

27/01/2026

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

Name: Geraldine Cottrell
Address: Farnoge East, Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny X91K6Y9
Application Name: Ballyfasy Wind Farm
Case Reference: PAX10.323957

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to lodge a formal and strong objection to the proposed Ballyfasy Wind Farm development under planning file reference 323957. As a resident of the area for 17 years and someone who has lived my entire life in the local community, I wish to express serious concerns regarding the health, visual, environmental and human impacts this development will have on us and our community. I strongly believe that the construction and operation of a wind farm in the area we live will negatively impact on my family's health and wellbeing. While I am fully supportive of renewable energy, I am not supportive of putting children's health, wellbeing and development at risk. The following outlines my concerns and reasons why I believe that when all is considered, under no circumstance should this development be allowed to proceed any further.

1. Vulnerable populations not assessed; known vulnerable receptor omitted:

The EIAR acknowledges vulnerability but dismisses meaningful assessment on the basis that individual vulnerability 'cannot be known or assessed'. The applicant was on notice of our children, one vulnerable individual with down syndrome and one individual with epilepsy (highly sensitive receptor) residing together approximately 789 metres from a proposed turbine, yet Chapter 5 of the EIAR provides no reasonable worst case or receptor specific health assessment or targeted mitigation/monitoring framework. This omission is material especially taking into consideration that the developer assigned our situation as their "highest priority" in correspondence to us but failed to address it in the EIAR. This provides a strong basis that the application is incomplete for a comprehensive environmental impact assessment. In circumstances where a sensitive receptor is known to be within the zone of greatest potential effect, it is our belief that the absence of targeted assessment and enforceable mitigation is a material omission for EIA purposes. This omission further prevents the HSE from conducting a proper review for a "highly project-dependent" health

factor. Our child who has down syndrome is currently under the care of Orthopaedics, Cardiology, Respiratory, Immunology, ENT and Rheumatology in Crumlin Hospital (please see appendix 1 letter from his Consultant Paediatrician).

Accordingly, I wish to draw your attention to a compliance gap in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) submitted for the Ballyfasy Wind Farm application. While the EIAR contains a chapter on Population and Human Health, it does not explicitly identify or assess effects on specific vulnerable groups within the local population. This represents a potential deficit when considered against Annex IV of Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU), which requires that likely significant effects on “*human beings, including persons belonging to vulnerable groups*” be described.

The EIAR relies primarily on compliance with statutory thresholds (noise, air quality, traffic, shadow flicker) to infer the absence of significant health impacts. However, the Directive requires that environmental effects be assessed in relation to the characteristics of the affected population, not only by reference to generic limits. Vulnerable groups—such as older persons, children, individuals with pre-existing health conditions, and other sensitive receptors—may experience disproportionate or different effects, even where overall population-level thresholds are met. The absence of a specific identification of vulnerable groups, and the absence of any differentiated assessment of potential impacts on such groups, means the EIAR does not fully demonstrate how the project’s predicted effects have been evaluated in accordance with Annex IV’s requirements. The developer’s failure to account for the Equal Status Act and the rights of disabled persons to live safely in their own home is a significant oversight in their human health assessment. I therefore respectfully request that you seek further information or clarification from the applicant to ensure that the assessment of Population and Human Health adequately addresses the Directive’s requirement to consider the potential impacts on vulnerable groups.

2. Sleep disturbance not assessed as an adverse health effect:

The EIAR does not provide a receptor specific assessment of sleep disturbance as a health outcome in a low noise rural receiving environment. It relies on compliance-based assumptions rather than assessing likely significant effects on health and wellbeing at sensitive receptors, including night time effects and contextual sensitivity. Having regard to the very low baseline night-time noise levels identified in the receiving environment, it is considered that Chapter 5 does not adequately assess sleep disturbance as a likely significant effect on human health. The assessment does not provide a receptor-specific or reasonable worst-case evaluation of night-time exposure and sleep disruption risk, nor does it demonstrate how repeated or chronic disturbance would be avoided. In the WHO review on environmental noise in 2018, four of the studies found an association between wind turbine noise levels and increased sleep disturbance. Sleep is a biological necessity, yet the developer has explicitly rejected the WHO 2018 recommendation in relation to noise levels.

