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Date 2nd May 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

To Whom It May Concern,

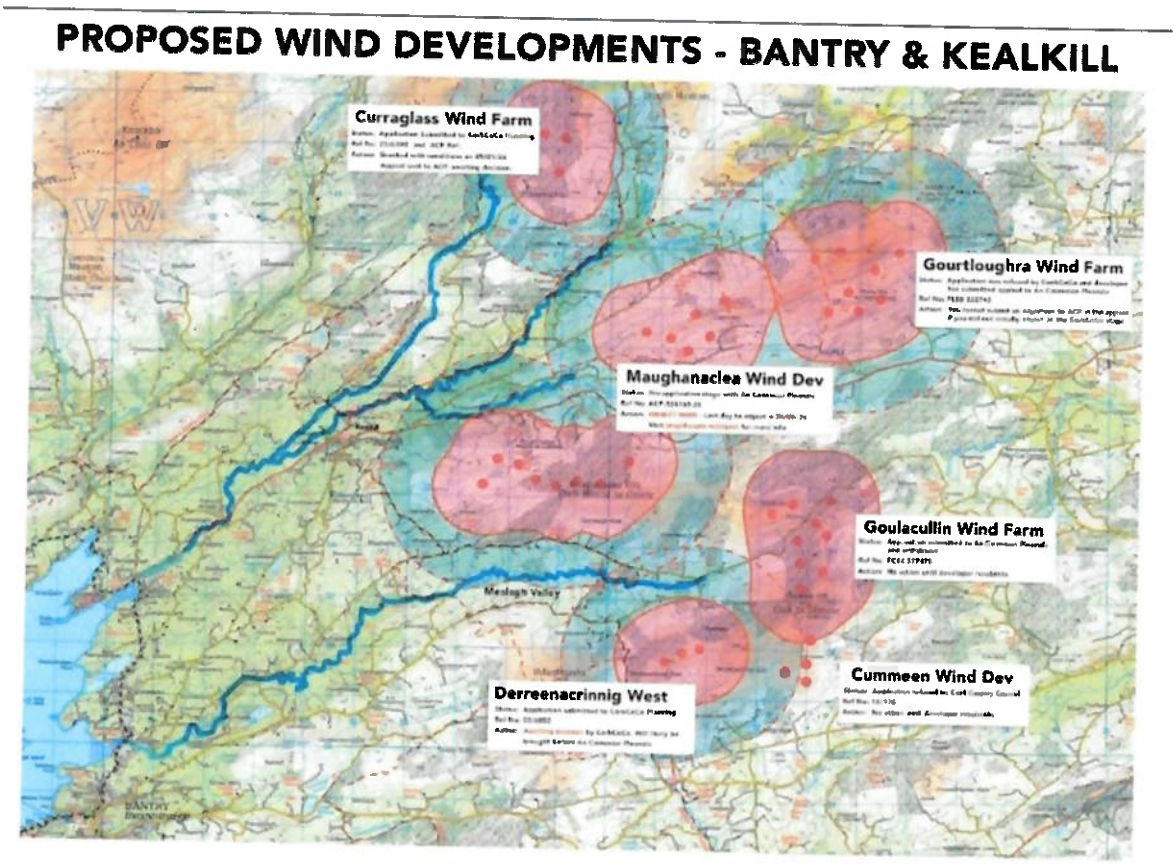
I refer to the above planning application and wish to make the following objections in relation to the proposed development. The following sections outline the primary areas of concern in relation to these proposals.

Lack of Public Information

Recent wind turbine projects in Kealkill and the Mealagh Valley have raised concerns about their impact and limited transparency. Notification zones are small my only awareness of Maughanaclea wind farm was a brief letter for those within 2 km while many residents remain uninformed. Other nearby sites, like Curraglass, were also largely unknown due to restricted updates. Wider community meetings covering a 15–20 km radius would be more inclusive. The current plan adds 29 turbines between Kealkill and Mealagh Valley, some reaching 169 meters tall and only 600 meters from homes, with potentially lasting effects on the landscape. Community input should be considered before final decisions.

Proposed Wind Farms

- Dreenacreenig West (Ref. 25/6052): 3 turbines
- Wingleaf, Curraglass & Cappaboy Beg (Ref. 25/5914): 3 turbines.
- Gortloughra & Shehy Beg (Ref. PL. 88.322743): 8 turbines.
- Maughanaclea (Ref. PC04.321826): 14 turbines



Map of wind farms proposed to date.

Meteorological Mast Installation and Concerns About Photomontage Accuracy

A meteorological mast was installed on the Maughanaclea hillside near my home during summer 2024. At no point was I informed of its purpose, ownership, or installer. When I contacted Enerco directly and provided my Eircode which is sufficient to identify my location, they were unable to confirm whether the mast belonged to them.

I also attempted to verify whether the mast had planning approval through Cork County Council and Enerco, but neither could provide confirmation. This raises legitimate concerns that the mast may have been erected without proper permission. The mast was subsequently removed between 7–8 April 2026, again without any public explanation.

Transparency and Visual Impact Evaluation

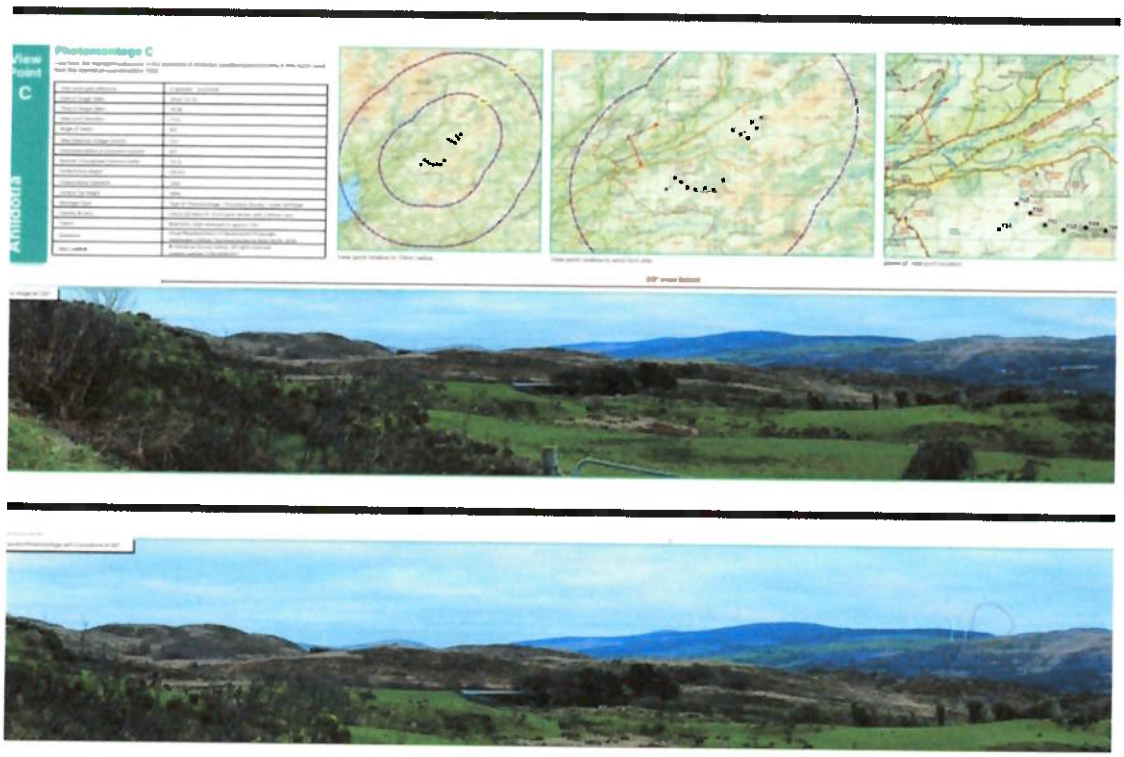
The April 2025 photomontages submitted by Enerco clearly show the meteorological mast on the Maughanaclea hillside. However, the updated November 2025 photomontages taken on the same day and from the same viewpoints do not appear to show the mast at all.

If the mast was intentionally omitted from the later photomontages, this raises a serious question: what else has been removed, altered, or adjusted in a way that reduces the apparent visual impact of the proposed turbines?

Photomontages are a core component of the visual impact assessment. They must be complete, consistent, and transparent. Any selective removal of real, existing features especially one as tall and visually prominent as a meteorological mast undermines confidence in the accuracy of the entire visual assessment. It also suggests that the turbines' true visibility may be understated in the public documentation.

Given the scale of the proposed development, the community is entitled to full transparency. The unexplained installation and removal of the mast, combined with its inconsistent representation in the photomontages, raises concerns about whether the visual impact has been presented in a fair and reliable manner.

Please review the accompanying photographs and screenshots sourced from the Enerco planning application.



Images above are taken and screenshot from Enerco website https://maughanacleainfo.com/wpcontent/uploads/2025/04/240225-Maughanaclea-F-CC-Photomontage-Booklet.pdf. I have highlighted a red circle around mast.

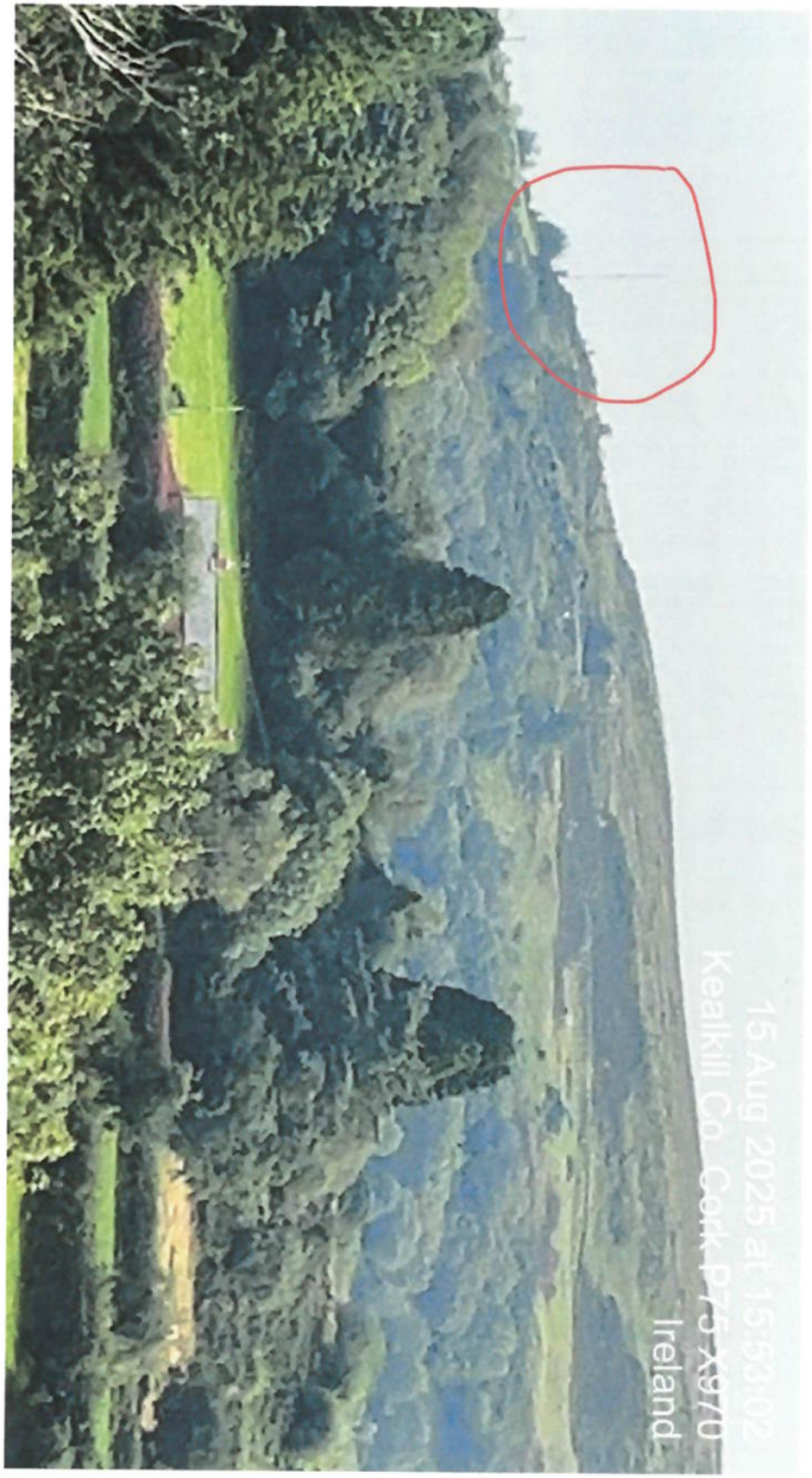
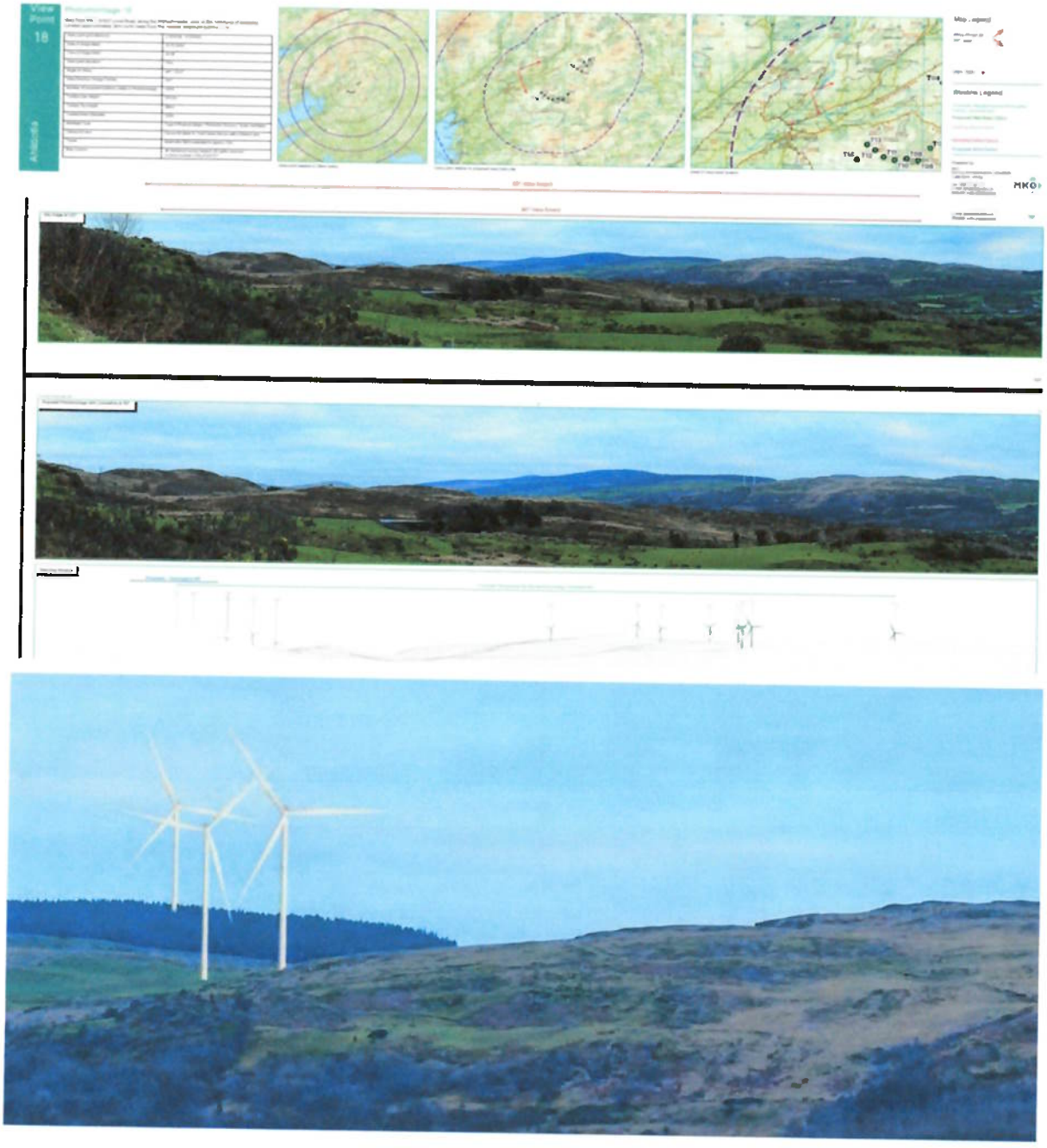


