An Coimisiún Pleanála

64 Marlborough Street

Rotunda

Dublin 1

D01V902

Case reference: PAX19.324161

Lemanaghan Wind Farm

Pleanala Ref. PCX19.342161

Re: Proposed wind farm of 15 turbines, a permanent 220 kV on-site substation and associated infrastructure, etc.

Applicant: Lemanaghan Wind Farm DAC

Dear Sir/Madam

This is a third-party submission/observation on the above SID application, which is accompanied by attachments and the third-party observation fee of €50

The observer: David & Niamh Sheils

Ballylin

Ferbane

R42P296

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087-7116616

Yours, *David & Niamh Sheils`*

Lemanaghan Submission

Proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm, County Offaly

Environmental, Heritage, Biodiversity, Water, Human Health and Planning Objection

Submitted to: An Coimisiún Pleanála
Project: Proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm, County Offaly
Prepared by: David & Niamh Sheils

Date: 22nd. May 2026

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary

This submission relates to the proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm in County Offaly, comprising 15 turbines with a blade-tip height of approximately 220 meters together with associated infrastructure including access roads, drainage works, borrow pits, hardstands, cabling, compounds, substation works, peat management areas and ancillary development.

The submission consolidates the principal environmental, archaeological, hydrological, biodiversity, human health and planning concerns identified across the Environmental Impact Assessment Report ("EIAR") documentation and supporting review material.

The proposal is located within a highly sensitive peatland landscape of ecological, archaeological and cultural significance. The EIAR itself confirms the presence of nationally important ornithological receptors, extensive peatland archaeology, hydrological sensitivity, groundwater vulnerability and significant construction-related environmental risks.

The key concerns raised in this submission include:

- Significant ornithological impacts involving Whooper Swan, Common Crane, Golden Plover, Lapwing and other protected species;
- Risk to peatland habitats, biodiversity and ecological connectivity;
- Potential adverse effects on groundwater, drinking water supplies, private wells and surface water quality;
- Peat instability and extensive excavation risks;
- Inadequate assessment of low-frequency noise, infrasound and residential amenity impacts;
- Significant landscape and visual intrusion within a culturally sensitive bog landscape;
- Risk to archaeological features, peat-preserved heritage assets and the wider monastic landscape of Lemanaghan;
- Deficiencies in cumulative impact assessment;

- Excessive reliance on mitigation and post-consent management measures;
- Failure to adequately apply the precautionary principle and relevant EU environmental obligations.

This submission contends that the proposal gives rise to significant uncertainty and environmental risk in relation to several core planning and environmental considerations. It is respectfully submitted that the application should be refused unless the competent authority can be satisfied, beyond reasonable scientific doubt where required, that significant adverse effects will not occur.

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2. Introduction and Scope of Submission

This submission has been prepared following review of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report chapters and supporting planning review documents associated with the proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm.

The submission is intended to:

1. Consolidate the principal planning and environmental concerns arising from the proposal;
2. Retain and preserve relevant EIAR references and evidential citations;
3. Assist the competent authority in assessing the cumulative and interacting impacts of the proposed development.

The submission draws upon material relating to:

- Biodiversity and ornithology;
- Archaeology and cultural heritage;
- Landscape and visual impact;
- Water quality, groundwater and hydrology;
- Peat stability and geology;

- Human health;
- Noise and residential amenity;
- Air quality and particulate concerns;
- Climate and peatland protection;
- EU environmental law obligations;
- Cumulative effects.

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3. Overview of the Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of a wind energy project at Lemanaghan, County Offaly, comprising:

- 15 wind turbine generators;
- Turbine hardstands and crane pads;
- Approximately 20.8 km of new access roads;
- Borrow pits and peat excavation areas;
- Drainage infrastructure;
- Electrical and communications cabling;
- Temporary construction compounds;
- Grid infrastructure and substation development;
- Amenity and biodiversity measures;
- Peat deposition and spoil management areas;
- Ancillary construction and operational infrastructure.

The EIAR states that the project has a permanent development footprint of approximately 34.3 hectares.

The scale of the proposed infrastructure within a peatland and archaeologically sensitive landscape is substantial and gives rise to significant concerns regarding:

- excavation and hydrological alteration;
- biodiversity impacts;
- visual dominance;
- cultural landscape fragmentation;
- peat disturbance;
- and cumulative environmental effects.