My youngest son has epilepsy and is under the care of Neurology services in Cork University Hospital since 2022. I am very worried that his sleep will be effected by the wind turbines so close to our home. If you have epilepsy, lack of “good sleep” makes most people likely to have seizures. It can even increase the intensity and length of seizures. Both not getting enough sleep and not getting good quality sleep can increase the likelihood of seizure. My eldest son (who has down syndrome) has scoliosis and at present needs to wear a Rigo-Concept brace 16-18 hours a day. This could increase to 23 hours a day. You will appreciate

the difficulties with getting a child who has a disability to wear a hard plastic brace so night time is our optimum period for achieving compliance with wearing his brace i.e. when he is asleep. His Consultant Paediatric Orthopaedic and Spinal Surgeon has documented that he feels our son will do well with this bracing programme to prevent progression as he goes through his adolescent growth spurt in the coming years. This is dependent on him wearing his brace all night. Scoliosis surgery is a major operation and it is his right to be afforded every opportunity to avoid this.

Lack of sleep can cause irritability, hyperactivity and attention problems in children with down syndrome, potentially worsening cognitive and behavioural issues and impacting their daily lives. Long term lack of sleep also raises the risk of obesity, diabetes, depression, high blood pressure, stroke and heart disease. Sleep deficiency is also linked to a higher chance of injury. We are very concerned that my son's sleep will be effected by the wind turbines. From the day he was born, he has worked so hard through ongoing therapies (physiotherapy, speech and language therapy and occupational therapy) to achieve his milestones and he is such a bright, independent, fun and well-behaved child. This has been as a result of a lot of hard work, good routines and doing everything we can to ensure good sleep which has a direct impact on his behaviour. If he doesn't sleep well, his behaviour is effected and the whole house is impacted by this. Daily we make a lot of accommodations to ensure he stays asleep in our home when it comes to noise as he is easily wakened. These issues along with the serious medical implications of him not wearing his brace is worrying myself and my husband so much at present and already effecting our wellbeing as our children depend on us to provide them with a safe and happy home.

The High Court settlement in Co. Cork (Kelleher case) in 2020 involving the three siblings who became seriously ill and were ultimately forced to leave their home is extremely troubling. What is particularly alarming for us is that the proposed turbine near our home would be located at approximately the same distance as the turbines that caused the health impacts in that case. Recent rulings like *Byrne & Moorhead v ABO Energy* have acknowledged that wind turbines can cause profound sleep disturbance, anxiety and heart palpitations. By relying on the outdated 2006 Guidelines – designed for turbines less than half this size – the developer is failing to protect our family from a nuisance that could render our home unliveable. This raises profound concerns about potential risks to our own health, wellbeing, and ability to safely remain in our home.

3. Dismissive approach to Noise (AM and LF Noise):

Children with down syndrome have documented auditory and cognitive vulnerabilities that make them disproportionately affected by environmental noise, as supported by multiple peer-reviewed studies. For this reason, they constitute a “vulnerable group” under Annex IV of the EIA Directive and must be explicitly assessed within the Population and Human Health section of the EIAR.

WHO Environmental Noise Guidelines (2018) state that chronic exposure to environmental noise, even at relatively low levels, is associated with sleep disturbance, cognitive

impairment in children, stress responses, and cardiovascular outcomes. This applies to all environmental noise, including from wind turbines. WHO identifies children as a vulnerable group regarding environmental noise, due to impacts on learning, behaviour, and cognitive function.

The WHO 2018 guidelines explicitly state wind turbine noise above certain levels “is associated with adverse health effects”. The HSE has withdrawn its 2017 position paper and is currently reviewing its position on wind turbine health impacts. The HSE is currently advising wind farm developers to apply the WHO Environmental Noise Guidelines (2018) as criteria to assess health impacts and eliminate shadow flicker for protection of public health.

