To: The Secretary
An Coimisiún Pleanála,
64 Marlborough Street,
Dublin 1, D01 V902.

Submission to An Coimisiún Pleanála
In relation to proposed Windfarm (Strategic Infrastructure Development)
ABP – 317616-23
ACP case reference number – 323783-25

Date: 22/11/25

Planning Permission to develop a Windfarm located within the townlands of Glenconaun More, Craghera and Cloonkett, Co. Clare.

Dear Inspector,

I, Noel King, Tonlegee, Kildysart Co. Clare, wish to formally object to the proposed location of wind turbine T14 in the Cloonkett Wind Farm Development located within the townlands of Glenconaun More, Craghera and Cloonkett, Co. Clare. This objection is based on my land been the closed location containing a dwelling outside of those involved landowners. I wish to stress that I am not objecting to the development as a whole however I wish to air my objections surrounding the lack of consideration in of my residence as the first dwelling upwind of the proposed Windfarm.

1. Introduction

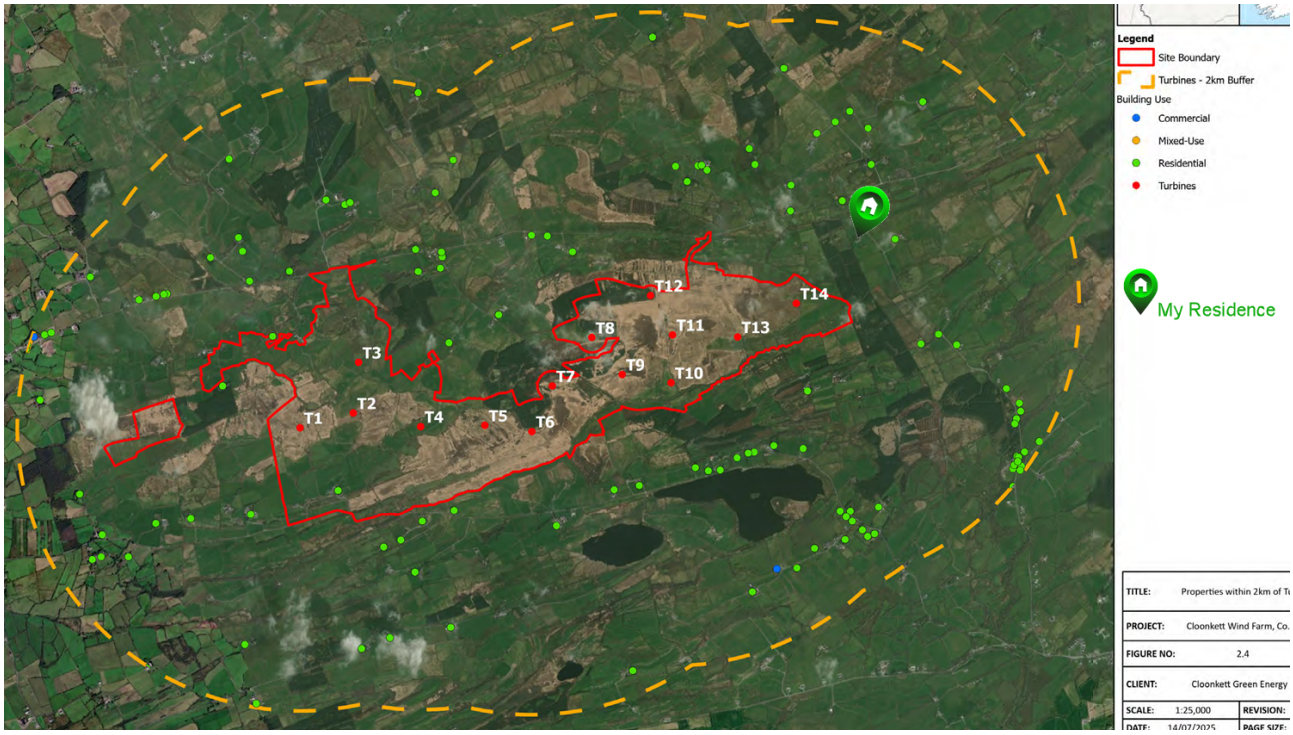
Based on the proposed Wind Farm the Turbine location of T14 as defined by ITM Coordinates (X) 522629 by (Y) 661175 (elevation 75m) is a distant of 588m to the curtilage of my dwelling (as per image below) and thus is within the 600m setback as defined as and acceptable distance in Ireland based on 4 times the wind turbine blade tip and as defined with in the Application. I am one of the nearest non involved landowner to the development at 520m to the nearest point on my land boundary and moreover upwind of the prevailing south westerly.

The ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (EIAR) FOR THE PROPOSED CLOONKETT WIND FARM, CO. CLARE
Volume 2 - Main EIAR
Chapter 2 - Description of the Development
states clearly that 'All other residential properties are located greater than 600 m from the turbine array.' as per image below.

CLIENT: Cloonkett Green Energy Limited
PROJECT NAME: Cloonkett Wind Farm
SECTION: EIAR Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Development

The Site is located in a sparsely populated rural context. There are 161 residential properties within 2 km of the turbine array and 57 residential properties within 1 km of the turbine array as shown on Figure 2.4. The closest property to a turbine is located ca. 518 m distance. This property belongs to an involved landowner. All other residential properties are located greater than 600 m from the turbine array. The on-site substation is located 149 m from the nearest residential property.

However as clearly shown on the below image my residence is not even marked therefore confirming that the above is factually incorrect.



2. NOISE AND VIBRATION

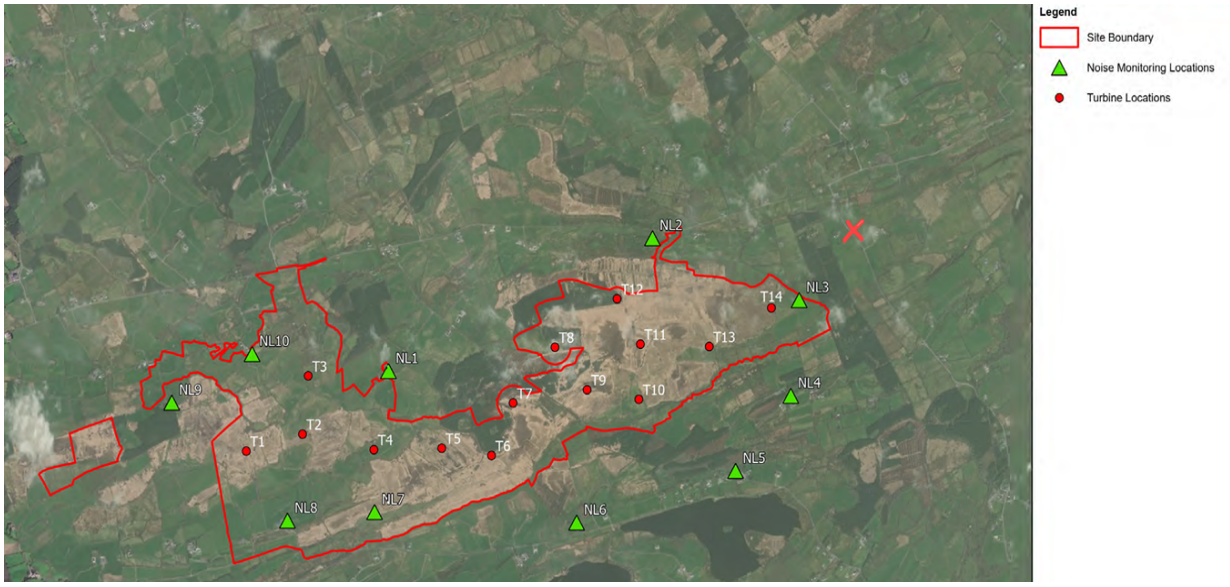
Ref: EIAR Chapter 8 –Noise & Vibration

While I am also concerned about direct significant effects from noise and vibration arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development it is the long term noise specifically related to turbine T14.