Photo image taken from my property P75C952 August 2025 with mast circled in red.

Photographs I captured at roadside L8781 showcase the meteorological mast circled in red situated on the Maughanaclea hillside.



Images and screenshot were taken from planning website.
ttps://www.pleanala.ie/publicaccess/Case%20Documentation/324165/Applicant%20Documents/Application%20Documents/EIAR/Volume%202%20-%20 Same image, same date,

please note the mast is removed from this image by Enerco. When it was still present on the hillside up to the 6th of April 2026

Noise Levels

I live within two kilometres of the proposed turbine site, and I'm seriously concerned about both construction noise especially rock breaking and ongoing turbine noise. The EIAR does not reflect how local topography can amplify and echo sound in this area.
Prevailing winds regularly carry noise toward my home; I can often hear traffic from the R585, which shows how easily sound travels in this direction. Ignoring this in the noise modelling is a major oversight.
I'm also worried about infrasound and low-frequency noise, which may not be audible but can still affect sleep, wellbeing, and daily life.
Finally, different species hear differently. The EIAR does not assess potential impacts on pets, livestock, or wildlife, despite the rural setting and the sensitivity of many animals to low-frequency noise.

Potential Flicker Effects from Proposed Turbines

I'm concerned about shadow flicker from the proposed 169-metre turbines. During winter, the low sun over Maughanaclea hillside means extended shadows, and these large turbines will block sunlight at times, causing unusual visual effects.

Although I may not fall within the EIAR's predicted shadow-flicker zone, the modelling is based on generic sun-path assumptions that do not reflect the actual winter sun angles over the Maughanaclea hillside. The sun and moon regularly align with turbines T10–T14, and T13 sits directly in line with my property. The EIAR does not account for low winter sun, long-reach shadows, or topographical effects that can extend flicker beyond standard modelling limits. It also fails to assess potential flicker impacts on road users along the R585 and L8776, where turbine alignment with sunset poses a real safety concern. Additionally, the red lights atop turbines will be prominent from my property at night, disrupting the dark skies I enjoy, especially during stargazing.

Images show the sun and moon can align with turbines T10–T14, with T13 closest to my home.

Images taken from my back garden of the morning sun low in the sky on Maughanaclea hillside at different dates and times.

Visual Impact on My Residence

The proposed development will have a significant visual impact on my home. From both the front and rear of my property, many of the turbines will be visible, including those at Curraglass, Gortlouchra, Maughanaclea, and Shehy Mor. In total, up to 28 industrial-scale turbines could dominate the skyline. This would fundamentally change the character of the area from rural to industrial, affecting the visual environment day and night.

No photomontages have been provided for my townland, meaning I cannot rely on a proper, site-specific visual assessment. I am therefore forced to base my understanding on the limited information available, including the photographs I have taken from my home. These clearly show how exposed the landscape is and how prominent the turbines will be once constructed.

I am also concerned about the impact this will have on my property value and the future ability to transfer the home within my family. Large-scale visual intrusion of this nature is known to affect both the desirability and long-term security of rural homes.

Please see the attached photos showing the landscape as viewed from my residence.

Image taken from my front garden located on the R584 roadside looking towards proposed site.


26 Apr 2026 at 13:07:01
Kealkill Co. Cork P75 C952
Ireland


26 Apr 2026 at 13:05:18
Ireland

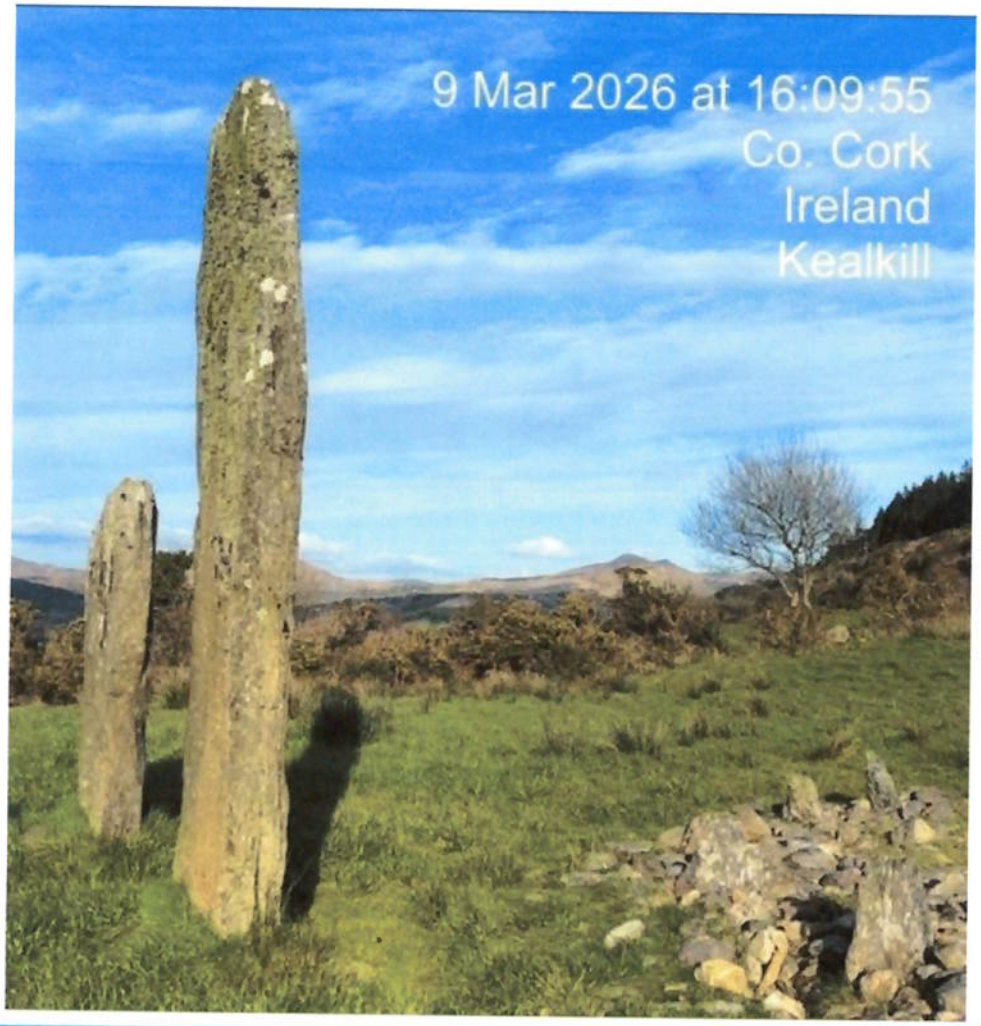
Images taken towards proposed wind farm form the back of my garden.

Visual Effects on a Landmark Archaeological Site

The proposed wind turbines will be visible from several archaeological sites, especially the Kealkill stone circle (Preservation Order PO 69/1938), which overlooks Kealkill village and offers panoramic views of the Caha Mountains and Sheehy Range. As a major tourist attraction, the stone circle hosts creative activities and serves as a venue for ceremonies. Wind turbines risk impacting the area's scenery and character; red warning lights may alter its unique celestial atmosphere. Concerns remain over the reliability of photomontages (including an outdated one from Enerco's EIAR taken in 2022) and the future visibility of other wind farms, which could reduce the site's significance for ever.

Kealkill Stone Circle

Viewpoint:	51 degrees 44 45 'N 9 degrees 22'08W, elevation 120m Distance to nearest turbine 6029m
Photo taken:	17 April 2018 at 16.45, 146 degrees SE
Camera:	Kodak PIXPRO AZ401, 71 degree horizontal FOV
Note:	Located within **High Value Landscape HVL**, clearly visible when approaching the stone circle from the side of the gate



Images of the Stone circle situated over Kealkill village.

Images above are screenshots from a performance by the Thanateros using kealkill stone circle as a part of the overall performance. How terrible it will look if there were several wind farms in the foreground.

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Links below to more information of the Kealkill Stone Circle and videos on youtube worth watching which highlights its beauty.

THANATEROS "The Banshees of Kealkill" feat. Johanna Krins (official video)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ho8qZcxd6t4&list=RDHo8qZcxd6t4&start_radio=1

wonders of Ireland Kealkil stone circle

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQS31JP46ws&list=PL9NLreJLsodMI9uaA1jG15t9SYh6ujC8a&index=6

I would also like to draw attention to concerns regarding other significant archaeological sites. Below is a selection of archaeological locations and oral histories pertinent to the region. It is important to preserve the distinctive character of each site and avoid any potential loss or degradation.

Maughanclea Stone Circle features a lunar-solar alignment, with its orientation corresponding to both major and minor lunar standstills, as well as winter cross-quarter sunrise and sunset markers. Given the site's proximity to turbines, it is important to assess how turbine shadowing and flicker may impact this archaeological location.

Maughanaclea Forts: The Duchas Maughanaclea School records reference three forts; however, their precise locations are not indicated in the EIAR.

Battlefield: The townland of Cousane contains reference in the Duchas to a battlefield, likely dating back to 1798 and a solider was buried there, however, this event is not documented in the EIAR.

Football field: The football field located in the Cousane townland is referenced in Duchas. Considering its proximity to the renowned footballer Sam Maguire's residence in Maulabracka, Dunmanway, which is only a few kilometres away, it is reasonable to speculate that he may have played on this field. However, it is not mentioned in the EIAR.

Butter Road: passes through the Maughanaclea hillside these roads were built around 1747 to 1748 to facilitate the transport of butter to the Cork Butter Market. This road could be lost forever or broken up. I cannot see the exact location in the EIAR.

Burial places: Burial sites are referenced in the Maughanaclea School Duchas records. Analysis of accounts from the Duchas suggests that the townlands surrounding the proposed turbine development area were severely impacted by the Irish Famine, and it is possible that not all burial locations are documented on historical maps. The proper recognition and respect for these places of rest are important considerations.