My eldest son who was born with down syndrome, has auditory sensory processing issues. This means he has difficulty processing sounds and managing sensory overload from noise. His brain perceives auditory sensations more intensely than others. He is oversensitive to some noises and often becomes overwhelmed by them. It is always recommended to minimise background noise as he is hypersensitive to sound and covers his ears to certain sounds. This can manifest then in his behaviours if we don't manage it to best of our ability. Children who are sensitive to sound become overwhelmed and this can trigger a fight, flight or freeze response – not because they are being difficult but because their nervous system is overstimulated. Everyone's response to sound is different. Kids with sensory issues can notice sounds that others don't. Some children describe hearing certain sounds as being painful. This is because their amygdala, the part of the brain which takes in sensory information, responds differently. It perceives the sounds with higher intensity. This leads to auditory sensory overload, as the brain becomes overloaded by the intensity of the sounds. Every person is different, so, the sounds one person finds challenging won't necessarily be the same as another. People with these issues often do not possess the ability to filter noises and this would result in severe interruptions in the person's ability to concentrate and focus. Who is going to be responsible if my son cannot cope and we as a family have to deal with unmanageable behaviours? The continuous, looming presence of a large wind turbine just 780 metres from our home could significantly impact on our son and a sense of unease in what should be his safe place.

I am very concerned regarding hyperacusis where the brain perceives a sound as loud regardless of their frequency or whether the sound falls in low range, medium range or high range. Conditions associated with hyperacusis include down syndrome so this is a very real worry for me.

A growing body of evidence, including the WHO Environmental Noise Guidelines (2018), confirms that prolonged exposure to environmental noise — even at relatively low levels — can adversely affect health, sleep, learning, and wellbeing. Children and individuals with additional needs are recognised as particularly vulnerable to intrusive or unpredictable noise.

Wind turbine noise contains a significant low-frequency component that is less effectively attenuated by walls, windows and insulation, and is therefore more intrusive within dwellings. Of particular concern is amplitude modulation (AM), which may present as either the familiar “swish” or as the more intrusive, low-frequency “thump” associated with wake

effects and turbulent inflow conditions. The scientific literature and DEFRA research show that AM can vary significantly over time, ranging from regular rhythmic modulation to erratic, impulsive, or intermittent peaks that fade in and out unpredictably.

For these reasons, we remain concerned not only about overall decibel levels but also about the character, variability, impulsivity, duration, frequency, and timing of amplitude-modulated noise. Even where planning conditions impose noise limits, recent Irish case law (Gibbet Hill Wind Farm, Co. Wexford) has demonstrated the practical difficulty in detecting, monitoring, and enforcing compliance for complex acoustic characteristics such as low-frequency thump AM. DEFRA also acknowledges that wind turbine noise emissions and propagation are highly dependent on meteorological conditions, many of which cannot be reliably predicted or controlled in advance.

Accordingly, the potential for unreasonable noise intrusion at our property cannot be excluded, and the reliance on standard noise conditions is insufficient to safeguard a vulnerable household. We need to protect our most vulnerable citizens and this includes our children with disabilities and sensory processing issues, who would be negatively affected by the noise and humming from these turbines.

4. Shadow flicker health pathway treated generically in EIAR:

Chapter 5 does not demonstrate, by reference to receptor specific exposure and enforceable operational mitigation, that shadow flicker related disturbance will be avoided or reduced to negligible levels at sensitive receptors, including for individuals with photosensitive conditions. Generic assurances are not a substitute for a transparent assessment especially where the developer was on notice of an individual with epilepsy living 789 metres from a proposed turbine. Chapter 5 deals with shadow flicker in a generic, one-size-fits-all manner and fails to show how individual homes — especially those with vulnerable occupants — will be protected from flicker. Without receptor-specific modelling or enforceable mitigation, it's conclusions about human health cannot be relied upon.

Having one child with additional needs who is very sensitive to visual and auditory stimuli and another child with epilepsy, I am very concerned regarding the impact of the flicker and the physical and mental effects over time and the potential to make these conditions worse.

5. Community Engagement:

The HSE stated “Early and meaningful public consultation with the local community and all stakeholders is of utmost importance to ensure all potentially significant impacts have been adequately addressed. Members of the public should be given sufficient opportunities to express their views on the proposed project”. There is no record of early consultation events, meetings, household engagement, surveys, or any structured process to gather community views before key project decisions were finalised. The consultation that did occur was not meaningful or inclusive having been held 15 kilometres outside of the locality and only weeks prior to the planning application being submitted.

Without meaningful consultation, the assessment cannot capture local vulnerabilities, does not address lived-experience issues, and therefore does not meet best-practice human health assessment standards. The absence of meaningful consultation contradicts the HSE's explicit

instruction. As a result, the human health assessment is methodologically incomplete, and its conclusions regarding potential effects on the local population cannot be relied upon.

