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Date: 23/05/2026

SID Planning
An Coimisiún Pleanála
64 Marlborough Street
Dublin 1
D01 V902

Planning Application Reference Number: ACP-324165-26

Applicant: Maughanaclea Ltd / Enerco

Description of Development: 10 year planning permission for Maughanaclea Wind Farm consisting of 14 no. wind turbines, a 110kV substation and 110kV underground cabling connection and associated works

Location: Maughanaclea, County Cork

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to object to the above application in the strongest possible terms for the following reasons:

First let me say that, while the company proposing this wind farm can take and has taken several years to prepare their planning application, those of us who would be most impacted by it have only a short period of time in which to read and digest the hundreds of pages of information and prepare any submission that we feel necessary. It is a process that seems heavily weighted against the community that would be most impacted by the presence of this industrial installation. It is also a process that pits those with limited access to resources against corporations that have far greater resources. Should the community be lucky and planning permission be refused, corporations can simply appeal, or reintroduce applications in slightly altered form. There is a famous quote, that paraphrased for this scenario might read: 'The corporation only has to be lucky once; the community has to be lucky every time.' Ultimately, it boils down to one thing: who has the deepest pockets?

Furthermore, this is an industry that is still operating under guidelines set out in 2006. Guidelines which have long been accepted as not fit for purpose and in need of updating to take into account both developments in the industry (not least the doubling of height of turbines) and the greater understanding of the impacts of windfarms on community and environment.

Additionally, this proposed industrial development is sited in two distinct locations, Maughanaclea and Coomclogh, and should, in my opinion, be addressed as two separate applications as each site presents its own unique issues.

On to my first concern pertaining specifically to this development.

Cumulative Impact

“West Cork is a stunning, rugged region along the Wild Atlantic Way, stretching from Kinsale to the Beara Peninsula. Famed for its local food, colourful villages, and dramatic peninsulas.”

“West Cork is one of the last bastions of “old Ireland”; a pocket of pretty towns, deserted beaches and jutting peninsulas and island frontiers.”

“It’s no wonder that West Cork is called ‘A Place Apart’. Nature sets the pace in this beautiful southwest corner of Ireland – stretching from Kinsale to three rugged westerly peninsulas reaching into the wild Atlantic.”

“You’ll find more open spaces, scenery and tranquillity than it is possible to take in during one visit. Many people return year after year to re-experience the peaceful rhythm of the fishing and farming community, where the seasons are paramount and people do notice how fast the grass is growing!”

“People here value the good things in life. It feels warm-hearted and kind. It’s a place that takes its time and helps us to slow down... It’s A Place Apart.”

The above are all quotes from websites looking to attract international visitors to the region and all focus on the wild beauty and opportunities to escape from the hustle and bustle of modern life. Yet, those of us who live here have, over the last decades, seen our highland ridges being overrun with Wind Farms and their ever taller Wind Turbines.

In 2013, some 13 years ago, when planning permission was granted for the Shehy More windfarm, the inspectors report raised the issue of concentration of windfarms in the area stating:

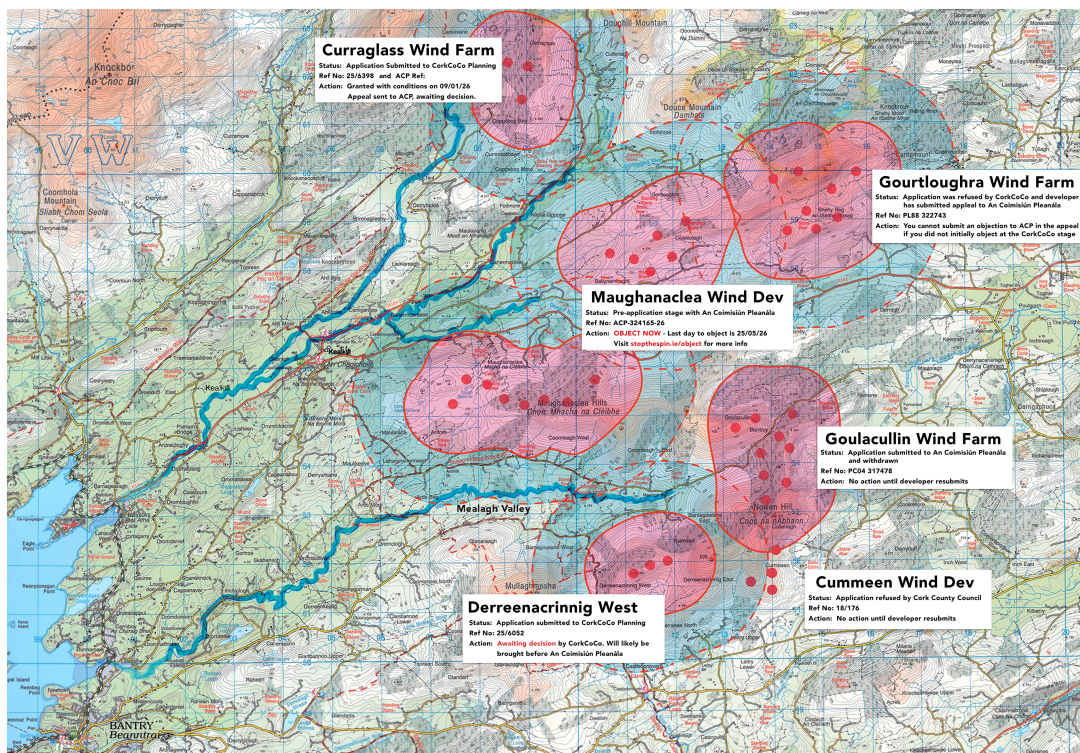
“the main concern I would have is the cumulative impact of so many existing windfarms in this one area.

While in many respects the area is ideal for wind farms, like any landscape it has its limits before the number of turbines fundamentally alters the landscape qualities in an unacceptably negative way. To a large extent this is a subjective judgement as there are no clear guidance nationally as to when it can be concluded enough is enough. Clearly the appellants feel they have been asked to accept too many turbines in one area and I have a lot of sympathy for their concerns.....I would conclude that for this appeal, the landscape has not yet reached it's limits for capacity of windfarm developments, although it is quite close to a reasonable limit for what it can take before any further developments result in a strongly negative impact”.

PL.88.240070-Philip Davis report dated 4th May 2012 13/0051.

Since then multiple further Windfarms in this area (see map below) have been submitted for planning permission. Surely this reaches the “limits for capacity” that takes us above the “... limit for what it can take before any further developments result in a strongly negative impact” as stated in the report above.

PROPOSED WIND DEVELOPMENTS - BANTRY & KEALKILL



If we take a look at the wider area, should this proposed windfarm go ahead it will form part of a swathe of windfarms that runs some 25km north to south from Grousemount to Ballybane. When I travel North from my home in the Mealagh Valley and into County Kerry there are few places where I do not encounter a Wind Farm yet, when I travel East, as soon as West Cork is behind me there is barely a Wind Turbine to be seen.

In my opinion we have long passed saturation point for these industrial installations in this “Place Apart” and it is time other areas of the country bear their share of the burden.

To bring the focus in from the cumulative impact of all these windfarms, let us look at the impact of this specific Wind Farm.

Visual Impact

Our house sits at the foot of the Maughanaclea Hills in the Mealagh Valley at 145m above sea level. Rising directly to the rear of our property, the Maughanaclea Hills tower a further 240m above us and I am daily in awe of their beauty as they form the backdrop of my walk down our track and onto our land.

Should it be allowed to happen, Turbine T08 would rise a further 169m from the hill directly above us. That is almost three quarters of the height of the hills again and it would absolutely dominate the view. In total we would be able to see eight turbines, T07 through to T14 and while T08 would be the closest and most dominant, behind the ridgeline, on either side of and appearing in close proximity to T08 would sit T07 and T09. Then there would be T10 – T14 running along the ridgeline to the west. These turbines, especially T08, would be a massively dominating and intrusive presence overshadowing our property, detracting from the natural beauty of the area, and seriously impacting our enjoyment of our home. They would, in my opinion, amount to a profound degradation of our right to residential amenity under Article 8 of the ECHR.