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4. Planning and Legal Framework

The competent authority is required to consider the proposal having regard to:

- The Planning and Development Acts;
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive;
- The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- The Birds Directive;
- The Water Framework Directive;
- The precautionary principle;
- Climate and peatland restoration obligations;
- The Offaly County Development Plan;
- National renewable energy and biodiversity policy;
- Protection of residential amenities and proper planning and sustainable development.

The submission emphasizes that EU environmental obligations are legally binding and not discretionary.

Particular attention should be given to:

- Article 6 obligations under the Habitats Directive;
- prevention of habitat deterioration;

- protection of peatland ecosystems;
- water-quality protection obligations;
- and the requirement to avoid significant adverse effects where scientific uncertainty remains.

The precautionary principle is especially relevant in this case due to:

- peatland sensitivity;
- groundwater vulnerability;
- uncertainty regarding cumulative impacts;
- protected bird species;
- and unresolved human health concerns.

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5. Biodiversity and Ornithological Concerns

5.1 Sensitive Bird Species Recorded Within the Site

The EIAR confirms that several high-sensitivity bird species occur within the proposed development area and its zone of influence.

Species identified include:

- Whooper Swan;
- Crane;
- Lapwing;
- Golden Plover;
- Barn Owl;
- Kestrel;
- Curlew;
- Snipe;
- Woodcock;
- Peregrine;

- Merlin;
- Hen Harrier.

The EIAR records:

- regular Whooper Swan roosting within the site;
- Common Crane observations within the proposed turbine area;
- confirmed Lapwing breeding activity;
- Golden Plover roosting and collision-height movement;
- and cumulative collision-risk predictions for several protected species.

5.2 Common Crane

The EIAR expressly acknowledges that Common Crane is a species of national importance and records direct observations within the proposed project area.

The assessment states that:

- Cranes were observed travelling within the site;
- Two cranes were observed foraging within the bog area;
- Peatland rehabilitation may create a favorable future habitat.
- There is potential for indirect habitat loss over the operational life of the wind farm.

This is a matter of substantial significance given the rarity and conservation sensitivity of the species.

5.3 Whooper Swan

The EIAR confirms repeated Whooper Swan roosting activity within the proposed development area, including roost locations in close proximity to proposed turbine positions.

The EIAR accepts that:

- Short-term moderate adverse construction effects may occur
- Long-term moderate adverse operational displacement effects may occur
- And significant use of the site by this Annex I species has been recorded.

The submission contends that reliance on habitat replacement and mitigation measures is insufficient where active roosting habitat exists within the turbine envelope itself.

5.4 Golden Plover and Lapwing

The EIAR identifies:

- repeated Golden Plover movements at collision height
- cumulative collision-risk estimates
- confirmed Lapwing breeding activity
- and predicted displacement effects.

The proposed mitigation measures rely heavily on habitat enhancement and management interventions whose long-term effectiveness cannot be guaranteed.

5.5 Cumulative Ornithological Effects

The cumulative assessment considers multiple wind farms within 25 km and identifies cumulative collision burdens involving several protected species.

The submission emphasises that:

- cumulative mortality estimates are quantifiable and measurable
- the effects are not merely theoretical

- and the cumulative burden must be assessed conservatively.

5.6 Overreliance on Mitigation

The EIAR conclusions frequently depend on:

- habitat enhancement
- adaptive management
- controlled flooding
- predator fencing
- monitoring programs
- and future operational management.

It is submitted that such measures cannot fully eliminate uncertainty regarding ecological outcomes, particularly in sensitive peatland systems.

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6. Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Landscape

6.1 Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site

The EIAR acknowledges that the peatland landscape contains:

- a high concentration of recorded monuments
- extensive archaeological potential
- preserved peatland archaeology
- and interconnected cultural landscape features.

The National Monuments Service identified the area as archaeologically sensitive and recommended further archaeological assessment and test trenching.

The submission contends that this demonstrates unresolved archaeological uncertainty at the pre-application stage.