I have included the above stories so they can be read taken from the duchas in the apendix included.

Visibility and Photomontage Coverage on Scenic Routes

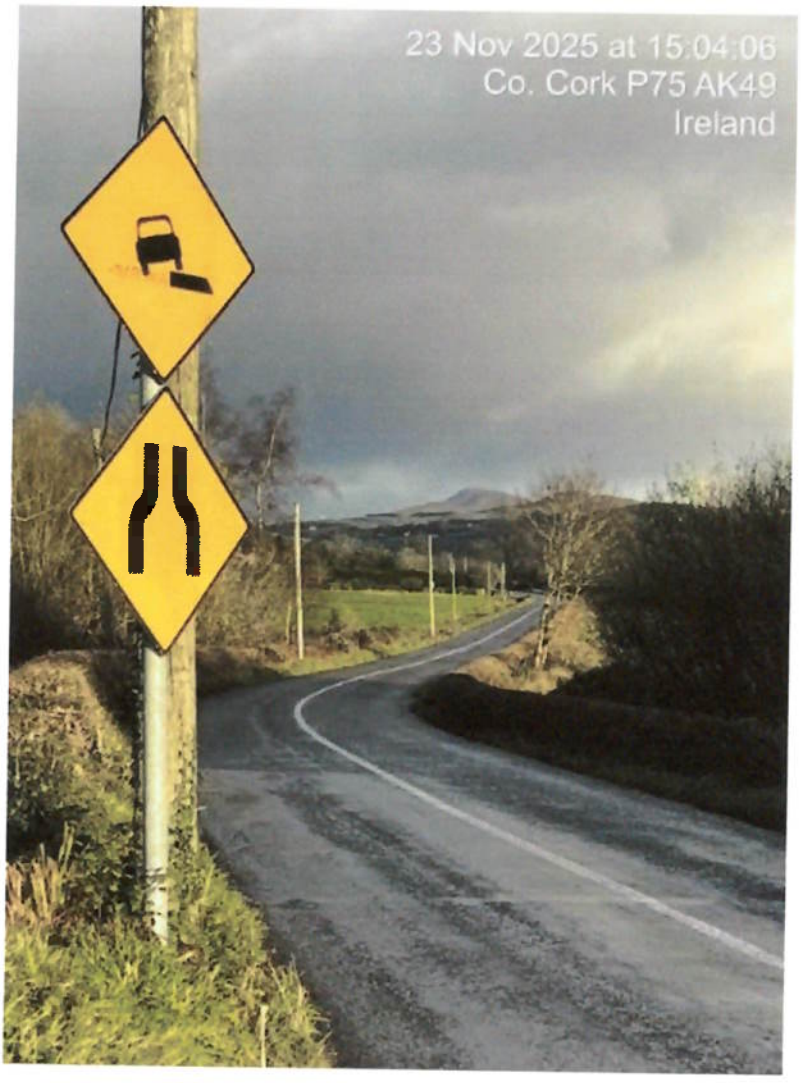
The visual assessment presented in the EIAR is inadequate in its treatment of designated scenic routes, particularly the R584. Only two photomontages have been prepared for this route, taken from Cappabue School and Curaglass. This limited coverage does not reflect the full extent of potential visibility. The R584 provides continuous, unobstructed views toward Maughanaclea and Shehy More along the section from Carriganass Castle to Keimaneigh, as demonstrated in the accompanying photograph. Visibility along this corridor has increased due to extensive hedge trimming, and further openness is likely if the Curraglass wind farm proceeds, given the anticipated removal of bends and roadside vegetation to facilitate turbine component delivery. These works are referenced within the EIAR itself, yet their implications for increased turbine visibility are not addressed.

The EIAR relies heavily on existing vegetation and roadside trees as a primary means of visual screening. This approach is not robust over a 35-year operational period. The cumulative effects of storm damage, ash dieback, routine roadside maintenance, and land

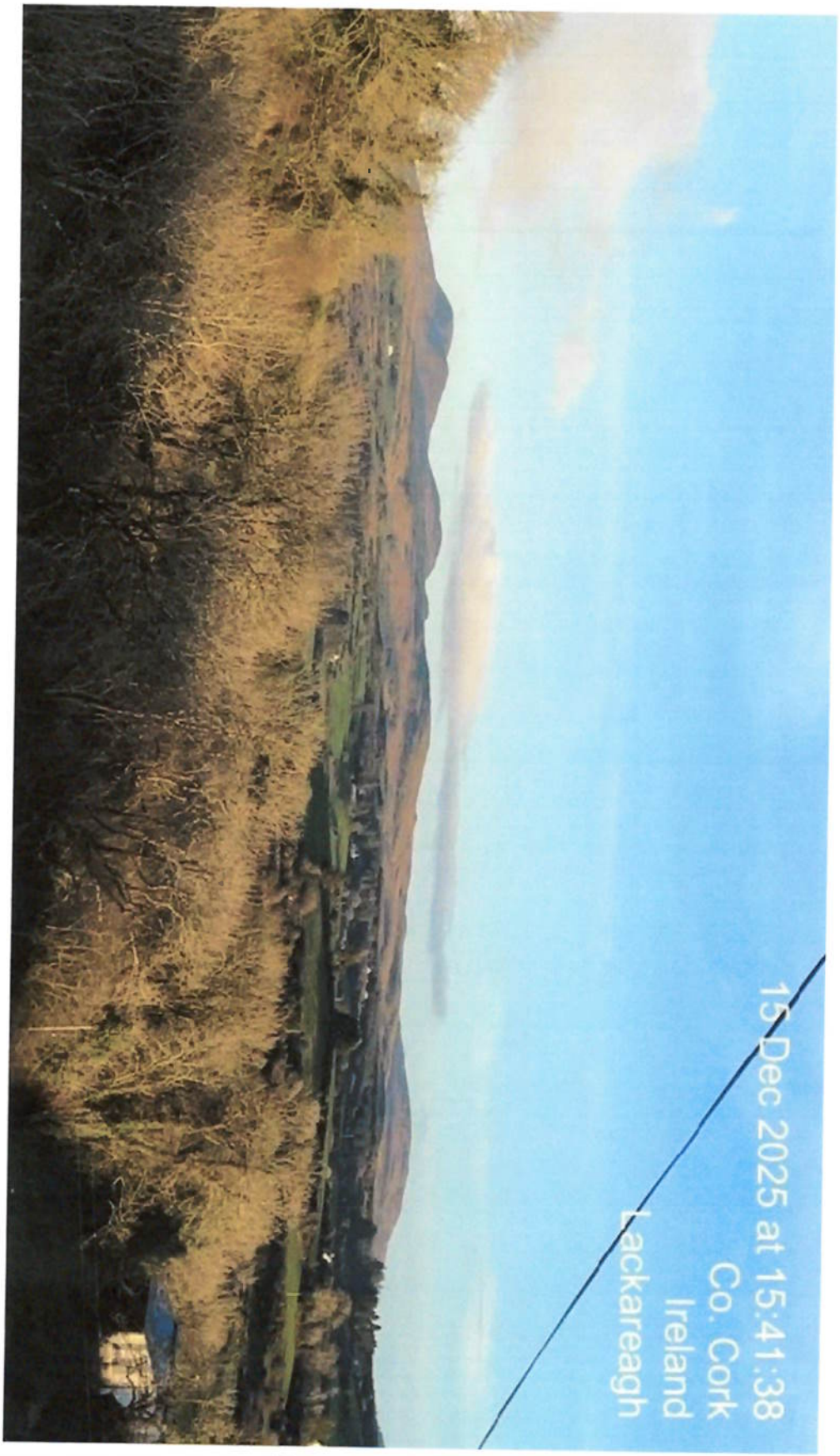
clearance associated with construction will reduce vegetation cover and increase landscape exposure. As a result, the long-term screening value of trees cannot be relied upon, and the EIAR's conclusions regarding mitigation are not credible.

Both the R584 and R585 are recognised scenic routes within the Cork County Development Plan, valued for their extensive views across the Kealkill area, including Shehy More and Bantry. These routes are used throughout the day and night, and the proposed turbine aviation lighting will introduce additional visual intrusion after dark, contributing to light pollution and altering the character of the night-time landscape. When cumulative impacts from multiple wind energy developments are considered, these scenic routes will be subject to significant and sustained visual effects.

Furthermore, photomontage coverage for local roads is insufficient. No photomontages have been provided for residents along the L8781, and only one has been prepared for the L8776, a popular cycle route with clear visibility toward the proposed turbine locations. Comprehensive visual assessment is required for all affected routes and communities, and the current EIAR does not meet this standard.



The image illustrates one of several viewpoints along the R584 where the turbines will be prominently visible with Shehy More in the foreground.



The image presents a panoramic view extending towards Shehy More, Gortluchra, and the Maughanaclea hillside. Taken from road.

L8781

Concerns Regarding Local Water Supply

As a long-term user, I worry that wind farm development such as peat and tree removal, roadwork, excavation, and bridge construction over the Owngar River may increase runoff and debris in our water. For over twenty years, I've relied on bottled water because of persistent chlorine taste. Reliable drinking water is critical, especially as Kealkill's heavy rainfall and fast rivers can worsen past quality issues.

The Kealkill supply comes from the Owngar River, serving up to 600 households. The Kealkill Reservoir collects water from several areas through the Owngar River. The region has faced persistent water quality issues, notably high trihalomethane concentrations formed when chlorine reacts with organic matter. Irish Water was fined by the EPA for excessive trihalomethanes in January 2020. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report should detail trihalomethanes in the Kealkill supply. Southern Scientific notes that long-term exposure to high levels of THMs carries risks to the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system and may be linked to bladder and colon cancer.

For additional details, please consult the appendix, which contains the relevant story and links . https://www.epa.ie/ourservices/compliance--enforcement/whats-happening/prosecutions-and-penalties/prosecutions-2020/epa-prosecutes-irish-waterkealkill-public-water-supply-county-cork.php)

Images of Owngar river before flood event and during a flood event.

Images showing Fast flowing water in the Owngar river after high levels of rainfall before and during the flood event.

Sensitivity of Waterways

The proposed wind farm has the potential to elevate water run-off into the Owngar River, which is already susceptible to flooding because of substantial rainfall in County Cork.

Flash flooding frequently occurs within the region. Construction activities and drainage modifications may further alter natural drainage patterns, thereby increasing surface run-off during both the development phase and post-construction.

Risks to Community and Environment

Changes in water flow could lead to more frequent and severe floods, impacting sports fields, homes, livestock, and traffic along the R584. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) does not address flood risks for key areas or consider damage to private bridges. With all planned wind farms discharging into local rivers, concerns remain about managing excess water and protecting downstream stakeholders.

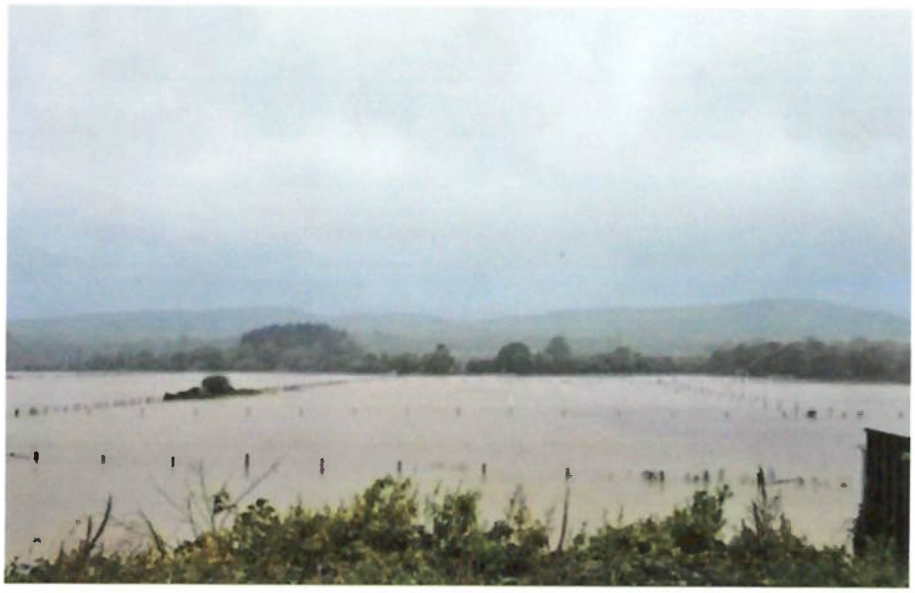


Image left: showing Flooding on Kealkill sports field 5th of October 2024. (image Bay Rovers AFC). Right: lower valley farmland.

Ecological and Economic Importance of the Owngar and Owvane Rivers

The Owngar and Owvane Rivers are ecologically and economically significant watercourses that support local communities and sustain populations of Brown Trout and endangered Atlantic Salmon. The EIAR's Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment (HES Report No. P17100 WFD_D0-9-3) states that *"There is no Salmonid Waters mapped in the vicinity or downstream of the Proposed Project."* This conclusion is inconsistent with Inland Fisheries Ireland data, which identifies both rivers as active salmonid systems with important spawning and nursery habitat.