Furthermore, the Mealagh Valley is presently not only one of the few remaining places in the area from which no wind turbines can be seen but:

- An area designated in the Cork County Development Plan as Landscape Character Area 15a: Ridged and Peaked Uplands, an area of High Landscape Value and High Landscape Sensitivity.
- An area included in the Fáilte Ireland West Cork Coast Destination and Experience Development Plan (DEDP) — a government-mandated tourism strategy
- Within the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland’s most prominent tourist trail.

The turbines would have a marked detrimental impact on all the above.

Returning home from Bantry along the L4718 the moment, near the junction with the high road to Kealkill, where the hill is crested and the Eastern end of the valley is revealed, the view is breathtaking and leaves me in awe of the beauty of this valley.

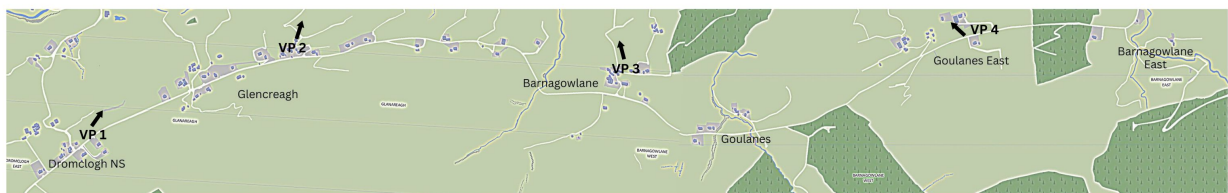
Should these turbines be erected T07 – 14 would extend nearly 3km eastward, almost the full length of the eastern end of the valley as can be seen from the below photomontages taken from various points on the L4717 on the other side of the valley. It is clear that they would utterly dominate the valley.

Examples of views along Mealagh Valley Road L-4717

For illustration purposes only



Method note: This view is based on the exact GPS location and height of the viewpoints. Turbines are shown to scale using their published dimensions and placed according to the site layout.



Note: Turbines T07 to T14 will be in full or partial view from almost all residences across 5 townlands. The road is built on a hillside. While roadside vegetation is screening the views from the road in several places, houses are located either below or above the road level and its vegetation, resulting in unobstructed views of the turbines.

The Mealagh Valley is also traversed by several well established and waymarked walking routes including

- Sheep's Head Way East
- St. Finbarr's Way
- Mealagh Valley Loop
- Mullaghmesha Loop

The peace, beauty and tranquility of these long nurtured, tourism attracting, amenities would be forever negatively altered and impacted by this Industrial Development.

In the conclusion of chapter 13 – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) it states:

“ZTV and Topographical mapping shows that the proposed turbines are encircled by a horseshoe shaped series of mountainous peaks and large landforms which act as a visual barrier, enclosing the proposed turbines, reducing the visual envelope and restricting visibility of the proposed turbines... excepting only on other mountainous peaks.”

I find this statement remarkable. Looking at a map of the terrain of the area the only 'horseshoe shaped series of mountainous peaks and large landforms' they could be referring to is the ridge running from Sheehy Mountain, across the Cousane Gap and to the south which would indeed restrict visibility, but only from the east. Anyone approaching from the north, south or west would have largely unrestricted views of the turbines as the turbines on the Maughanaclea side would be sited on one of the highest ridgelines in the area and those on the Coomclogh side are sited high on the slopes of Shehy Beg. They would also be highly visible from many points, not least Bantry Bay and the R585 and R 584, scenic routes 28 and 29, as designated in the Cork County Development Plan 2022.

On top of the visual impact there is also the impact of

Noise

In the EIAR they list the locations of all the noise monitoring locations that were used, only one of which lies within the Mealagh Valley and was located on or in close proximity to two large working farms. This would clearly not reflect a true picture of noise levels at residential properties in the area.

In addition to this there appears to be no consideration given to the unique topography of the area. The east end of the Mealagh Valley is a natural amphitheatre and sound travels long distances, bouncing off the sides of the valley and becoming amplified. Even low level noise can be heard from some distance away. A wind blowing any direction from North West through North to North East would funnel the sound of these turbines directly into that amphitheatre destroying the peace and quiet of this valley that is so valued by its inhabitants.