My family initially contacted the Developer formally following receipt of newsletter 1 requesting information in relation to set back distances on the 28th of January 2025. We received a response on the 5th of February 2025 advising that once the layout is confirmed, which would likely be in March/April they would be in contact. We never received a response to this. We contacted the Developer again on the 23rd of October 2025 expressing our disappointment with their lack of communication and formally requested that a public community meeting would be arranged to allow the community a forum to discuss their concerns in a group setting. The Developer responded on the 28th of October 2025 advising that they would be arranging a Community Engagement Clinic on an appointment only basis for one-to-one conversations. The Developer was subsequently requested by an elective representative to hold a public meeting and again refused.

Correspondence regarding the Community Engagement Clinic, dated 31st of October 2025 and delivered on 1st of November 2025, provided the public with only 10 days' notice of the event. This clinic was held just 34 days before the planning application was submitted. As this constituted the first and only engagement with the affected community prior to submission, it cannot reasonably be described as "meaningful engagement". Effective pre-application consultation requires adequate notice, sufficient time for residents to understand the proposal, and genuine opportunities to influence its design. None of these elements were present. Consequently, the engagement process was procedurally deficient and failed to meet the standard of meaningful, good-faith consultation expected for a development of this scale.

Table 6 in the Community Engagement Report documents that concerns were expressed on behalf of a sound and visually sensitive minor living in the area. Indeed, in correspondence from the Developer to us, the Community Engagement Manager contacted us on the 13th of November 2025 advising that they were "taking your concerns very seriously and assigning them the highest priority" and again on 28th of November 2025 stating they were "treating your situation with the utmost seriousness" (see appendix 2 and 3 – full emails available upon request). However, no mitigating actions were documented in the EIAR which is most concerning.

6. Cumulative effect:

Cumulative health effects have not been meaningfully assessed. Having regard to the presence of existing and consented wind energy developments in the wider area, it is considered that Chapter 5 fails to provide an adequate cumulative assessment of population and human health impacts. It does not translate cumulative turbine/noise context into a cumulative assessment of health outcomes (annoyance, stress, sleep disruption). Having regard to the nature of these outcomes, it is considered that a project in isolation approach is inadequate for EIA purposes.

The effect of three Wind Farms and this proposed Ballyfasy Wind Farm is too much for such a small area to take, nevermind unfair, given our area has done more than it's part for renewable energy with three Wind Farms. The combination of impacts from multiple developments can lead to greater environmental and social harm than the sum of their parts. The area is already overdeveloped with wind turbines so another windfarm is unwarranted and poses additional elevated risk.

The visual impact that large wind turbines will have on the surrounding landscape would be heart-breaking in my view. There is already 2 wind farms visible in this area so having another windfarm constructed would be devastating. I understand the importance of renewable energy but cannot accept the large number of windfarms being constructed in a small geographical rural area in county Kilkenny.

7. Property Devaluation:

This proposed development guarantees a significant reduction in the value of our family home. The presence of wind turbines alters the landscape significantly and their intrusive presence can deter potential buyers, causing financial loss to residents who have invested in their homes over many years. I refer to reports from institutes such as University of Galway, the London School of Economics and others which strongly indicate our house values will reduce by 15%. Indeed, local evidence suggests property devaluations up to 40%. This proposed development will come at a great cost to the locals, financially as well as otherwise stated.

Irish based study (Gillespie &McHale 2023) discussed findings which indicate the biggest decrease in property values are for homes within a radius of 0-1km of a wind turbine, which is our case. The EIAR provides no assessment of how visual, noise, shadow flicker, amenity impacts or the cumulative effect from current, proposed and consented wind farms in the locality may influence property demand or perception in this rural area.

8. Visual Domination and Inadequate Setbacks:

Please see appendix 4 and 5 of the photomontages of our home. Turbine 8 is 789 metres, turbine 2 is 1.2km and turbine 1 is 1.6km away. The planning application documents that VP19 which is outside our home is classified with a residual significance of visual effect of moderate and clear views of several turbines will be visible at a prominent scale. Yet, it states that overall visual effects for the full project are not significant. A "Moderate" effect at multiple viewpoints should collectively constitute a "Significant" impact on the community.

