. Installing underground cabling or constructing a crossing in this area would not only worsen existing drainage problems but could also create ongoing safety hazards for local residents and road users. Any additional disturbance to the ground or water flow will likely increase the frequency and severity of flooding, putting both infrastructure and public safety at risk.

In areas such as Camas North, Camas South, and Carrigeen, flooding is a well-known and recurring issue. Even the developer's own reports acknowledge that flooding occurs regularly in these locations. The introduction of extensive construction works, drainage alterations, and additional hard infrastructure will almost certainly make this existing problem worse. These photos taken in Carrigeen on 12/11/25 clearly shows significant flooding, illustrating the severity of the issue and reinforcing local experience. Many homes in these townlands already struggle to obtain or maintain insurance coverage due to being situated within recognised flood risk zones. It is therefore unacceptable that the developer proposes to add further infrastructure in such a sensitive area, increasing the likelihood of flooding and placing people's homes, property, and safety at even greater risk. Surely, no responsible development should proceed where it could directly worsen flood vulnerability for local residents.

The main street in Bruff serves as the heart of our community — it supports local businesses, provides essential services, and connects neighbours in everyday life. I am deeply concerned that an influx of heavy construction vehicles will bring congestion, noise, and safety hazards, not only disrupting residents and traders but also putting our town's-built heritage at serious risk. There have already been two recent incidents of damage to our historic bridge caused by heavy vehicles, which clearly illustrates how unsuitable the existing infrastructure is for such traffic. Bruff Main Street and its bridges are entirely unsuited to carrying large, industrial construction convoys, and the potential for permanent structural and visual damage cannot be ignored.

I also wish to highlight my own health condition, which makes the proposed development particularly concerning for me. I suffer from allergies that present as severe hay fever–like symptoms, requiring prescribed medication from my doctor each year to manage them. The

additional heavy traffic, dust, and air pollution associated with construction and ongoing maintenance — especially given the close proximity of my home to the access route — will significantly worsen these symptoms. Increased airborne particles from soil disturbance, vehicle emissions, and vegetation loss are all known triggers for allergic reactions. What is currently a manageable condition could become a constant daily struggle. Living so close to this level of construction activity would not only impact my physical health but also my ability to work, rest, and carry out ordinary day-to-day life in my own home.

For many of us, these figures are not just statistics on a page. They represent sleepless nights, safety concerns, and the loss of the peaceful rural life we value so deeply. The thought of heavy vehicles thundering past during the night for nearly two years fills me with genuine worry about how our community will cope, both physically and emotionally.

3. Education, Home Tuition, and ASD/Sensory Impacts

I provide home-based tuition from my own residence, supporting children in our community, including those with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). These children are particularly sensitive to auditory fluctuations, low-frequency noise, flickering shadows, and vibrations. With the proposed turbine construction and operation so close — my home being just over 100 metres from the main access point and directly between the two turbine clusters — the impact will be immediate and unavoidable. Exposure can trigger acute distress, anxiety, and meltdowns, and even cause regression in learning and behaviour. The quiet, controlled environment that children need to thrive will be directly compromised, making it extremely difficult to provide effective tuition or a safe learning environment.

Local schools supporting children with ASD include Scoil Dean Cussen in Bruff, which has two ASD units, and Athlacca National School, which has one. Outdoor spaces at these schools, including sensory gardens and play areas, are crucial for the children's development and well-being. Shadow flicker mitigation, however, is currently limited to dwelling interiors, leaving outdoor areas — including gardens, patios, and play spaces — entirely unprotected. For children attending school or learning at home, this means they will have no safe outdoor environments where they can play, explore, or regulate their sensory experiences without disruption.

The *World Health Organization.Environmental Noise Guidelines (2018)* emphasize the need to protect vulnerable populations from harmful noise exposure. This proposal, as it stands, fails to meet that standard. It disregards the very real health, learning, and developmental needs of children in our community, placing them at risk of ongoing stress and disruption.