While noise level guidelines set a level above background noise that is deemed acceptable this does not take into account the fact that turbine noise is in addition to and of a completely different nature to the background noises of the valley. It is the sound of industry and should someone seek planning permission to

build a factory operating 24/7 in the same location they would rightly be refused.

In Appendix 5.1 of the EIAR the company cherry picks quotes from reports, many of which downplay the impact of noise when living in close proximity to windfarms. However, when it comes to 'Annoyance' we read:

“There is consistent evidence that noise from wind turbines—whether estimated in models or using distance as a proxy—is associated with annoyance, and reasonable consistency that it is associated with sleep disturbance and poorer sleep quality and quality of life.”

“The perception of noise depends in part on the individual - on a person’s hearing acuity and upon his or her subjective tolerance for or dislike of a particular type of noise. For example, a persistent “whoosh” might be a soothing sound to some people even as it annoys others.”

“... some people might find [wind turbine noise] annoying. It has been suggested that annoyance may be a reaction to the characteristic “swishing” or fluctuating nature of wind turbine sound rather than to the intensity of sound.”

“Wind turbine annoyance has been statistically associated with wind turbine noise, but found to be more strongly related to visual impact, attitude to wind turbines and sensitivity to noise.”

These are just a few of the quotes that acknowledge that the turbines would introduce a new industrial noise into the environment and that that noise is likely to cause annoyance, sleep disturbance and a reduced quality of life.

This is particularly relevant to my life and that of my wife as I have fibromyalgia and she suffers from sleep dysregulation due to her stage of life. Both these conditions are seriously impacted by noise levels. In the case of fibromyalgia, persistent low frequency sound such as that produced by wind turbines can exacerbate symptoms and trigger flare ups. As a consequence I am seriously concerned as to how this development would impact our quality of life.

This leads me to my next concern, the impact on

Property Prices

Should this go ahead and our worst fears regarding the health consequences of our proximity to the turbines are realised then we would have to move house to ensure our continued wellbeing and this is likely to be problematic. In a letter to a local resident, Denis Harrington, a member of the Institute of Professional Auctioneers and Valuers and established local auctioneer, had this to say:

“The handling of property for sale in the Kealkil/Mealagh Valley region has been significantly impacted by the matter pertaining to proposed wind farm developments. The uncertainty and negative market sentiment has seen some properties removed from the market due to lack of interest and others lingering on the market due to the public concerns.

Historically the Kealkil and Mealagh Valley is an extremely sought after area for property selling activity. Over the course of the last 35 years work experience I can say with certainty that previous selling campaigns of the Fig Tree Cottage property at Cousane, Kealkil were successful with multiple bidding parties at various points in time.

Last year we lost a sale due to the Windmill Development concerns and this year we are not making any progress and feel that we are losing significant valuable time.

Regards,

Denis Harrington MIPAV”

Combine this with:

The 2023 CERIS(Centre for Economic Research on Inclusivity and Sustainability) paper – *'Wind Turbines and House Prices Along the West of Ireland: A Hedonic Pricing Approach'* which surveyed the prices of houses located near windfarms in seven counties and stated that:

'The analysis finds a robust and significant reduction in property value of -14.7% within 1km of a turbine'

and I become very concerned that we would be unable to sell and would find ourselves trapped in an unsellable house in a location which is having a detrimental impact on our health and wellbeing. And, to be frank, this concern is already having a detrimental impact on our health and wellbeing.

