

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: Ger Buckley
Stonestown
Coghan
CO. OFFALY
R42 R868
gbdesign2017@gmail.com
086-0221308

Yours,
Ger Buckley

For too long, the voices of wind farm neighbours in Offaly have been overlooked – there are over 270 letters of complaint filed with Offaly County Council in relation to wind farm neighbours, which have been ignored. While the county has played a major role in supporting Ireland’s renewable energy transition — doing more than its fair share of the heavy lifting — many families living beside large-scale wind developments continue to carry an unfair burden. Communities are raising genuine concerns about noise, sleep disturbance, stress, and the wider impact on health and quality of life. Supporting clean energy must never come at the expense of the well-being of local residents. A balanced approach is needed — one that recognises Offaly’s contribution to national energy targets while also protecting the health, peace, and dignity of the people who call these rural communities home.

I submit an account of some of the many wind farm neighbours in Offaly who suffer the ill health effects of misplaced wind farms, and demonstrate how Offaly is the leading county per capita for the generation of renewable energy in Ireland. Offaly wind farm neighbours have paid a heavy price for this tag, and their voices have to be heard; no families should be forced to live under the lived experience of the following wind farm neighbours.

This is a human rights issue and has to be dealt with in a fair manner, taking into consideration that both the Taoiseach and the Tánaiste are acutely aware of the suffering of wind farm neighbours in Ireland, yet they persist in adhering to the outdated 2006 Wind Energy Guidelines, which are causing devastation in rural Ireland.

“Our Health Matters”

Wind Farm Neighbour 01

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*

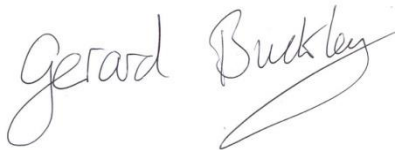
never been properly assessed or mitigated. Offaly has been treated as a dumping ground for green energy projects, absorbing far more than its fair share of the national target. Our community has already paid the price for this imbalance.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gerard Buckley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Gerard Buckley Stonestown, Cloghan, Co. Offaly

Wind Farm Neighbour 02

*Stonestown,
Cloghan,
Co. Offaly,*

21 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 make this submission as a resident of Stonestown, Cloghan, where I live with my family approximately 750 metres from the existing Cloghan Wind Farm, whose turbines reach a height of 170 metres.

My family has lived here for almost 20 years. We invested deeply—both emotionally and financially—in creating our home, having worked hard to secure planning permission and build it ourselves. For the first fifteen years, we enjoyed a peaceful quality of life. However, since the commissioning of the Cloghan Wind Farm, our living conditions have deteriorated significantly.

This submission draws on our lived experience, documented evidence, observed health impacts, effects on our property, and what we believe to be a failure of regulatory oversight. I respectfully request that An Coimisiún Pleanála refuse permission for the proposed development on the following grounds:

Lived Experience of Noise, Vibration and Sleep Disturbance

Since the turbines became operational, we have experienced persistent noise, vibration, and disruption within our home. The sound—characterised by a continuous hum, swooshing, and physical vibration—regularly disturbs our sleep. This is not an occasional occurrence; it is an almost nightly reality.

We have maintained a detailed noise diary documenting these disturbances, including associated physical symptoms and their impact on our family life. This record reflects frequent sleep disruption which often results in severely reduced or non-existent rest affecting our overall wellbeing.

Noise Surveys: Confirmed Non-Compliance and Lack of Transparency

Two noise surveys have been conducted in a neighbouring property. The first identified that the wind farm was not operating within its permitted noise limits. A second survey, commissioned by An Coimisiún Pleanála, has not been shared with affected residents despite multiple requests over a six-month period. This lack of transparency is deeply concerning. As those most directly impacted, we believe we are entitled to access information that directly affects our health and quality of life.

Health Impacts on our family

The physical toll on our family has been considerable. We have experienced ongoing symptoms including joint pain, elevated blood pressure, head pressure, tinnitus, eye irritation, and extreme fatigue.

When we leave our home, for example, while on holiday—these symptoms resolve, only to return as soon as we come home again.

Our children have also been affected. One has required repeated chiropractic treatment for back pain, while both experience joint discomfort and persistent exhaustion due to disrupted sleep. As parents, this is very hard as it is out of our control. We do not want to go down the road of medicating them at a young age.

Breach of Planning Conditions: Cable Depth and EMF Exposure

We have identified that the 33,000-volt cables running near our home were installed at a depth of approximately 1000 mm, rather than the required 1200 mm. This represents a clear breach of planning conditions.