For those of us providing education and care, the consequences are deeply personal. The thought of children experiencing continuous noise, shadow flicker, and vibration while at home or outdoors fills me with genuine concern. It is not just a matter of inconvenience; it is a direct threat to their ability to learn, develop social skills, and experience childhood in a safe and supportive environment. The proximity of the turbines to my home makes this an immediate, unavoidable issue that cannot be mitigated effectively under the current proposal.

4. Shadow Flicker and Infrasound

The proposed shadow flicker mitigation is limited to interior dwelling areas, relying on turbine shutdown to prevent exposure. While this may reduce flicker inside homes, it does nothing to protect outdoor living spaces such as gardens, patios, play areas, or school grounds. For children with sensory sensitivities, this is a serious concern. Our garden, which is meant to be our safe place — a space for play, relaxation, and family time — will be directly intruded upon by shadow flicker and the presence of the turbines. This intrusion removes the sanctuary we rely on to escape the stresses of daily life and provide a controlled environment for children to learn, explore, and regulate their sensory experiences.

Even when turbines stop during predicted flicker periods, residual flicker can still occur due to rotor stopping time, meaning interior-only mitigation does not fully prevent exposure. Both adults and children remain at risk of the visual and psychological effects of shadow flicker, whether at home or outdoors.

Proper setback distances and protection of curtilage are critical to ensure that residents, particularly vulnerable children, have safe and usable outdoor areas. For families like mine, who rely on both interior and exterior spaces for home tuition, play, and a sense of personal safety, the current proposal represents a profound disruption to our quality of life. The garden, which should be a place of comfort and refuge, will no longer serve that purpose if this development proceeds.

Recently there was a video created by Professor Ken Mattsson investigating infrasound. The video "Infrasound from Wind Turbines 1: Basics" illustrates how the large rotating masses of wind-turbine blades generate extremely low-frequency pressure waves (infrasound), well below the range of normal human hearing. These waves, produced each time a blade passes the tower, create repeating harmonics and pressure fluctuations that can propagate over long distances. While these frequencies may be inaudible, the body can still detect subtle vibrations and pressure changes. Considering that the proposed 17 turbine development in the Bruff/Atthlacca area will include very large machines and extensive infrastructure, the risk of infrasound exposure affecting nearby residents or wildlife cannot be discounted. In particular, given the proximity to foraging and commuting habitat for bats (which are sensitive to low-frequency disturbance), the potential for altered behaviour or habitat avoidance should be given serious weight. The video supports the argument that even "silent" low-frequency emissions must be factored into setback, mitigation and monitoring plans.

5. Community Engagement Failings — Lack of Transparency and One-Sided Reporting

A fair and responsible development depends on meaningful, two-way community engagement, where the voices of residents, landowners, and other stakeholders are genuinely heard, accurately represented, and seriously considered. In my experience, and that of many of my neighbours, Green Source's consultation process has fallen far short of this standard. It has been inadequate, misleading, and, at times, ethically questionable.

Door-to-door visits provided little to no substantive information. Residents were not shown maps of turbine locations, access roads, or construction areas. When questions were raised, representatives were unable or unwilling to provide answers or clarification. The maps and

turbine locations were circulated weeks later, leaving residents in the dark. Even at face-to-face consultation clinics, key details such as access points, road layouts, and delivery routes remained unclear. Crucially, no relevant information was shared until the developer submitted their application to An Coimisiún Pleanála, meaning that residents were effectively prevented from engaging meaningfully before the formal submission. For families like mine, this lack of transparency has been frustrating and disempowering, leaving us unable to fully understand or prepare for the massive impact this development could have on our daily lives.