I also have significant concerns regarding:

Hydrology

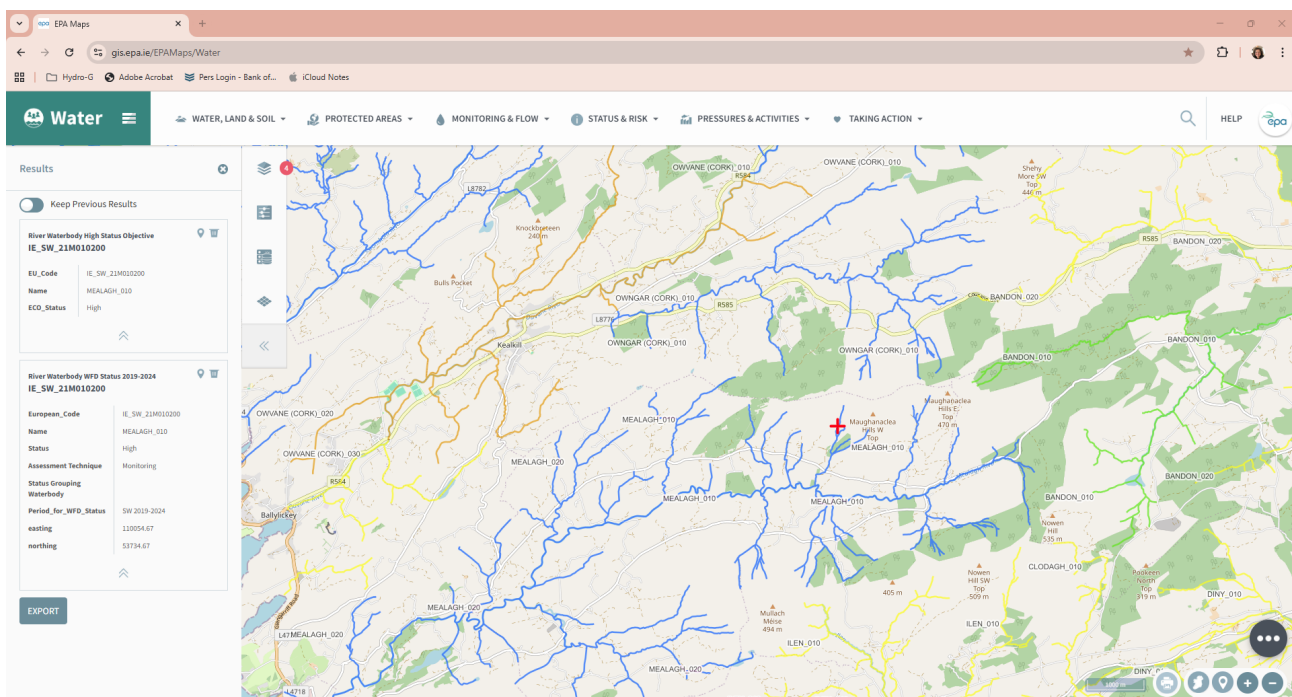
As stated above our house lies in the foothills of Maughanaclea directly below proposed turbines T07, 08 and 09. The western border of our land is marked by a stream that originates directly within the area proposed for these turbines (see location marked in red on map below). Our source for drinking water is a well sunk into the aquifer below our land. It is not unreasonable to assume that the water for both stream and well originate from rainfall on Maughanaclea and reasonable to assume that construction activity for this proposed industrial installation would carry a strong likelihood of contaminating both the stream and our well yet section 9.3.14.2 of the EIAR states:

'A search of private well locations on GSI well database (www.gsi.ie) reveal no mapped private wells within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm site.

...As the GSI well database is not exhaustive in terms of the locations of all wells in the area (as the database relies on the submission of data by drillers and the public etc) it is assumed that every private dwelling down hydraulic gradient of the Proposed Project has a water supply well associated with it (this is unlikely to be the case but is a precautionary assessment).

The majority of these dwellings are remote to the proposed wind farm infrastructure (>580m) and given the bedrock geology type within the Proposed Wind Farm and the unproductive nature of the underlying aquifer there will be very limited hydraulic connection between any potential wells and groundwater flow from the Proposed Wind Farm.'

The underlying aquifer mentioned above provides our drinking water.



The map above indicates that the Mealagh River and all related watercourses are designated both High Status and High Status Objective. The company therefore have a legal obligation to ensure that there would be no impact whatsoever to these watercourses. I find it almost impossible to believe that the construction of an industrial installation such as this could be achieved under that criteria.

