€50
enclosed

Email:-
treewomanjones
@gmail.com

Sioned Jones BSc.
Maughanaclea,
Kealkil,
Bantry
Co Cork.
P75 V215
19th May 2026.

To
SID Planning.
An Coimisiún Pleanála
64 Marlborough St.
Dublin 1.
D01 V902.

AN COIMISIÚN PLEANÁLA
LDG- 067994-26
ACP-
21 MAY 2026
Fee: € 50 Type: Cash
Time: 9:15 By: Post

Planning App Ref no:-
ACP-324165-26
Applicant: Maughanaclea LTD / Enerco
Permission ~~s~~ for 14 wind turbines, electricity substation, cables and associated works.

To whom it may concern at ACP,
This is my objections / observations, divided into 3 files full of material - photos, writing, observations and evidence gathered etc.
I firmly and sincerly beleive this development would cause a serious net loss of biodiversity and invdives the destruction of some prime / pristine environments.
Thank you for reading and considering the included points.

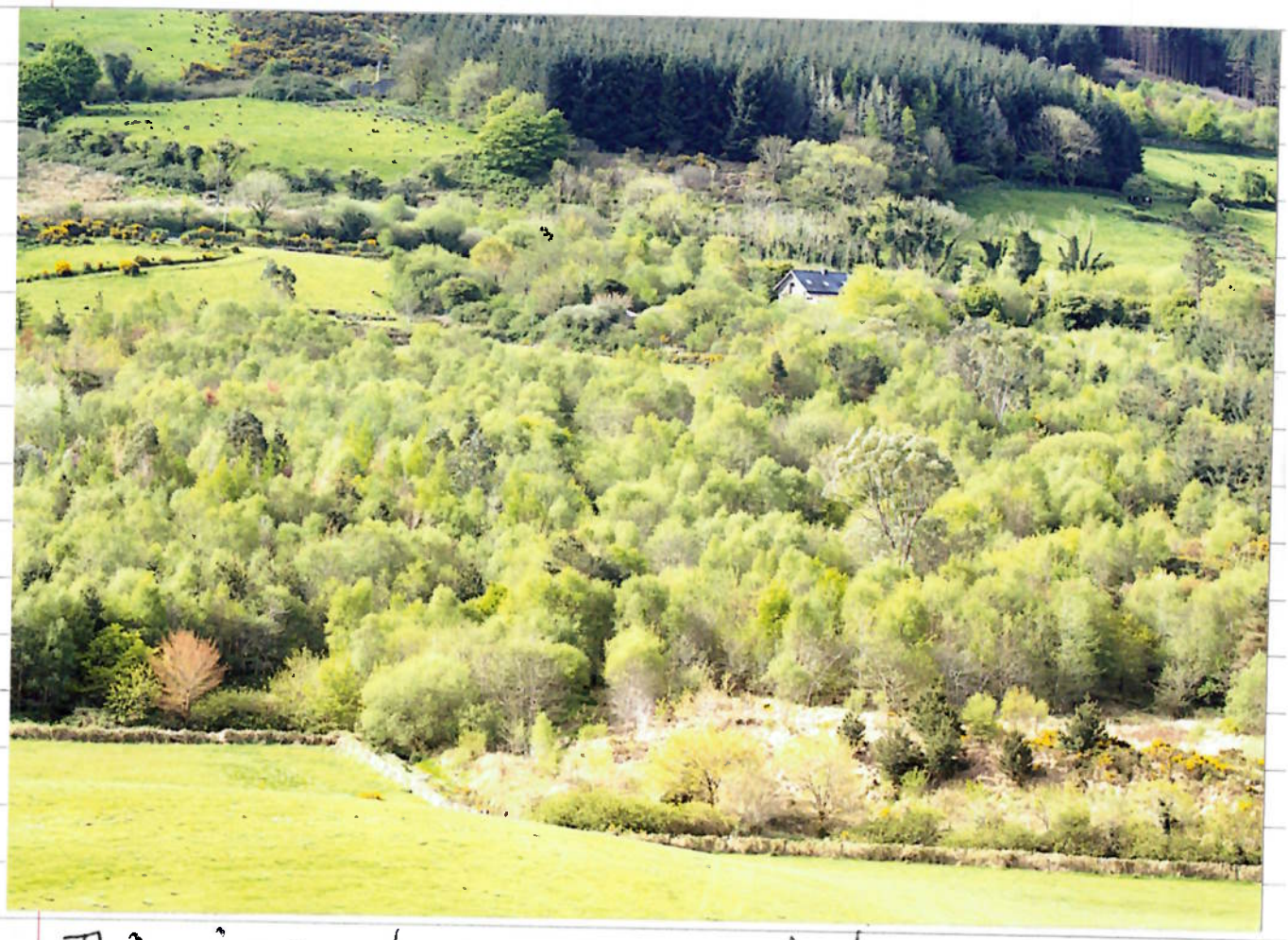
**print@myfast.ie**

**From:** Treewoman Jones <treewomanjones@gmail.com>
**Sent:** Tuesday 19 May 2026 15:33
**To:** print@myfast.ie
**Subject:** Introduction. I live in house

Introduction, and my own lands.

Introduction. I live in house number 48 or 50. Right in the middle of all this. They plan to build a massive new road across the valley, right at the end of my property. I'm at the side of the R585. They propose diggering up the road to lay cables right past my house.
No one wants to live within 1 or 2 Km of these turbines, or associated infrastructure, including me..
Others will have detailed some of the reasons why. (Disturbance, shadow flicker, LF vibration, disruption /pollution of water supply etc)
This is an industrial scale development - an assault against our tranquility.
Nature doesn't have a voice, and needs people to act as advocates or ambassadors .
My main focus in this objection / observation will be the effects of this proposal on biodiversity, ecology and habitats.
At this time of ongoing widespread ecological destruction, I have devoted my adult life to reversing this decline, wherever I can.
In 1987 this valley was almost treeless, denuded. I started planting trees. First on the few acres around my house and then bought land adjacent, jointly with my neighbour Dave Griffiths.
We bought 10 acres in 1998, and planted it with mixed native trees. We did it all ourselves using just hand tools.
This young woodland is now as biodiverse as anywhere else. All the bird and animal species I have recorded and listed at other relevant sites inside the project area would also visit our lands here., plus a few more.
Other species of birds recorded here include goldfinch that come in little flocks to eat seeds such as evening primrose seeds, burdock,, dandelion, thistle...
tree creeper, kestrel, bullfinch, bluetit, oystercatcher...etc
We have red squirrels visiting here, I have seen them several times.
We have a great variety of invertebrate life here including emperor moth, huge dragonflies, damselflies etc.
We also have lizard, smooth newt and plenty of frogs.
Our own land would be very close to this proposed new road. The construction and transport phases would be extremely disturbing at this distance, not only for me but wildlife too.
We need to call out the hypocrisy and lies about green energy when it's construction involves destruction of pristine habitats and significant net biodiversity loss.
I have put my observations into 3 separate files :-
1. Introduction.
My own lands and proposed new road across valley.
Coomclogh area.
2. Nature reserve (existing broadleaf area).
Substation, Borrow pit. Turning circle.
3. Lough Naibiree and surrounding area.
The nearby Lough Carrignaneane.
Conclusion / summary.
All photos included were taken in 2025, except the photos of my own land, the proposed new road across the valley and the ancient oak woods nearby. These were taken early May 2026.