Whether playing at the back or front of our house, our children will be faced with this reality daily. Our eldest son has sensory needs and we are very anxious about how he will cope with the presence of these 180 metre high turbines so close to his home. These concerns stem from how he already reacts to the turbines 2km from our home at Ballymartin. We are already living with issues from wind turbines in our home. Please do not add to the challenges our child already faces everyday.

9. Impacts to our private well:

As private well owners, we are understandably concerned about the prospect of ten 180m wind turbines being located so close to our home, given the potential risks to our water supply. These large turbines require deep excavations and substantial concrete foundations, which can interfere with local hydrogeology by altering groundwater flow paths, increasing turbidity, or introducing contaminants during construction. For households reliant on private wells, even minor changes in groundwater quality or yield can have serious consequences, as there is no alternative mains supply to fall back on.

10. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child:

In the case of this proposal, no Child Rights Impact Assessment has been submitted nor is it evident from the planning application, EIAR or Construction Traffic Management Plan that the potential impacts of construction traffic on children, particularly in relation to road safety, health, development and access to play have been specifically identified, assessed or mitigated, notwithstanding the State's obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

11. Impact on the local national school:

The concentration of this industrial development around our local school is unprecedented. Four industrial scale turbines are proposed within 2km of the school and all ten turbines are within a 3km radius. This creates an intensive industrial environment for children's primary place of education. We are gravely concerned about the shadow flicker and distracting noise that will enter classrooms, potentially disrupting concentration and the daily learning environment. The developer has failed to provide a specific assessment of how this concentration of large – scale machinery will impact the long-term well-being and safety of the youngest members of our community.

12. Withdrawn HSE Health Guidance:

The HSE withdrew its 2017 Position Paper on Wind Turbines and public health on the 12th of November 2025. The HSE National Health Protection Office states clearly that:

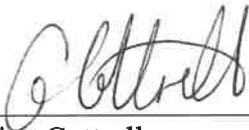
- The context has changed since 2017
- The evidence base has evolved
- Wind turbines are now larger and located differently
- The 2017 paper is “now under review and thus, has been withdrawn”.

The EIAR chapter 5 which was submitted on 15th December 2025 assesses health impacts based on national guidance that was withdrawn on the 12th of November 2025. This gives rise to a serious public health concern. Public health protection demands an assessment based on valid guidance. We request that the EIAR is updated to reflect the withdrawn HSE position

and seek clarification in relation to what current health guidance is being relied upon, providing details of the professional health competency and qualifications.

In conclusion, the fact they do not fit and take such a drastic requirement to get them to site, just affirms they are too big and not designed to be in a rural area and are designed to be put off shore. The safety risks and challenges are substantial and have not been adequately addressed. The updated planning guidelines for wind farms have still not been issued. Micheal Martin in 2013 raised concerns about outdated guidelines and lack of regulations for large scale wind energy, which leads to inadequate protection for public health and the environment – a problem that still persists to this day. The potential for over-industrialisation in our rural community, combined with the health implications, property devaluation etc raises significant concerns that should prompt a thorough reconsideration of this project. I urge that the health implications for our family with specific vulnerabilities be given serious and evidence-based consideration in any planning decision. Our health concerns are not abstract or speculative concerns. They relate directly to well-established triggers for the ongoing medical and sensory conditions in our home. The EIAR does not reflect current best scientific knowledge, neglects meaningful engagement with affected communities and disregards key national policy – most notably, National Planning Framework Objective 94, which requires the proactive management of noise where adverse health impacts are likely. I therefore strongly object to the proposed development of the Ballyfasy Wind Farm for the above reasons and respectfully request An Coimisiún Pleanála to refuse permission.

Yours sincerely,



Geraldine Cottrell

Private and Confidential

Department of Paediatrics

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Date dictated: 15.01.2026

Re: Denis O'Neill, Farnoge East, Mullinavat, Co Kilkenny

Denis O'Neill, [redacted] is under my care and attends the paediatric services at University Hospital Waterford on an ongoing basis.

He has a background diagnosis of Trisomy 21 and has associated congenital cardiac issues - pulmonary hypertension, scoliosis (managed with bracing) and is also awaiting an immunology workup on account of his low B cell counts. He is also on follow up with Rheumatology in Crumlin in relation to Down Syndrome associated arthritis.