It also shows a red cross that sits both at the heart of the proposed Windfarm location and directly on the origin of the stream that flows alongside our land.

If you are to give this project serious consideration then I would expect at the very least a program of comprehensive scrutiny and monitoring of water quality at all stages of construction, operation and decommissioning. I shall certainly be doing same with regard to our well and our stream.

Alongside the impact that this development would have on Hydrology I also have serious concerns about its impact on

Local Economy

As seen above West Cork is 'A Place Apart', an area of unspoilt beauty that relies heavily on tourism to maintain the local economy. The Mealagh Valley stands out as a place of exceptional beauty even within the context of West Cork, and as a result has become home to many businesses that rely on the peace and tranquility it provides, yet the Tourism Impact Assessment section of the EIAR states that:

The TIA concludes that the Proposed Project as described will not have any significant negative impact on tourism in the area nor on the value of tourism asset.

In reaching this conclusion section 5.3.2.3 makes a number of very questionable claims such as:

According to the TIA, there is one registered tourist accommodation premises (Wild Hideaways Eco Retreat in Meelagh Valley) and an additional 11 no. Airbnb premises within 5 km of the Site. This suggests that the immediate area is not highly significant in tourism terms, although it does indicate that there is a certain level of tourism. In the wider Bantry/Ballylickey/Glengarriff area, approximately 8-10 km away from the Site, is the closest hub of tourism activity as gauged by the clustering of tourist accommodation. It can be noted that a significant proportion of accommodation in this area is accounted for by caravan and camping, suggesting a thriving domestic family market that is more interested in coast and sea than in inland touring.

Am I to understand from this that, because the Mealagh Valley is more sparsely populated than 'the wider Bantry/Ballylickey/Glengarriff area' and so will inevitably have fewer places providing accommodation, it is less significant in terms of tourism? We have people who return to our Airbnb accommodation yearly specifically because the area is more sparsely populated and they can get away from the densely populated tourist centres. Am I also to glean from this that the presence of facilities designed for caravan and camping means that tourists are uninterested in other types of accommodation? People stay with us because the valley is full of opportunity to get back to nature, walk, cycle, avail of the businesses within the valley or simply relax, but is also within easy driving/cycling distance of urban facilities should they be desired.

The TIA goes on to say:

According to the desk study undertaken by the TIA, recognised sources - Fáilte Ireland, the Association of Visitor Experiences and Attractions (AVEA) and the Office of Public Works (OPW) - does not identify any visitor attraction in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the absence of any visitor attraction in the immediate area identifiable through official data sources indicates that the area is not of high tourism significance.

So only commercial attractions of a scale to have the attention of national bodies attract tourists? I suggest that this be brought to the attention of Fáilte Ireland with particular mention of its West Cork Coast Destination and Experience Development Plan (DEDP), a government-mandated tourism strategy that commits to slow travel infrastructure such as walking and cycling, ecotourism, birdwatching, forest bathing; all assets provided by the Meallagh Valley. The DEDP also explicitly calls for protection of communities from developments that undermine local sense of place, environment and cultural heritage. This development would certainly undermine the sense of place and environment, the peace, tranquility and natural beauty, of this place.

Furthermore, as in so much of the EIAR, they make it clear that this was conducted as a 'desk study'. No effort was extended to establish the realities on the ground for the residents of the valley beyond superficial engagement with the intention of playing down the impact on/concerns of local residents. My clearest memory of my encounter with the company's representative, when he appeared out of the blue at our gate, is that he was superficially friendly but evasive when asked for details. When asked the height of the proposed turbines he claimed not to know despite the project having been several years in development.

As I continue to read I am further astounded at the contradictions within the TIA. In the following paragraphs:

The TIA also assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on a small number of tourism assets identified in the immediate area, namely Sheep's Head Way/St.Finbarr's Way, and the scenic routes. The TIA concludes it is not considered that the Proposed Project will have an impact on the Sheep's Head Way/St.Finbarr's Way. As a result, it can be considered to also have no impact on its tourism value.