# My own Lands / proposed new road



This is my house, surrounded by 3 acres woodland plus veg gardens, tree nursery beds etc.

Below the house area is 10 acres I own jointly with Dave Griffiths. When we bought this land it was old land, rough, unspoilt but overgrazed with a total of 4 native trees. We have planted it with mixed broadleaf trees, except a small area of bog down near the river, ~~[illegible]~~ area, visible near the bottom right of the photo. It's important to leave a bit of bog, undeveloped. May 2026


Here is a photo of our land again, that is the main broadleaf area visible, centre of photo. The land just to the right of our land is Tony's land including his spruce forestry. This new road would cross through his forestry, & down over his land to the river.

There is some level of overspill between our land and Tony's where some of our broadleaf trees have ended up on Tony's land, so the border looks unclear.

Emperor moth at my place 2025.

Tony's spruce forestry

Early May 2026

my field with broadleaf trees.

New proposed road would come down through here aprox, right at the end of my plac

This photo is taken from the existing road across the valley that runs along Coomclock / Ballymought area.

This proposed new road would cross over from Tony's land up to join this existing road.

It looks as if the new road would bulldoze through Tony's few bog areas, seen here as pale due to Molinia - Photo from early May.

Presumably this location was chosen to be unplanted by spruce because it was recognised to be such a gem. Here it is again from a different angle, taken standing on the ridge to the West of the borrow pit, looking down on it. Looks like dry heath.

These plans are drawn up by people in offices far away. They neither see nor care about what they would destroy.

The whole project is part of the monstrous engine of "economic growth" that would grind away our mountains using huge amounts of fossil fuels to destroy our remaining

Early May 2026, Ancient oak woodland on Tony's land, trees just sprouting

There is a large stone ring fort on Tony's land, not far from the proposed new road to cross the valley. These oaks are located down the slopes below the ring fort, North face.

These large old oaks are likely the source of a lot of the acorns being buried up in the nature reserve by jay birds. A better vision for this valley would be to let these ancient oaks spread, to naturally regenerate, up the valley following the riparian zone. We need more space for nature, not less.

Coomcloch Ridge area

From a distance this area looks rather bare and less interesting.. however on visiting I discovered it to be teeming with life and a suitable habitat for many species.

Explored the area thoroughly twice in one week. Mid August.

At the top of the ridge is a high point with views to the West of Bantry bay.

The site of T5 is on less improved farmland with undulating hills, rushes, tussocks, old meadows where hares graze. I saw beautiful grasshoppers in this area.

From the top of the ridge, looking down the other side is Gortlughra lake. The vegetation up here is largely heathers, rough grasses, rushes, tussocks..perfect breeding grounds for species such as hen harriers which have been seen in the area .

Further East is an area of spruce forestry above the lake, on the Gortlughra side. I could see the T2 area near the edge of the forestry directly above the lake. And drainage trenches leading down to the lake. Any earthworks here are likely to have adverse effects on lake water quality.

I saw a buzzard here sitting on a fence post near T2 site.

Biodiversity is rich throughout this entire area.

Plenty of wildflowers especially heathers heaths and gorse. The air was alive with airborne species - damselflies, dragonflies, butterflies, including numerous painted ladies, flying ants, moths, bees, hoverflies wasps and others.

Swallows were hunting, swooping for insects Above that a buzzard hovered and soared...

A whole ecosystem in action.

Along the top of the ridge I found the site of Enerco's proposed quarry (borrow pit) They had left a marker there. The terrain up here is blanket bog. Hares tail cotton grass was growing at the borrow pit site, a sign of bog, along with other bog grasses and sedges.

Nearby was a large bog pool, right on the top of the ridge. It's been a dry summer but the pool was full of water and full of life with dragon flies and damselflies darting around rapidly. This suggests a permanent high water table here serving to keep the hillsides below moist. This pool would make a valuable contribution to the biodiversity here.

I measured the dimensions of this pool .it was 44 metres long, 5 metres wide.

The distance from the edge of the bog pool to the location of their borrow pit marking was only 67 metres.

Their borrow pit quarry would engulf this little biodiversity hotspot pool and drain the entire area affecting the hydrology of the whole hillside.

Part of the Coomclogh area South side had unfortunately been planted with young spruce approx 4 - 5 years old.

I say unfortunately because this was another richly biodiverse area full of heathers bilberry, bracken and gorse with rocky outcrops . It should never have been planted.

However some areas of the hillside had been deliberately left unplanted, presumably for a biodiversity contribution.

In one of these unplanted areas was a beautiful little niche - a sheltered bowl of land with old ditches rocky areas and the most beautiful heathers and heaths in flower.

I realised, from a distance, looking at the bigger picture that the proposed road from T5 to the borrow pit would pass right through the main unplanted area including this special little place and destroy the only area that was intended by forestry to be left for nature.

This would be an outrage.

T6 site also in a biodiverse area of heathers and gorse with rocky outcrops and crevices. An area where the spruce was either unplanted or had failed. Would be a shame to spoil this little niche too.

T3 was in an area of the young spruce below the borrow pit .

A local fellow told me he had wild ducks visiting a pond on his land.

Presumably these ducks also visit Gortlughra lake.

Coomcloch ridge looking towards Shehy mountain. T2 and T1 in forestry. Borrow pit on top of ridge by forestry. Heathers / heaths on top of ridge.