Given the proximity of these cables to our bedrooms, this raises serious concerns regarding long-term exposure to electromagnetic fields. Combined with the existing noise and vibration issues, this contributes to an ongoing sense of anxiety about our family's health.

Impact on Family Life

Our quality of life has been significantly impacted. Continuous tiredness and discomfort have made it difficult to function normally, affecting our ability to work, concentrate, and enjoy everyday family interactions.

Night-time has become the most dreaded part of the day as you know that a normal night's sleep more than likely is not going to happen. Returning home is no longer something we look forward to. Visitors have commented on the situation wondering how we stick it day in, day out. We no longer feel that we are truly living in our house—we are enduring it.

Operator Acknowledgements of Disturbance

The operator has offered measures such as a €100 voucher, acoustic curtains, and an increased near-neighbour fund. While presented as supportive gestures, these measures suggest an implicit acknowledgment that the current conditions are not acceptable.

Regulatory Oversight and Response

We feel let down by the relevant authorities, including An Coimisiún Pleanála, the HSE, and the EPA. Despite providing detailed evidence—including our noise diary, documentation of planning breaches, reports of unauthorised night works, independent noise assessments, and health impacts—we have not received proper intervention. We have people who say that act on our behalf up to TD level but we are not seeing this or seeing any results from this.

We have been left to manage the consequences of a development that we understood would be appropriately regulated and monitored.

Property Devaluation and Loss of Saleability

Prior to the wind farm becoming operational, our home was valued at €450,000. Its current valuation has decreased to €375,000. We have considered the option to sell the property which is a very difficult decision as we built it ourselves.

Over-Concentration of Wind Energy Development in Offaly

County Offaly has already exceeded its proportional contribution to national renewable energy targets. The concentration of large-scale wind energy developments in this area has resulted in significant cumulative impacts on local communities.

In our view, this cumulative burden has not been adequately assessed or mitigated. Our area has absorbed a disproportionate share of such developments, with insufficient regard for the long-term effects on residents.

Conclusion

This is not a minor inconvenience or a lifestyle preference issue. It is a matter that affects our health, our home, and our fundamental quality of life. We lived in peace for fifteen years. We now live with ongoing exhaustion, discomfort, and uncertainty. No family should have to endure such conditions.

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

Yours sincerely,

Gillian Flynn

Gillian Flynn

Stonestown Resident

Wind Farm Neighbour 03

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 970 metres from the existing Cloghan Wind Farm, where turbines stand 170 metres tall. My family and I have lived here for over 6 years. For the first 1-2 of those years, we lived in complete peace. Until the construction nightmare took place, and then the commissioning of the Cloghan Wind Farm, where our nightmare only started to begin! Our lives have been turned upside down!

This submission is based on lived experience, documented evidence, 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.

- 4. Lived Experience of Noise, Vibration and Sleep Disturbance Since the turbines became operational, our home has been subjected to noise, vibration, and disturbance. We are woken at all hours of the night by the swoosh, hum, and vibration of the turbines. It is rare for this NOT to happen. 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. This has had a severe impact on our mental health and well-being.*

- 5. Noise Surveys: One Confirmed Failure and One Withheld Two noise surveys have been carried out in Stonestown. 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.

- 6. Health Impacts on Adults and Children. We experience pressure in the head, ringing/itchy ears, burning eyes, and debilitating fatigue caused by broken sleep. Our children wake screaming at night for no obvious reason, like teething or nightmares, just woke with a start.*

Our teenager who is preparing for her leaving cert is finding it extremely hard to concentrate and retain information due to broken sleep

- 11. We discovered that the 33,000-volt cables running on our road, 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. The combination of noise, vibration, and EMF exposure has created constant fear and uncertainty about our health.*

- 12. Admissions of Nuisance by the Operator The operator has offered a €100 voucher, an increased near neighbour fund, acoustic curtains- our house was fitted with these, and they are not fit for purpose. We emailed to inform them and have yet to get a response. These are not goodwill gestures. They are admissions that the noise is intolerable and that the project is not operating within acceptable limits.*

- 13. 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.*

- 14. Property Devaluation and Loss of Marketability Our home should have a value of €320,000 the turbines became operational, and it is now valued at €250,000. Now we are not only putting up with the intrusion of the wind farm, but we are also trapped in a bad investment. An investment we worked very hard to get so we could raise our family is now ruined! There have been no enquiries about this! We cannot afford to move. We*

cannot escape. We cannot protect our children. We are trapped in a house that is no longer a home.