Baseline noise monitoring was undertaken at 10 locations to establish the existing background noise levels at these locations. These locations represent the nearest residential receptors to the north, south, east and west of the proposed wind farm.

As the image below suggests in the area denoted by the red X [ITM Coordinates (X) 523246 by (Y) 661533] which is 710m from T14 no baseline noise measurements were carried out between the site boundary and this mark.

Both my residence and that of my neighbour are on the north east direction from T14 on local road L2072 close to this red X mark. A baseline noise monitoring location should have been considered upwind in what is the prevailing south westerly wind direction.



The only noise monitoring location was 193m to the east within the site boundary as shown by NL3.

CLIENT: Cloonkett Green Energy Ltd.
PROJECT NAME: Cloonkett Wind Farm
SECTION: EIAR Chapter 8 –Noise & Vibration

Table 8-3: Details of Location of Noise Monitoring Equipment in the Study Area

Location ID	ITM Easting	ITM Northing	Description	Photograph* (see Appendix 8.1)	Distance from measurement location to closest turbine
NL1	520070	660794	Located in a field adjacent to the dwelling		499m to T4
			Proxy location for properties along this road.	Plate 8.1-2	
NL3	522814	661229	Located east of proposed windfarm, on agricultural land. Nearest noise sensitive location beyond forested area.	Plate 8.1-3*	193m to T14
NL4	522758	660642	Located in field adjacent to residential dwelling, immediately at the	Plate 8.1-4*	548m to T14

Furthermore it is predicted that one of the highest noise level during the construction is near Wind Turbine T14 which is also a cause of concern (see below).

Table 8-9: Predicted noise levels from the Construction of Access Tracks, Hardstands and Drainage

Plant	BS 5228 Ref.	Activity	Percentage on-time (%)	Predicted Noise Level at R231 (NE)	Predicted Noise Level at R216 (NW) $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ dB(A)	Predicted Noise Level at R115 (SW) $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ dB(A)

Preparation of Wind Turbine Foundations

Table 8-10 presents the expected plant required for the preparation of wind turbine foundations. Predicted noise levels at the two locations where the highest noise levels are predicted from Wind Turbine construction activities are presented. R193 is located approximately 675m from Turbine 1 and R168 is located approximately 615m from Turbine 14. Assuming all construction activities required for the preparation of the turbine foundations occur simultaneously, the predicted noise level from the construction activities is 50.9 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$. The predicted noise levels are below the 65dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ noise limit. The construction works associated with the preparation of the turbine foundations are expected to have **a slight effect that is temporary in duration.**

In terms of the noise generated from construction of wind turbine foundations, this not predicted to generate a significant adverse effect.

3. LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT

Ref: EIAR Chapter 15 - Landscape and Visual Impact

During the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment the sheer magnitude of the visual effect of T14 does not seem to be recognised at this same location on L2072 [ITM Coordinates (X) 523246 by (Y) 661533] at elevation 89m (as per red X in above). While it mentions partial view this is deflected by the presence of a woodland which is due for felling at some future time. Once this woodland has been removed there will be full open view from L2072 and from my dwelling.
The following images show the view from Google in March 2009 prior to extensive tree planting but it will demonstrate the clear and unobstructed view that will be presented when the woodland is felled. Arguably up to 10 of the proposed wind turbines of the farm will be clearly visible.