6.2 Lemanaghan Monastic Landscape

The EIAR confirms the exceptional importance of the Lemanaghan heritage landscape, including:

- The Medieval Church
- St. Mella's Cell and ancient grave site dating back to 700
- Holy Well
- Toghers and Trackways
- associated archaeological artefacts
- and wider monastic landscape features.

The archaeological landscape extends beyond isolated monuments and includes the surrounding bog environment itself.

6.3 Peatland Archaeology

Peatlands are internationally important archaeological repositories due to their ability to preserve:

- organic artefacts
- wooden structures
- paleoenvironmental information
- and evidence of historic human activity.

Construction activities involving:

- turbine foundations;
- cabling;
- drainage works;
- borrow pits;
- and access roads

may result in irreversible loss of archaeological and paleoenvironmental information.

6.4 Landscape and Visual Effects

The proposed turbines would introduce substantial industrial structures into an open bog landscape characterised by:

- remoteness
- low-lying horizons
- dark rural skies
- and strong historical character.

The turbines would:

- dominate the skyline
- introduce continuous blade movement
- affect visual tranquillity.
- and create significant night-time lighting impacts.

The submission contends that the scale of the turbines is fundamentally incompatible with the sensitivity of the receiving landscape.

6.5 Cultural Landscape Fragmentation

The archaeological and cultural value of Lemanaghan is inseparable from the bog landscape itself.

The proposal risks:

- fragmentation of the cultural landscape
- erosion of historic setting
- disruption of sightlines
- and industrialisation of an historically sensitive environment.

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7. Water, Hydrology, Peat and Ground Conditions

7.1 Risk to Drinking Water Supplies and Wells

The EIAR identifies:

- nearby groundwater abstractions
- private well vulnerability
- proximity to the Boher Lemanaghan Group Water Scheme
- and nearby inhabited dwellings potentially reliant on groundwater.

The EIAR expressly states that:

“The biggest risk to groundwater wells will be from where deep excavations are required, such as the borrow pits and turbine bases.”

This acknowledgement is highly significant.

The submission contends that the proposal has not demonstrated with sufficient certainty that:

- groundwater pathways will not be altered
- private wells will not be affected
- and local water supplies will remain protected.

7.2 Scale of Excavation

The EIAR identifies approximately 438,449 m^3 of peat and non-peat excavation material.

The scale of excavation gives rise to:

- sedimentation risk
- hydrological alteration
- runoff impacts
- and water-quality deterioration.

The EIAR itself classifies certain pre-mitigation water-quality impacts as significant.

7.3 Borrow Pits and Groundwater Drawdown

The proposal includes multiple borrow pits involving substantial excavation volumes.

The EIAR acknowledges:

- potential groundwater drawdown;
- dewatering impacts;
- and groundwater-level alteration.

This raises serious concern in a peatland environment with identified groundwater receptors.

7.4 Piled Foundations and Preferential Pathways

The EIAR confirms that piled turbine foundations may extend to depths of approximately 18 meters.

The assessment expressly identifies risks involving:

- preferential groundwater pathways
- movement of contaminants
- altered groundwater flow patterns
- and interaction with low-permeability layers.

The submission contends that these risks are material and insufficiently resolved.

7.5 Peat Stability

The EIAR accepts that peat instability or peat failure could result in:

- contamination of watercourses
- drainage disruption
- infrastructure damage
- and contamination of water supplies.

Peatland instability in a hydrologically sensitive landscape presents a potentially severe environmental risk.

7.6 Contamination Pathways

The EIAR acknowledges risks involving:

- hydrocarbons
- concrete and alkaline runoff
- wastewater
- suspended solids
- and transformer oils.

The proposal introduces multiple contamination pathways in close proximity to sensitive hydrological receptors.

7.7 Water Framework Directive Obligations

The Water Framework Directive requires the prevention of deterioration in water quality and the protection of water bodies.

The submission contends that the proposal has not demonstrated sufficient certainty that:

- deterioration will be avoided
- groundwater quality will remain protected
- and downstream hydrological effects will not arise.

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8. Human Health, Noise and Residential Amenity

8.1 Human Health as a Core Planning Issue

The EIAR confirms that:

- human health
- residential amenity
- quality of life
- sleep disturbance
- and environmental stressors

These are central planning considerations.