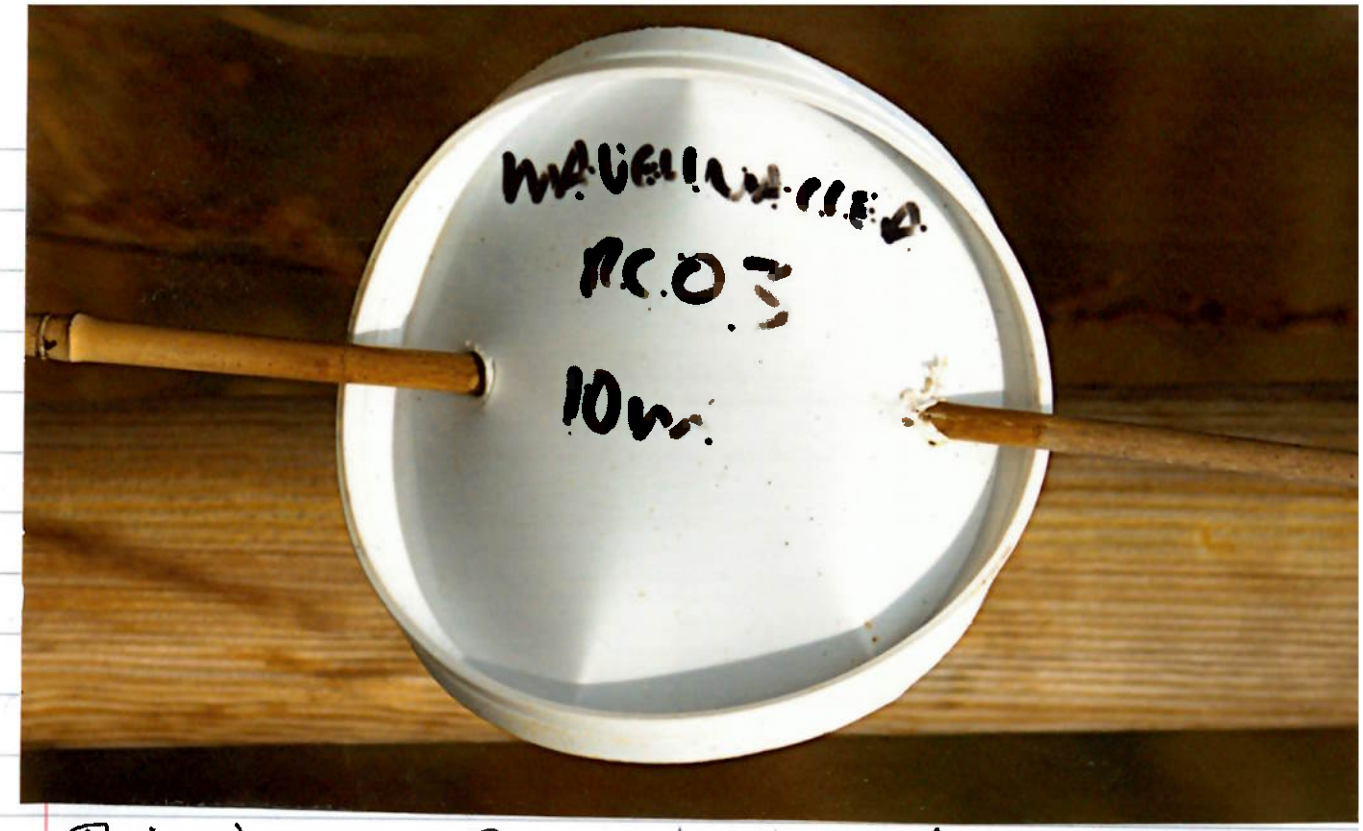
Gortlughra Lake; T2 would be located on the edge of this Forestry, just above the lake.

Note 3 other sets of turbines visible from here to the E/NE. This is as near as they get. Otherwise these hills are still unspoilt by such major developments But there are plans in the pipeline to put turbines and associated infrastructure on many of these wild mountain ridges.

Where does it all end?

Gortlughra Lake showing waterlillies above
Below - photo taken from T2 shows how
water from here flows into lake. Saw
Buzzard on fence post here.

Enerco's proposed borrow pit location. I know this is enerco's work because I found another, very similar, at another borrow pit location elsewhere.




This is on Coomcloch ridge, yet it says Maughanaclea. ⇒ must be Enercos.
Stepping back a bit the dragonfly pod comes into view. Note enercos sign not far away.

Dragon fly pool. 44m x 5m, located 67m from Enercos borrow pit sign. This pool was full of life and the obvious source of significant numbers of dragonflies, damselflies, darters and skimmers, most too fast moving to photograph. Some were huge.

This one I think is the Keeled skimmer, rare bog specialists that rely on healthy wetland and blanket bog ecosystems.

The pool also contained pond skaters.

This pool would be engulfed and destroyed by Enercos' borrow pit.

Photo taken standing on ridge near borrow pit site looking towards where Enerco's proposed new road would be constructed, from the site of T5 area, through to their borrow pit.

Arrow marks the aproximate route from T5 towards me to Borrow pit. Note the vegetation along this route. Some areas are planted with young spruce, while other areas were left unplanted, presumably for biodiversity.

Unfortunately Enerco's new road would ~~Plow~~ plow through these areas, meant to be left for biodiversity and destroy them.

On closer inspection I found a "special place" in here, A sheltered little niche full of flowers of heathers, heaths, gorse, rocks and old ditches. So beautiful. They would destroy this.

of T5. — Located on a bit plateau at the head of a hidden valley with undulating rs. This is wet grassland, plenty of rushes. Here I saw grasshoppers and evidence hares? This was old grass, ecently "improved".

Site of T6. Dry heath with heathers, gorse, rocky outcrops. This is a nice place. It should be left alone.

places where nature can cling on.

Nature and wildlife are increasingly squeezed out from lower lying areas by the ongoing intensification of farming. These fragile and harsher upland areas are all nature has got.

This project would be hugely destructive to the biodiversity on Coomcloch ridge, with the loss of the dragonfly pool and the destruction of the one area that was left unplanted by spruce. I saw evidence of hares in several places.

Below a photo of Butterwort, I saw this in several places, Coomcloch.

Above, standing stone just below T6.

Below, views of Bantry bay + Beara peninsula from Coomctoch ridge.

Nature Reserve

Located on Coillte's land and originally planted with spruce in 1996. The nature reserve came about by the efforts of a local resident (Me, Sioned Jones) who campaigned for years for this particular location to be planted with native trees species instead of spruce monoculture.

Coillte initially declined but, undeterred, the local concerned resident removed the spruce trees and replaced them with mixed native species starting slowly in 2009 and gradually increasing the area covered.

In 2013 a Jay bird also went in to the clearing and buried a number of acorns which subsequently appeared, in 2014 as tiny oak seedlings - this seemed to be a significant sign that this area was not destined to be a spruce plantation, but that it was meant to be restored to native forest including oak.

From this point on the project moved forward at an accelerating pace. Every subsequent year the area cleared and replanted expanded further.

As the clearing expanded so it became visible on satellite view maps. Each year the clearing became visibly bigger.

To cut a long story short, eventually Coillte relented , realising they could write this area off towards fulfilling their obligations to plant a percentage of native trees.

In 2020 Coillte agreed to designated this area a nature reserve and they added more ground from an adjacent area they had recently clear felled of spruce. Thus the nature reserve doubled in size at that time. They erected a huge deer fence around the vast majority of the designated nature reserve and then planted birch trees on the extra ground which they had added.

Thus the current boundaries of the main area of the nature reserve are clearly marked by the unmistakeable presence of a huge fence. It's not hidden. Not difficult to see. Located adjacent to the forestry track.

What started off as a native forest restoration project has evolved into a thriving ecosystem full of life.

On the first warm days of spring insects such as spiders, beetle, hoverflies, ladybirds, bees, butterflies etc emerge from their winter hiding places in vegetation such as tussocks, old spruce stumps and forestry mounds.

On a summer evening at night fall, moths emerge from vegetation, bats enter the area to hunt and frogs emerge from their daytime hiding places.

The nature reserve contains a few old ditches covered with bilberry. Bees and other pollinators feed on the flowers and their fruits are appreciated too.

Watercourses flow through the nature reserve , originating in areas now proposed to be substation and borrow pit.

These watercourses are a lifeline for the biodiversity they support, such as pond skaters, and especially frogs.

The nature reserve contains a frog breeding pool, fed by water from a forestry trench running through the reserve, as well as from the main central old drain.

Water runs through the reserve from the West, from the area where Enerco's quarry / borrow pit would be sited and from the proposed substation area.

It is of huge concern that this water would be diverted. The water inflow is a lifeline for the frogs and for their breeding success..Ive been surprised how many frogs inhabit this reserve..

PROPOSED SUBSTATION.