These rivers also support other protected species, including European eel and otter, both of which are highly sensitive to changes in water quality, sedimentation, and hydrological disturbance. The EIAR does not adequately address these sensitivities or reconcile its findings with established IFI records.

Given the ecological value of these rivers and their contribution to local angling and biodiversity, a more accurate and precautionary assessment is required. The supporting links and charts provided further demonstrate the importance of these watercourses and highlight deficiencies in the EIAR's conclusions.

Links and charts below further detail the area's biodiversity.

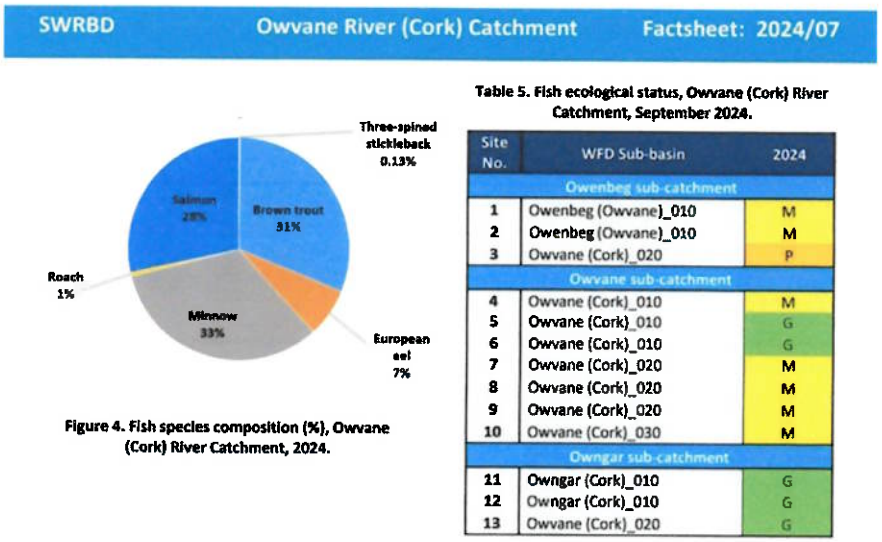


Figure 4. Fish species composition (%), Owvane (Cork) River Catchment, 2024.

Table 5. Fish ecological status, Owvane (Cork) River Catchment, September 2024.

Site No.	WFD Sub-basin	2024
	Owenbeg sub-catchment	
1	Owenbeg (Owvane)_010	M
2	Owenbeg (Owvane)_010	M
3	Owvane (Cork)_020	P
	Owvane sub-catchment	
4	Owvane (Cork)_010	M
5	Owvane (Cork)_010	G
6	Owvane (Cork)_010	G
7	Owvane (Cork)_020	M
8	Owvane (Cork)_020	M
9	Owvane (Cork)_020	M
10	Owvane (Cork)_030	M
	Owngar sub-catchment	
11	Owngar (Cork)_010	G
12	Owngar (Cork)_010	G
13	Owvane (Cork)_020	G

https://www.fisheriesireland.ie/sites/default/files/2025-07/fish-in-rivers-factsheet_07_owvane-cork_2024_0.pdf

Bathing Waters

The EIAR's Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment (HES Report No. P17100 WFD_D0-9-3), Section 2.7.2, states that no designated bathing waters exist near or downstream of the proposed development under the Bathing Water Directives (76/160/EEC and 2006/7/EC). While this is technically correct in terms of formal designation, it does not reflect actual local use.

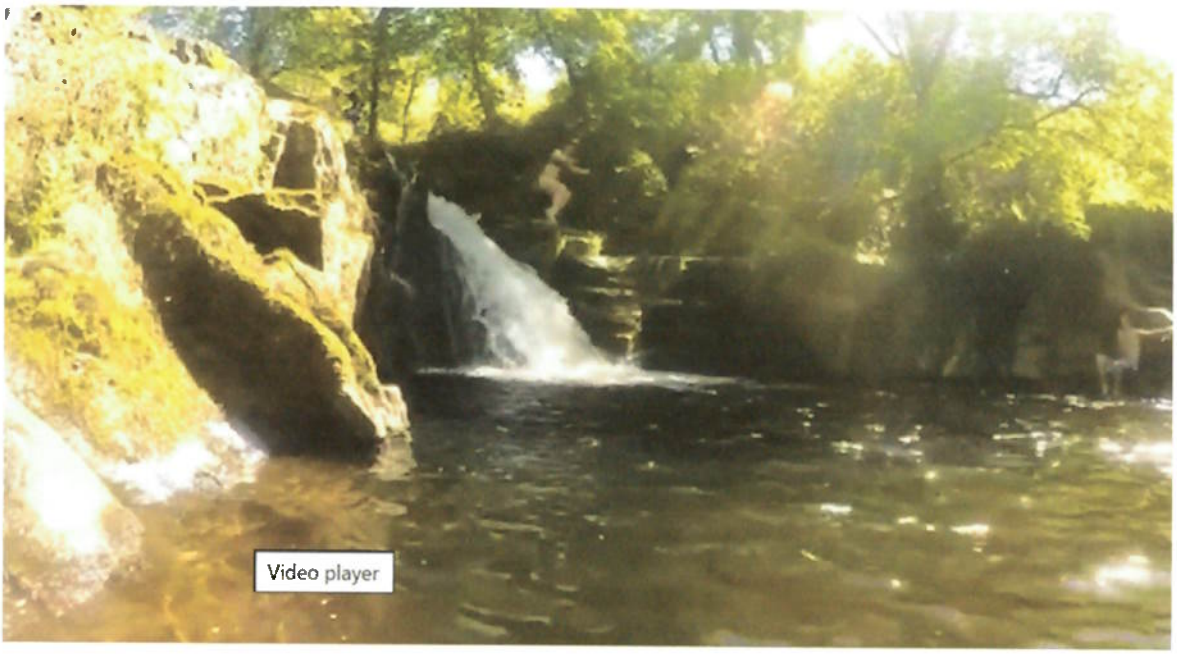
Both the Owngar and Owvane Rivers are widely used by the community for informal bathing and recreation, particularly during summer months. Several natural pools along these rivers are well-known local swimming areas, including the popular site known as "Paradise", valued for its

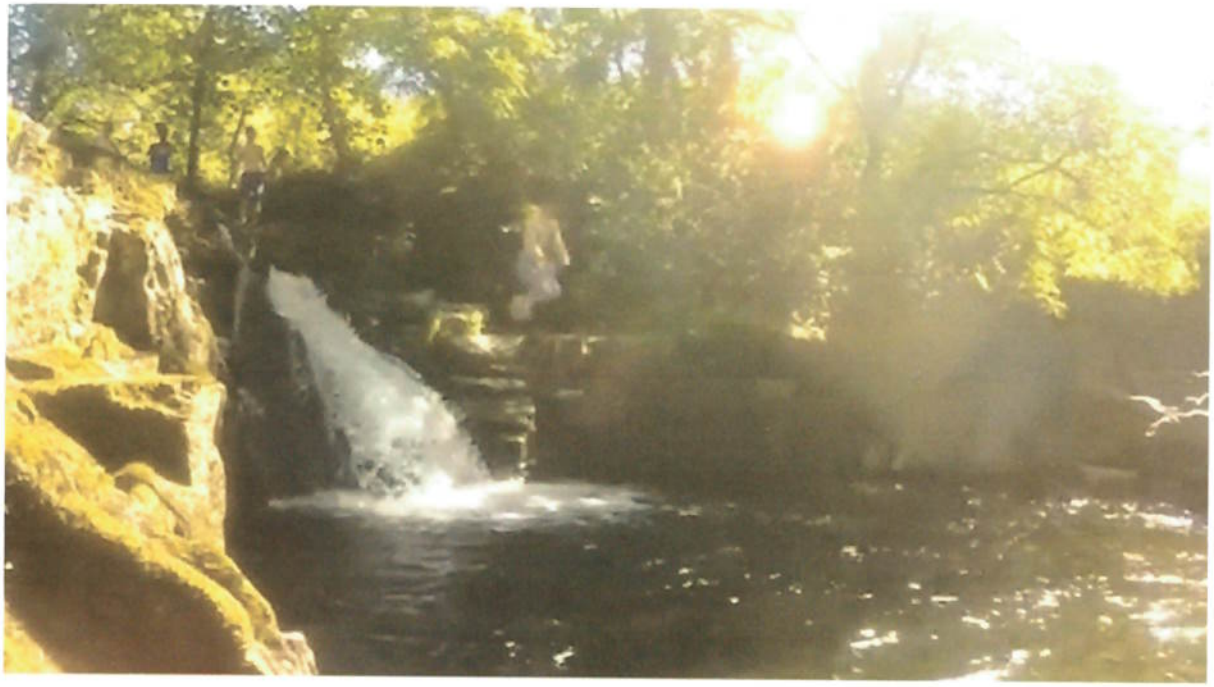
natural beauty and clear water. These rivers are also used for salmon fishing and general amenity, forming an important part of local cultural and recreational life.

The EIAR does not acknowledge this established recreational use, nor does it assess the potential impacts of construction-related sedimentation, pollution events, or hydrological alteration on these bathing areas. The absence of formal designation does not negate the need to consider real-world usage patterns, particularly where water quality and public health may be affected.

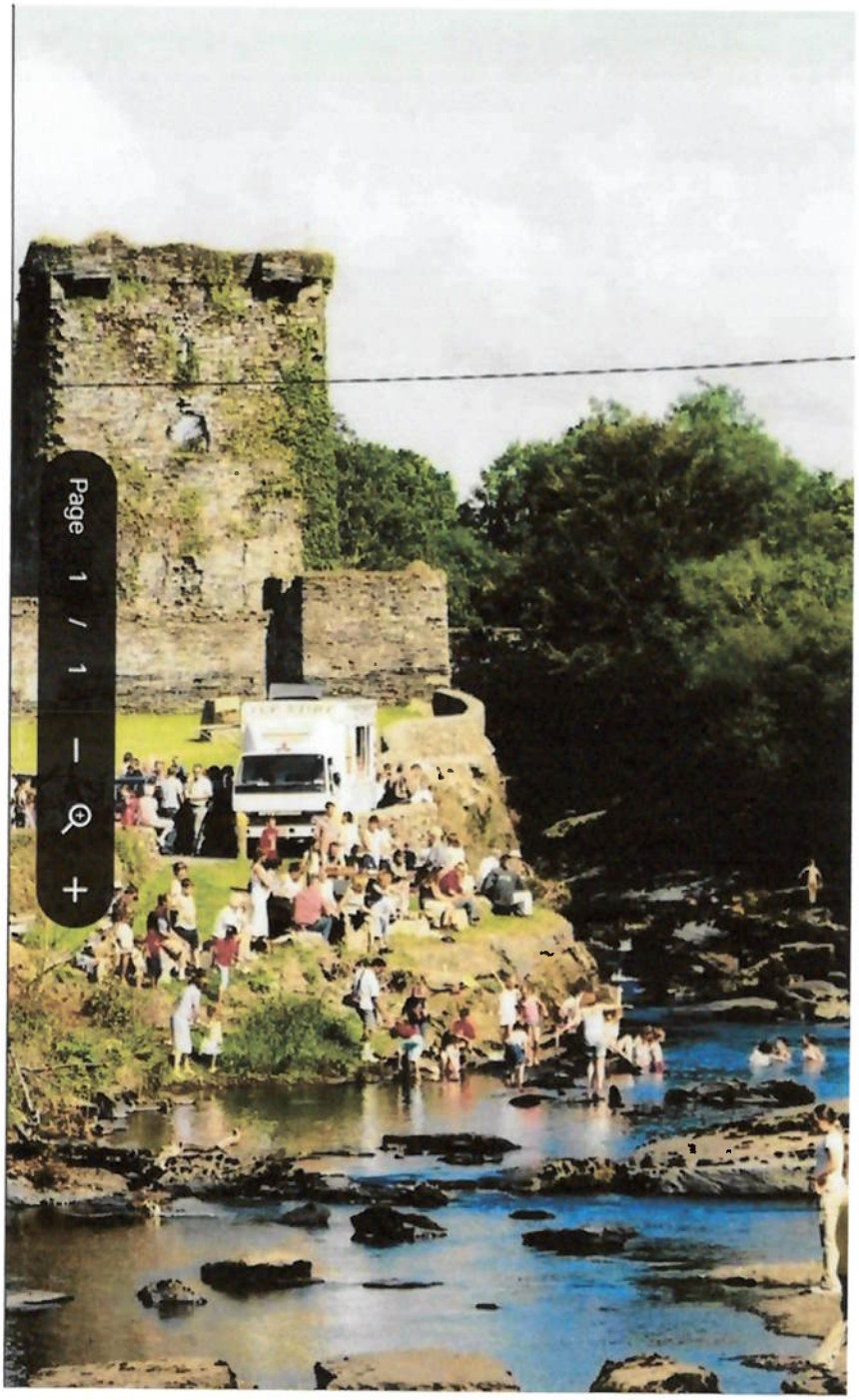
Images provided illustrate the locations of these swimming areas, including those captured from publicly available videos.

https://www.tiktok.com/@stuartdonaldson14/video/7125824376787848454





https://youtu.be/ayAr2hn7N1Q?is=l6WSFFSz3n5P4eEd



Images taken at a community event at Carriganass Castle 2003,
it was a hot day and the community too to the Owvane river to cool down.