The Community Engagement Report (Appendix 1C) claims to summarise local opinions, but in reality, the so-called "survey" on the opinions of residents was entirely flawed. A company representative went door-to-door and judged residents' opinions without providing any information about the project. Residents were never asked directly for their views or consented to any recording of their opinions. Instead, the representative made assumptions about how people felt based solely on initial impressions. No structured surveys, opinion polls, or independent verification were undertaken. This approach misrepresents the true views of the community and raises serious concerns about both the accuracy and ethics of the reported consultation outcomes. Residents' actual concerns — about health, safety, noise, shadow flicker, and road hazards — are understated or ignored, giving a misleading impression of local support or engagement.

The Draft Revised *Wind Energy Development Guidelines (2019)* clearly emphasise the need for transparent, robust, and verifiable community engagement, including structured consultation, accessible information, and accurate reporting of feedback. Green Source's approach, as evidenced by the lack of detailed, timely, and independently verifiable consultation, fails to meet these best practices. It undermines public trust and diminishes confidence in the planning process.

This approach does more than frustrate residents; it creates serious ethical concerns. Misrepresentation or misinterpretation of community views in the developer's report fails to reflect the real consent, opposition, or concerns of those most affected. Given the significant health, safety, and environmental risks described elsewhere in this submission — from shadow flicker and noise impacts to traffic hazards and flooding — these consultation failings are not minor procedural errors. They represent a denial of residents' ability to have a voice in decisions that will fundamentally affect our lives.

6. Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Equine, and Wildlife Impacts

The proposed development poses significant risks to biodiversity, wildlife, cultural heritage, and the local equine industry, all of which are integral to our community's identity, economy, and way of life.

Whooper Swans

Turbines T1–T5 lie directly in the protected flight paths of Whooper Swans (*Cygnus cygnus*). The Whooper Swan Management Plan (Appendix 7D) not only identifies critical migration, roosting, and feeding areas near the site but also clearly shows flight paths that pass directly through T1 to T5, as illustrated in the photo below. The presence of turbines in these critical flight paths creates serious risks of collision, displacement, and increased energy expenditure, which could negatively affect the survival and breeding of these protected birds. Even with turbine shutdowns during peak movements, residual risks remain, especially in poor visibility or adverse weather conditions. Proceeding with this development would undermine obligations under the EU Birds Directive and could have long-term ecological consequences for this internationally protected species.

Figure 4. Projected flight lines from VP surveys illustrating SW-NE trend and the proposed enhancement area. KDE isopleth bands are used as a swan-day index for levels of site use with opacity increasing with intensity of use (1-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, > 75%) as in Figure 3.

Map of Flight Paths and Habitats showing the Whopper Swan being impacted by T1-T5. (Map Taken from Appendix 7D, Ballinlee Green Energy).

Red Squirrels

The Carrigeen and Camas South townlands are habitats for protected red squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*). Turbine construction and associated infrastructure will fragment these habitats, disrupt feeding and breeding, and threaten the long-term viability of local populations. This is not a minor impact—it directly endangers a species that is already sensitive to habitat loss.

Bats

The site has been identified in the Baseline Bat Survey (Appendix 6E) as having "excellent connectivity … with a continuous mosaic of hedgerows … efficient commuting and foraging habitat" (p.6). This makes it a high-value habitat for bats, including the nationally important lesser horseshoe bat. The national species action plan highlights that maintaining connected hedgerows, tree lines, and woodland is essential for commuting and foraging, yet the Limerick region already suffers from gaps in connectivity.

The proposed development would remove substantial areas of forestry (14.4 ha) and construct access tracks, turbine bases, and other infrastructure, inevitably degrading this connected habitat and creating barriers for bats. The Baseline Survey itself acknowledges limitations (p.21) and relies on UK guidance rather than exclusively Irish guidelines, meaning the risk to Irish populations may be underestimated. Given the strict legal protection for bats under the Habitats Regulations (Reg. 51) and the planning authority's power to refuse permission based on predicted impacts, the precautionary principle must be applied.