The submission contends that the EIAR underestimates the cumulative burden likely to arise for nearby residents.

8.2 Noise and Sleep Disturbance

The EIAR proposes operational night-time limits based primarily on conventional A-weighted noise metrics.

However, the submission contends that these metrics do not adequately assess:

- low-frequency noise
- infrasound
- pulsation
- amplitude modulation
- and indoor sleep disturbance.

The EIAR itself acknowledges:

- uncertainty in assessing wind turbine noise
- limitations in standard methodologies
- and the occurrence of amplitude modulation and low-frequency effects.

8.3 Infrasound and Low-Frequency Noise

The submission raises concern regarding:

- prolonged exposure to low-frequency sound
- sleep disruption
- stress responses
- annoyance
- and reduced residential amenity.

The assessment does not include a dedicated infrasound analysis despite acknowledged scientific uncertainty.

8.4 Complaint-Led Mitigation

Several proposed mitigation approaches rely upon:

- resident complaints
- monitoring after impact occurs
- and reactive management.

The submission contends that this is inconsistent with preventative environmental protection and the precautionary principle.

8.5 Shadow Flicker and Residential Stress

The EIAR confirms the presence of sensitive receptors within 1 km of turbine locations.

The submission contends that:

- Shadow flicker impacts should be proactively prevented
- operational curtailment should be enforceable
- and reliance on household complaint logs is inappropriate.

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9. Air Quality and Particulate Concerns

The EIAR acknowledges:

- dust generation during construction
- particulate health pathways
- respiratory impacts
- and air-quality sensitivity.
-

Additional concern arises regarding:

- turbine blade leading-edge erosion

- fibreglass and composite particulate release
- and potential mobilization of synthetic particles into water pathways.

While the EIAR addresses conventional particulate sources, it does not appear to specifically assess:

- operational blade erosion residues
- synthetic particulate deposition
- or associated groundwater and surface-water pathways.

This represents a potential assessment gap.

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10. Climate, Peatland Protection and EU Environmental Obligations

The proposal must be assessed not only in the context of renewable energy policy, but also:

- peatland protection obligations
- biodiversity restoration objectives
- and climate emissions associated with peat disturbance.

Peatlands are:

- major carbon stores
- hydrological regulators
- and priority ecological systems.

Disturbance of peatland can:

- release stored carbon
- undermine restoration objectives
- and conflict with wider environmental obligations.

The submission contends that:

- Climate benefits cannot automatically outweigh peatland degradation
- Carbon payback assumptions require strict scrutiny
- and renewable energy policy must be balanced against legally binding environmental protections.

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11. Cumulative Impacts

The proposal must be assessed in combination with:

- existing wind farms
- permitted developments
- grid infrastructure
- and wider peatland pressures.

The cumulative assessment must consider:

- collision risk
- habitat fragmentation
- landscape industrialisation
- hydrological impacts
- and cumulative residential burden.

The submission contends that cumulative effects are substantial and require a precautionary approach.

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12. Deficiencies in the EIAR and Overreliance on Mitigation

The submission identifies several recurring deficiencies:

- unresolved uncertainty
- reliance on post-consent mitigation
- dependence on adaptive management
- complaint-led residential protection
- and assumptions regarding mitigation effectiveness.

The EIAR repeatedly concludes that residual effects are acceptable only after:

- extensive mitigation
- enhancement proposals
- habitat creation
- monitoring regimes
- and operational controls.

The submission contends that:

- avoidance should take precedence over mitigation
- uncertainty remains unresolved
- and mitigation cannot substitute for robust baseline protection.

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13. Planning Balance and Precautionary Principle

The submission acknowledges the importance of renewable energy development and climate policy.

However, proper planning and sustainable development requires balancing renewable energy objectives against:

- peatland protection
- biodiversity conservation
- cultural heritage

- residential amenity
- water-quality protection
- and legal environmental obligations.

Where:

- uncertainty remains
- impacts may be irreversible
- protected species are involved
- and sensitive peatland systems are affected.

It is submitted that the precautionary principle must apply.

The submission contends that the current application does not adequately resolve the identified environmental and planning risks.