Impacts on Bird Species

The Kealkill area supports a wide range of bird species, including several Red-list (high conservation concern) and Amber-list (medium conservation concern) species. Protecting these species is essential to maintaining local biodiversity, as reflected in the widely cited principle articulated by Dr Thomas Lovejoy: *"If you take care of birds, you take care of most of the environmental problems in the world."*

Recent Irish research highlights the vulnerability of upland bird populations to wind-farm development. A study led by Dr Darío Fernández-Bellon (UCC, 2018) and published in *Conservation Biology* found a 10% reduction in bird abundance in areas close to turbines across 12 upland wind farms. The study identifies two key impact pathways:

- Direct impacts, including collision risk with turbine blades.
- Indirect impacts, particularly habitat loss and disturbance during construction, which disproportionately affect forest and scrub-associated species such as chaffinch, great tit, and goldcrest.

The research emphasises that even common species play important ecological roles and may become vulnerable under cumulative pressures such as climate change, habitat fragmentation, and land-use change. Professor John O'Halloran (UCC) notes that sustainable renewable-energy development must consider both collision risks and broader ecological disturbance.

Given the presence of sensitive and declining bird species in Kealkill, and the findings of peer-reviewed Irish research, the EIAR should provide a more robust assessment of both direct and indirect impacts on avian populations. The current documentation does not adequately address these risks or demonstrate compliance with ecological protection requirements.

https://www.ucc.ie/en/news/2018/ucc-research-10-reduction-in-birds-near-windturbines.html#:~:text=Dr%20Fern%C3%A1ndez%2DBellon%20and%20colleagues,and%20building%20of%20wind%20turbine s.

Examples of how some bird species are affected by turbines that are found in Kealkill area.

Herring Gull (Amber-Listed) – Potential Impacts and EIAR Omission

The Herring Gull is classified as Amber-listed in Ireland due to significant long-term population decline and loss of breeding sites. Although adaptable, the species remains under legal protection and continues to experience pressures from habitat loss, reduced food availability, and environmental change.

Herring Gulls are regularly recorded in the wider Kealkill area, particularly during summer months. They are frequently associated with agricultural activity such as silage cutting and slurry spreading, during which large inland-moving flocks are commonly observed. Sightings extend well beyond the coast, with documented movements as far inland as Dunmanway, Macroom, Ballyvourney, and Inchigeelagh. Their presence in Kealkill is therefore well-established and predictable.

Despite this, the EIAR contains no reference to Herring Gull or other gull species, nor does it assess potential collision risk or displacement effects for these birds. Given their regular occurrence in the area and their Amber-listed conservation status, the absence of any assessment represents a material gap in the ornithological evaluation.

A comprehensive impact assessment should include gull species known to utilise inland agricultural landscapes, particularly where large-scale turbine infrastructure may increase collision risk or alter established foraging patterns.

As quoted by bird watch Ireland document Bird Sensitivity Mapping to Wind Energy Development - Guidance Document (Everaert 2002), "found that Herring, Lesser Blackbacked and Black-headed Gulls all exhibited significantly higher mortality by collision than other species present. This report also showed a significant reduction in flights of Blackheaded Gulls between the rotor heights of turbines present (36-85 m). Furthermore, the risk of collision was found to be significantly higher at night than during the day".

https://birdwatchireland.ie/app/uploads/2019/09/BWI-Bird-Wind-Energy-devt-Sensitivity-Mapping-Guidance_document.pdf#:~:text=2002)%20found%20that%20Herring%2C%20Lesser,collision%20than%20other%20species%20present.

A Herring Gull was observed in my garden on three separate occasions throughout the year.

Mallard Duck (Amber-Listed) – Potential Impacts and EIAR Omission

The Mallard is classified as Amber-listed in Ireland and is commonly recorded in the Kealkill area. Mallards regularly utilise local rivers, ponds, wetlands, and marshy ground, moving frequently between habitats. Their presence in the Owngar and Owvane catchments is well established.

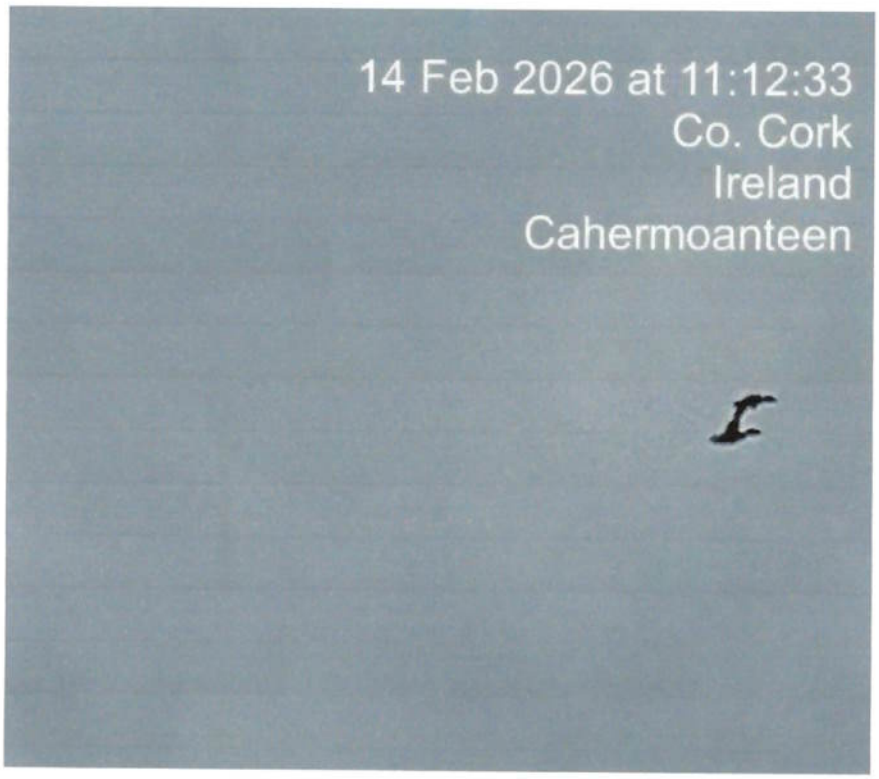
Research indicates that ducks may actively avoid areas near wind turbines. Evidence cited in Wildfowl Magazine (2019) reports that ducks often will not approach within 2–3 miles of turbine installations, suggesting a strong displacement effect. International studies reinforce this pattern. A U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service study found 20% lower duck use of wetlands near wind farms, with one site showing a 56% reduction in breeding pairs compared to similar turbine-free areas. A 2018 Wildlife Society study reported a 77% decline in redhead duck use of freshwater ponds following wind-farm construction.

These findings demonstrate that wind-farm development can significantly alter waterfowl behaviour, habitat use, and breeding density.

Despite the Mallard's conservation status and its regular occurrence in Kealkill, the EIAR contains no assessment of Mallard or other duck species, nor does it consider potential displacement or habitat-avoidance effects. This represents a material gap in the ornithological evaluation, particularly given the proximity of turbines to river corridors and wetland habitats used by local waterfowl.

A complete ecological assessment should include Amber-listed species known to be sensitive to disturbance and habitat alteration associated with turbine development.

https://www.wildfowlmag.com/editorial/is-wind-energy-killing-ourducks/368444#:~:text=Almost%2010%20years%20ago%2C%20U.S.,to%20keep%20people%20from%20trespassing.%E2%80 %9D



Mallard in flight approximately 1 km from turbine site.

White-tailed Eagle (Red-List, High Conservation Concern) – Significant Risk and EIAR Deficiency

The White-tailed Eagle is a Red-list species of the highest conservation concern in Ireland. This species has been regularly recorded in the greater Kealkill area for many years, including recent observations on the Maughanaclea hillside. The nearest breeding territory is approximately 20 km away in Glengarriff and given that White-tailed Eagles routinely range over 100 km, the proposed development lies well within their normal foraging and movement range.

There is clear evidence that White-tailed Eagles are vulnerable to turbine collision. Documented incidents include:

Confirmed Turbine-Related Deaths

Period	Confirmed Deaths	Source
2007–2019	6	An Bord Pleanála / NPWS
2011–2017	(3 of the above 6)	NPWS RAPTOR / Irish Post
2024–2025	3	NPWS (Donegal)

Key Incident Locations

- **Kilgarvan area (Kerry/Cork):** Three fatalities recorded between 2007–2014 at Sillahertane and Lettercannon–Coomagearlahy wind farms; two further likely turbine deaths in 2022–2023.
- **South Donegal:** Three confirmed turbine fatalities between October 2024 and May 2025, including two at the same wind farm, raising concerns about site suitability and cumulative risk.

These incidents demonstrate that turbine collision is a real and ongoing threat to this recovering species. Given the substantial investment of time and resources in the national reintroduction programme, any additional mortality poses a significant setback to conservation efforts.

The EIAR does not adequately assess the risk to White-tailed Eagles, nor does it address the cumulative collision history documented across Ireland. This represents a material omission, particularly in an area where the species is regularly observed and where turbines would be positioned along known upland flight corridors.

The protection of this species is essential to maintaining regional biodiversity. Without robust safeguards, there is a genuine risk that future generations will only encounter species such as the White-tailed Eagle through museum exhibits rather than in the wild.

An appendix of photographs of Amber-listed species observed on my property has been included to further demonstrate the presence of at-risk birdlife within the area.

Wind Turbine Effects on Local Bee and Honeybee Populations, Beekeeping Traditions, and the Critical Role of Pollinators

I wish to express concern about the potential effects of the proposed turbines on local honeybee populations. My daughter and I are the third and fourth generations of hobby beekeepers in Kealkill, with our family maintaining colonies of *Apis mellifera mellifera* in the area for over seventy years. Beekeeping is an important cultural and agricultural tradition in Ireland, and although the native honeybee is not yet legally protected, ongoing conservation initiatives and the proposed Protection of the Native Irish Honeybee Bill 2021 highlights its recognised importance.

Several of our hives are located less than one kilometre from planned turbine sites. These apiary locations were carefully chosen decades ago and are increasingly difficult to maintain due to intensive agriculture, adverse weather, and now the risk of wind farm development affecting key foraging areas. Relocating hives is not a simple solution: under the established "3-mile rule," hives must be moved either less than one metre or more than 5 km, otherwise bees will return to their original site. This reflects their reliance on landmark-based navigation, which only resets when they are placed in completely unfamiliar surroundings.

Photographic evidence has been gathered to document the location of my apiary and to record a flash flood event that occurred in the Owngar River on 5 October 2024. These images serve to illustrate the area's susceptibility to rapid water flows, which originate from the adjacent Maughanclea, Gorthlouchra, and Shehy hillsides.

It is important to note that this particular apiary site has been in continuous use for over fifty years. Despite its long history, this is the first instance in which flooding of this nature has been observed, underscoring the exceptional vulnerability of the area to such events.

The photograph on the left was captured at the same location in October 2024, while the photograph on the right was taken in July 2025.

Foraging Behaviour of Native Irish Bees and Importance of Local Flora

Native Irish bees typically forage within 2–5 km of their hives, meaning bees from nearby apiaries are highly likely to encounter the proposed turbine locations. Their foraging success depends heavily on native flora such as white clover, ling heather, bramble, hawthorn, ivy, and spruce.

The EIAR Botanical Survey (Appendix 6-1) confirms that Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and White Clover (Trifolium repens) are widespread across turbine sites, borrow pits, construction compounds, substations, and access roads. These areas therefore function as important foraging habitats for local honeybee populations.

photo provided shows Ling Heather growing abundant in several areas within the Maughanaclea proposed site.

Insufficient Consideration of Pollinators in the EIAR

The EIAR contains no assessment of pollinators and does not include a pollinator plan, despite the ecological importance of wild bees in this landscape. Different bee species forage on different plants and occupy distinct habitats; for example, honeybees can access white clover but not red clover due to their shorter tongues, whereas bumble bees can forage from both. The absence of any survey of wild bee populations or their foraging resources represents a significant gap in the ecological evaluation of the site.

Potential Effects of Wind Farms on Honeybees

Noise and Hive Disturbance
Wind turbines generate continuous low-frequency noise and vibration, which bees are highly sensitive to. Such disturbance can disrupt communication, reduce foraging efficiency, and in some cases contribute to hive abandonment or weakened colonies, especially before winter.

Loss of Forage and Slow Habitat Recovery
Construction would remove immediate forage for bees. Although a 5.4-hectare enhancement area is proposed, tree-based habitats may take 20–30 years to mature and cannot replace

the short-term loss of wildflower resources. Approximately 2.1 hectares of flowering vegetation, reducing.

Disorientation and Foraging Challenges
Turbulence and moving blade shadows can interfere with bee navigation, causing disorientation and increased energy expenditure. Repeated disruption may weaken colonies over time.

Electromagnetic Fields and Behavioural Effects
Electrical infrastructure associated with turbines can generate EMFs. Some studies suggest EMFs may influence bee behaviour, including navigation and aggression. Blade shadow flicker may also contribute to stress within colonies.