The developer has not demonstrated that the development would maintain or restore favourable conservation status for bats, maintain connectivity, or provide robust mitigation and monitoring aligned with the national species action plan. Without detailed supplemental surveys across multiple seasons, quantitative modelling of barrier effects, and robust post-construction mitigation plans, the risk to these protected species is too great to allow permission.

Equine Industry

The local area hosts thoroughbred studs, including Rathmore Stud, Islanmore, Glenbevan to name but a few, as well as Bruff Point-to-Points, located in Rathcannon/Dromin, which would be directly impacted by turbine proximity. The Point-to-Point course is one of only five in the Mid-West (Limerick and Clare), making it a rare and valuable community and sporting asset. The broader equine industry in the Mid-West employs over 1,470 people, with 357 registered breeders and 41 licensed trainers. Horses are highly sensitive to vibration, noise, and shadow flicker, and the introduction of industrial-scale turbines in such close proximity could disrupt training routines, compromise welfare, and negatively impact breeding success. This threat extends to jobs, livelihoods, and the ongoing viability of equine businesses that are central to the local economy and community identity.

Other Wildlife

Beyond bats and red squirrels, owls, ground-nesting birds, and other mammals will also experience disturbance, habitat loss, and fragmentation. These impacts cumulatively reduce biodiversity and the ecological integrity of the area.

Water Quality

The proposed construction of new infrastructure — including access roads, bridge works, and the foundations and cabling for the turbines — poses a serious risk to our local water quality. According to the EPA's "Water Quality in Ireland 2019-2024" report, only 52 % of Ireland's surface water bodies currently meet satisfactory ecological conditions, down from 54 % in the prior period. The report identifies the biggest threats as changes to physical habitat conditions and "hydromorphological damage" (such as river channel modifications, drainage works and hard engineering of banks and beds).

When road and bridge infrastructure is introduced in or adjacent to watercourses, the potential for sediment runoff, altered drainage, increased surface-water flows, disruption of riparian zones and pollution from construction spillages rises markedly. For our area, where small streams and drainage channels feed into larger water bodies, heavy infrastructure works for turbine delivery, new roads, large hardstanding areas, and bridge modifications and constructions could accelerate erosion, increase suspended solids, disturb aquatic habitats, and carry pollutants into our waterways. Given that Ireland's water-bodies are already under stress, this development would further erode the resilience of our local hydrological systems.

In short, the project risks degrading the very water-environment that supports local ecosystems, farms, families and future generations. The evidence from the EPA suggests that alterations to the physical layout of watercourses and associated construction work should be treated with extreme caution — and in our case, thorough mitigation must be required, if permission is to be considered.

Heritage and Landscape
The site lies near Lough Gur and Tory Hill, both of which hold immense heritage, ecological, and tourism value. Likely effects on archaeology, natural habitats, and visual amenity are not fully assessed in the EIAR. The proposal risks degrading landscapes that are central to our cultural identity, visitor experience, and local sense of place. The proposed turbines will have a damaging effect on tourism in the Ballyhoura region, which depends heavily on its natural beauty, peaceful atmosphere, and outdoor recreation opportunities. The visual impact of large industrial turbines dominating the skyline will significantly reduce the area's appeal to walkers, cyclists, and visitors seeking a scenic, unspoiled rural experience. Local businesses, including B&Bs, cafés, and activity providers in Bruff, rely on this steady stream of tourism to survive. Any decline in visitor numbers caused by visual intrusion or loss of rural character will have a direct economic impact on these small enterprises and on the wider Ballyhoura community, which depends on sustainable tourism for local employment and growth.

Wind Quality and Zoning
The SEAI Wind Atlas data demonstrates that the Ballinlee area does not possess a high or consistent wind resource. Combined with its sheltered inland terrain, this makes the site marginal for commercial wind energy. Proceeding with large turbines in such a location would impose disproportionate environmental and visual impacts for comparatively low energy yield.