This proposed substation Taking away water that should flow to the frog pond

And these "welfare facilities" ? Does that mean toilets ? Hand washing facilities ? For people to wash their greasy hands after handling chemical products, lubricants etc ?

Where is all their excrement and waste water going ?

Downhill towards my house and my well, directly below this....?

A wildlife camera left in the nature reserve revealed the place is frequented by red squirrel, pine marten and includes numerous jay sightings.

It is illegal to disturb the resting places of pine marten. They are a protected species.

The jay bird visits very regularly. Almost every set of wildlife camera footage contained jay images and Id often hear them when I'm up there. They use the place to store acorns.

Oak seedlings are appearing regularly in there and some are succeeding. This is nature in action.

This nature reserve is a high value biodiversity hot spot in amongst this vast non native spruce conifer plantation. It's a preposterous proposal to place a huge electricity substation right next to it and a huge quarry only 180 metres away.

Just imagine the vibrations from 6 rock breakers going at the same time just metres away. And they propose blasting with explosives !

Directly above my house, my well.... ! Imagine the shock waves going through the strata. Imagine what effect this could have on the hydrology here. I am most concerned for the integrity of my well. ...

No wildlife can tolerate this.

# Nature reserve

Large areas of the North side of the Maughanaclea hills were planted with Sitka spruce, 30+ years ago. It was planted as 100% monoculture. The nature reserve area was planted in 1996, initially with spruce.

A concerned resident, seeing the potential of this site, asked Coillte to replace the spruce here with native trees. Coillte initially declined. Work took place anyway, to remove the spruce trees and replace them with native species, the first of which were planted in 2009.

This site was chosen for it's unique features - which included a little valley with South facing slope, on an otherwise North facing hillside.

An old drain/watercourse passes through with old ditches covered in bilberry.

Note the bilberry covered ditch, lower part of photo

Different areas of the nature reserve were cleared and re-planted at different times.. The old spruce stumps remain.

Native wild flowers are being introduced. This bluebell has succeeded.

More photos from the nature reserve.

Drone images from nature reserve.

Drone image nature reserve

photo below taken from existing forestry road area.

In 2020 Coillte agreed to designate this broadleaf area as a nature reserve. They also agreed to add more ground to it, from an adjacent area they had clearfelled in 2019.

November 2020 Coillte constructed a huge deer fence around the site. At this point the nature reserve doubled in size aprox.

The area Coillte added was directly below and alongside the existing forestry road. They planted their side with birch.

Photo shows some of area Coillte added with birch trees and deer fence behind. Forestry road is behind fence.


Satelite view map from 2023

Nature reserve within yellow lines

clear felled spruce areas

existing forestry road

Eneco's old outclated map 2017


existing road ↑


I measured the dimensions. The long length, running alongside the forestry road is 198 metres.

West The ~~West~~ end of the nature reserve exists as a long narrow strip. Note fence posts visible both sides.

I did tell Enerco on numerous occasions that the deer fence marks the boundary of the nature reserve and that it is located alongside the forestry road. They said they'd seen it.

Why have they misrepresented the size of the nature reserve? Incompetance? Or a deliberate attempt to obfuscate?

It seems these plans have been drawn up by people in offices far away using old outdated maps!!

Above, deer fence alongside forestry road
Below, deer fence going downhill, East side.

Enerco have produced detailed drawings of how they propose to upgrade this existing forestry road.

Page 113 of their Maughanacleagh W.F. planning drawing pack. Why have Enerco not shown this fence or mentioned what they propose to do with this fence?

Their proposed upgrade is massive and would surely involve destruction of the deer fence and of nature reserve territory alongside. I have planted oak trees up along here at great effort.

I asked Enerco if they planned to demolish the deer fence, and they said no.

# Nature Reserve Biodiversity and protected Species.

I left a wildlife camera in various locations with great results. Inside the nature reserve.

Red squirrel october 2025


Pine Marten in nature reserve
october 2025


It is illegal to disturb the resting places of pine marten.
I had suspected their presence here before obtaining these photos. I've found piles of feathers, fur and bones in various location's previously, I've also identified their ~~scat~~ scat.

Hare in nature reserve night vision

Got footage of several hares.


Pine Marten scat, nature reserve. T handle of spade for size comparison.

Pine Marten are a protected species. It is illegal to interfere with their resting foraging and breeding areas. I suspect pine marten visit the nature reserve quite frequently.

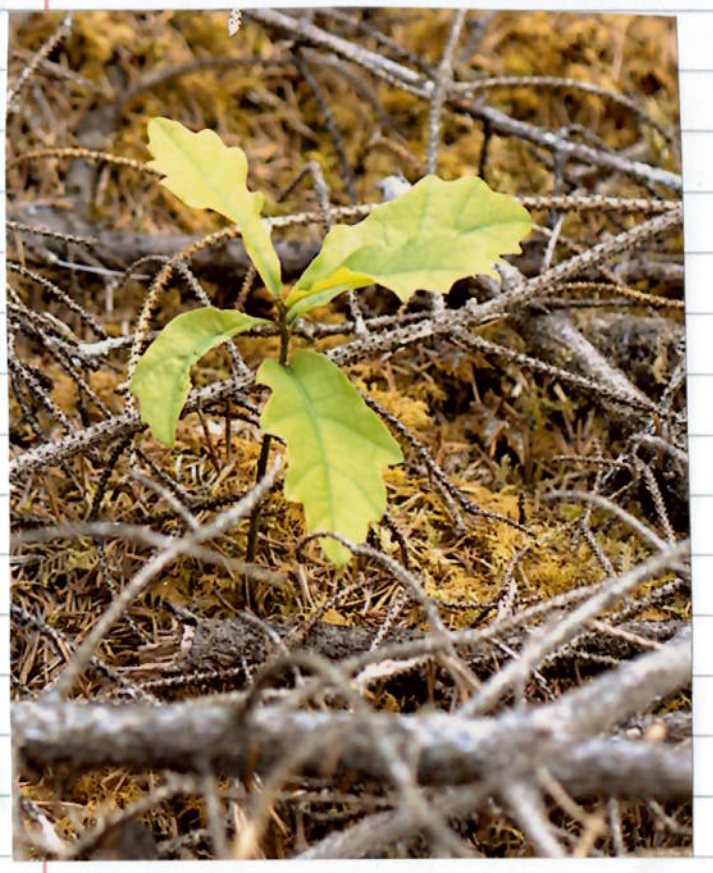
Jay in nature reserve. Almost every set of wildlife camera images contained jays. They were spending a lot of time up there last autumn and I'd often hear them too. They use the place to cache acorns.

Jay flew in front of camera - see blue barring on wings.

Jays have been planting acorns in the nature reserve for years This is one of the results :-

More of the Jay's oaks. This is natural forest regeneration in action taking place in the nature reserve.

Above - another Jay's oak, nature reserve.
Below - anywhere spruce gets cleared small oaks appear!



# Watercourses and frog breeding pool

I see that Enerco propose to divert/ redirect the existing water drains away from their proposed sub station, located upstream from the nature reserve.

A main central old drain runs West → East through the low point of the nature reserve's valley. Some water also enters through a forestry trench. And rainwater is also channelled in through a pipe under the forestry road at a low point or dip in the road, further West.

These water courses are a lifeline for the biodiversity they support, such as pond skaters but especially the frogs.