According to the TIA it is considered that the Proposed Project will have a negative impact on the local section of the Sheeps Head Way. However, as the impact is not expected to be significant due to the low visitor numbers using the trail and the lack of evidence that wind farms are perceived as negative by tourists, the impact on the tourism value of the trail is considered not to be significant.

Finally, it is not considered that the Proposed Project will have a limited impact on 1 no. scenic route identified in the area: the S29 - R585 Kealkill and Cousane Gap. Due to the modest length of the route, low level of tourism in the area and the lack of evidence that wind farms are perceived as negative by tourists, the impact on the tourism value of the route is considered not to be significant.

The TIA concludes that the Proposed Project as described will not have any significant negative impact on tourism in the area nor on the value of tourism asset.

In the first paragraph there is '*no impact*' then in the next paragraph there is a '*negative impact*' that is argued to be '*not significant*' because of '*low visitor numbers*' and '*...lack of evidence that wind farms are perceived as negative by tourists*'

So, what level of impact is it? None or negative? Either the development has no impact, or it has a negative impact which the TIA is attempting to downplay. I would suggest the latter.

With regard to visitor numbers their argument appears to be, if it is not busy it has no value. This demonstrates a complete lack of understanding of the nature of tourism in the area. Tourists come here to get away from busy.

Furthermore, just because they claim '*...lack of evidence that wind farms are perceived as negative by tourists*' it does not mean that there is no negative perception. Absence of evidence does not equal evidence of absence.

Then, regarding '*the S29 - R585 Kealkill and Cousane Gap*' it adds to the '*low level of tourism in the area*' and '*...lack of evidence ...*' arguments with '*Due to the modest length of the route...*'

I am not sure what the length of the route has to do with anything but, it is a 15km long designated scenic route that cuts right through the centre of this proposed industrial development. The turbines would be clearly visible on both sides of the route for some distance.

To address the '*low level of tourism in the area*' argument, during the tourist season this route has a constant stream of camper vans, as they would have seen had they done anything beyond a desk study.

In fact, as already well established, West Cork is an internationally renowned destination for tourists. We would be in serious trouble if their '*low level of tourism in the area*' argument held any weight at all.

In addition to the above, another important aspect of the ongoing development of tourism in the valley is the

Dark Skies Initiative

The Mealagh Valley community has been seeking to add to the tourism potential of the area by becoming a Dark Sky Park. A formal committee has been established and the application to Dark Sky International for Dark Sky Community accreditation is both at an advanced stage and being supported by Deputy Christopher O'Sullivan TD, Minister of State for Nature, Heritage and Biodiversity who has written a formal letter of support (below).



Christopher O'Sullivan TD

Minister for Nature, Heritage and Biodiversity, TD for Cork South-West.



Dear Amy,

I am delighted to have the opportunity to express my support for the initiative being undertaken by Wild Hideaways and the local community to develop an accredited Dark Sky Park within the Mealagh Valley, County Cork.

The goal of a Dark Sky Park is to raise awareness of the need to reduce light pollution and promote responsible lighting solutions, in order to protect the natural night sky for the benefit of both people and wildlife.

I am also conscious that it brings the potential for the development of rural tourism products outside the typical summer season. Dark Sky tourism is a growing sector internationally, attracting visitors who are seeking experiences rooted in nature, heritage and wellbeing, and promoting sustainable rural development and tourism diversification.

Wild Hideaways have demonstrated an innovative and forward-thinking approach with this proposal, and I understand they have engaged widely with the local community. I believe that Dark Sky Park accreditation would be a very positive addition to the region and I wish them the best of luck with this work.

Kind Regards,

Christopher O'Sullivan T.D.

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Should this process come to fruition it would be the first of its kind in Ireland and generate significant benefits to the community and local economy. However, the presence of 16 aviation lights on the 8 turbines along the northern ridgeline of the valley would permanently preclude this. The establishment of a Dark Sky Park in the valley would bring positive ongoing benefits to its residents whereas the erection of an extensive industrial installation visible and audible throughout the eastern end of the valley would bring no benefits. Quite the opposite; it would have a significantly negative impact on our lives and environment here in the valley.