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14. Conclusion and Request to Refuse Permission

For the reasons set out above, it is respectfully submitted that the proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm Application gives rise to significant and unresolved concerns relating to:

- biodiversity and ornithology
- archaeology and cultural heritage
- landscape and visual impact
- peatland disturbance
- groundwater and water quality
- human health and residential amenity
- cumulative impacts;
- and compliance with environmental obligations.

The EIAR itself identifies:

- significant pre-mitigation effects

- sensitive ecological and archaeological receptors
- hydrological risks
- and substantial dependence on mitigation and adaptive management.

In light of:

- the scale of the proposed development
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the acknowledged uncertainties
- and the irreversible nature of potential impacts.

It is respectfully requested that the competent authority refuse permission for the proposed development unless it can be demonstrated beyond reasonable scientific doubt that significant adverse environmental effects will not arise.

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15. References and EIAR Citations

This submission draws upon the following reviewed material:

- EIAR Chapter 5 – Population and Human Health;
- EIAR Chapter 7 – Birds;
- EIAR Chapter 8 – Land, Soils and Geology;
- EIAR Chapter 9 – Water;
- EIAR Chapter 10 – Air Quality;
- EIAR Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration;
- EIAR Chapter 13 – Cultural Heritage;
- EIAR Chapter 14 – Landscape and Visual;
- EIAR Chapter 17 – Interaction of Effects;
- EIAR Chapter 18 – Mitigation and Monitoring;

- Supporting planning and environmental review submissions.

Key references retained from the reviewed documentation include:

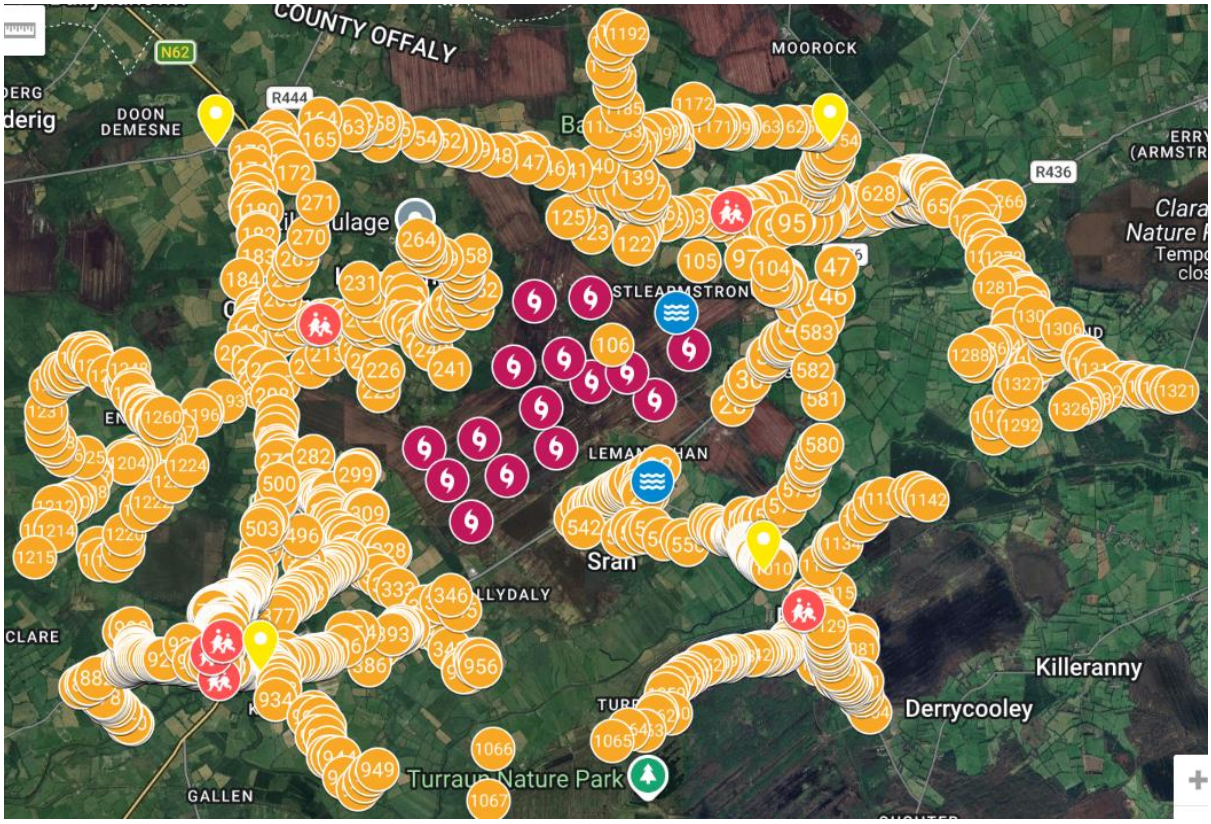
- Chapter 7, pp. 7-37 to 7-43;
- Chapter 7, pp. 7-57 to 7-58;
- Chapter 7, pp. 7-124 to 7-138;
- Chapter 8, pp. 8-31 to 8-50;
- Chapter 9, pp. 9-44 to 9-66;
- Chapter 10, pp. 10-8 to 10-21;
- Chapter 12, pp. 12-12 to 12-18;
- Chapter 13, pp. 13-1 to 13-17;
- Chapter 14, pp. 14-1 to 14-176.