Old drain runs through nature reserve flanked by bilberry covered ditches. This is wetter than it looks. Photo in dry weather

Frogs are protected under the wildlife act. Their habitats are protected too including their resting, breeding and foraging areas.

The nature reserve supports a lot of frogs. They tend to hide by day unless disturbed.

At night they emerge and jump around.

The nature reserve is a varied terrain with plenty of vegetation, tussocks, mounds etc where frogs can hide. ~~For~~

For their winter hibernation they have weedy, muddy watercourses.

The photo shows their breeding pool, fed by water from old drain + forestry trench. Feb 2025

Frogs, large and small, photographed in the nature reserve. Frogs are an indicator of a healthy clean environment. They are part of the food chain. They thrive here because the reserve has a good water supply.

# Substation

Substation site selection is supposed to avoid designated sites, sensitive habitats, protected species and water courses.

It seems Enerco have not abided by any of these protocols in choosing their substation location right next to a preexisting high value biodiversity hot spot.

I quote Enerco :- " the chosen location was deemed suitable due to the low ecological habitats it is located on".

They are misrepresenting the situation entirely. They propose to locate their sub-station right on top of the nature reserve's water supply.

I refer to page 126 of the WF planning drawings.

This page shows proposed drainage control around the substation and adjacent "borrow pit"

Note where their drawings indicate:- "existing drain to be redirected via an interceptor drain".

This existing drain is the water supply to the nature reserve - a lifeline for the frog breeding

pool, and for other species such as pond skators, dragonflies etc.

## Cables

Enercos drawings show cables exiting the substation diagonally across land that is part of the nature reserve,

I asked them if they were planning to run cables across the nature reserve.

They said no.

I asked if they planned to demolish the deer fence,

They said no.

Then how can they run these cables at this angle?

As they have seriously underestimated the size of the nature reserve, its not even clear if the substation itself would be superimposed on part of the nature reserve,

Certainly they've left no room for set-back. What is the required set back distance around a nature reserve?

This substation would be located directly above my house and my well. This also is of great concern to me.

Drone photo of part of nature reserve showing Western extension, added by Coillte in 2020. The trees there are younger than in the rest of the nature reserve

top left

upper left of photo.

West end of nature reserve. Note fence

West end of nature reserve. Note how fence aligns with the end of a narrow strip of more mature spruce above forestry road.

This strip of more mature spruce just above the road was left behind when Coillte clear felled the surrounding area. It is clearly visible on the 2023 satelite view map.

The West extension of the nature reserve is ~~≈~~ 74 metres long.

Another photo of the Western end of the nature reserve, clearly shows fence and young birch trees inside.

Not just birch - A couple of years after the birch were planted I went in there and added in other species where appropriate - particularly oak, hazel, hornbeam, rowan and alder. Trees have self seeded in there too, including willow and holly and the jays have been busy adding their oaks.

# Substation Layout.

Battery room
generator room
Staff + visitor car park for 16 vehicles
site offices
staff welfare facilities
toilets
mess room
hydrocarbon interceptor
storage.

What kind of facility is this? Not only a huge substation but set up for significant human visitation and activity.
Toilets, mess room - what kind of mess? Where does all the effluent go, including toilet effluent, hand washing facilities, people washing off toxic hydrocarbons and other noxious substances?
And the hydrocarbon interceptor! All this is directly above my house and my well. I am concerned about pollution.
This is/was a quiet peaceful location chosen for a nature reserve because of its remote quality.

Nature really needs spaces like this. Wildlife doesn't have anywhere else to go.

Everything has been done organically here. There's no plastic rubbish. No chemicals used. Everything is done with the utmost respect for nature and the environment.

I've even cleared up rubbish left behind by Coillte employees and carried it down, a number of times.

This place started off as a small collection of a few native trees, vulnerable, in amongst Coillte's vast spruce monoculture.

Over the years, with a lot of work put in it has evolved into a thriving ecosystem rich with biodiversity. This is the most high value nature area on all of Coillte's land up here.

It must be protected.

# Borrow Pit (Quarry)

Lets call this what it is - a gigantic quarry, proposed location only 180 metres from the West end of the nature reserve fence to the middle of the quarry. And right above my house and my well.

Their proposal involves using explosives to smash in to the bedrock, then multiple rockbreakers. Can we imagine what effect this would have on all the creatures who call the nature reserve home? including all the insects and frogs?

I am personally very concerned about the effect this would have on groundwater channels that feed fresh clean water into my old shallow well.

When Coillte clearfelled this same area a few years ago there was disturbance to my water quality. I had a lot of orange silt entering the well and I had to clean the well, pipes and holding tank several times. Thankfully this has settled down now. However Coilltes operations are mild, just scratching the surface compared to Enercos proposal.

This would be an assault

against this mountain, against the very foundations on which us local residents live.

I am very concerned about my water supply - that it would be polluted or disrupted.

And I see from the drawings that water from all around this quarry area would be diverted away via interceptor drains thus further reducing the water supply to the nature reserve. Water from here enters the reserve via 2 different routes.

After they finish with all their quarrying and extraction they don't just leave their quarry to turn into a pond; no they dump all their spoil into it, thus the name "borrow pit".

It appalls me to think of them dumping all their waste and rubbish along with spilt hydrocarbons into a massive pit right above my water supply!

I've devoted my life to healthy living and ecosystem restoration.

Painted lady butterfly at borrow pit location.

Bog cotton growing in nature reserve If water supply is diverted away boggy areas will dry out.

# Mitigation proposal

I see Enerco proposes for mitigation to fell 0.54 ha of forestry and replant with native woodland including oak.

However as they have significantly misrepresented / underestimated the actual size of the nature reserve, a significant part of the area marked in blue on their drawings, is actually already within the nature reserve including the bit they show pointing down to on the South East side.

The nature reserve deer fence is located at the boundary of Coillte's land with Maria Lynch's land, which is used for sheep grazing. It runs in parallel with Maria Lynch's fence about 1 metre away.

There are a small number of live spruce trees remaining on this boundary. What do they propose to do? Go in there with chainsaws and saw them down without damaging either fence?

Or is the confusion caused by them using an old outdated map from 2017 when there were more spruce remaining on the Eastern side, these are long gone now.

# Turning Circle / end forest road

The forestry road ends in a vehicle turning circle. This area has been recently clearfelled of spruce to reveal beautiful views and a little biodiversity hot spot. Its surrounds are of rocky outcrops and many watercourses, boggy areas, blanket bog. Quite a number of watercourses enter and exit this area.

This forest road would be "improved" to carry heavy machinery thousands of tons of concrete, steel etc, turbine parts, for all 8 turbines.

Turning circle and surrounds. The vicinity of ~~the~~ this circle included rocky outcrops with crevices as well as bog + bog plants.

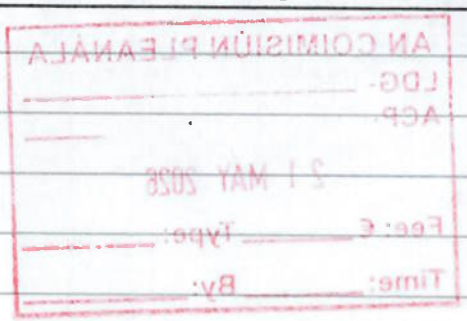
Turning circle and surrounds. The vicinity of this circle included rocky outcrops with crevices as well as bog + bog plants.