Which brings me to:

Environmental Impact

The planning application makes much of the environmental benefits of onshore wind energy, in particular its contribution to the reduction of Ireland's carbon footprint and I assume it is for this reason that this is being considered as Strategic Infrastructure Development. However, when you consider that all additional wind energy generation in Ireland between 2017 and 2023 did no more than match the increase in demand from the expansion of Data Centres (Data centres in the context of Ireland's carbon budgets, Prof. Hannah Daly, Dec 2024) then you can see that there has been no reduction in Ireland's carbon footprint as a result of onshore wind energy. The erection of these industrial installations devastates the local environment for no real benefit and it remains government policy to continue to expand the data centre industry in Ireland. At this rate the West of Ireland will become one massive wind farm just to power ever more data centres.

For the record, I do not object to data centres per se but they come with significant challenges with regard to power, water and environmental impacts that need to be addressed in the context of our changing world and the climate crises that we face.

The same is true for our wider power needs.

I have been advocating a shift to sustainable energy production for my entire adult life but to achieve this on a societal scale requires a coherent and well thought out strategy centred on sustainability. Yet planning permission for windfarms in Ireland is sought for a limited lifespan and the decommissioning process is included within the application. This raises a number of questions for me:

Surely a truly sustainable project would be designed and licensed as an open-ended operation, maintained and upgraded over time as other industrial installations would be?

Why are we creating permanent and significant changes to the landscape for the sake of temporary installations?

Also, with key components, particularly blades and composite materials, having limited recyclability, and large volumes of these materials already accumulating in landfill across Europe can they truly be said to be sustainable?

It strikes me as a short sighted, short term response to an existential threat that requires a long term genuinely sustainable solution.

I also have serious concerns as to the impact this proposed industrial development would have on the

Flora and Fauna

that live alongside us both in the valley and on the highlands but I am close to my capacity for engagement with this and, in the knowledge that others will cover those topics I would like to look at just one of the raptors known to have been seen traversing and hunting on the Maughanaclea Hills, the White-tailed Eagle, a species protected under both the Irish Wildlife Acts and the EU Birds Directive.

Having been driven to extinction in the early 20th century, the species was reintroduced in Killarney National Park in 2007 and, following a long-running and costly conservation programme there is now, once more, an established population in Ireland.

While the EIAR states that only two sightings were recorded during surveys, it also acknowledges that the species is expanding its range in Ireland and is set to become more widespread in the area over the lifetime of the project.

A known nesting site of the White-tailed Eagle exists approximately 16km from the proposed development and there have also been recent sightings immediately above our land in the vicinity of proposed turbines T7 and T14, which I understand to have been recorded with Biodiversity Ireland. White Tailed Eagles are wide-ranging birds with extensive foraging territories, this windfarm being well within the foraging territory of this nest.

White-tailed Eagles are also internationally recognised as being particularly vulnerable to wind turbine collision due to their size, soaring behaviour and use of upland air currents. International experience has shown that turbine collision can have serious consequences for local populations, with dozens of recorded fatalities at windfarms in Norway. Irish data also records multiple deaths attributable to turbine collision, including several recent fatalities at a single site in Donegal.

Given the conservation significance of this species, and the acknowledged likelihood of increased presence in the area in future years, I find it deeply concerning that the company deemed that no collision risk assessment was considered necessary. In my view, this represents a serious omission.

Conclusions

This industrial development:

Would have (and is already having) an unacceptable negative impact on the health and wellbeing of the residents of this community.

Would have an unacceptable negative impact on the wildlife and ecological integrity of this community.

Would have an unacceptable negative impact on the livelihoods of the residents of the valley.

Would permanently alter the visual environment of the area.

Would permanently alter the auditory environment of the area.

Would permanently alter the currently pristine hydrological environment of the area.

Would permanently preclude the achievement of Dark Skies status for the valley.

And finally;

Would have an environmental impact far in excess of any environmental benefit it claims to provide.

While I am not experienced in writing detailed analytical reports or navigating planning law, I have done my best to present my concerns clearly and honestly. I therefore urge you in the strongest possible terms to refuse permission for what I believe would constitute an act of wanton environmental vandalism.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Carling