Appendix 01

Proposed Site Is In a Residential Area

Please use the link below to activate the Google map of the proposed site(Ctrl+click)

https://bit.ly/4uw5t39



Lemanaghan Bog is located in a residential area – there are over 1300 homes within 5 kilometres of the proposed development.

There are six schools within 3 kilometres of the proposed development, four of which have special care units.

The proposed wind turbines are 220 meters in height with a 160-meter rotor span, which is unprecedented in this country and should not be tested in peatlands, which are hydrologically sensitive areas.

Appendix 02

Windpro Model Of Proposed Wind Farm
Please use the link below to activate the WindPro model
(Ctrl+click)
https://bit.ly/4nyS08N

The model view is taken from Brooders Road
coordinates 617578,728077

The proposed development is a massive intrusion on the local landscape, dwarfing the famous hills in the background.

The proposed development is a critical threat to biodiversity in this landscape.

The proposed development is a critical threat to water supplies in the local communities.

The proposed development is a critical threat to human health and residential amenities for the local communities.

Appendix 03

Record Of Wind Farm Neighbours In Offaly

Offaly, as a county, has greatly surpassed its due workload in renewable energy generation, and some of its wind farm neighbour's have paid a very heavy price for these developments and none more so than residents in Stonestown in Cloghan whose health and well-being have been destroyed by improper site selection and continued operation of Cloghan wind farm despite Offaly County Council and the HSE being aware of the ill effects this wind farm is having on the local community.

The following is an account of the lived experience of one of its neighbours:

Stonestown Cloghan Co. Offaly 20 May 2026

An Coimisiún Pleanála 64 Marlborough Street Dublin 1

Re: Objection to Proposed Wind Farm at Lemonaghan Bog, Co. Offaly

A Chara,

I wish to lodge a formal objection to the proposed wind farm development at Lemonaghan Bog. I am submitting this objection as a resident of Stonestown, Cloghan, living a little over 700 metres from the existing Cloghan Wind Farm, where turbines stand 170 metres tall. My family and I have lived here for over fifteen years. For the first fifteen of those years, we lived in complete peace. Since the commissioning of the Cloghan Wind Farm, our lives have been turned upside down.

This submission is based on lived experience, documented evidence, medical impacts, property impacts, and the complete failure of regulatory bodies to protect us. I respectfully request that An Coimisiún Pleanála refuse permission for the Lemonaghan Bog development on the grounds outlined below.

1. ***Lived Experience of Noise, Vibration and Sleep Disturbance Since the turbines became operational, our home has been subjected to constant noise, vibration, and disturbance. We are woken at 2am, 3am, 4am by the swoosh, hum, and vibration of the turbines. This is not occasional. It is nightly. We have kept a 365-day noise diary documenting the pattern of disturbance, the physical symptoms, and the impact on our family. The diary shows repeated nights of two to three hours of broken sleep, sometimes less, sometimes none. The noise and vibration penetrate the house and the bed. This has had a severe impact on our health and wellbeing.***
2. ***Noise Surveys: One Confirmed Failure and One Withheld Two noise surveys have been carried out at our home. The first confirmed that the***

wind farm failed to meet its planning noise limits. The second survey was commissioned by An Coimisiún Pleanála. Six months later, the results have still not been released to us despite repeated requests. This lack of transparency raises serious concerns about compliance and accountability. The people living with the consequences of this development are being denied access to the very data that affects their health and safety.