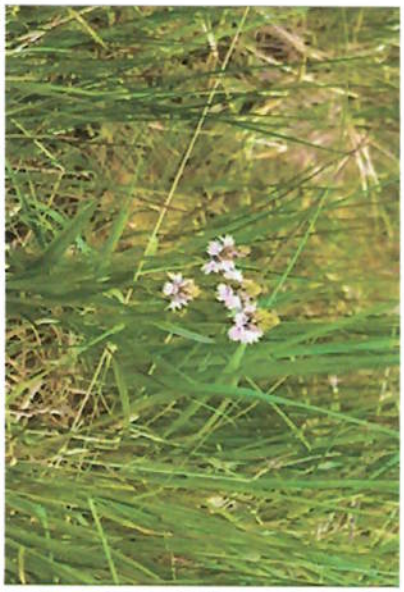
Infrasound, Pollination, and Genetic Diversity
Emerging research (e.g., MDPI, 2023) indicates that infrasound from turbines and other structures may increase self-pollination in certain plant species. While this can raise seed production, it reduces genetic diversity, making plant populations less resilient.
Declines in large bee pollinators such as *Bombus* species could further shift plants toward self-pollination, altering local plant communities and affecting the wider food web in Kealkill.

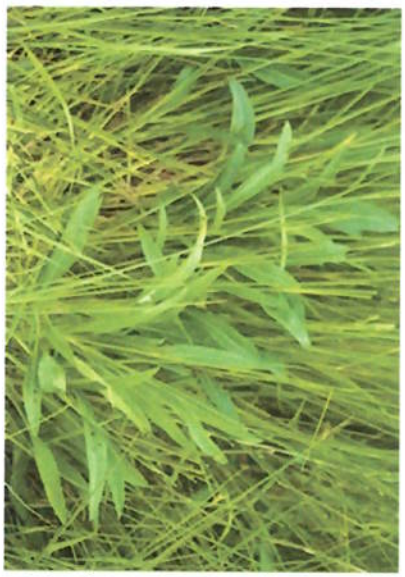
Protected Plants

The EIAR records the presence of several protected plant species within areas designated for turbine construction, including Turbine 14 and its associated access roads. The Common Spotted Orchid, protected under the Wildlife Act and the Flora Protection Order 2022, has been identified at these locations. Sundew species are also present, and their bog and fen habitats are recognised as protected due to ongoing threats such as drainage, peat extraction, and land modification.

At Turbine 14, the EIAR also documents Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*) and multiple Sphagnum species, which occur across most construction zones. Sphagnum mosses are key bog-forming plants and are protected under Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive. Additionally, Butterwort (*Pinguicula*) is recorded at the Coomclough site.

The area supports a significant population of Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), the larval food plant of the Marsh Fritillary, a species listed on Ireland's Red List of endangered butterflies. Any disturbance to this plant community risks further decline of this already vulnerable species.





Photographs of Common Spotted Orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*), Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), Sundew (*Drosera* spp.), and Butterwort (*Pinguicula*) were taken by a local resident.

Impact on Cappabue school

Concerns have been raised regarding potential turbine noise, infrasound, and flicker effects associated with the proposed turbine site near Cappabue School. Established in 1910, Cappabue School has served the Kealkill community in West Cork for over a century. The school building, dating from 1909, contains several classrooms with windows facing the location of the intended turbines. Many parents outside the local area select Cappabue School due to its small class sizes and related educational advantages and may be unaware of the proposed windfarm, as notification was limited to residents within a 2km radius. There are apprehensions about the possible effects of sustained exposure to noise during construction, such as rock breaking, as well as turbine noise and flicker, on students' learning experiences. If these concerns materialize, there could be significant consequences for Kealkill, including a reduction in local jobs and adverse impacts on the broader community.

Images taken from Enerco information website viewpoint 14 Cappaboy More showing photomontages of turbines near Cappabue school.

Conclusion

For the reasons set out in this submission, it is respectfully submitted that the proposed Maughanaclea Wind Farm would result in significant and unacceptable adverse impacts on the landscape, environment, cultural heritage, biodiversity, water resources and residential amenity of the Kealkill area. The scale, height and cumulative concentration of turbines would fundamentally and irreversibly alter the rural character of the area, resulting in the industrialisation of an otherwise unspoilt landscape.

The proposal raises serious concerns regarding cumulative visual impact, the adequacy and accuracy of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, and the failure to properly assess risks to sensitive waterways, flood-prone catchments, protected species and designated heritage assets. In particular, the setting and integrity of the Kealkill Stone Circle, a protected archaeological monument of national importance, would be permanently compromised.

In addition, the development would give rise to unacceptable impacts on human amenity, including noise, shadow flicker and visual intrusion affecting nearby residences, scenic routes and Cappabue School. The cumulative nature of existing and proposed wind farm developments in the wider area has not been sufficiently addressed, nor have the full consequences of construction and operational impacts been adequately mitigated.

Taken together, these impacts are substantial, long-term and irreversible, and cannot be reconciled with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development. Accordingly, it is submitted that planning permission for the proposed Maughanaclea Wind Farm should be refused.

Yours sincerely

Christine O' Leary

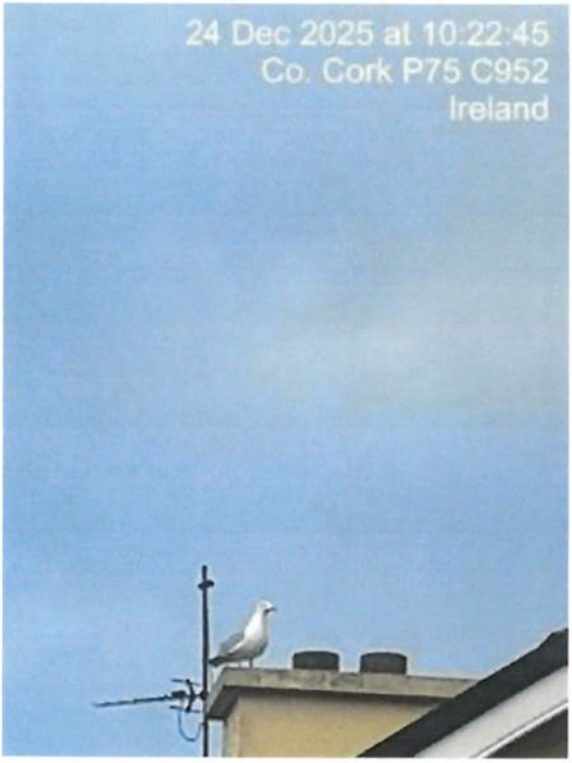
Christine O' Leary

Appendix

Birds recorded in my garden

The following is a list of bird species observed in my garden, all of which are either protected or classified as endangered. This observation highlights the potential for significant wildlife diversity within the broader region. Documented species include Sparrowhawk, Herring Gull, Pheasant, Starlings, House Sparrow, Buzzard, Grey Heron, Greenfinch, and Swallows. Given these findings from a single location, it is reasonable to anticipate even greater biodiversity in the more natural areas of Kealkill.

Sparrow hawk



Herring Gull

Pheasant

Starlings

Pair of buzzards

Buzzard

House Sparrow

Siskin

Grey Heron

Swallows lined up on wire

Greenfinch

Sparrowhawk

Starling

Herring gull

Magpie and Herring gull

Siskin

Additional Concerns Regarding Wildlife and Protected Species

As noted by Oonagh Duggan, Head of Advocacy at BirdWatch Ireland, "restoring wildlife populations is seen as a nice to have instead of an essential to have... If we fail to restore nature, it means that we are failing to safeguard our own futures on a healthy planet." This statement reflects the importance of fully considering biodiversity impacts in developments of this scale.

Local residents have documented the presence of several protected and sensitive species within the proposed Kealkill wind farm site. In the wider area, I have personally observed multiple species listed on Ireland's Red List, including Red Deer, Otters, Badgers, Hares, Salmon, and Atlantic Eel. It is reasonable to assume that less-developed and less-surveyed areas may support even greater biodiversity. The absence of photographic evidence does not indicate absence of species, particularly in habitats where wildlife is naturally elusive.

Garden Bird Diversity (Merlin App Records)

Over the past year I have recorded 40+ bird species in my garden using the Merlin Bird ID app, as well as through direct observation. Although I was not able to photograph many of these species due to limited equipment and skill, the records still demonstrate the high level of biodiversity present within the immediate area. The variety of species including raptors, songbirds, finches, and water-associated birds highlights the ecological richness of the landscape and the importance of maintaining suitable habitat conditions.

Data from BirdWatch Ireland highlights the urgency of the situation: "Currently, almost half of bird species worldwide are in decline, with just 6% increasing. The global trends match the stark national picture in Ireland. The Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland assessment published by BirdWatch Ireland and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in Northern Ireland in 2021 showed that 25% of Ireland's regularly occurring bird species are in severe decline with an additional 37% showing moderate declines. Altogether, 63% of Ireland's bird species are in serious trouble."

Life List

37 species

Eurasian Jay
Owvane Kealkill | IE-M
March 8, 2026

Common Buzzard
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 22, 2026

European Greenfinch
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 18, 2026

Eurasian Blackcap
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 18, 2026

Common Greenshank
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 18, 2026

Red-billed Chough
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 18, 2026

House Sparrow
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

European Robin
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Eurasian Blackbird
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Common Woodpigeon
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

European Goldfinch
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Dunnock
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Eurasian Blue Tit
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Coal Tit
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 18, 2026

Common Raven
Cahermourtal | IE-V
February 14, 2026

Eurasian Siskin
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
February 8, 2026

European Herring Gull
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
January 14, 2026

Eurasian Treecreeper
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
January 1, 2026

Grey Heron
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Common Starling
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Rook
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Common Chaffinch
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Eurasian Jackdaw
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Long-tailed Tit
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Eurasian Wren
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Song Thrush
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Goldcrest
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Pied Wagtail/White Wagtail
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Mistle Thrush
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Collared Dove
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Common Magpie
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Common Linnet
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 31, 2025

Meadow Pipit
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
December 29, 2025

Hooded Crow
Owvane | IE-M
December 28, 2025

Common Cuckoo
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 25, 2026

Eurasian Bullfinch
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 25, 2026

Sand Martin
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 22, 2026

Common Pheasant
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 22, 2026

Willow Warbler
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 22, 2026

Barn Swallow
Lackareagh Kealkill | IE-M
April 20, 2026

Boodiversity map

I have provided a list sourced from a report generated by the biodiversity data website detailing Red and Amber listed bird species observed within a 10km radius of the Maughanclea wind farm site.

https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map survey area W15 and W05

Red-Listed Bird Species Recorded in Areas W15 & W05

Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCI) – Red List

BirdWatch Ireland defines the Red List as species showing **severe declines (>50% over 25 years)**.

Red-Listed Species:

- **Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba*)
- **Grey Wagtail** (*Motacilla cinerea*)
- **Kestrel** (*Falco tinnunculus*)
- **Lapwing** (*Vanellus vanellus*)
- **Meadow Pipit** (*Anthus pratensis*)
- **Red Grouse** (*Lagopus lagopus*)
- **Redwing** (*Turdus iliacus*)
- **Snipe** (*Gallinago gallinago*)
- **Swift** (*Apus apus*)
- **Woodcock** (*Scolopax rusticola*)
- **White-tailed Eagle** (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)
- **Yellowhammer** (*Emberiza citrinella*)
- **Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*)
- **Corncrake** (*Crex crex*)

Amber-Listed Bird Species Recorded in Areas W15 & W05

Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCI) – Amber List

BirdWatch Ireland defines the Amber List as species showing **moderate declines (25–49% over 25 years)**.

Amber-Listed Species:

- **Chough** (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*)
- **Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)
- **Hen Harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*)
- **House Martin** (*Delichon urbicum*)

- **House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*)
- **Linnet** (*Linaria cannabina*)
- **Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
- **Merlin** (*Falco columbarius*)
- **Mistle Thrush** (*Turdus viscivorus*)
- **Mute Swan** (*Cygnus olor*)
- **Sand Martin** (*Riparia riparia*)
- **Skylark** (*Alauda arvensis*)
- **Spotted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa striata*)
- **Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- **Teal** (*Anas crecca*)
- **Wheatear** (*Oenanthe oenanthe*)
- **Willow Warbler** (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)

The data underscores the considerable biodiversity present within the region, this report offers an overview of the bird species found locally, with particular emphasis on those identified as red and amber listed. It does not address migratory birds, their flight patterns, or species that stop over during migration, such as swallows, cuckoos, curlews, snipe, woodcock, whooper swans, and geese.

Red Squirrel present on the maughanaclea site

Pine Martin present on the maughanaclea site

Irish Hare present on the maughanaclea site

Duchas

The following stories below are copied from the school's collection Duchas.ie.

School:Macha na gClaidhe(roll number 16086),Location: Maughanaclea, Co. Cork **Teacher:** Cathal Ó Macháin

74 Peil agus Iomáin page 450 and 451

A Football match was played in a field owned now by E. O Sullivan Coosane, about 48 years ago. Over 100 men assembled in that field on a certain Sunday. They came from all the Townlands within a radius of 10 miles.
Then the "Men from the East picked out 17 men and played the men from the West who also picked out 17 men. No side won.