Denis is an active young man and is doing very well given his above diagnosis.

I would strongly recommend that Denis be housed in a warm hygienic environment with adequate ventilation. There also should be minimal noise in the background as he has issues with snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea.

An adequate environment which includes housing and the surroundings would go a long way for Denis in achieving his potential.

Please let me know if you need any further information.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted signature]
[redacted]
Consultant Paediatrician

Signed & Approved: 16/01/2026

APPENDIX 2

Yahoo Mail: Search, organise, conquer

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Ballyfasy Project" <ballyfasyproject@futureenergyireland.ie>
To: "geraldinecottrell@yahoo.co.uk" <geraldinecottrell@yahoo.co.uk>
Cc: "Ballyfasy Project" <ballyfasyproject@futureenergyireland.ie>
Sent: Thu, 13 Nov 2025 at 15:06
Subject: Ballyfasy Wind Farm Follow Up Information
Dear Brian and Ger,

My name [REDACTED], and I am the Community Engagement Manager for the Ballyfasy Wind Farm project.

Thank you very much for taking the time to attend our community engagement event on Tuesday evening.

Although I didn't get to speak to you myself on the evening, my colleagues have brought me up to speed on your concerns regarding the development.

We are meeting as a team in the coming week to discuss your case in particular, with the aim of reverting to you with concrete actions to go some way to alleviate your concerns.

At this stage, we want you to know that we are taking your concerns very seriously and assigning them the highest priority.

I will be back in touch with you next week with a outline of actions. In the meantime, please don't hesitate to reach out if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Community Engagement Manager

[REDACTED]

Ireland
FUTUREenergy

futureenergyireland.ie

APPENDIX 3

Yahoo Mail: Search, organise, conquer

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Ballyfasy Project" <ballyfasyproject@futureenergyireland.ie>

To: "Ballyfasy Project" <ballyfasyproject@futureenergyireland.ie>, "Geraldine Cottrell" <geraldinecottrell@yahoo.co.uk>

Sent: Fri, 28 Nov 2025 at 9:50

Subject: Re: Ballyfasy Wind Farm Follow Up Information

Dear Ger and Brian,

I want to apologise for the delay in getting back to you, it has taken much longer than I would have liked. The project team met recently and we discussed your case in detail. Again, we want to reiterate that we are treating your situation with the utmost seriousness. We understand that you are deeply worried about how this project will impact your family.

[REDACTED]

Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you have any queries on the information above.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Appendix 4

Ballyfasy Wind Farm - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Local road at Farnoge East

Viewpoint Ref: VP19a

Photomontage

Part 1 of 2



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

This planar projection panorama has been captured, prepared and presented in accordance with the guidance set out in the Scottish Natural Heritage 2017 guidance 'Visual Representation of Wind Farms'.



National Grid Coordinate (BM)
 Easting 661323
 Northing 820364
 Elevation 138.3 m

Horizontal Field of View 51.5° (fish-eye projection)
 Principal Distance 812.5 mm
 Paper size (Half A1) 841 x 237 mm
 Correct printed image size 820 x 240 mm

Date and Time 06/02/2025 11:37
 Camera Canon SD M6A II
 Lens Fixed 50mm
 Camera Height 1.7m (AGL)

Direction (clockwise from Grid N)
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine
 Nearest Turbine

346°
 0.8 km
 T8



Appendix 5

Ballyfasy Wind Farm - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Local road at Farnoge East

Viewpoint Ref: VP19b

Photomontage

Part 2 of 2



View flat at a comfortable arm's length

This planar projection panorama has been captured, prepared and presented in accordance with the guidance set out in the Scottish Natural Heritage 2017 guidance 'Visual Representation of Wind Farms'.



National Grid Coordinate (ETM)
 Easting: 661125
 Northing: 623564
 Elevation: 138.5 m

Horizontal Field of View: 53.5° (planar projection)
 Principal Distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper Size: Dull A11 841 x 297 mm
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Date and Time: 06/02/2025 11:37
 Camera: Canon SD Mark II
 Lens: Fixed 50mm
 Camera Height: 1.7m (A61)

Direction clockwise from Grid N0
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine
 Nearest Turbine

23°
 0.9 km
 T8