Bog bean and water forget-me-not alongside turning circle

Chamomile growing at turning circle. This area was buzzing with life - bees, butterflies and a chaffinch singing. Several native trees, willows are clinging on around the watercourses here.

Bee on thistle, turning circle.

# Bird Species seen or recorded (using bird I.D. App) in nature reserve and close vicinity.



robin
dunnock
goldcrest
wren
chaffinch
stonechat
wood pidgeon
goldcrest
siskin
meadow pippit
blackcap
blackbird
great tit
willow warblers
skylarks - whole flock
swallow
sparrowhawk
woodcock
buzzard.
jay
raven

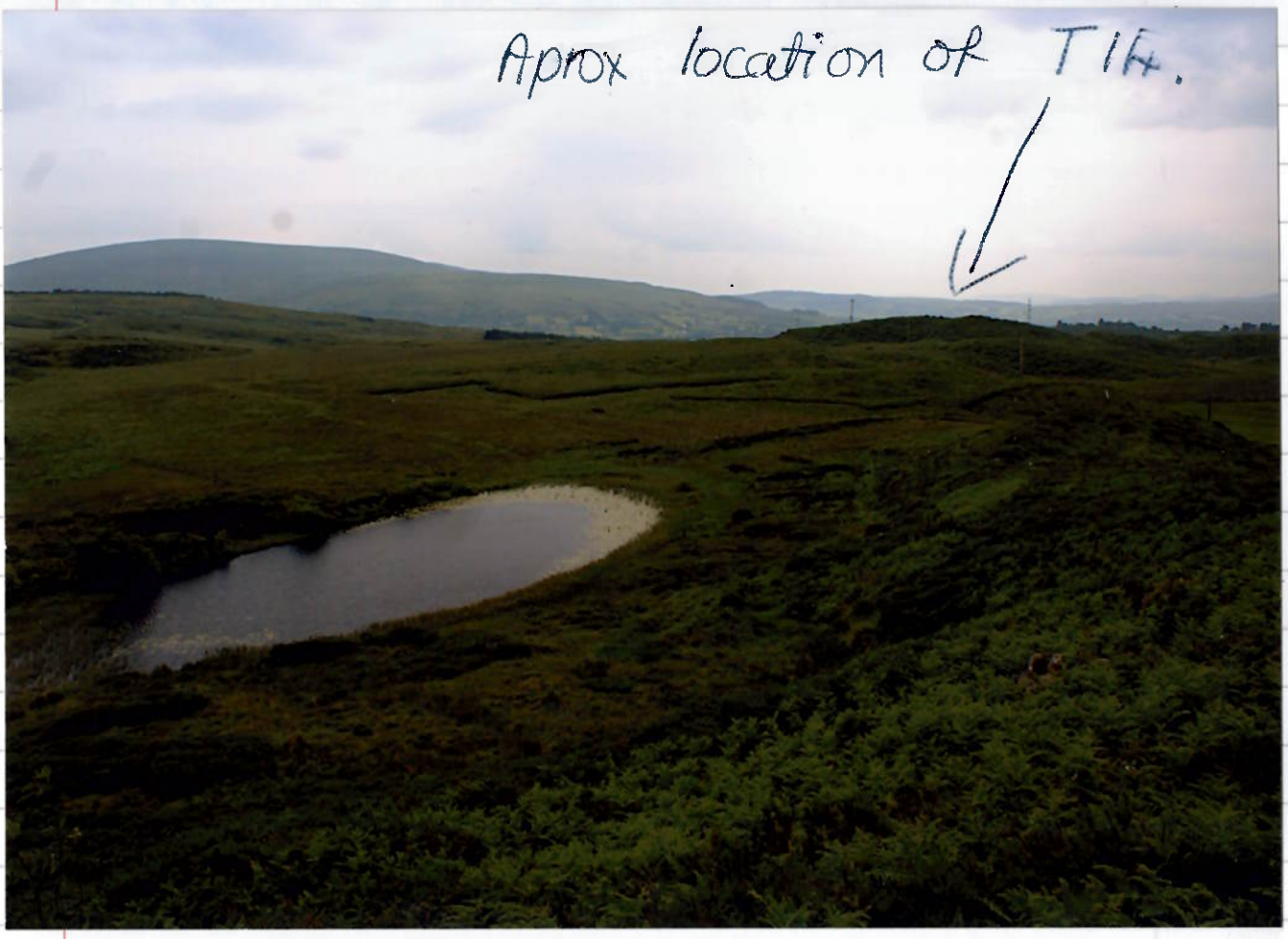
# Lough Naibiree, Ardragh bog and surrounding area

I was struck by the beauty of this upland ecosystem, its surroundings, unspoilt by modern farming. Nature is increasingly isolated to these fragile upland areas. Having so far avoided destruction via agricultural intensification it is now under threat ~~from~~ of anihilation by this industrial scale wind farm development along with associated roads.

Lough Naibiree looking towards Shehy mountain, seen in the distance.
Bog cotton seen in foreground.

I recorded 2 types of Bog cotton here :-
the common bog cotton and ~~bog~~ hares tail cottongrass.
There were many other grasses, rushes and sedges indicative of blanket bog, & wet heath.
Sundew and butterwort carnivorous plants were recorded.
Blue damselflies darted around.

Lough Naibinee looking towards the Meellagh valley showing Ardrah bog with cutaways.
The would be located over just beyond the right of this photo. Its access road would cross Ardragh bog about where these cutaways are visible.
Some of the deepest peat is found here. This is a proper bog in relatively good condition and very rich in biodiversity.
Lough Naibinee is surrounded on 3 sides by bog. These bogs are a wet buffer that enable this lake to keep its water.




Blanket bogs are protected under the E.U. habitats directive. It is illegal to drain this bog. Ireland is obligated to protect this type of terrain. It is an important carbon sink/store, as well as being a rich, diverse type of habitat supporting a number of species.

I see Enerco propose to construct a "floating road" to cross this bog, thus flattening an area of high value biodiversity.

I'd never before seen Devil's Bit Scabious growing in such profusion as here, along with so many other plants typical of such bogs.

D.B.S.
Flowers August/ September so is mostly seen as just leaves as here, June.

Devil's bit scabious grows in abundance on Ardrah bog as well as in the wet heath areas around the lake.
This plant is the sole food source for the rare marsh fritilery butterfly. It is a protected species and its habitat is also protected.
Devils bit scabious in flower, Lough Naibiree.

Above and below, Devils bit Scabious growing in amongst bog myrtle, Ardrah bog, Lough Naibiree.
Enerco claim that "no significant areas of Devils bit scabious .... were recorded within the site"!
Well how convenient for them! Did they not see it or did its presence not suit their narrative ??

Devils bit scabious with bees nectaring, wet heath areas around hough Naibiree.


This map is from wetlands of Ireland. The pale green areas represent bog/ wetlands. This is Ardragh bog showing Lough Naibiree + superimposed turbine's + infrastructure

The photo shows bog myrtle and cross leafed heath on Ardragh bog.