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.

No family should ever be forced into this or coerced into thinking it's for a greater good, all at the expense of themselves.

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

Yours sincerely,

Emma and Stephen McCabe, McCabe-Objection Stonestown, Cloghan, Co. Offaly

I submit that Offaly has already done more than its fair share of heavy lifting in Ireland's energy transition. The county has historically borne the impacts of peat extraction, peat-fired generation, briquette production, bog drainage, industrial access roads, transmission infrastructure, and the social and economic consequences of the move away from peat. It is now also hosting major renewable-energy infrastructure, including operational wind farms and associated battery storage.

The proposed Lemanaghan Wind Farm should therefore not be assessed as an isolated renewable-energy project. It must be assessed as part of a cumulative pattern of national energy infrastructure being concentrated in the Midlands and in County Offaly in particular. National renewable-energy targets are important, but they do not remove the obligation to consider regional equity, cumulative environmental impact, community burden, landscape capacity, grid constraints, and just-transition principles.

For these reasons, I request that the planning authority either refuse permission or require the applicant to submit a full county-level cumulative renewable-energy burden assessment before any decision is made. That assessment should include operational, permitted, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable wind, solar, battery, grid, peatland rehabilitation, and energy-transition projects in Offaly and adjoining counties.

Renewable Energy Production by County — Republic of Ireland

The most consistently published county-level renewable electricity data in Ireland is wind generation. According to Wind Energy Ireland and Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, counties such as Kerry, Cork, and Galway lead national renewable electricity production.

| County | Estimated Renewable Electricity Production (GWh, recent annual data) | Main Renewable Sources |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Kerry | 1,664 | Wind, Hydro |
| Cork | 1,421 | Wind, Biomass, Hydro |
| Galway | 833 | Wind, Hydro |
| Mayo | ~700 | Wind |
| Offaly | ~650 | Wind, Biomass |
| Donegal | ~600 | Wind, Hydro |
| Clare | ~580 | Wind, Hydro |
| Tipperary | ~500 | Wind |
| Wexford | ~450 | Wind, Solar |
| Limerick | ~430 | Wind, Biomass |
| Roscommon | ~400 | Wind |
| Sligo | ~360 | Wind |
| Meath | ~320 | Wind, Solar |
| Kilkenny | ~300 | Wind, Solar |
| Laois | ~280 | Wind |
| Waterford | ~260 | Wind, Solar |
| Wicklow | ~240 | Wind, Hydro |

| County | Estimated Renewable Electricity Production (GWh, recent annual data) | Main Renewable Sources |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Longford | ~210 | Wind |
| Westmeath | ~190 | Wind, Solar |
| Cavan | ~180 | Wind |
| Monaghan | ~170 | Wind |
| Leitrim | ~160 | Wind |
| Carlow | ~140 | Solar, Wind |
| Kildare | ~130 | Solar |
| Dublin | ~90 | Solar, Waste-to-energy |
| Louth | ~85 | Wind |
| Mayo | ~700 | Wind |

Renewable Electricity Generation Per Capita — Irish Counties

Using the latest county wind-generation figures and Census 2022 population data, County Offaly is one of the highest renewable electricity producers per resident in Ireland.

| County | Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) | Population (2022) | Generation per Capita (MWh/person) | National Position |
|------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| County Offaly | 943 | 83,150 | 11.3 | 1st |
| County Kerry | 1,589 | 156,458 | 10.2 | 2nd |
| County Mayo | 845 | 137,231 | 6.2 | 3rd |
| County Tipperary | 831 | 167,895 | 5.0 | 4th |
| County Donegal | 774 | 167,084 | 4.6 | 5th |
| County Galway | 995 | 276,451 | 3.6 | 6th |
| County Limerick | 351 | 209,536 | 1.7 | 7th |
| County Roscommon | 216 | 70,259 | 3.1 | 8th |
| County Wexford | 278 | 163,919 | 1.7 | 9th |

| County | Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) | Population (2022) | Generation per Capita (MWh/person) | National Position |
|---------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| County Dublin | 0 | 1,458,154 | ~0 | Lowest |

Key Findings

- Offaly produces roughly **11.3 MWh of renewable electricity per resident annually**, the highest in the Republic of Ireland.
- Offaly’s renewable generation per person is:
 - about **11× higher than Dublin**
 - about **3× higher than Galway**
 - slightly ahead of Kerry, traditionally Ireland’s wind-energy leader.
- The Midlands region has become a major renewable-energy hub due to large wind farms, solar projects, and battery storage developments.