The football used was much larger than the one now in use.

Hurling was scarcely played ever in this school district though a man named William MacSweeney who lived in Maughanaclea used to make Hurleys for Players from Kealkil. Thes hurleys were unlike the lighter hurleys now in use. The handle of the hurleys was short and the Boss was almost square shaped and was very wide. They were unsuited for ground playing.

N.B. Strange to say the young men or boys in this school district never play football or hurley; whilst it is an annual custom (especially in Summer) for country lads in neighbouring townlands to 'make up' for a ball; and play for amusement with spirit on Sunday evenings - using coats as Goal posts.

Important: - In a certain town land (Kealkil) up to a about 5 years ago - it was nice to hear the sound of the Football on Sunday evenings - the shouts of twenty or thirty young men - the laughter of the schoolboys - in fields situated near the Village.

A Dance Hall sprung up - and the lure of the Dance banished all thoughts of Football which is not heard since.

https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803960

Ráthanna agus Liosanna

There are 1/2 doz liosanna in the school district. In fact, there is a fine lios about 40 yds from the school yard.
There are three liosanna in the townland of Maughanaclea, and three in the townland of Glouneycarney. Usually, they can be seen from one another and are built in all cases on high ground.
They are round in shape - surrounded by a dry dyke. There is quite a large hole in the centre of the Fort near the school. https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803899

Seanchas Stairiúil

"There was a battle Fought over 150 years ago in a field in Coosane between the English and the Irish - (possibly during 1798)
A man named John Fitzgerald was killed there. He was buried the evening of the battle on the spot where he fell. - "Cnocán an tSaigdiúra"
https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803984/5178764

Seaniarsmaí

1
There is a large gollán quite close to Coosane Gap.
It is about 10 yds north of Public Road. No information about it. There are no marks on it - must be very old.
N.B. All the townlands given under this heading are in the school district.
2.
There is another Gollán in the townland of Maughanaclea. It is right in the centre of a level slíabh; about 1/4-mile due west of school. No mark on it. No information about it 3.
There are two Golláns close to-gether about 1 mile west of the school. No marks on them. No information etc.

4.
There is one on the top of a hill (Coomclough) about 1 mile east of this school. No marks. No information

N.B. All these are approx 4 feet in height - But No 1 (above) is almost 7 feet in height.

https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803964/5178667?HighlightText=maughanaclea&Route=stories&SearchLanguage=ga

Cloc Chearcail

There is a low circle of stones about 1 foot in height in the townland of Coosane, in a farm owned by Michael Reardon. That spot (Cearcail) is called "Cnocán an tSaighdiúra". It is said that a Soldier is buried there. He got killed in a battle fought near the place in a field called still "Páircín na Fola".

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https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803965?HighlightText=coomclough&Route=stories&SearchLanguage=ga

Carn Cloc

There is a carn cloc quite close to the school. A man named Jack Dillon was returning from Court in Bantry. He had been beaten in a law case with a Neighbour of his (Jerry Moynihan.) A boreen leads up to his house from the public road near school. This boreen is exactly the first boreen west of this school. It is about 1 mile in length. When walking by the horse's head up this boreen Jack Dillon R.I.P. fell dead. There is now a heap of small stones at the spot. People throw a stone when passing it. The man died there about 9 years ago.

N.B. The above is a true fact - (not tradition) CVaughan
(teacher.

There are possible very old 'Carn de Mion Cloca' in this district - as that custom is rigidly observed yet - but they cannot be traced.

https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803964

Baile na mBocht

Local tradition also says that in the townland of "Baile na mBocht" quite near to school - that several children died of hunger. That they were buried without coffins in the local Cills. (There are two Cills - one about 1 mile east of the school in the townland of Coosane and the other 1 mile west of the school in the townland of Maughanaclea. It seems pretty certain from local tradition that all the children that died in Coosane were buried in the Cill in that townland whilst the dead children of Maughanaclea were buried in the Cill at Maughanaclea. There is no Cill however in "Baile na mBocht".

It is also quite clear from local tradition and also from names of field and ruins that the population of this district prior to the Famine was considerably greater than it since was.

https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803906

Bóithre an Cheantair

A VERY OLD road runs through the district (now disused) and connected Bantry with Cork - it ran just as the 'crow flies' between Cork and Bantry. The remains of the Road are quite visible yet and are time and again pointed out by old people - This road was used by the 'Carmen' i.e. men who took firkins of butter to Cork in olden times - it took a whole complete day to perform the journey - about 60 miles. This journey was 'done' in the common cart & horse. Nobody seems to know when the old road was made.

https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4811628/4803913

Articles identified that raise concerns about the Kealkill public water supply.

EPA Prosecutes Irish Water, Kealkill Public Water Supply, County Cork, Hearing Date: January 08, 2020

On 8th January 2020 the Environmental Protection Agency prosecuted Irish Water (Kealkill Public Water Supply, County Cork) at Dublin Metropolitan District Court.

Irish Water pleaded guilty to:

- Failing to comply with a Direction given by the Agency, dated 5th June 2015. The Direction required that Irish Water submit a final report to the Agency by or before 31st December 2018 containing monitoring results verifying that the trihalomethanes parametric value as specified in the European Union (Drinking) Water Regulations 2014 (as amended) had been complied with.

On hearing details of the offence Judge Halpin convicted Irish Water and imposed a fine of €1,000. Costs were also awarded to the Agency.

(https://www.epa.ie/our-services/compliance--enforcement/whats-happening/prosecutionsand-penalties/prosecutions-2020/epa-prosecutes-irish-water-kealkill-public-water-supplycounty-cork.php)

Taken from local newspaper.

The plant was shut down due to poor raw water quality and turbidity which came as a result of heavy rainfall at the weekend, according to Uisce Éireann, which led to the levels of treated water stored in the reservoir to fall below safe levels.

Crews are working today to bring the plant back into production and increase reservoir levels.

However, if the levels remain critically low, people in the area may begin to experience water outages and low pressure until the works are completed and the reservoir fills.

As a result, Uisce Éireann has asked people to be mindful of how they use water today and to conserve where possible to help maintain reservoir levels and to avoid any loss of supply.

It typically takes two to three hours for these water levels to refill following any outages.

Speaking about the works, Niall O'Riordan, Uisce Éireann commented: 'We are working as quickly and efficiently as possible to restore production and avoid disruption to customers. If we are unable to improve the quality of raw water entering the plant, and the reservoir levels remain critical, customers may begin to experience supply disruptions.

'Uisce Éireann thanks customers in advance for their patience while we work to maintain normal water supply and we will issue a further update later today as works progress.'

(https://www.southernstar.ie/news/water-supply-in-kealkill-at-risk-as-maintenance-worksunderway-4273332#)

The photographs presented below depict the surronding countryside and offer perspectives toward the proposed turbine location, thereby providing an understanding of the aesthetic features of the area.

Proposed Turbine site 14

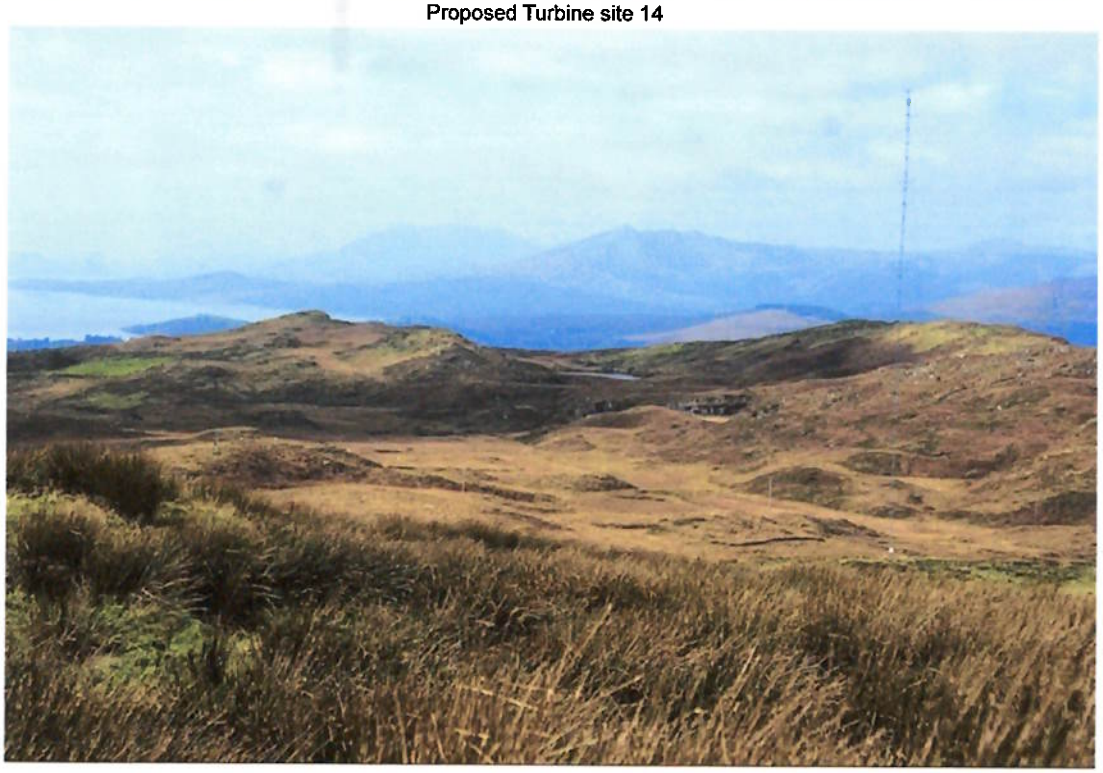
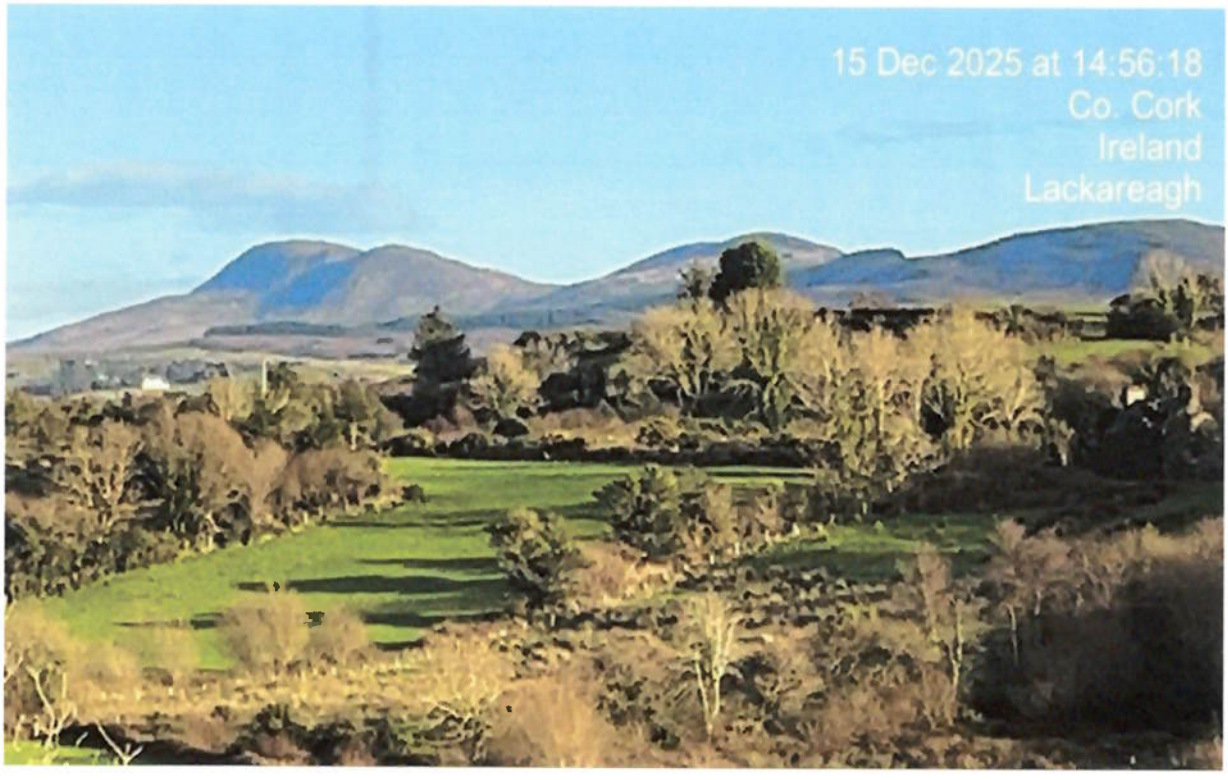