3. ***Health Impacts on Adults and Children The physical effects on our family have been severe. We experience constant joint pain, numb arms, pins and needles, back spasms, pressure in the head, tinnitus, loose vibrating ear wax, burning eyes, and exhaustion so severe it feels like illness. We have had nosebleeds. We have had to take sleeping tablets. When we leave the house, even to stay in a hotel beside an airport, we sleep perfectly. When we return home, the symptoms return immediately.***

Our children have suffered the most. They vomit from exhaustion. They cry with tiredness. They collapse asleep after school. They miss school repeatedly. They cannot sleep in their own beds. They take melatonin to get through the night. Their education, development, and social lives have been damaged. No child should have to live like this.

4. ***EMF Cable Depth Breach We discovered that the 33,000-volt cables running beside our homes, which emit electromagnetic fields, were not buried to the required depth of 1200 mm. They were buried at approximately 800 mm. This is a direct breach of planning conditions and raises serious concerns about long-term health impacts. These cables run close to our bedrooms. The combination of noise, vibration, and EMF exposure has created constant fear and uncertainty about our health.***
5. ***Destruction of Family Life Our family life has been devastated. We missed trick-or-treating, school plays, Christmas joy, birthdays, and normal family moments because we were too tired, too sore, or too overwhelmed. Our children dread bedtime. We dread nighttime. We dread coming home. Guests ask how we live with this. The truth is that we do not live with it. We endure it.***
6. ***Admissions of Nuisance by the Operator The operator has offered a €100 voucher, acoustic curtains, and an increased near neighbour fund. These are not goodwill gestures. They are admissions that the noise is intolerable and that the project is not operating within acceptable limits.***
7. ***Regulatory Failure An Coimisiún Pleanála, the HSE, and the EPA have failed to protect us. Our complaints, our diary, our evidence of cable depth breaches, our evidence of unauthorised night works, our independent noise testing, our shadow flicker recordings, and our health impacts have all been ignored. We have been left completely alone to deal with the consequences of a development that was supposed to be regulated and monitored.***
8. ***Property Devaluation and Loss of Marketability Our home was valued at €500,000 before the turbines became operational. It is now valued at €390,000. We have placed the house on the market. There have been no***

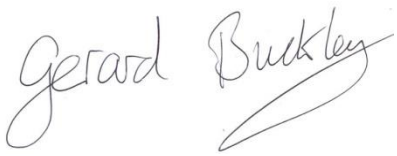
enquiries. Not one. The valuation report states that the property is effectively unsellable to a normal family because of the noise, vibration, and proximity of the turbines. We cannot move. We cannot escape. We cannot protect our children. We are trapped in a home that is no longer a home.

9. *Over-Intensification of Offaly Offaly has already far surpassed its obligations in terms of renewable energy infrastructure. The county has become one of the most heavily industrialised wind energy zones in the State, with multiple large-scale wind farms concentrated within a small rural population. The cumulative impact on communities like ours has never been properly assessed or mitigated. Offaly has been treated as a dumping ground for green energy projects, absorbing far more than its fair share of the national target. Our community has already paid the price for this imbalance.*
10. *Conclusion This is not a lifestyle complaint. This is not a minor nuisance. This is a human rights issue. It is a breach of residential amenity, a breach of planning conditions, a breach of environmental law, a breach of the duty of care owed by the State, and a breach of our right to a safe home and family life.*

We lived peacefully for fifteen years. We now live in exhaustion, pain, and fear. No family should ever be forced into this life. Not again. Not anywhere.

For these reasons, I respectfully request that An Coimisiún Pleanála refuse permission for the proposed wind farm at Lemonaghan Bog, Co.Offaly.

Yours sincerely,



Gerard Buckley Stonestown, Cloghan, Co. Offaly

There are numerous families in Offaly living under these hazardous conditions, and to date, they have been ignored by the

authorities that gave permission for these developments to proceed and operate. This is a breach of their human rights and is not an acceptable practice.