Sources

County renewable electricity generation figures come from Wind Energy Ireland’s 2026 county wind-generation dataset.

Population figures are based on Census 2022 county populations published by Ireland’s Central Statistics Office.

Position: Offaly has already carried a disproportionate share of Ireland’s renewable-energy transition. Any further wind-energy permissions should be assessed against cumulative county burden, not only project-by-project impacts.

| Submission point | Evidence/argument | EIAR / source reference |
|---|---|--|
| Offaly is already a major wind-energy county. | Wind Energy Ireland records 445 MW installed wind capacity in Offaly, 943 GWh generated, 6.94% of Ireland’s installed wind capacity, and 280,940 tonnes of CO ₂ saved. | Wind Energy Ireland county data. |
| Lemanaghan would add another large project. | The live planning case is for 15 turbines, a 220kV onsite substation, and associated infrastructure. SSE/BnM state the project would be 90 MW, powering up to 65,700 homes annually and displacing over 56,000 tonnes CO ₂ per year. | ACP case PAX19.324161; SSE press release. |
| Offaly already hosts major operational wind farms. | Mountlucas is 84 MW on cutaway bog; Cloncreen is 75 MW; Yellow River is 101 MW. These three alone represent about 260 MW before Lemanaghan. | Mountlucas / Cloncreen / Yellow River sources. |
| Offaly is also absorbing wider energy-transition infrastructure. | Offaly is being promoted as a “Green Energy County”, with 25+ large-scale renewable projects operational or in development and a possible 1.5–2 GW green-power pipeline. | Local Enterprise Office Offaly. |
| The EIAR itself accepts that cumulative assessment is necessary. | Chapter 2 states cumulative impacts must consider population, biodiversity, land, water, air, climate, material assets, landscape, cultural heritage and interactions. | EIAR Ch. 2, pp. 2-76 to 2-77. |
| The cumulative search area includes wind farms up to 25 km away. | Chapter 2 uses a 25 km buffer for wind-farm cumulative noise/telecoms and broader cumulative project assessment. | EIAR Ch. 2, pp. 2-79 to 2-81. |
| The project is on a landscape already shaped by industrial peat extraction and energy production. | The EIAR describes the site as a cutaway/degraded bog with Bord na Móna rail infrastructure and surrounding BnM landholdings, forestry, peatland and rural housing. | EIAR Ch. 1, p. 1-3. |
| Wind zoning should not be treated as automatic consent. | The EIAR notes the site is partly “Open for Consideration” and partly “Not Deemed Suitable”; all turbines except T05 are stated to be within “Open for Consideration”, with T05 on the boundary. | EIAR Ch. 1, p. 1-3; Ch. 3 glossary. |

| Submission point | Evidence/argument | EIAR / source reference |
|--|--|---|
| Community benefit does not answer cumulative burden. | The project promises community benefit, jobs and rates, but those benefits do not remove cumulative landscape, amenity, transport, heritage and peatland impacts. | Lemanaghan community benefits page; EIAR Ch. 2 community consultation. |
| Peatland rehabilitation and wind development may conflict in practice. | Chapter 8 says the wind-farm footprint is about 3% of the site and that rehabilitation and renewables can coexist, but also acknowledges negative effects on peat/spoil disturbance before mitigation. | EIAR Ch. 8, p. 8-53. |
| Residential and community impacts should be judged cumulatively. | Chapter 5 covers population, health, residential amenity, property, tourism, shadow flicker and cumulative effects. These are precisely the matters most affected by repeated energy infrastructure concentration. | EIAR Ch. 5, pp. 5-1, 5-100 to 5-107. |
| Requested decision approach. | The Board should require a county-level cumulative renewable-energy burden assessment before permission is granted, including existing, permitted and proposed wind, solar, battery, grid and peatland projects in Offaly. | Based on EIAR Ch. 2 cumulative-assessment framework and public county renewable data. |

Conclusion

Offaly supports climate action, but climate action must also be spatially fair. The county has already made an exceptional contribution through wind farms, former peat-energy lands, grid infrastructure, and emerging solar/battery projects. Lemanaghan should not be assessed as an isolated 90 MW project; it should be assessed as another major project in a county already carrying a national-scale renewable-energy load. Permission should be refused or deferred unless An Coimisiún Pleanála is satisfied that Offaly’s cumulative burden has been fully, independently and transparently assessed.