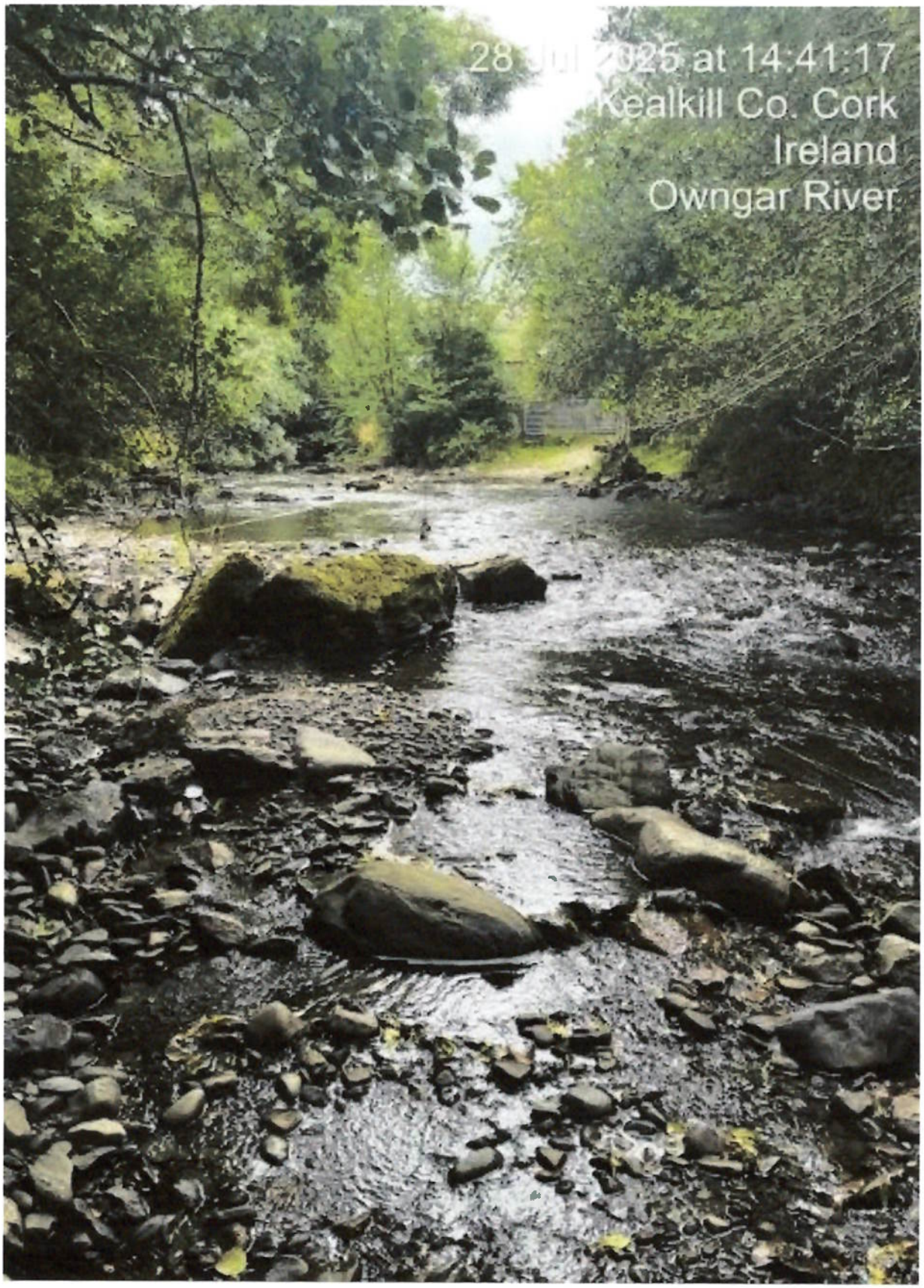
Image of view near turbine 11,12,13, and 14

Lough Carrignaneane

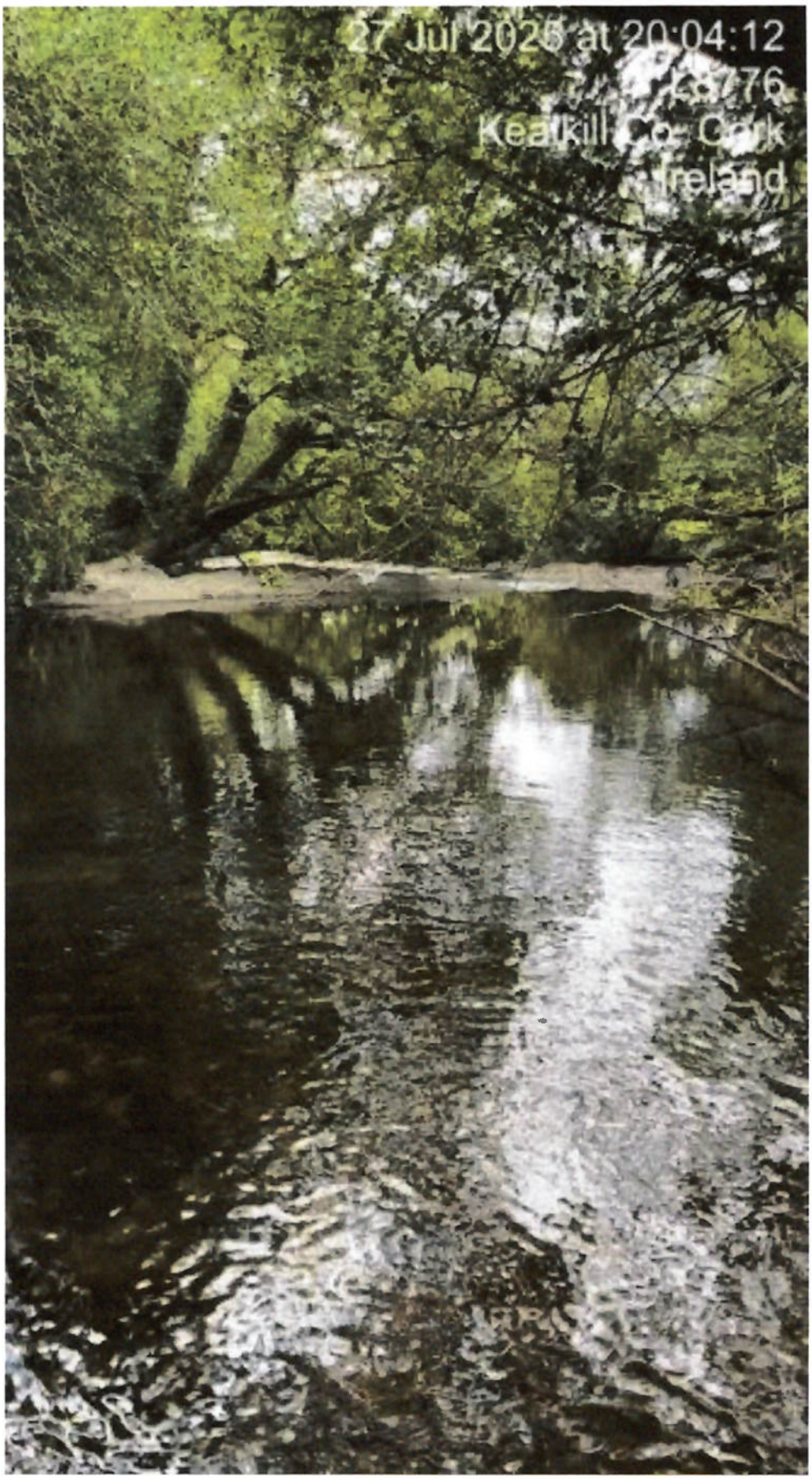
Gorthlouchra site
Coomclogh site proposed turbine 6 and 7 sites



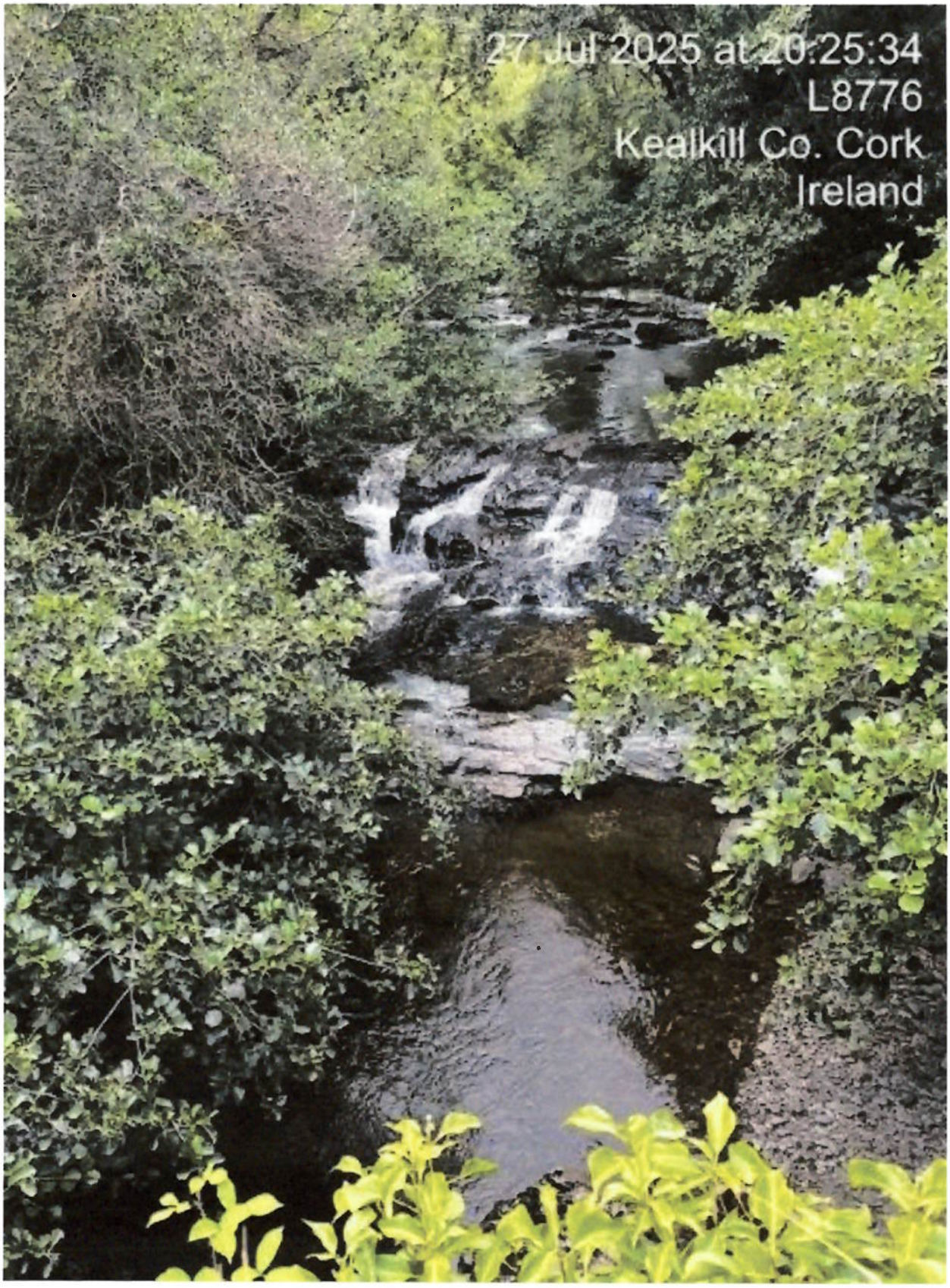
Looking over towards the Coomclogh site from Lackareagh townland



Owngar river close to R584



Owngar river Cahermoanteen



Owngar river Cahermoanteen Bridge

Kealkill Stone Circle

(For illustration purposes only)

Viewpoint:	51 degrees 44'45"N 9 degrees 22'08W, elevation 129m. Distance to nearest turbine 6029m
Photo taken:	17 April 2016 at 16.45, 146 degrees SE
Camera:	Kodak PIXPRO AZ401, 71 degree horizontal FOV
Note:	Located within **High Value Landscape HVL**, clearly visible when approaching the stone circle from the side of the gate

DEVELOPERS LIKE ENERCO EXPLOIT THE POLICY VACUUM

ENERCO IS PLANNING
FOR 2 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION,
ROCK-BREAKING ECHOING
THROUGH OUR VALLEY,
DRIVING AWAY OUR WILDLIFE

IRELAND'S CURRENT 2006 WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

- No mandatory minimum setback distance
- Failure to account for modern turbines sizes. Written when typical turbines were 60 - 80 metres (197 - 262 feet) tall, Compare that to Enerco's planned turbines of 169 metres / 554 ft tall - more than double the height of earlier turbines!
- Contain no maximum turbine height, allowing developers to propose industrial-scale turbines without limit.
- Ignore cumulative visual & environmental impact from multiple wind farms.
- Fail to protect regions like West Cork which is already saturated with wind development.
- Ignore climate and hydrological impacts of construction.
- Lack binding protections for heritage sites and views.
- Provide only vague, non-enforceable guidance on noise and shadow flicker.

ENERCO'S TURBINES ARE MONUMENTAL

ENERCO WANTS TO BUILD
14 INDUSTRIAL WIND TURBINES
ON MAUGHANACLEA
EACH ONE 2.5 x HIGHER
THAN THE ELYSIAN BUILDING
IN CORK

CHECK OUT
ENERCO'S MAPS

WWW.STOPTHESPIN.IE/OBJECT

PROPOSED WIND DEVELOPMENTS - BANTRY & KEALKILL