Bog asphodel Ardrah bog. July.
This plant requires consistently wet, highly acidic nutrient poor peat soils. It is found in blanket bogs and wet heaths. This was growing in abundance in some areas alongside cross leaf heath, Ardrah bog.

Lough Naibiree looking towards edge of Coillte's forestry.
T11 would be very visible here, in the forestry.
The road to service T14, 13, and 12 would exit this forestry before dividing into 3; each huge new road would cross a different area of bog, this resulting in destruction of the large wet buffer zone that enables this beautiful lake to retain its water.

Looking towards the forestry where Enercos new road would emerge and come in this direction before dividing, sending offshoots to T12, T13 and T14.

This road crosses an area of bog. Enerco has seriously undermeasured the depth of peat here. Someone has cut the peat here, to reveal a peat face 2m high. This is deep peat here. Their road would sink, or they would need some serious drainage.

Lough Naibiree has clear clean water and beautiful water lillies at one end.

A closer look at the water showed pond skaters and water boatmen etc. Swallows dipped and swooped, skimming the surface for insects or a drink.

I recorded sundew, and bogbean growing near the waters edge.

Surrounding area around the lake includes hilly areas where wet heath merges into dry heath, with rocky outcrops. Vegetation is largely heathers, western gorse, bilberry and bracken along with an understory of other plants such as St. John's wort.

This area is rich with biodiversity so many different niches and habitats for so many species, including many types of insects, birds, lizards, frogs, etc.

Photo taken June, heathers not flowering yet.

Terrain around the lake - a lot of bell heather, heath, bilberry, gorse etc, ideal habitat for ground nesting birds such as hen harrier which are known to be in the area. Plenty to eat and plenty of hiding places.

Bog bean flowers early. By June, (my first visit) only one flower remained amongst their leaves beside lough Naubinea, poor quality photo sorry.

Rocky outcrops showing strata. These rock crevices would provide good habitat for many species including lizards.

Lousewort growing on wet heath

The wet heath areas included fields full of these beautiful orchids - a rare sight these days. Identified them as Heath spotted orchid. June.

Stonechat on fence near Lough Naibiree.

This photo shows the probable location of the proposed T13. This beautiful area with its rocky outcrops would be entirely destroyed to position this turbine here.
The terrain here is wet heath/dry heath mosaic.

Photo shows heath milkwort, growing plentifully here, It grows on acidic heath and damp upland grasslands.

A closer look at the natural features that would be destroyed to construct T13.

The road to T13 would cross another bog. This area holds in the waters of Lough Naibinee - whose excess waters run out along this route. This area is diverse, unimproved grassland / wet heath/ blanket bog. Plenty of Devils bit sabicus grows here and I picked a few mushrooms in the autumn

Enerco claim T13 and area around are predominantly on an area of reclaimed agricultural grassland (claned as improved). This is not true.

T13 is scrub/rocky outcrops / heather dry and wet heath mosaic

Near T13 I found a field of wet grassland full of orchids and devils bit scabious. Such a rare sight! And under threat. Butterwort was growing here in a few places too.

These kind of habitats are protected under the EU habitats directive.

Freshwater habitats, heaths, bogs, scrub, rocky outcrops showing strata — all these are protected and member states are obliged by legislation to protect and restore; to avoid their deterioration.

Female common darter, July, Lough Naibinee.

Late July, Lough Naibinee area was full of insect life, with blue damselflies, darters and huge dragonflies, in particular one blue emperor dragon fly that I was unable to photograph as it was so fast moving and unpredictable.

I saw beautiful colourful grasshoppers in wet heath areas. A little flock of 8 meadow pippits flew around, also swallows and wren. Also a flock of skylarks – I wondered if they are the same skylarks I see @ near the nature reserve, which isn't far away, "as the crow flies".

Skylarks are orange listed, re, conservation status.

Above: Heathers and gorse flowering, Lough Naibinee area, July.
Below: Bell heather + heath, rocky hillside, Oct.

Lough Naibiree early October, with heather covered hills in flower.

Many of my photos were taken in June and July, before the heathers and heaths came into flower. To see it like this was a sight to behold.

Photo of Lough Naibinee looking towards edge of forestry. It shows a large mast which appeared recently up here.

It seems Enerco erected this mast. Did they have planning permission?

The mast seemed quite malevolent. On a windy day the support wires make a humming sound that seemed to intrude on the lake's tranquillity and otherworldliness.

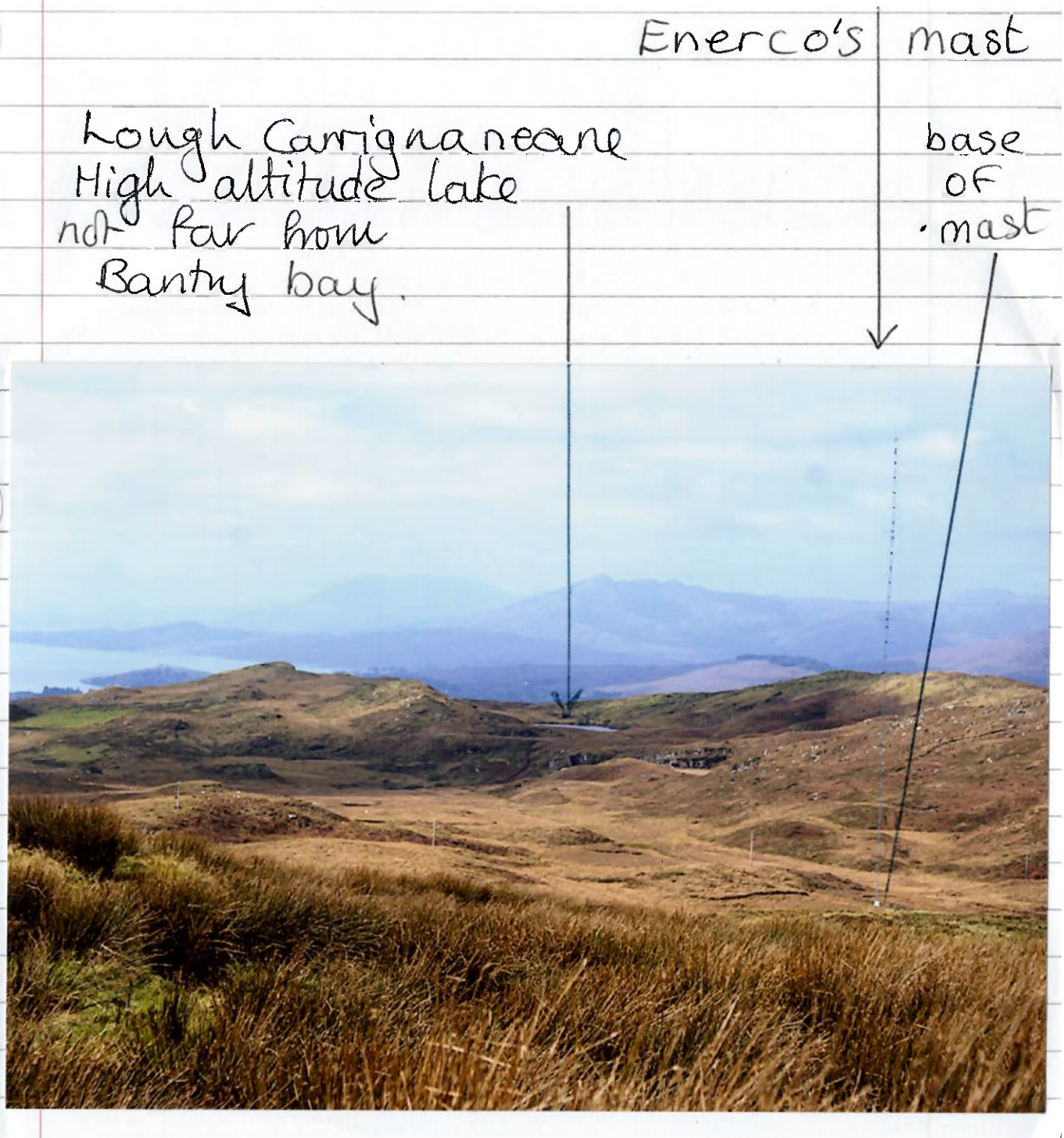
Indeed it is an invasion – a corporate takeover of our wild mountain spaces. They want leave anything alone unless we can stop them.... I hope you'll be able to stop them, An Coimisiún Pleanála. Thanks.