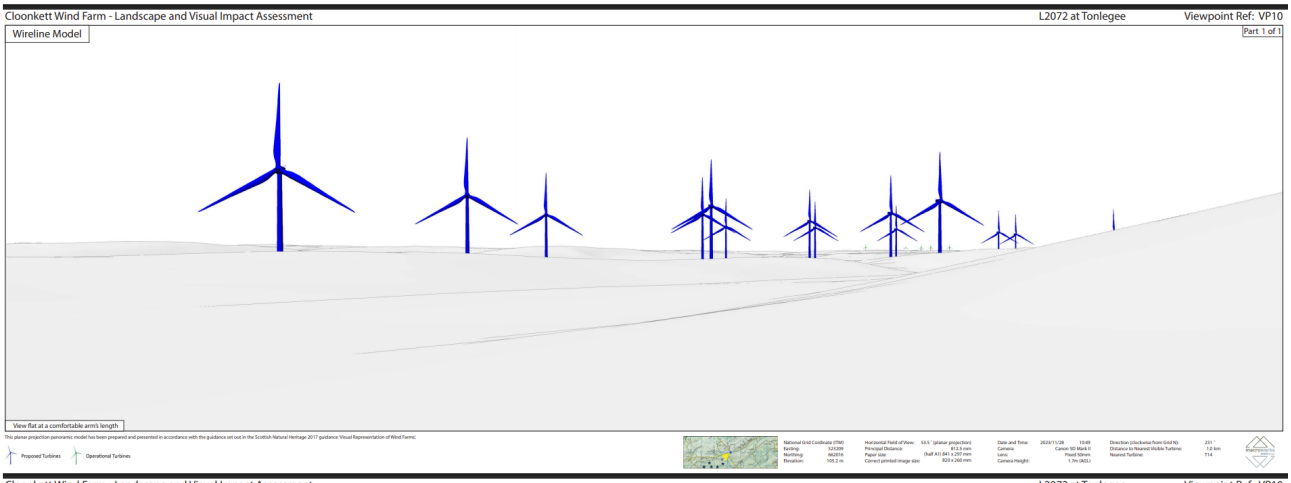
The below picture aligns to [ITM Coordinates (X) 523246 by (Y) 661533] at the red X viewing South/South West.

Alternative view from the south facing northwards from [ITM Coordinates (X) 523479 by (Y) 661140]

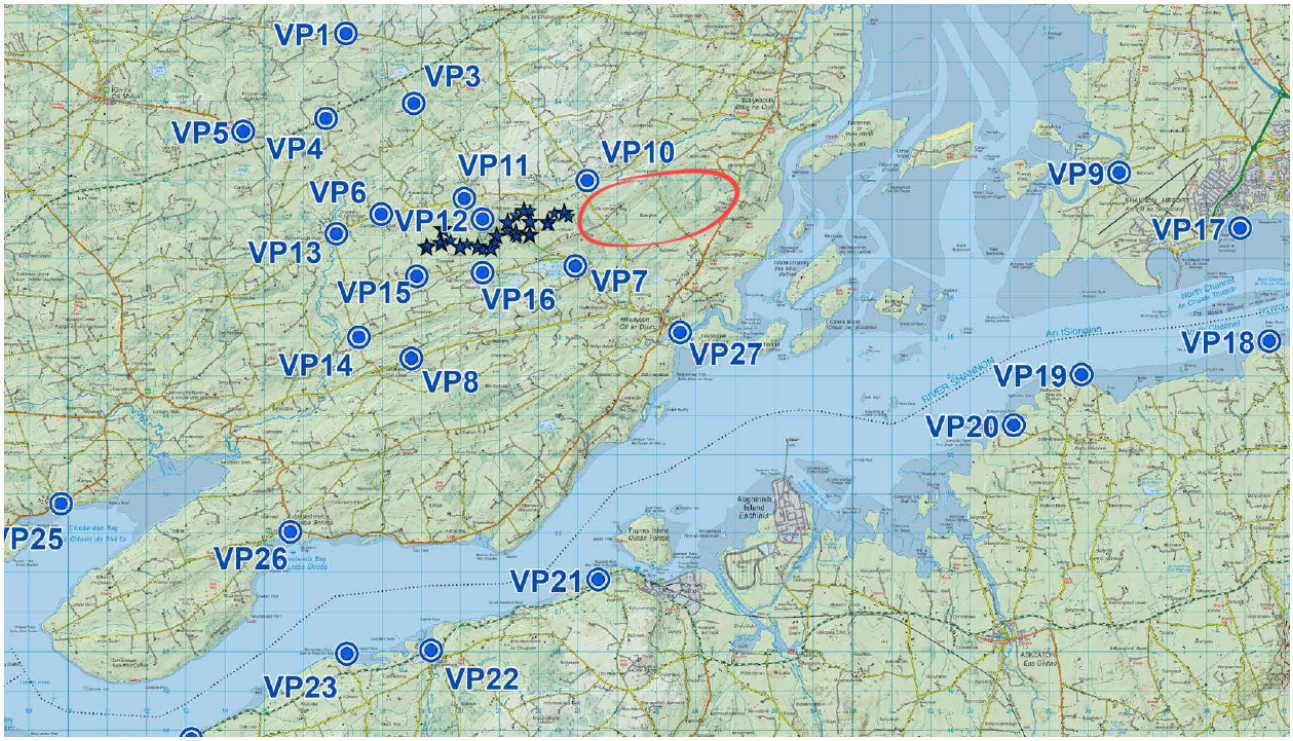
It is important to recognised the elevated panoramic views of Clare, North Kerry, North Limerick and the River Shannon that are part the of the landscape character today will be diminished.