Furthermore, over 70 percent of Limerick has been zoned as "preferable" for wind development under a plan now recognised by Limerick County Council as over-broad and currently under review. It would be inappropriate to approve further development under a zoning regime that the Council itself has deemed excessive and is seeking to revise.

Overall, the cumulative impact on biodiversity, wildlife, equine operations, and heritage is profound. The development would irrevocably alter habitats, disrupt local species, and threaten livelihoods and community well-being. This is not simply an environmental concern—it is a direct threat to the character, economy, and heritage of our community.

7. Health Impacts and Legal Precedents

The potential health impacts of living near industrial-scale wind turbines are well-established and cannot be ignored. Evidence shows that exposure to turbine noise, low-frequency vibration, and shadow flicker can lead to serious physical and mental health issues, including sleep disturbance, headaches, dizziness, nausea, tinnitus, anxiety, depression, and cardiovascular irregularities. These impacts go far beyond minor inconvenience—they threaten the ability of residents to live safely and maintain a normal quality of life in their own homes.

Recent international and domestic cases underscore the serious health impacts of wind turbine noise and highlight the regulatory failures in addressing them. On 24 September 2025, a roundtable at the Scottish Parliament exposed widespread suffering caused by turbines at Blary Hill Wind Farm, just 940 m from homes. Residents described relentless "whooshing" that penetrates inside and outside the house, causing sleep deprivation, dizziness, painful ears, tinnitus, chest pressure, and profound distress. Children, including those with autism and sensory sensitivities, were particularly affected, with one granddaughter unable to tolerate the sound at all. Expert evidence from Dr. Sally Huband confirmed that sensitisation to low-frequency turbine emissions can become a form of torture, and research shows that 15 % of people living within 2.5 km report health impacts. Despite this, local authorities have failed to act, relying on ETSU-R-97, a flawed 1990s standard that ignores infrasound, amplitude modulation, and subaudible emissions, allowing developers to claim compliance even when residents are suffering. The International Wind Turbine Noise Conference (Copenhagen, June 2025) and research by Professor Ken Mattsson (Uppsala University) show that low-frequency turbine noise can travel up to 10 km, meaning harm occurs well beyond the immediate vicinity of turbines, and even idle blades can emit damaging vibration. The roundtable concluded that ETSU-R-97 must be replaced with updated standards such as BS4142, real-life noise impacts must be measured, and minimum setbacks from homes and vulnerable populations must be legally enforced.

In Ireland, the High Court in Wexford (2025) also acknowledged noise from turbines as a serious nuisance. The court confirmed that noise disturbance could be detected up to 1 km away, and that the only effective mitigation was complete turbine shutdown. Damages or compensation to residents were deemed insufficient to continue the nuisance, and the judge ruled a permanent order directing turbines to be shut off completely was "fair, just and appropriate." Midway through the six-week trial, the operators admitted liability and voluntarily shut turbines off at night between 10 pm and 7 am, demonstrating that partial mitigation is inadequate. These cases collectively show that proximity to turbines can have profound and unavoidable health impacts, and the only reliable solution is sufficient setback or complete shutdown — measures that must be seriously considered for this project. Similarly, in France in 2021, residents were awarded compensation after suffering a range of health problems, including headaches, insomnia, heart irregularities, depression, dizziness, tinnitus, and nausea, all attributable to the presence of nearby turbines. These precedents demonstrate that courts and regulatory authorities recognize the tangible health consequences of such developments.

Given the proximity of turbines in this project—some less than 640 metres from my home, with multiple turbines flanking our property—the risks identified in these cases are directly relevant to us. The proposed development would place my family, neighbours, and community at serious risk of these documented health impacts. Any planning decision that disregards this evidence, and the clear legal precedents, would fail to protect residents' health and well-being, which should be a central consideration in assessing the appropriateness of this project.

For these reasons I wish to respectfully object to this proposed development from Ballinlee Green Energy (Greensource).

Yours Sincerely,

David Mulqueen.