print@myfast.ie

**From:** Treewoman Jones <treewomanjones@gmail.com>
**Sent:** Tuesday 19 May 2026 15:34
**To:** print@myfast.ie
**Subject:** Lough Carrignaneane is another

Lough Carrignaneane and some bird observations.
Lough Carrignaneane is another lake not far from Lough Naibiree, although you can't see both lakes at the same time, from the ground.
I visited this lake - challenging as the terrain between the 2 lakes was all gorse, bracken, heathers, rocks, rough ground etc.
Another beautiful, tranquil place, not far from Bantry bay.but high up in the hills, higher than Lough Naibiree, which it itself high up on the Maughanaclea ridge.
A similar lake in that it had the same waterlilies growing on one side and beautiful clean clear water.
As I approached the water's edge 2 wild Mallard ducks flew off, high into the sky in the direction towards where all those turbines would be, around Lough Naibiree. Towards Enerco's mast.
Lough Carrignaneane means Lake - Rock of the Birds. There were rocky areas in places around the lake with huge slabs . Great habitat for a number of species. I didn't see many birds other than the Mallard ducks, but with such a name this area must surely be a haven or potential haven for certain bird species.
The view from this lake to the East would be dominated by four turbines including T11 by the edge of the forestry.
I made my way back to Lough Naibiree. When I got there one of the Mallard ducks was there on the lake and again flew off in a panic when I arrived ! I realised that for such a bird , this journey between the 2 lakes would have taken just a few minutes. A journey that took me over an hour due to such rough terrain.
I realised how closely connected these lakes are for such birds as waterfowl, and for a bird such as the white tailed sea eagle, a short hop from Bantry bay to Lough Carrignaneane to Lough Naibiree and then on to other inland lakes
These white tailed sea eagles are known to be vulnerable to turbine strikes.
They have been reintroduced to Ireland at great expense and effort and 6 are known to have been killed by turbines. 3 in Kerry and 3 in Donegal - including 2 killed by the same turbine.
White tailed sea eagles are nesting and breeding in Glengarriff. They are being seen flying around in this area. I have seen them twice near my house. Huge birds.
This looks like a high risk situation for these birds, that might fly from Bantry bay to Lough Carrignaneane and then having to negotiate past all these turbines around Lough Naibiree....the Mallard ducks would have the same problems. Especially in low cloud / mist.
Let's also consider migrating birds, some of which fly at night.
One day I stood at the edge of the forestry near where the new road would exit the forestry towards T12, T13,and T14.
This was September. I saw a flock of swallows flying around past me. At first I thought they were foraging up there, but then as I watched I realised they were en route....
They flew out past Lough Naibiree area, past where T14 would be located and out West towards Bantry bay. As I watched them fly further away over the bay into the distance I saw the whole flock turn and head South to cross over the Sheeps head peninsula.
I realised they were using these landmarks to navigate their migration route.
I wondered how many might have been struck if T14 had been there....

Photo taken from edge of forestry near T11, where new road would exit to serve T12, 13 & 14. It shows Bantry bay, Lough Carignaneare, and Enerco's mast. Lough Naibinee is just out of sight due to the lie of the land. It is - somewhere down behind Enerco's mast, in a dip.



Lough Carrignaneane looking over towards the forestry from where the new road would emerge. This beautiful view would be spoilt - turbines. Where does it all end?

Lough Camignaneane with Bantry bay visible top right, illustrating how close these water bodies are.

Rocky area above Lough Camignanean

Lough Camignanene showing interesting ditches and rock arrangements, foreground. This seemed like a special, ancient place.

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**From:** Treewoman Jones <treewomanjones@gmail.com>
**Sent:** Tuesday 19 May 2026 15:33
**To:** print@myfast.ie
**Subject:** I am fully that ACP are under

Conclusion/ summary.
I am fully that ACP are under pressure to pass these so called "essential infrastructure" projects.
And in order to refuse the proposal, good reasons need to be provided, why the proposed project cannot go ahead.
The following reasons for refusal apply :
Under EU legislation habitats directive, Ireland is obliged to protect the following: -
Freshwater habitats, watercourses
Wet and dry heaths
Scrub
Native broadleaf woodlands
Raised and blanket bogs
Wetlands
Molinia meadows
Rocky outcrops
Ireland is not only obliged to protect these habitats but also restore them.
This EU directive requires member states to strive to avoid deterioration of these habitats including those outside of SPAs.
Enerco's proposal would indeed involve significant net loss of biodiversity and habitat integrity.
In particular their operations around : -
1. Nature reserve/ substation/ borrow pit and the destruction of the nature reserve's preexisting water supply by interceptor drain and redirection of such.
Severe disturbance to wildlife making use of this nature reserve's ecosystem.
2. Lough Naibiree and it's environment. This beautiful lake and richly biodiverse surroundings would be destroyed.
3. Coomclogh - in which the main area unplanted with spruce would be bulldozed away for a new road and their borrow pit would destroy the dragon fly pool.
The other major reasons to refuse Enerco's application are their serious misrepresentations of the following : -
1. Size / dimensions of preexisting nature reserve/ broad leaf area - they are using old outdated maps from 2017 and failing to see what's on the ground. Cables appear to run across nature reserve although they deny this because they are working from outdated maps.
2. Their claims that the site of T13 , it's surroundings and access road are "improved agricultural grasslands" are completely untrue.
3. Lough Naibiree area they describe as medium value biodiversity and claim no significant areas of Devils bit scabious were recorded..
This is untrue. Devils bit scabious is abundant around the lake and at the location of their proposed "floating road" to T14.
Lough Naibiree area has very high value biodiversity.
Enerco say they saw Irish hares and frogs but otherwise..quote - "no evidence of other species of conservation concern was identified within this site"
So they didn't see the pine marten or red squirrel or white tailed sea eagles or anything that was inconvenient for them..... They didn't even see the huge deer fence that runs for 198 metres alongside the existing forestry road !
They only see what suits their narrative.

Mitigation - their meagre mitigation proposals in no way compensate for the damage done to these pristine environments.

Thank you for reading all this —

Signed Jones