Turbine T14 stands on an elevation of 75m approx. an 82m structure to the hub and blade tip of 68m resulting in an overall elevation of 225m. The entrance to my residence is 97m. Therefore my view as I drive the lane to the house will have this turbine in my view standing over 125m higher. This is equivalent to the Spire of Dublin.

A relevant Photomontages (**L2072 at Tonlegee Viewpoint Ref:VP10**) which is over 1km from the proposed T14 location and gives quite a stark representation where nearly all of the turbines are exposed.



In essence there wasn't a single meaningful View Point taken within a 5km radius on the East side of the proposed Windfarm other than across the River Fergus at Ballycalla (VP9 in the below image) near Shannon Airport some 13km away.



4. TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Ref: EIAR Chapter 13 –TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Eastern Entrance

13.4.6.2 Eastern Entrance

The Eastern access shall be used for construction and operational access. During the construction phase, standard HGV's shall use this access if transporting materials from the east. Otherwise, all construction traffic shall use the main Western access.

This entrance is located on the L-2072 and is an existing entrance currently used as a direct field access. Existing visibility to the right is currently good and achieves 120m at 'X' = 0m and 'X' = 3m. Visibility to the left is 75m at 'X' = 0m and 20m at 'X' = 3m. The major road width at this location is 3.2m with the minor road width being 3m. The road condition is fair with minor grass growth in the centre of the road and no road markings. Vertical alignment of the road rises to the we[illegible] There are [illegible]head utility lin[illegible] pole[illegible] the op[illegible]osite side of

Plate 13-4: Eastern Entrance

I would like to point out that this is not access to farming land but to bog land plots that are harvested annually by many families in the hinterland and as far reaching up to 4 km radius. To my knowledge 18 parties access this area from April to October annually. These bog plots were allocated by the then Land Commission in Ireland dating back to early last century. Therefore access to this bog lands needs to be available at all times via this access road.

5. CONCLUSION

This letter has covered some items of concern I wish to express in relation to the proposed Windfarm located within the townlands of Glenconaun More, Craghera and Cloonkett, Co. Clare.
While there are numerous Windfarm in West Clare some built and others at varies development/planning stages I have concerns on the approach if development studies and assessments are aligned to similar concerns as I have outlined.
I wish to mention I am not opposed to the proposed Windfarm in general but the scale is one of the largest Windfarms in West Clare needs to be considered with a review of wind turbine T14 which is too close to my dwelling from my research.

Sincerely,

Noel King

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